
**AGRITOURISM ZONING TEXT AMENDMENT
(Z-17-03)**

DRAFT INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

COUNTY OF SISKIYOU
806 S. MAIN STREET
YREKA, CA 96097



February 2019

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1.1 INTRODUCTION AND REGULATORY GUIDANCE

This document is an Initial Study, with supporting environmental studies, which concludes that a Mitigated Negative Declaration is the appropriate CEQA document for the Agritourism Zoning Text Amendment (Z-17-03). This Mitigated Negative Declaration has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq., and the State CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations Section 15000 et seq.

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

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

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

1.2 LEAD AGENCY

The lead agency is the public agency with primary responsibility over a proposed project. Where two or more public agencies will be involved with a project, CEQA Guidelines Section 15051 provides criteria for identifying the lead agency. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15051(b)(1), "The lead agency will normally be the agency with general governmental powers, such as a city or county, rather than an agency with a single or limited purpose." Based on the criteria above, the County of Siskiyou (County) is the lead agency for the proposed Agritourism Zoning Text Amendment (Z-17-03).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.3 PURPOSE AND DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

The purpose of this Initial Study is to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of the proposed Agritourism Zoning Text Amendment (Z-17-03). This document is divided into the following sections:

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

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

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

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

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

1.4 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Section 4.0, Environmental Checklist, is the analysis portion of this Initial Study. The section provides an evaluation of the potential environmental impacts of the project. There are nineteen environmental issue subsections within Section 4.0, including CEQA Mandatory Findings of Significance. The environmental issue subsections, numbered 1 through 19, consist of the following:

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

Each environmental issue subsection is organized in the following manner:

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

1. **Project title:** Agritourism Zoning Text Amendment (Z-17-03)
2. **Lead agency name and address:** Siskiyou County
Community Development - Planning Division
806 South Main Street
Yreka, CA 96097
3. **Contact person and phone number:** Christy Cummings Dawson – Deputy Director
(530) 841-2100
4. **Project location:** The proposed project encompasses all parcels in the unincorporated area of Siskiyou County, California, 10 acres and larger, that are zoned Prime Agricultural (AG-1), Non-Prime Agricultural (AG-2), and/or Rural Residential Agricultural (R-R). The project area (i.e., unincorporated Siskiyou County) is roughly centered on Section 17 of Township 44 North, Range 7 West of the Mount Diablo Meridian.
5. **Project sponsor’s name and address:** County of Siskiyou
806 South Main Street
Yreka, CA 96097
6. **General Plan designation:** Various
7. **Zoning:** Prime Agricultural (AG-1), Non-Prime Agricultural (AG-2), and Rural Residential Agricultural (R-R)
8. **Description of project:** The project is a proposed zoning text amendment intended to both address the lack of specificity in the Code for uses traditionally interpreted by the Planning Director as “incidental to agriculture” and to facilitate the marketing and promotion of agricultural products grown and produced in Siskiyou County through onsite agritourism activities not yet contemplated by the Code. It would allow limited agritourism incidental to active agricultural operations on parcels 10 acres and larger that are zoned AG-1, AG-2, and/or R-R. To minimize, to the greatest extent practicable, off-site impacts associated with agritourism-related activities, the zoning text amendment would differentiate between generally permissible, less intensive “Level I Agritourism” and more intensive “Level II Agritourism” and would subject “Level II Agritourism” to Agritourism Performance Standards and approval of an administrative use permit or a conditional use permit depending upon the intensity of use.
9. **Surrounding land uses and setting:** Various

2.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

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

There are no other public agencies whose approval would be required.

11. Environmental factors potentially affected:

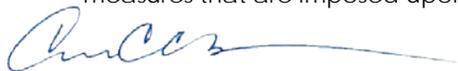
The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

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

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

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.



Signature

Christy Cummings Dawson
Printed Name

February 13, 2019

Date

County of Siskiyou
Lead Agency

Deputy Director of Planning _____
Title

3.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project encompasses all parcels in the unincorporated area of Siskiyou County, California, 10 acres and larger, that are zoned Prime Agricultural (AG-1), Non-Prime Agricultural (AG-2), and/or Rural Residential Agricultural (R-R). At present, there are approximately 634 parcels that are 10 acres or larger with AG-1 zoning, 871 parcels that are 10 acres or larger with AG-2 zoning, and 953 parcels that are 10 acres or larger with R-R zoning. Combined these parcels include approximately 304,429 acres of AG-1, 984,944 acres of AG-2, and 3,441,952 acres of R-R for approximately 4,731,325 total acres. It is worth noting that this includes federal and state lands that were historically zoned agricultural by the County (AG-1, AG-2, and/or RR). Federal and state lands account for approximately 3,716,386 acres or 78% of the project area. The project area is roughly centered on Section 17 of Township 44 North, Range 7 West of the Mount Diablo Base & Meridian (see **Figures 3.0-1a**, **3.0-1b**, and **3.0-1c**).

3.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

According to the 2017 Siskiyou County Crop & Livestock Report, there were 1,153,246 acres in farms and ranches in 2017, which is equivalent to approximately 24 percent of the project area, excluding state and federal lands. Of those agricultural properties actively being utilized for agriculture, approximately 419,721 acres are currently subject to a Williamson Act contract (DOC 2016b).

Pursuant to the County's *Rules for the Establishment and Administration of Agricultural Preserves and Williamson Act Contracts* (i.e., Williamson Act Guidelines), agritourism activities, as defined therein, are considered a compatible use of Williamson Act contracted lands, so long as the use is not the principal use, does not displace the agricultural production use, and occurs while there is an agricultural production use occurring within the agricultural preserve. Compatible agritourism activities under the County's Williamson Act Guidelines include "buying produce directly from the farm, tours, education programs, promotion and seasonal events and activities, "u-pick" sales, navigating a corn maze, feeding animals, or lodging in a dwelling that pre-existed the Williamson Act contract where such lodging includes recreation, education, and other programs designed to promote the on- and off-site agricultural uses."

At present, "agritourism" is neither defined in the Siskiyou County Code nor is it expressly provided for in the County's agricultural zoning districts (i.e., AG-1, AG-2, and R-R). The County Code provides for certain specific agritourism-related uses, such as guest ranches, bed and breakfasts, and roadside farm stands. Traditionally, some agritourism uses, such as farm tours, educational events, pumpkin patches, etc., have been interpreted by County staff as being "incidental to agriculture" and therefore allowed pursuant to County Code Sections 10-6.4802(c), 10-6.4902(c), and 10-6.5002(b). This means that some of the agriculture-related activities proposed to be allowed by this ordinance as "agritourism" are already occurring on developed and operating farms. This lack of specificity, however, has the potential to result in inconsistent interpretations and application of County Code.

3.3 ADJACENT LAND USES

Most properties zoned AG-1, AG-2, and/or R-R that are 10 acres and larger are located adjacent to parcels of similar size and zoning; however, these large agricultural properties are sometimes located adjacent to transportation corridors, state and federal lands, incorporated and unincorporated communities, and parcels zoned for other uses, such as residential, commercial, industrial, open space, and timber production.

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.4 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The proposed project is a zoning text amendment intended to both address the lack of specificity in the Code for uses traditionally interpreted by the Planning Director as “incidental to agriculture” and to facilitate the marketing and promotion of agricultural products grown and produced in Siskiyou County through onsite agritourism activities not yet contemplated by the Code. To that end, the project would amend Chapter 6, Title 10 of the Siskiyou County Code to permit limited agritourism as an accessory use to active agricultural operations on parcels 10 acres and larger that are zoned Prime Agricultural (AG-1), Non-Prime Agricultural (AG-2), and/or Rural Residential Agricultural (R-R) (see **Attachment A**).

As part of the project, agritourism would be defined as “the act of visiting a working farm or ranch as a guest for the purpose of enjoyment, education or other active participation in the activities of the farm. A working farm or ranch is a place of agricultural production which has annual sales of agricultural products of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more. Agritourism shall not include concerts and or other commercial activities or events that are not related to the promotion of the primary use of the property as a working farm or ranch.”

Further, in an effort to minimize, to the greatest extent practicable, off-site impacts associated with agritourism-related activities, the proposed zoning text amendment would differentiate between generally permissible, less intensive “Level I Agritourism” and more intensive “Level II Agritourism” as follows:

“Level I Agritourism” is Agritourism on Agritourism Property ten (10) acres or larger that is limited to (i) twenty single-day Agritourism events per year with no more than thirty (30) guests per event; and (ii) three single-day Agritourism events per year involving guests in excess of thirty (30), but no more than one hundred fifty (150) guests per event. Examples of such single-day events include farm tours, field days, ranch or farm sponsored hospitality dinners, educational classes and/or activities, school tours, farm-focused corporate events and similar activities that relate to the promotion of the primary use as a working farm or ranch.

“Level II Agritourism” is Agritourism on Agritourism Property ten (10) acres or larger that involves any of the following:

1. Single-day Agritourism events in excess of Level I Agritourism frequency limits or guest number limits;
2. On-site fruit and vegetable picking and associated sales, often referred to as “U-Pick” operations;
3. Onsite sales of Unique Agricultural Products or merchandise related to the working farm or ranch;
4. Agricultural Farmstays; and
5. Agritourism Camping.

Level II Agritourism is subject to Siskiyou’s County Agricultural Tourism Performance Standards.

The proposed zoning text amendment would also require that Level II Agritourism be subject to approval of either an administrative use permit or a conditional use permit depending upon the intensity of the use, as well as the specific Agricultural Tourism Performance Standards. Provided a farm or ranch located on property meeting the zoning and acreage requirements complies

with Level 1 Agritourism definitions and criteria, it would be permitted to do so, while a farm or ranch proposing to engage in Level 2 Agritourism would only be allowed to do so if findings can be made to support the approval of an administrative use permit or conditional use permit. Furthermore, because conditional use permits are discretionary approvals, any agritourism-related activities triggering a conditional use permit would be subject to project-specific, location-specific environmental review per the California Environmental Quality Act.

The Agricultural Tourism Performance Standards noted above that would need to be met in order to obtain an administrative use permit for Level II Agritourism are as follows:

- (1) Applicant is actively engaged in the production of Unique Agricultural Products and the majority of inputs for the Unique Agricultural Products is raised or grown on the proposed Agritourism Property.
- (2) If the Agritourism to be permitted pursuant to the Administrative Use Permit requires permanent structural improvements to facilitate the use then the improvements shall occupy no more than ten percent of the proposed Agritourism Property's total acreage or five acres, whichever is the less.
- (3) The Agritourism to be permitted shall generate no more than ten (10) Average Daily Trips (ADT) per calendar month, excluding school buses. If the Agritourism to be permitted generates ADT in excess of this amount, a conditional use permit shall be required.
- (4) When proposed Agritourism activities will take place within one thousand feet of a residence on neighboring property, outdoor Agritourism activities shall be limited to the hours of 7 a.m. through 8 p.m.
- (5) The applicant shall demonstrate and implement adequate on-site parking for all employees and participants for the use or activity, and shall not rely upon on-street parking.
- (6) Any new exterior lighting installed related to a permitted use or activity shall be designed to illuminate the immediate vicinity and shall be shielded so as not to be directed outside their premises.
- (7) The Agritourism Property owner or lessee operator, or authorized agent, shall be present during Agritourism events authorized under an administrative use permit.
- (8) Parcel boundaries and entrance signs at Agritourism Properties shall be clearly posted for the Agritourism use.
- (9) An adequate number of portable toilets or restroom facilities shall be provided, but in no case shall the number of portable toilets or restroom facilities be less than one per one hundred (100) visitors per day for day use. If a septic system is relied upon, the system must be adequate to accommodate the additional use or occupancy, as determined by the Environmental Health Division. Portable hand washing facilities shall be provided with all portable toilets used for serving visitors or the public.
- (10) A Farmstay use or activity shall meet all of the following additional requirements:

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- i. The Farmstay operation shall be located on Property containing an existing dwelling occupied by the owner or operator.
 - ii. The Farmstay owner or lessee operator shall obtain a transient occupancy registration certificate in compliance with the Siskiyou County Code and comply therewith.
 - iii. The Farmstay owner or lessee operator shall be personally present during the Farmstay use or activity.
- (11) An Agritourism Camping use or activity shall meet all of the following additional requirements:
- i. The Agritourism Camping operation shall be limited to no more than twenty-five guests.
 - ii. The Agritourism Camping owner or lessee operator shall secure a transient occupancy registration certificate in compliance with Siskiyou County Code and comply therewith.
 - iii. The Agritourism Camping operation shall provide evidence of compliance with the California Department of Housing and Community Development's regulations and permit requirements for its camping area.

According to the proposed zoning text amendment, agritourism activities that exceed the guest or occupancy limits defined as Level II Agritourism, or that exceed the number of permissible Average Daily Trips noted in Performance Standard (3) above, would be subject to approval of a conditional use permit. Again, because the approval of a conditional use permits is a discretionary action, these activities would be subject to site-specific and project-specific environmental review.

In addition to the previously noted definitions, the project would add the following definitions to Title 10, Chapter 6, Article 36 of the Siskiyou County Code:

Agricultural Farmstay

"Agricultural Farmstay" shall have the same meaning as set forth in Health and Safety Code section 113893 as amended from time to time. The Agricultural Farmstay owner shall maintain a Transient Occupancy Tax registration certificate and remain current on all required reports and payments.

Agritourism Camping

"Agritourism Camping" means transient overnight occupancy in a detached temporary tent unit or similar temporary structure on a working farm or ranch to facilitate engagement in Agritourism.

Agritourism Property

"Agritourism Property" means one or more contiguous parcels that are under common ownership or lease and upon which an Agritourism activity operated by the owner or lessee occurs and which produces agricultural products as a primary use.

Unique Agricultural Products

“Unique Agricultural Products” means specialty agricultural products, including but not limited to, fruits, berries, nuts, eggs, meats, flowers, wine, oils, jams and honey. Producers of Unique Agricultural Products raise or grow traditional commodities, but also create value added products from those commodities by changing the commodity’s physical state or by connecting the farm or ranch directly to consumers or sales intermediaries such as grocery stores, restaurants or similar food service institutions. Establishments producing Unique Agricultural Products are typically family owned and operated facilities. Unique Agricultural Products do not include cannabis or cannabis related products.

3.5 PROJECT APPROVALS

The County of Siskiyou is the Lead Agency for this project. No permits or approvals are required from any other agency; however, as discussed below, should the project eventually generate a request for an administrative permit or conditional permit for property adjacent to a public airport, that permit would potentially be subject to review and approval by the Siskiyou County Airport Land Use Commission.

3.6 RELATIONSHIP OF PROJECT TO OTHER PLANS

SISKIYOU COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

The proposed project would be located entirely within the unincorporated area of Siskiyou County. The Siskiyou County General Plan is the principal document governing land use development in the unincorporated area of the county. The General Plan includes numerous goals and policies pertaining to land use, circulation, noise, open space, scenic highways, seismic safety, safety, conservation, energy, and geothermal. The proposed zoning text amendment will need to be consistent with all applicable goals and policies included in the County’s adopted General Plan.

SCOTT VALLEY AREA PLAN

There are numerous properties in the Scott Valley that are 10 acres or larger and that have agricultural zoning. As a result, the proposed zoning text amendment would also need to be consistent with the goals, policies, and programs of the Scott Valley Area Plan. The Scott Valley Area Plan was prepared as a grass roots effort to manage growth and protect the natural resources of the Scott Valley watershed and was adopted in June 1978.

SISKIYOU COUNTY AIRPORT LAND USE COMPATIBILITY PLAN

Any application for an administrative use permit or conditional use permit within the area of influence of a public airport in Siskiyou County is subject to compliance with the Siskiyou County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP) and review by the Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC). The basic function of the ALUCP is to promote compatibility between the airports in Siskiyou County and the land uses that surround them. To do so, the ALUCP establishes land use designations, or compatibility zones, surrounding Siskiyou County airports to: 1) minimize public exposure to excessive noise and safety hazards, and 2) allow for future airport expansion. Further, until such time as (1) the ALUC finds that a local agency’s general plan or specific plan is consistent with the ALUCP, or (2) the local agency has overruled the ALUC’s determination of inconsistency, state law requires that local agencies refer all actions, regulations, and permits involving land within an airport influence area to the ALUC for review (State Aeronautics Act

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Section 21676.5(a)). Only those actions which the ALUC elects not to review are exempt from this requirement (Shutt-Moen 2001).

BASIN PLANS FOR THE NORTH COAST AND CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARDS

Most of Siskiyou County is located within the Klamath River Basin to the north and west, with a smaller portion of the County to the south and east located in the Sacramento River Basin. As a result, most of the County falls within the jurisdiction of the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (North Coast RWQCB) and a smaller portion of the County is under the authority of the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley RWQCB).

One of the duties of each RWQCB is the development of a "basin plan" for the hydrologic area over which it has jurisdiction. Each region's basin plan sets forth water quality objectives for the region's surface water and groundwater and describe implementation programs to achieve those objectives. These basin plans also provide the foundation for regulations and enforcement actions of the North Coast and Central Valley RWQCBs.

The North Coast and Central Valley RWQCBs most recently updated their respective basin plans in June 2018 and May 2018, respectively. These basin plans define existing and potential beneficial uses of surface water and groundwater in the Klamath River Basin (North Coast RWQCB 2018) and the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins (Central Valley RWQCB 2018) and set forth water quality objectives for these waters.

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3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Siskiyou County

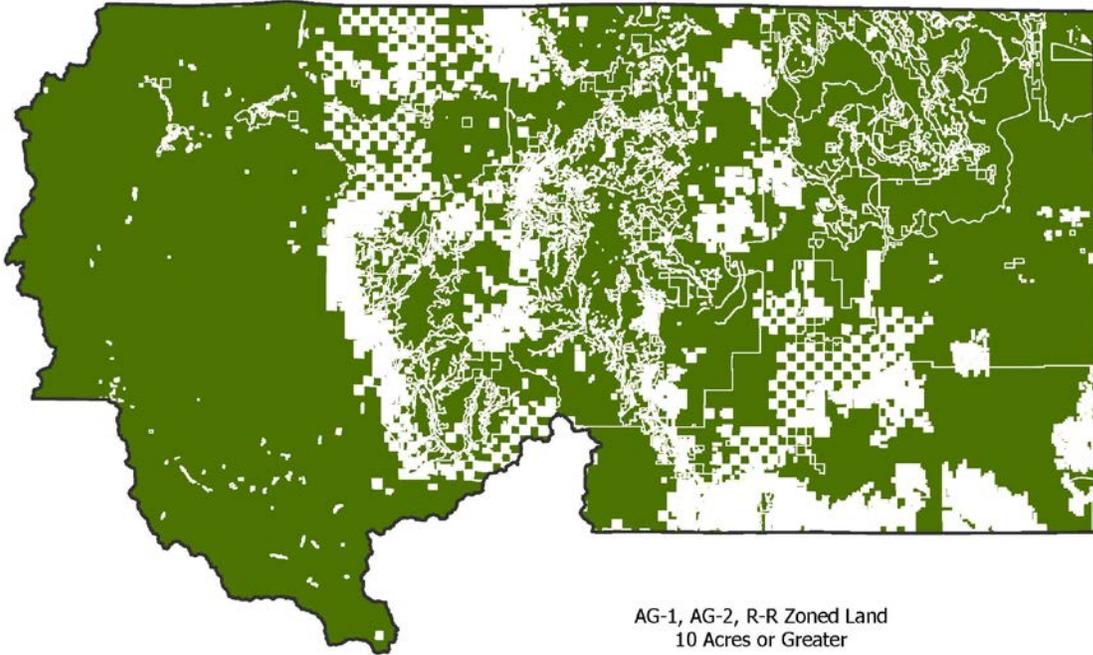


Figure 3.0-1(a)
Project Location

Siskiyou County

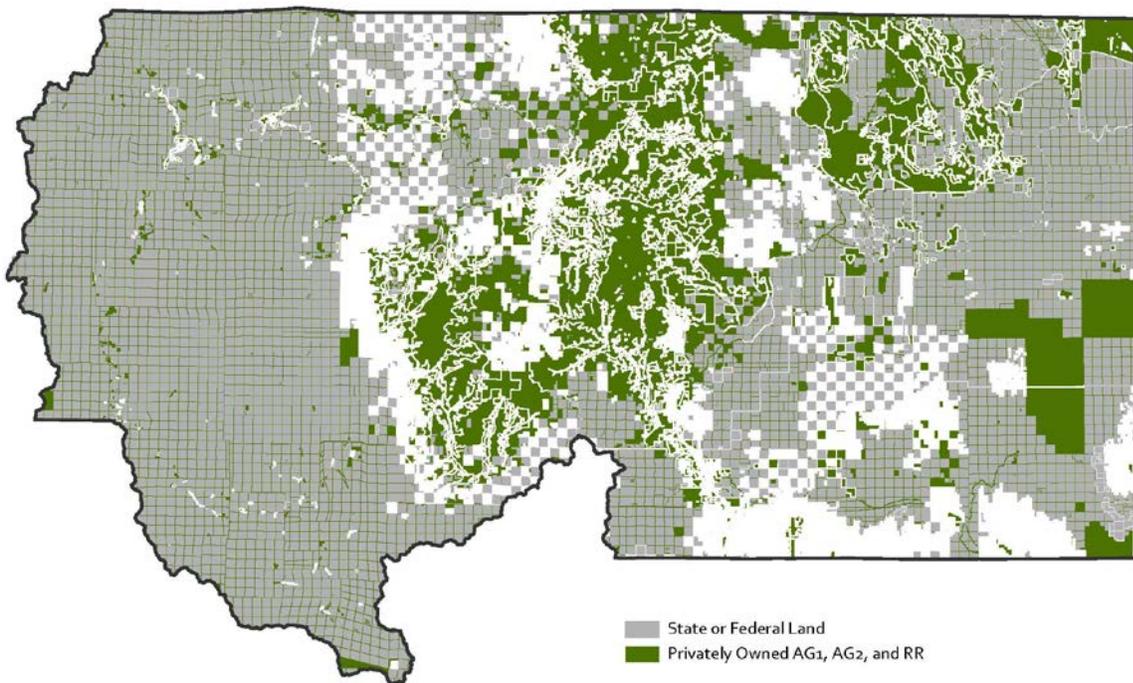


Figure 3.0-1(b)
Project Location

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Siskiyou County

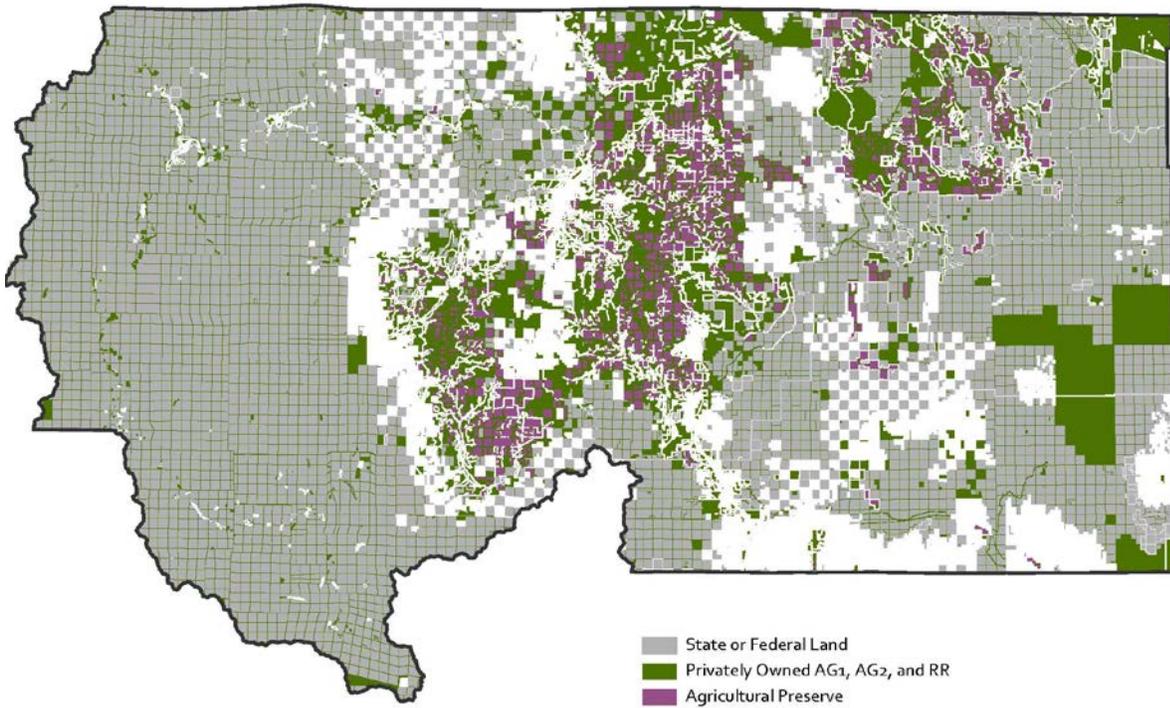


Figure 3.0-1(c)
Project Location

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.1 AESTHETICS. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

The aesthetic character of unincorporated Siskiyou County varies with location, but in general it can be described as natural, rural, agricultural, and historic. The county has abundant scenic natural resources including streams, lakes, mountains, hills, valleys, meadows, forests, grasslands, and wildlife. Agricultural fields, pastures, and open spaces are abundant in and around the Scott, Shasta, and Butte valleys and offer sweeping views framed by mountain backdrops. Historic features within the County include mine workings, flumes, ditches, cemeteries, churches, bridges, homes, barns, and commercial structures more than 50 years old. Sites with cultural importance to Native American tribes also contribute to the County's aesthetic character.

Within Siskiyou County, there are no state scenic highways; however, stretches of Interstate 5 (I-5), State Route 3 (SR 3), State Route 89 (SR 89), State Route 96 (SR 96), State Route 97 (SR 97), State Route 139 (SR 139), and State Route 161 (SR 161) are eligible for inclusion in the State's Scenic Highway program and for designation as State Scenic Highways (Caltrans 2018). In addition, the Scenic Highways Element of the Siskiyou County General Plan identifies a stretch of I-5 as a scenic freeway and portions of SR 3, SR 89, SR 96, SR 97, SR 139, SR 161, and State Route 263 (SR 263) as scenic highways (Siskiyou County 1974).

Discussion of Impacts:

4.1(a)-4.1(d): *Less Than Significant Impact.* The proposed project is a zoning text amendment intended to both address the lack of specificity in the Code for uses traditionally interpreted by the Planning Director as "incidental to agriculture" and to facilitate the promotion and marketing of Siskiyou County agricultural products by permitting other limited agritourism as an accessory use to active agricultural operations on agriculturally zoned parcels (i.e., AG-1, AG-2, and R-R) at least 10 acres in size. Because agritourism would be incidental to active agricultural operations and because approximately 71% of the project area is presently in farms and ranches, it is anticipated that most agritourism-related activities resulting from the proposed zoning text amendment would occur on preexisting farms and ranches with currently active agricultural operations.

From an aesthetic perspective, the County's agricultural zones are typically in areas that provide significant aesthetic value to the County, in part due to the agricultural activity occurring there. The uses included in the proposed zoning text amendment would be integrally tied to and completely dependent upon the agricultural activities occurring at a given site. As such, it is anticipated that most structures and/or development resulting from the project would be consistent with the existing agricultural character of the sites and their surroundings. In general, however, agricultural operations are more likely to utilize existing structures, such as farm houses and/or repurposed barns, than they are to invest in new structures to support incidental agritourism. Furthermore, pursuant to the County's Williamson Act guidelines (see **Attachment B**), agritourism cannot displace agricultural production on properties subject to a Williamson Act contract and guest lodging is confined to those dwellings developed prior to execution of the contract. Regardless, even on lands not subject to a Williamson Act contract, it is unlikely that many agricultural operations would choose to sacrifice productive land for agritourism improvements. As a result, potential impacts to Siskiyou County's aesthetic resources, including adjacent to scenic highways, are considered less than significant.

While agritourism could result in additional nighttime lighting in areas of relatively little light pollution, all outdoor lighting in the unincorporated area of Siskiyou County is subject to Section 10-6.5602 of the Siskiyou County Code, which requires that exposed sources of light, glare, or heat be shielded so as not to be directed outside the premises. In addition, the proposed zoning text amendment also includes lighting restrictions for Level II Agritourism (i.e., the only level of agritourism that would allow overnight guests) as follows:

"Any new exterior lighting installed related to a permitted use or activity shall be designed to illuminate the immediate vicinity and shall be shielded so as not to be directed outside their premises."

Compliance with existing County Code Section 10-6.5602 as well as the proposed lighting restrictions for Level II Agritourism would ensure that potential light or glare impacts remain less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

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

Setting:

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

According to the California Department of Conservation, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmland, and Farmland of Local Importance are scattered throughout large portions of central and northeastern Siskiyou County (DOC 2016).

There are no important agricultural lands mapped in southeastern or western Siskiyou County. Generally, soils in these areas are better suited for timber production, and Siskiyou County supports extensive commercial timber resources, the majority of which are under the jurisdiction of the Klamath National Forest, Shasta-Trinity National Forest, Six Rivers National Forest, Modoc National Forest, and Rogue-Siskiyou National Forest.

Within unincorporated Siskiyou County, there are approximately 437 parcels that are 10 acres or larger and zoned Prime Agricultural (AG-1), 596 parcels that are 10 acres or larger and zoned Non-Prime Agricultural (AG-2), and 701 parcels that are 10 acres or larger and zoned Rural Residential Agricultural (R-R). This equates to roughly 304,429 acres of AG-1, 984,944 acres of AG-2, and 344,194 acres of R-R, and a combined total of 1,633,567 acres.

According to the 2017 Siskiyou County Crop & Livestock Report, there were 1,153,246 acres in farms in 2017. Of these, approximately 419,721 acres or 36% are subject to a Williamson Act contract. The County General Plan recognizes the importance of agriculture to the County's economy, identifying prime agricultural land as a sensitive environmental resource. County policies encourage conservation of agricultural lands through minimum acreage requirements that deter conversion to more intensive uses.

FORESTRY RESOURCES

Forest lands are defined under Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 12220(g) as "land that can support 10-percent native tree cover of any species, including hardwoods, under natural conditions, and that allows for management of one or more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and other public benefits. Timberland is defined under Public Resources Code Section 4526 as "land, other than land owned by the federal government and land designated by the board as experimental forest land, which is available for, and capable of, growing a crop of trees of a commercial species used to produce timber and other forest products, including Christmas trees. Commercial species shall be determined by the board on a district basis."

Discussion of Impacts:

4.2(a)-4.2(e): *Less Than Significant Impact.* As previously discussed, the project is intended to both address the lack of specificity in the Code for uses traditionally interpreted by the Planning Director as "incidental to agriculture" and to facilitate the marketing and promotion of Siskiyou County agricultural products by permitting other limited agritourism as an accessory use to active agricultural operations on agriculturally zoned parcels 10 acres and larger. Activities included in the proposed zoning text amendment include but are not limited to farm tours, educational activities, field days, and similar activities that relate to the promotion of the working farm or ranch. In addition, more intensive agritourism activities, such as U-pick produce, farmstays, and agritourism camping, would be allowed subject to approval of an administrative use permit or conditional use permit depending upon the intensity of the use.

While the proposed zoning text amendment would allow for up to five acres of farm, ranch, or other agricultural property to be improved for agritourism-related uses, the project is not expected to result in a significant loss of important farmland because agritourism-related activities would be incidental to and fully dependent upon the success of the working farm, ranch, or other agricultural operation. In other words, it is anticipated that most owners and operators of farms and ranches would continue to utilize the most productive land for agricultural purposes and to allocate lesser quality land for agritourism improvements.

Agritourism uses included in the proposed zoning text amendment were evaluated by the County's Agritourism Technical Advisory Committee for consistency with County standards, which made the finding that "limited agritourism as an allowed agricultural accessory use will not change any standards necessary for the protection of agricultural lands nor is it intended to conflict with agricultural zoning or existing agricultural uses in Siskiyou County, the Siskiyou County General Plan or the Scott Valley Land Use Plan." In addition, the County's *Rules for the*

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Establishment and Administration of Agricultural Preserves and Williamson Act Contracts (i.e., Williamson Act Guidelines) already expressly permit agritourism as a compatible use within agricultural preserves subject to specific limitations. Specifically, the Williamson Act Guidelines allow:

“Agritourism activities including buying produce directly from the farm, tours, education programs, promotion and seasonal events and activities, “u-pick” sales, navigating a corn maze, feeding animals, or lodging in a dwelling that pre-existed the Williamson Act contract where such lodging includes recreation, education, and other programs designed to promote the on- and off-site agricultural uses” (Siskiyou County 2012).

As such, the project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural uses or supersede limitations established by the County’s Williamson Act Guidelines. This is also due in part to the proposed zoning text amendment expressly excluding “concerts or other commercial activities or events that are not related to the promotion of the primary use of the property as a working farm or ranch.”

Because the agritourism uses included in the proposed zoning text amendment are intended to be compatible with resource-based land uses, the proposed zoning text amendment would not conflict with any zoning for forestry-related uses, including the County’s Timberland Production District (TPZ). Furthermore, because the project only involves properties zoned and used for agriculture, the project would not result in the conversion of forest land to non-forest use nor would it involve other changes to the environment that would result in the conversion of farmland or forest land. For these reasons, the project would have a less than significant impact on agriculture and forestry resources.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.3 AIR QUALITY. Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

Along with Modoc and Lassen counties, Siskiyou County is located in a region known as the Northeast Plateau Air Basin (NEPAB). Regulatory oversight of the air basin is divided among local air districts responsible for implementing local and state air quality programs. The local air quality district with regulatory oversight of the project area is the Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District (SCAPCD). Within the SCAPCD, the primary sources of air pollution are wildfires, managed burning and disposal, wood burning stoves, unpaved road dust, farming operations, and motor vehicles.

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

Ambient Air Quality Standards

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

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

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Federal Primary ¹	Federal Secondary ¹	California ²
Ozone	8 Hour	0.07 ppm	0.07 ppm	0.07 ppm
	1 Hour	--	--	0.09 ppm
Carbon Monoxide	8 Hour	9 ppm	--	9 ppm
	1 Hour	35 ppm	--	20 ppm
Nitrogen Dioxide	Annual	0.053 ppm	0.053 ppm	0.03 ppm
	1 Hour	100 ppb	--	0.18 ppm
Sulfur Dioxide	Annual	0.03 ppm	--	--
	24 Hour	0.14 ppm	--	0.04 ppm
	3 Hour	--	0.5 ppm	--
	1 Hour	75 ppb	--	0.25 ppm
Fine Suspended Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	Annual	12.0 µg/m ³	15.0 µg/m ³	12 µg/m ³
	24 Hour	35.0 µg/m ³	35.0 µg/m ³	--
Suspended Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	Annual	--	--	20 µg/m ³
	24 Hour	150 µg/m ³	150 µg/m ³	50 µg/m ³
Sulfates	24 Hour	--	--	25 µg/m ³
Lead	30 Day	--	--	1.5 µg/m ³
	Calendar Qtr	1.5 µg/m ³	1.5 µg/m ³	--
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 Hour	--	--	0.03 ppm
Vinyl Chloride	24 Hour	--	--	0.01 ppm
Visibility-Reducing Particles	8 Hour (10 am - 6 pm PST)	--	--	(³)

Source: California Air Resources Board, 2015

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

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

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

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

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

Air Quality Monitoring

Ozone (hourly and 8-hour average) is the only contaminant that receives continuous monitoring in Siskiyou County. The SCAPCD previously monitored suspended particulate matter (both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) as well, however, according to SCAPCD, monitoring of PM₁₀ ended December 31, 2015, and monitoring of PM_{2.5} ceased on June 30, 2018 (Eric Olson, personal communication, December 6, 2018).

The SCAPCD's air quality monitoring station is located in the City of Yreka in central Siskiyou County. This station monitors ozone and, as discussed above, previously monitored particulate

matter as well. **Table 4.3-2** shows the results of monitoring efforts from 2015 - 2017 at the Yreka station.

**Table 4.3-2
Siskiyou County Air Quality Data**

Pollutant	Standard	Year		
		2015	2016	2017
<i>Ozone (O₃)</i>				
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration (ppm)		0.076	0.092	0.053
Maximum 8-Hour Concentration (ppm)		0.066	0.068	0.049
Number of Days Exceeding State 1-Hour Standard	> 0.09 ppm	0	0	0
Number of Days Exceeding State/Federal 8-Hour Standard	> 0.07 ppm	0	0	0
<i>Inhalable Particulates (PM₁₀)</i>				
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration (µg/m ³)		65.5	*	*
Estimated No. of Days Exceeding State Standard	> 50 µg/m ³	6.1	*	*
Estimated No. of Days Exceeding Federal Standard	> 150 µg/m ³	0	*	*
<i>Ultra-Fine Particulates (PM_{2.5})</i>				
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration (µg/m ³)		51.0	26.1	78.8
Estimated No. of Days Exceeding Federal 24-Hour Standard	> 35 µg/m ³	*	0	26.3
Measured No. of Days Exceeding Federal 24-Hour Standard	> 35 µg/m ³	2	0	4

Source: California Air Resources Board, 2018

* Insufficient data

Monitored and Previously Monitored Air Pollutants

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

PM₁₀ (i.e., suspended particulate matter less than 10 microns) is a major air pollutant consisting of tiny solid or liquid particles of soot, dust, smoke, fumes, and aerosols. The size of the particles (about 0.0004 inches or less) allows them to easily enter the lungs where they may be deposited.

PM_{2.5} (i.e., suspended particulate matter less than 2.5 microns) is similar to PM₁₀ in that it is an air contaminant that consists of tiny solid or liquid particles; though in this case the particles are about 0.0001 inches or smaller (often referred to as fine particles). PM_{2.5} is typically formed in the atmosphere from primary gaseous emissions that include sulfates emitted by power plants and industrial facilities and nitrates emitted by power plants, automobiles, and other types of combustion sources. While the chemical composition of fine particles is highly dependent upon

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location, time of year, and weather conditions, the most common source of elevated PM_{2.5} in Siskiyou County is smoke from wildfires.

Inhalation of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ can cause persistent coughing, phlegm, wheezing, and other physical discomfort. Long-term exposure may increase the rate of respiratory and cardiovascular illness.

As shown in **Table 3.2** above, despite the lack of current data for PM₁₀ and elevated concentrations of PM_{2.5} in 2017, Siskiyou County has not been identified as having significant air quality problems and is considered to be in attainment or unclassified for all federal and state air quality standards.

Discussion of Impacts:

4.3(a)-4.3(e): *Less Than Significant Impact.* Siskiyou County is classified as being in attainment or unclassified for all federal and state air quality standards and, as a result, is not subject to an air quality plan. While most farms and ranches are likely to utilize existing improvements in support of agritourism and may be required to do so if subject to a Williamson Act contract, particulate matter (i.e., dust) and diesel emissions could be generated during development of agritourism improvements. However, construction emissions would be temporary in nature and would likely be broadly distributed over time and distance around the county.

Agritourism-related uses included in the proposed zoning text amendment are also unlikely to generate significant air pollutants. As a result, there would not be a violation of air quality standards associated with the proposed zoning text amendment, nor would the project contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation.

The project would allow for incidental tourism on working farms and ranches 10 acres and greater in size as a means of promoting the County's agricultural operations and products. To do so the project would define agritourism, as well as specific agritourism-related uses considered incidental to and supportive of agricultural operations. The proposed zoning text amendment would also expressly prohibit nonagricultural uses, such as concerts, and would subject more intensive agritourism to site specific environmental review due to the requirement for a conditional use permit. Thus, any air contaminants likely to be generated as a result of the project would be consistent with existing agricultural operations and are expected to have a negligible impact on the County's ability to meet federal and state air quality standards.

While sensitive receptors (i.e., facilities that house or attract groups of children, the elderly, persons with illnesses, and others who are especially sensitive to the effects of air pollutants) are distributed throughout Siskiyou County, they are most commonly found in the county's population centers and not in agricultural settings where agritourism is expected to occur. Regardless, none of the agritourism-related activities in the proposed zoning text amendment are likely to result in the generation of substantial contaminants, adverse odors, or the exposure of sensitive receptors and other persons to such odors and pollutants.

Overall, the project is not expected to result in a substantial increase in development in the County capable of generating significant air contaminants. Consequently, air quality impacts associated with the proposed zoning text amendment are considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands, as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal wetlands, etc.), through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

Due to the region’s complex topography, with elevations that vary as much as 7,000 feet from east to west, and its location at a transition between wetter and drier areas of the state, annual average precipitation ranges from 9 inches to 65 inches depending upon location, the County supports a wide diversity of plants, animals, and habitat types. In general, however, coniferous forests are widespread throughout much of the southern, western, and southeastern county, while juniper pine woodlands and sagebrush scrub are prevalent in the north and northeast, and grasslands are prevalent in the Shasta, Scott, and Butte valleys.

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) recognizes six primary wildlife habitat types in California: tree dominated, shrub dominated, herbaceous dominated, aquatic, developed, and non-vegetated. Within unincorporated Siskiyou County, these habitats occur in continuous stretches and isolated pockets depending on topography, elevation, climate, and

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pattern of development. Wildlife can move between habitat types according to their needs, and may use riparian corridors, established trails, low lying areas, and other natural corridors in their movements. In addition, many species, including deer, migrate seasonally in response to changes in habitat requirements.

Habitats throughout Siskiyou County have been and continue to be modified by human activity. Historic mining, logging, agriculture, and human settlements substantially modified the natural environment. Still, wide variation exists in the degree of human disturbance, with some habitats considerably less impacted than others.

Regulatory Framework

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

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

Under Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code, it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders of Falconiformes or Strigiformes (raptors) or to take, possess or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.

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

Special-Status Species

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

- 1) Listed, proposed, or candidates for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) (50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 17.11 – listed; 61 Federal Register [FR] 7591, February 28, 1996 candidates);

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

According to CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), USFW's Critical Habitat Portal, and USFW's National Wetland Inventory, there are numerous special-status species and critical and sensitive habitats within Siskiyou County (CDFW 2018a, USFW 2018a, USFW 2018b). Special-status species include both plants and animals and are listed in **Attachment C**. Critical and sensitive habitats include wetlands, stream corridors, and habitats essential to the conservation of listed species (e.g., salmon and northern spotted owl).

Discussion of Impacts:

4.4(a)-4.4(f): *Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated*. As discussed elsewhere herein, it is anticipated that most agritourism-related activities resulting from the proposed zoning text amendment would occur at preexisting farms and ranches. It is further anticipated that because of the incidental nature of agritourism, farms and ranches are more likely to utilize existing structures than to construct additional improvements, while those farms and ranches subject to a Williamson Act contract may be required to do so. As a result, the project is not expected to result in substantial development activity. Nevertheless, should ground disturbance and/or development associated with agritourism occur in a sensitive natural community or the habitat of a special-status species, it has the potential to adversely impact biological resources in and around the project vicinity. Therefore, to ensure that potential impacts to biological resources, including special-status species and sensitive natural communities, remain less than significant as a result of the proposed zoning text amendment, mitigation measures **MM 4.1** through **MM 4.3** are recommended below.

Mitigation Measures:

MM 4.1 In order to reduce potential impacts to nesting migratory birds and/or raptors protected under Fish and Game Code Section 3503 to a level that is considered less than significant, the following Agritourism Performance Standard shall be required:

When vegetation removal associated with construction of agritourism improvements will occur during the avian breeding season of February 1 through August 31, a survey for nesting migratory birds shall be completed by a qualified biologist no more than one week prior to vegetation removal. If an active nest is located during the survey, no vegetation shall be removed until the young have fledged, as determined through additional monitoring by a qualified biologist.

Timing/Implementation: Ongoing

Enforcement/Monitoring: Siskiyou County Community Development Department

MM 4.2 In order to reduce potential impacts to roosting bats caused by the removal and/or reconstruction of preexisting barns and outbuildings for agritourism purposes to a level that is considered less than significant, the following Agritourism Performance Standard shall be required:

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When barns and outbuildings are to be removed or substantially rehabilitated to accommodate agritourism activities, a qualified biologist shall conduct a roost assessment survey of the structure(s) to be removed or substantially rehabilitated. The survey shall occur no more than 14 days prior to demolition or substantial rehabilitation of the structure(s). If the biologist finds no evidence of or potential to support bat roosting, no further measures are required. If evidence of bat roosting is present, the measures described below shall be implemented:

1. When demolition or substantial rehabilitation is planned during August 1 through February 28 (outside the bat maternity roosting season), a qualified biologist shall implement passive exclusion measures to prevent bats from re-entering the structure(s). Demolition or substantial rehabilitation may continue after a follow-up survey confirms that bats are no longer present.
2. When demolition or substantial rehabilitation is planned during the maternity roosting season (March 1 through July 31), disturbance to the structure(s) shall be avoided until the maternity roosting season has ended and a qualified biologist has determined the roost has been vacated.

Timing/Implementation: Ongoing

Enforcement/Monitoring: Siskiyou County Community Development Department

MM 4.3 In order to reduce potential impacts to riparian vegetation and aquatic resources to a level that is considered less than significant, the following Agritourism Performance Standard shall be required:

No land disturbance for agritourism improvements is permitted within 150 feet of the top of bank of any perennial waterbody or within 50 feet of the centerline of seasonal streams and wetlands.

Timing/Implementation: Ongoing

Enforcement/Monitoring: Siskiyou County Community Development Department

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

The diverse habitat types and geological characteristics of Siskiyou County account for a rich and complex cultural resource base and have resulted in a large number of prehistoric and historic resources being recorded in Siskiyou County.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 defines the term “historical resources.” Generally speaking, a “historical resource” includes sites that are listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, sites that are included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource that is considered “historically significant.” A lack of designation at the national, state, or local level does not preclude a resource from being determined to be a historical resource.

Discussion of Impacts:

4.5(a)-4.5(d): *Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.* See Response 4.1(a)-4.1(d). As previously discussed, it is anticipated that most agritourism-related activities resulting from the proposed zoning text amendment will occur at preexisting farms and ranches with currently active agricultural operations. It is also anticipated that due to the incidental nature of agritourism, most agricultural operations will utilize existing structures, such as farm houses and/or repurposed barns, rather than constructing new structures to support the use, while farms and ranches subject to a Williamson Act contract may be required to do so. No properties potentially affected by the proposed zoning text amendment have been identified as being on the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources, and as result potential impacts to historic resources are considered less than significant.

While limited land disturbance is anticipated as a result from the proposed zoning text amendment, unanticipated and accidental discoveries of paleontological resources, archaeological resources, or human remains remain a possibility during ground-disturbance in support of agritourism activities and associated improvements. California law dictates how cultural resources must be handled should they be inadvertently discovered. Pursuant to state law, all work in the vicinity of a discovery of archaeological resources is to be immediately halted, the County notified, and a professional archaeologist retained to examine the significance of the discovery and develop appropriate management recommendations. Should

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

the discovery include human bones, state law requires that the County Coroner and the Native American Heritage Commission be notified. Further, if it is determined that Native American resources are involved, Tribes must be notified and consulted. Compliance with state law in the event of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources would ensure that the proposed zoning text amendment would not adversely impact archeological resources.

While state law protects archaeological resources regardless of the location of discovery, paleontological resources are currently afforded protection only when located on public lands (Public Resources Code Section 5097.5 and Title 14, Division 3, Chapter 1 of the California Code of Regulations). Due to the region's complex topography, paleontological resources are not regularly documented in Siskiyou County. Nevertheless, the potential exists for paleontological resources to be adversely impacted should they be inadvertently discovered during ground disturbance associated with agritourism improvements. As such, mitigation measure **MM 5.1** is provided below to ensure that the project's impact to cultural resources remains less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

MM 5.1 In order to reduce potential impacts to paleontological resources to a level that is considered less than significant, the following Agritourism Performance Standard shall be required:

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

Timing/Implementation: Ongoing

Enforcement/Monitoring: Siskiyou County Community Development Department

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS. Would the project:				
a) 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

The Klamath Mountains stretch throughout much of western Siskiyou County and the Cascade Range extends through portions of eastern Siskiyou County. This results in complex topography throughout much of the County with rugged, steep terrain in the west, and more gradually sloping terrain in the east.

Despite numerous faults throughout the county, the region is not very seismically active, with the Cedar Mountain Fault System in eastern Siskiyou County being the most recently active. The largest recorded earthquake originating within the Cedar Mountain Fault System had a magnitude of 4.6 and occurred in August 1978 (USGS 2018). The Seismic Safety and Safety Element of the Siskiyou County General Plan states that over a 120-year period, nine or ten earthquakes capable of “considerable damage” have occurred in the region. No deaths were reported from these quakes and building damage was considered minor or unreported.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Regardless, Siskiyou County, like much of California, is located in an area with potential for major damage from earthquakes corresponding to intensity VII on the Modified Mercalli Scale.

Soil surveys conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service have identified 13 general soil types in the County. The soil types are described by topography, slope, permeability, dwelling limitations, septic limitations, erosion hazards, and agricultural and timber capacities. In general, the County soils are variable: the soil permeability ranges from very slow to very rapid, and the erosion hazard ranges from slight to very high. The soil erosion hazard ratings of moderate to high are typically associated with slopes 15% or greater.

Discussion of Impacts:

4.6(a)-4.6(e): *Less Than Significant Impact*. As noted elsewhere herein, it is anticipated that most agritourism-related activities resulting from the proposed zoning text amendment would occur at preexisting farms and ranches, and due to the incidental nature of agritourism, farms and ranches are more likely to utilize existing structures rather than to construct agritourism improvements, in part because they may be required to do so if subject to a Williamson Act contract. As a result, the project is not expected to result in substantial development activity. Nevertheless, when construction activity does occur, it has the potential to be impacted by geologic conditions existing in and around the project vicinity.

Despite relatively little recent seismic activity, Siskiyou County is located in a potentially active area. Accordingly, any agritourism improvements resulting from the project would potentially be subject to future seismic activity. Improperly designed and/or constructed structures could be subject to damage from seismic activity with potential injury or death for the occupants as a result. Any future structure resulting from the project, however, would be required to be designed to meet all California Building Code seismic design standards, as well as site-specific and project-specific recommendations contained in geotechnical analyses required by the County's Building Division prior to building permit issuance.

Liquefaction occurs when loose sand and silt that is saturated with water behaves like a liquid when shaken by an earthquake. Liquefaction can result in the following types of seismic-related ground failure:

- Loss of bearing strength – soils liquefy and lose the ability to support structures
- Lateral spreading – soils slide down gentle slopes or toward stream banks
- Flow failures – soils move down steep slopes with large displacement
- Ground oscillation – surface soils, riding on a buried liquefied layer, are thrown back and forth by shaking
- Flotation – floating of light buried structures to the surface
- Settlement – settling of ground surface as soils reconsolidate
- Subsidence – compaction of soil and sediment

Three factors are required for liquefaction to occur: (1) loose, granular sediment; (2) saturation of the sediment by groundwater; and (3) strong shaking. Potential impacts associated with liquefaction as a result of the project are considered less than significant given well-drained soils throughout much of the county as well as the low incidence of seismic activity in the region.

Although much of the Shasta Valley was impacted by a massive debris flow during the collapse of ancestral Mount Shasta roughly 300,000 to 380,000 years ago, mudflows and landslides are not prominent in the region and are not considered a significant threat to county inhabitants and/or visitors to the region.

Expansive or shrink-swell soils are soils that swell when subjected to moisture and shrink when dry. Expansive soils typically contain clay minerals that attract and absorb water, greatly increasing the volume of the soil. This increase in volume can cause damage to foundations, structures, and roadways. While soils in some areas of Siskiyou County are known to have elevated clay content and are potentially subject to shrink-swell, the California Building Code addresses necessary construction techniques to accommodate development on soils with expansive characteristics.

Given the lack of sewer collection in the unincorporated agricultural areas of the county, any agritourism resulting from the project site would be reliant upon individual sewage disposal systems and/or chemical toilets. Prior to the creation of new or expanded septic systems resulting from the proposed zoning text amendment, the improvements would need to be reviewed and permitted by the County's Environmental Health Division. As part of this process, Environmental Health would determine whether there is adequate separation distance to groundwater to protect groundwater resources. Accordingly, potential impacts associated with use of septic systems are considered less than significant.

Due to the limited amount of land disturbance anticipated as a result of agritourism improvements, erosion hazards are considered low to moderate. Nevertheless, to ensure that potential long-term erosion hazards due to erodible soils and wind and water exposure remain less than significant, **MM 6.1** is included below.

Mitigation Measures:

MM 6.1 In order to reduce potential impacts associated with erosion and loss of topsoil to a level that is considered less than significant, the following Agritourism Performance Standard shall be required:

All soils disturbed during construction of agritourism improvements shall be revegetated upon completion of construction and/or ground disturbing activities. If construction activities are suspended for six (6) or more months, disturbed soils shall be revegetated until construction activities resume. Upon completion of construction activities, soils shall be revegetated within six (6) months.

Timing/Implementation: Ongoing

Enforcement/Monitoring: Siskiyou County Community Development Department

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

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

Setting:

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

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

The impact that GHG emissions have on global climate change does not depend on whether the emissions were generated by stationary, mobile, or area sources, or whether they were generated in one region or another. Thus, consistency with the state's requirements for GHG emissions reductions is the best metric for determining whether the proposed zoning text amendment would contribute to global warming. In the case of the proposed project, if the project substantially impairs the state's ability to conform to the mandate to reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020, then the impact of the project would be considered significant.

Discussion of Impacts:

4.7(a)-4.7(b): *Less Than Significant Impact.* As discussed under Section 4.2, Air Quality, and elsewhere herein, the project would allow for incidental tourism on working farms and ranches 10 acres and greater in size as a means of promoting the County's agricultural operations and products. To do so, the proposed zoning text amendment would expand upon and clarify those agritourism uses allowed on working farms and ranches and establish limits and performance measures to minimize, to the greatest extent practicable, off-site impacts associated with agritourism activities. In addition, by including a definition of allowed and anticipated compatible uses, it would preclude those uses that are not traditionally incidental to active agricultural operations, such as concerts and weddings. The proposed zoning text amendment would essentially codify expected and common ancillary uses associated with a working farm or ranch.

Although the agritourism zoning text amendment is not expected to result in substantial new improvements, as most farms and ranches would likely utilize existing improvements, construction of new agritourism improvements when it occurs would likely entail the use of fossil fuel powered heavy equipment that generates GHG emissions. Nevertheless, because of the limited scope of anticipated improvements, GHG construction emissions would be similarly limited, would be temporary and intermittent, and would likely to be distributed broadly over time. Agritourism-related uses included in the proposed zoning text amendment, such as farm tours, U-Pick produce, and agritourism camping, are also unlikely to generate significant GHG emissions.

While formalizing the County's agritourism uses and standards is expected to generate minor intermittent and ongoing GHG emissions associated with the use of passenger vehicles to travel to and from farms and ranches engaged in agritourism, the project is unlikely to generate a substantial number of trips each day, and traffic associated with special events like farm tours would be intermittent. This is in part due to a requirement in the proposed zoning text amendment that any farm or ranch generating more than 10 average daily trips (ADT) for agritourism-related activities obtain a conditional use permit. Because approval of a conditional use permit is a discretionary action, it would subject any operation likely to generate more than 10 ADT to project specific environmental analysis, including a review of potential GHG emissions associated with the project. (For perspective, 10 ADT is slightly more trips than a single-family household, which per County standards average 7.5 ADT.) As such, impacts associated with greenhouse gas emissions are considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

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

Setting:

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

A substance or combination of substances which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, may either (1) cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or

incapacitating reversible, illness; or (2) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of or otherwise managed.

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

Under Government Code Section 65962.5, both DTSC and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) are required to maintain lists of sites known to have hazardous substances present in the environment. Both agencies maintain up-to-date lists on their websites. A review of the DTSC EnviroStor website and the SWRCB GeoTracker website indicates that a significant majority of hazardous waste violations in the county are located within the county's population centers and along the county's primary transportation corridors and not within agricultural settings where agritourism would be expected to occur.

The interface of human and natural environments in Siskiyou County creates potential safety hazards due to wildfires, flooding, landslides, earthquakes, and wildlife interactions. Other potential safety hazards include naturally occurring asbestos, past mining operations, and airport operations at public and private airstrips in the county.

Discussion of Impacts:

4.8(a)-4.8(h): *Less Than Significant Impact.* There are no project components that are likely to result in the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. While some farms and ranches are likely to store and utilize such materials in their operations, these operations are already in existence, are subject to all applicable state and federal regulations for the handling, transport and storage of hazardous materials, and are subject to regulatory oversight by the County's Environmental Health Division, and where pesticides are involved, the County Agricultural Commissioner.

Although unlikely, there is the potential for accidental releases of hazardous materials during construction of agritourism improvements. Any such releases would likely be minor spillages of fuels and oils associated with the use of heavy equipment during ground work. However, there is nothing specific about likely agritourism improvements, farms and ranches, or the county itself that would suggest an elevated potential for accidental releases of hazardous materials.

Most schools are located in the county's population centers, however, these population centers as well as the schools themselves are occasionally located in the vicinity of agricultural operations where agritourism could conceivably occur as a result of the project. However, there is no aspect of the proposed zoning text amendment that would result in the handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste or that would have the potential to produce hazardous emissions within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.

With regard to public safety around public airports and private airstrips, there is nothing about the project that would substantially interfere with airport operations or endanger those persons engaged in agritourism on the ground in the vicinity of an airport or airstrip. Further, as discussed in Section 3.6, Relationship to Project to Other Plans, any application for an administrative use

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permit or conditional use permit resulting from the project that pertains to property within the area of influence of a public airport would be subject to review by the Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) for compliance with the Siskiyou County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP). As previously described, the ALUCP establishes land use designations, or compatibility zones, surrounding Siskiyou County airports to: 1) minimize public exposure to excessive noise and safety hazards, and 2) allow for future airport expansion.

There is the potential for wildland fires in the region given the dry summer climate, with hot days and wind. Nevertheless, the proposed zoning text amendment would not substantially increase the risk of fire in and around farms and ranches in the county. Further, any agritourism requiring approval of a conditional use permit would be required to comply with Fire Safe Regulations enacted pursuant to Public Resources Code Sec. 4290, including requirements for defensible space, driveway standards, etc. In addition, the proposed zoning text amendment would require that farms and ranches provide adequate off-street parking for its employees and agritourism visitors, which would ensure that driveways and rights-of-way remain clear for adequate fire safe access and emergency evacuations.

With the existing provisions in place for minimizing hazards and hazardous materials, and adherence to all applicable local, federal and state laws, potential impacts associated with hazards and hazardous materials are considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.9 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of a failure of a levee or dam?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

The County is divided between the Klamath River watershed in the north and the Sacramento River watershed in the south. Combined, these rivers drain roughly 6,350 square miles in Siskiyou County alone. The smaller watercourses and creeks that flow into the Klamath River and

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Sacramento River watersheds are supplied from melting snow pack, annual rainfall, springs, and surfacing groundwater.

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) regulates the quality of California's water resources, with oversight provided by nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) around the state. RWQCB boundaries are based on watersheds, while water quality requirements are based on the unique differences in climate, topography, geology, and hydrology for each watershed. Each RWQCB makes critical water quality decisions for its region, including setting standards, issuing waste discharge requirements, determining compliance with those requirements, and taking appropriate enforcement actions. As discussed in Section 3.6, Relationship of Project to Other Plans, regulatory oversight of the project area is divided between by the North Coast RWQCB and the Central Valley RWQCB.

In general, the county's water quality varies with source and land uses, both past and present, within the respective watersheds. In general, water quality is potentially influenced by several factors, including sedimentation, temperature, turbidity, and nutrient inputs. Water resources have a multitude of uses from agricultural to domestic, as well as fish and wildlife habitat and year-round recreation. A number of water providers deliver water to farms and ranches in unincorporated Siskiyou County, including the Scott Valley Irrigation District, Tulelake Irrigation District, Montague Irrigation District, and the Callahan Water District. Drinking water, however, is most commonly provided by privately-owned wells.

With no municipal sewer infrastructure in the unincorporated agricultural areas of the county, wastewater services would be provided by individual septic systems and/or chemical toilets. If new or expanded septic systems are required to support the agritourism use, permits from the Siskiyou County Community Development Department - Environmental Health Division would be required prior to construction.

Discussion of Impacts:

4.9(a)-4.9(j): *Less Than Significant Impact.* As discussed elsewhere herein, it is anticipated that most agritourism-related activities resulting from the proposed zoning text amendment would occur at preexisting farms and ranches, and that because of the incidental nature of agritourism, farms and ranches would be more likely to utilize existing structures rather than to construct agritourism improvements. Further, pursuant to the County's Williamson Act Guidelines, agritourism lodging at those farms and ranches subject to a Williamson Act contract is already limited to dwellings present at the time the Williamson Act contract was executed. As a result, the project is not expected to result in substantial development activity. Nevertheless, if not properly managed, ground disturbance associated with agritourism improvements has the potential to impact water quality in and around the project vicinity.

For instance, development of agritourism improvements could potentially increase impervious surfaces at farms and ranches and create additional runoff. However, due to the 10-acre minimum acreage requirement for agritourism, permeable soils in the region, and the limited amount of development anticipated as result of the project, any sediment laden stormwater resulting from agritourism improvements would likely percolate into the ground prior to leaving the farm or ranch where it is generated. Furthermore, sediment laden stormwater would only be anticipated if development of agritourism improvements occurs during adverse weather conditions.

Because not all farms and ranches are likely to develop agritourism improvements and those that do so are unlikely to make such improvements during the wet winter months, the potential for erosion and off-site siltation is considered minor. Furthermore, should more than one acre of

ground be disturbed at any farm or ranch during agritourism improvements, the farm or ranch owner/operator would be required to obtain a General Construction Stormwater Permit from the RWQCB that has regulatory oversight of the property, approval of which requires preparation of a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) subject to RWQCB review and approval. In order to be approved, the SWPPP would need to include best management practices (BMPs) designed to reduce or eliminate erosion and runoff. BMPs typically include the use of straw wattles, covering stockpiled materials, revegetation of disturbed areas, silt fences, and other physical means of slowing stormwater flow from graded areas in order to allow sediment to settle out.

Despite a few storms that have resulted in considerable flood damage in parts of the County (e.g., December 1961), historic flood losses have not been significant in the county due to current flood control infrastructure, lower population densities, and the region's lack of broad floodplains. Nevertheless, substantial flood hazards are present within some incorporated and unincorporated communities and along stream corridors throughout the region. Although there is little to no development anticipated within areas affected by flooding, development within the 100-year floodplain, if proposed, would be regulated by the Siskiyou County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (Title 10, Chapter 10 of the Siskiyou County Code). In general, proposed development within the 100-year floodplain triggers additional development standards designed to floodproof a structure, while development within the floodway is prohibited unless flood proofing standards are implemented, and it can be demonstrated that the proposed development is located outside the designated floodway.

In addition, setbacks from waterbodies would be provided by mitigation measure **MM 4.4**. This mitigation measure prohibits development within 150 feet of perennial waterbodies and within 50 feet from centerline of seasonal streams and wetlands. There are no large water bodies in the project area with potential for seiche or tsunami. Further, as discussed under Response 4.6(a)-4.6(e), the project area is not considered at risk of mudflows. As such, potential impacts associated with hydrology and water quality are considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.10 LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to, the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

The project area includes approximately 1,633,567 acres of agriculturally zoned parcels, 10 acres or greater, in the unincorporated area of Siskiyou County. Roughly 71% of this area, or approximately 1,153,246 acres in Siskiyou County are currently in farms and ranches according to the Siskiyou County 2017 Crop & Livestock Report.

Land uses in the unincorporated area of the county range from timber production in the forested areas to urban-type development, including residential, commercial, and industrial uses, in several small communities. National Forests in the county (i.e., Shasta-Trinity, Klamath, Modoc, Six Rivers, and Rogue-Siskiyou) account for approximately 60% of the county's total land area. The unincorporated county contains a variety of resources and constraints, diverse topography, and sensitive environments.

Siskiyou County General Plan

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

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

The technique used for the development of the Land Use Element involved preparation of a series of overlay maps identifying development constraint areas. Constraints take the form of both natural, physical barriers or problems and those culturally imposed on the basis of resource protection. The combination of overlay maps provides a visual display of tones representing physical constraints in a particular geographic area in terms of the perceived effect of urban

development. In identifying an absence of physical constraints, it also indicates where urban development may proceed without encountering known physical problems.

Scott Valley Area Plan

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

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

Siskiyou County Code

In concert with the General Plan and Scott Valley Area Plan, the Siskiyou County Code establishes zoning districts within the County and specifies allowable uses and development standards for each district. Under state law, each jurisdiction's zoning must be consistent with its general plan. Per the proposed zoning text amendment, zoning within the project area would be limited to Prime Agricultural (AG-1), Non-Prime Agricultural (AG-2) and Rural Residential Agricultural (R-R). A complete list of permitted and conditionally permitted uses in these zoning districts, along with those uses proposed to be included as a result of the project, is included as **Attachment A**.

Discussion of Impacts:

4.10(a)-4.10(c): *Less Than Significant Impact*. The project would not physically divide an established community or conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.

Because the project is a proposed zoning text amendment that would be applicable to all agriculturally zoned parcels (i.e., parcels zoned AG-1, AG-2, and/or RR) that are 10 acres or larger in unincorporated Siskiyou County, nearly all policies contained in the Siskiyou County General Plan Land Use Element are potentially applicable to some location within the larger project area. As a result, the project was evaluated relative to all Land Use policies, not just those adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.

In addition to assessing project compatibility with General Plan Land Use Element policies, the proposed zoning text amendment was evaluated relative to all policies contained in the Scott Valley Area Plan. As with the potential applicability of nearly all General Plan Land Use policies, the Scott Valley is an agriculturally rich area and, as a result, many of the policies included in the Scott Valley Area Plan are potentially applicable to agritourism and agritourism improvements in the Scott Valley.

County staff enforce all applicable County policies pertaining to where and how development activity can safely occur at the time of building permit application, including those policies included in the Siskiyou County General Plan and Scott Valley Area Plan. This alone results in considerable project compatibility with the Siskiyou County General Plan and Scott Valley Area Plan, as many of the policies contained in these documents stipulate what type of development

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

can occur and where it is permitted. Further, proposed Level II Agritourism would be subject to approval of an administrative use permit or conditional use permit, either of which would require project-specific and site-specific analysis of the particular agritourism activities relative to County policies, including those contained in the Siskiyou County General Plan and Scott Valley Area Plan.

Because the General Plan Land Use Element contains Policy 37, which allows only agricultural uses on prime agricultural land, and the Scott Valley Area Plan contains Policy 1, which permits only agricultural and public uses on prime agricultural soils, project compatibility with all General Plan and Scott Valley Area Plan policies is somewhat dependent upon whether the agritourism activities being permitted by the proposed zoning text amendment are classified as agricultural land uses, commercial land uses, or something other. This isn't to say that compatibility of the proposed zoning text amendment with the General Plan and Scott Valley Area Plan hinges upon the ability of agritourism activities to locate on soils mapped "prime agricultural." That is not the case, however, it does warrant the question of whether agritourism is considered a permissible activity in areas mapped prime agricultural and, therefore, whether the project is compatible with General Plan Policy 37 and Scott Valley Area Plan Policy 1.

At its core, the project is a proposed zoning text amendment intended to support agriculture by facilitating the marketing and promotion of agricultural products grown and produced in Siskiyou County through incidental onsite agritourism. Agritourism would be defined in the proposed zoning text amendment as "the act of visiting a working farm or ranch as a guest for the purpose of enjoyment, education or other active participation in the activities of the farm. A working farm or ranch is a place of agricultural production which has annual sales of agricultural products of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more. Agritourism shall not include concerts or other commercial activities or events that are not related to the promotion of the primary use of the property as a working farm or ranch."

Therefore, because the proposed zoning text amendment would specifically exclude "other commercial activities or events that are not related to the promotion of the primary use of the property as a working farm or ranch", and would likely entail agritourism-related activities, such as harvesting agricultural products or other active participation in the activities of a farm or ranch, the agritourism activities included in the proposed zoning text amendment are considered consistent with Policy 37 and Policy 1, as well as the other policies of the Siskiyou County General Plan Land Use Element and the Scott Valley Area Plan, and potential impacts are considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

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

Setting:

Historically, gold mining was responsible for the establishment of several communities within Siskiyou County. Although some mining still takes place, the resource is greatly diminished and no longer plays a significant role in the economy. Nevertheless, large areas of Siskiyou County contain mineral deposits and between the 1850's and the early 1940's, numerous mines operated in the County. In addition to gold, mineral resources include copper, chromium, gemstones, and asbestos. In addition, significant deposits of sand, gravel, and rock types suitable for construction aggregate are present throughout the County.

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

Discussion of Impacts:

4.11(a)-4.11(b): *Less Than Significant Impact.* The proposed zoning text amendment would allow agritourism incidental to existing agricultural operations on farms and ranches at least 10 acres in size. It would not result in the loss of an available known mineral resource that would be of value to the region or residents of the state, nor would it result in the loss of a locally important mineral resource recovery site.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.12 NOISE. Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance or of applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan area or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or a public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

The Siskiyou County General Plan Noise Element identifies land use compatibility standards for exterior community noise for a variety of land use categories for project planning purposes. For example, for residential land uses, an exterior noise level of 60 dBA Ldn (Day-Night Average Sound Level) is identified as being "acceptable" requiring no special noise insulation or noise abatement features unless the proposed development is itself considered a source of incompatible noise for a nearby land use. The Noise Element also describes the noise level for outdoor areas, such as farms and passively used open space areas, as 50 dBA Ldn. These outdoor noise levels are intended to "assure that a 45 dBA Ldn indoor level will be achieved by the noise attenuation with regular construction materials."

Significant noise sources in the County include traffic on major roadways, railroad operations, airports, and localized noise sources such as from industrial uses. Ambient noise levels in areas away from major transportation routes are generally quite low. The noise environment of the project area, outside of major thoroughfares and railroads, is considered typical of agricultural areas and open space uses, corresponding to the 50 dBA Ldn outdoor noise level.

Discussion of Impacts:

4.12(a)-4.12(f): *Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.* The project would allow for incidental tourism on working farms and ranches 10 acres and greater in size as a means of promoting the County's agricultural operations and products. To do so, the proposed zoning text amendment would expand upon and clarify those agritourism uses allowed on working farms and ranches and would establish limits and performance measures to minimize, to the greatest extent practicable, off-site impacts associated with agritourism, including noise.

For instance, in addition to the proposed zoning text amendment defining which agritourism uses would be permitted and mandating that more intensive Level II Agritourism uses obtain an administrative use permit or conditional use permit depending upon the intensity of use, the proposed zoning text amendment would limit the number of overnight guests allowed for Agritourism Camping and would restrict outdoor agritourism activities within one thousand feet of a residence on neighboring property to between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. Enforcement of these measures, as well as compliance with County noise standards, would ensure that noise impacts associated with agritourism operations remain less than significant.

In addition, the proposed project could generate temporary noise impacts and groundborne vibrations during renovations to existing structures and/or development of agritourism improvements. Noise-sensitive receptors located in the vicinity of agritourism improvements would likely consist of a small number of residences, although in some cases, it could result in disturbance to more individuals if the farm or ranch is located closer to a population center. Although the increase in noise levels during agritourism improvements is expected to be temporary and to be substantially attenuated by distance to noise sensitive receptors, construction noise and ground-borne vibrations have the potential to pose a nuisance to residences and other nearby noise sensitive receptors in the vicinity of improvements. Implementation of mitigation measure **MM 12.1**, however, would limit construction to daytime hours and would reduce potential noise and ground-borne vibration impacts to a level that is considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

MM 12.1 In order to reduce potential construction noise impacts to a level that is considered less than significant, the following Agritourism Performance Standard shall be required:

Use of heavy equipment, blasting equipment, compressors, and other noise and ground-borne vibration generating equipment associated with agritourism improvements is prohibited on Sundays and federal holidays and are limited to between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Saturdays.

Timing/Implementation: During agritourism improvements

Enforcement/Monitoring: Siskiyou County Community Development Department

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

Setting:

According to the California Department of Finance (DOF), there were 24,285 persons and 13,770 housing units in unincorporated Siskiyou County at the time of the 2010 U.S. Census. As of January 1, 2018, the population of unincorporated Siskiyou County was 24,084 with 14,111 housing units. This represents population growth of -0.8% since the 2010 U.S. Census.

Throughout Siskiyou County, there are a number of small communities separated by forest land, mountainous terrain, and agriculture, with very low-density residential development characterizing much of unincorporated Siskiyou County and single-family dwellings the predominant housing type.

Discussion of Impacts:

4.13(a)-4.13(c): *Less Than Significant Impact.* Due to the incidental nature of agritourism, and because approximately 71 percent of the project area is presently utilized for agriculture, the proposed zoning text amendment is not expected to result in substantial development activity or induce substantial population growth either directly or indirectly. Further, no housing or people would be displaced as a result of the project.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

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

Setting:

Public services within the unincorporated county are provided by the County of Siskiyou, state and federal agencies, and numerous special districts, including fire protection districts, school districts, park and recreation districts, community services districts, cemetery districts, and irrigation districts.

Discussion of Impacts:

4.14(a)-4.14(e): *Less Than Significant Impact.* See Response 4.13(a)-4.13(c). Because the proposed zoning text amendment would not result in substantial population growth, it would not generate the need for new or altered governmental facilities and no adverse impacts to public services, including fire and police protection, schools, parks, and other public facilities, are anticipated as a result of the project.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

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

Setting:

Recreational opportunities within Siskiyou County are varied, ranging from developed public parks with facilities for organized sports to vast tracts of forestlands and numerous waterways. There are three Recreation and Park districts in Siskiyou County: Weed Recreation and Parks District, Mt. Shasta Recreation and Parks District, and Dunsmuir Recreation and Parks District, as well as several cities and community services districts that provide recreation opportunities for county residents and visitors.

Discussion of Impacts:

4.15(a)-4.15(b): *Less Than Significant Impact*. The proposed zoning text amendment would not generate substantial population growth capable of resulting in adverse physical impacts to existing recreational facilities or the need for new recreational facilities in the county, nor would it entail for the construction of such facilities. While increased tourism resulting from the proposed zoning text amendment could cause in a minor increase in the use of recreation facilities throughout Siskiyou County, it would not accelerate degradation of these facilities or result in their substantial physical deterioration.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.16 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that result in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

The transportation system in Siskiyou County is largely comprised of various federal, state, and local roadways, including Interstate 5, several state highways, U.S. Forest Service roads, and arterials, collectors and local streets. Traffic volumes throughout much of the County’s road system, particularly in the agricultural areas where agritourism would occur, are considered low.

Within unincorporated Siskiyou County, the County of Siskiyou Public Works Department maintains a 1,361-mile public road network, approximately 65% of which is paved. The remainder of the roadways are privately owned and maintained, with maintenance entities ranging from individuals and unofficial maintenance groups to recorded road maintenance associations and agreements. Travel characteristics vary according to the region of the county in which it occurs.

The County of Siskiyou provides a public bus system, Siskiyou Transit and General Express (STAGE), which makes several stops in the communities of Mt. Shasta, Weed, Yreka and other communities along the Interstate 5 corridor. In addition, some bus stops are considered on-call,

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meaning that an individual would need to notify STAGE of the time and day he/she would like to ride.

Discussion of Impacts:

4.16(a)-4.16(f): *Less Than Significant Impact*. The project would allow for incidental tourism on working farms and ranches 10 acres and greater in size as a means of promoting the County's agricultural operations and products. To do so, the proposed zoning text amendment would expand upon and clarify those agritourism uses allowed on working farms and ranches and establish limits and performance measures to minimize, to the greatest extent practicable, off-site impacts associated with agritourism, including traffic. To this end the proposed zoning text amendment would limit agritourism at farms and ranches to no more than 10 Average Daily Trips (ADT) per calendar month, excluding school buses. (For perspective, County standards assign 7.5 ADT to a single-family dwelling.) Further, the proposed zoning text amendment stipulates that if the agritourism to be permitted would generate more than 10 ADT, a conditional use permit would be required. This which would trigger the need for a project-specific evaluation of potential traffic impacts. In addition, by including a definition of allowed and anticipated compatible uses, the proposed zoning text amendment precludes those uses that are not traditionally incidental to active agricultural operations and capable of generating substantial traffic, such as concerts and weddings. As a result, the proposed project would not conflict with an applicable congestion management program or level of service standard.

The proposed zoning text amendment also requires that farms and ranches accommodate all agritourism parking onsite. Coupled with the low traffic volumes anticipated as result of the project, additional trips generated by the proposed zoning text amendment would not impair emergency access throughout the county or create off-site impediments to emergency access vehicles. Further, there is no component of the project, such as a design feature or incompatible use, that would substantially increase hazards.

With regard to public safety around public airports and private airstrips, there is nothing about the project that would change air traffic patterns or endanger those persons engaged in agritourism on the ground in the vicinity of an airport or airstrip. Further, as discussed in Section 3.6, Relationship to Project to Other Plans, any application for an administrative use permit or conditional use permit resulting from the project that pertains to property within the area of influence of a public airport would be subject to review by the Siskiyou County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) for compliance with the Siskiyou County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP). As previously described, the ALUCP establishes land use designations, or compatibility zones, surrounding Siskiyou County airports to: 1) minimize public exposure to excessive noise and safety hazards, and 2) allow for future airport expansion.

The project would not conflict with any adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities.

Overall, the proposed zoning text amendment has the potential to result in a minor increase in the use of rural roads to access the working farms and ranches of Siskiyou County and potential impacts to traffic and circulation are considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

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

Setting:

AB 52 was enacted on July 1, 2015, and establishes that “a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (Public Resources Code Section 21084.2). It further states that the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a tribal cultural resource, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3).

Public Resources Code Section 21074 (a)(1)(A) and (B) defines tribal cultural resources as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and meets either of the following criteria:

1. 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
2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying these criteria, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process for California cities, counties, and tribes regarding tribal cultural resources. Under AB 52, lead agencies are required to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated

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with the geographic area of the proposed project.” Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed within the jurisdiction of the lead agency. Pursuant to AB 52, the County of Siskiyou mailed project notifications and invitations to begin AB 52 consultation to the Karuk Tribe, the Winnemem Wintu Tribe, and the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians. None of the tribes contacted indicated that tribal cultural resources would potentially be affected by the project.

Discussion of Impacts:

4.17(a)-4.17(b): *Less Than Significant Impact.* Prior to environmental review, the project was circulated to all tribes on the County’s contact list to invite consultation and avoid potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Notifications were mailed to the Karuk Tribe, Winnemem Wintu Tribe, and the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians. None of the tribes contacted indicated that tribal cultural resources would potentially be affected by the project.

The uses allowed by the proposed zoning text amendment are likely to occur on preexisting working farms and ranches where there are also preexisting infrastructure and other improvements to support the use. While there is the potential that some agricultural operations will invest in new amenities to support agritourism, farms and ranches can presently make such improvements regardless of the project. Further, it is more likely that existing structures, such as barns and other agricultural buildings, or outdoor areas on the farm or ranch would provide the backdrop for the promotion of the farm. Additionally, the proposed amendment would not change local and state requirements for protection of tribal resources as discussed in Section 5, Cultural Resources. As such, the project would have a less than significant impact on tribal cultural resources.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.18 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand, in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

Wastewater treatment within unincorporated Siskiyou County is largely provided by private septic systems. In addition, community service districts provide sewage collection and treatment for the unincorporated communities of McCloud, Happy Camp, and Hornbrook; the City of Mt. Shasta operates a regional wastewater treatment plant that serves numerous residences and businesses both inside and outside of city limits; and the City of Dunsuir also serves customers outside its city limits.

Wastewater disposal is regulated under the federal Clean Water Act and the state Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (North Coast RWQCB) and the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley RWQCB) implement these acts by administering the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), issuing water discharge permits, and establishing best management practices.

The County of Siskiyou maintains transfer stations in Happy Camp, Mt. Shasta, and Yreka. Solid waste from these transfer stations is subsequently hauled to the Dry Creek Landfill in White City, Oregon for disposal. Opened in 1972, the Dry Creek Landfill was expanded to a regional facility

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

in 1999, with a projected operational life exceeding 100 years. Under existing state permits, the Dry Creek Landfill can accept 972 tons of solid waste per day until the year 2056 and, as of 2006, had an estimated remaining capacity of 28,421,000 cubic yards (CH2M HILL 2006).

Discussion of Impacts:

4.18(a)-4.18(g): *Less Than Significant Impact*. Farms and ranches engaged in agritourism would typically be served by individual domestic water wells and individual conventional on-site sewage disposal systems. Any new wells or new or expanded septic systems resulting from the project would require a permit from the County's Environmental Health Division. In addition to ensuring adequate water supply for new wells, Environmental Health would determine whether the proposed septic improvements could serve the use without adversely impacting groundwater or exceeding applicable RWQCB standards. As a result of mitigation measures contained in other sections of the initial study, any potential environmental impacts associated with construction of these improvements would be reduced to a level that is considered less than significant.

Aside from roadside ditches and culverts, stormwater facilities are typically absent in the unincorporated areas of Siskiyou County where large agricultural parcels are located. However, because the project is not likely to result in substantial development, and because the agricultural parcels where agritourism would be allowed are large enough to accommodate any additional stormwater runoff caused by agritourism improvements, no new or expanded stormwater drainage facilities are anticipated as being necessary to support the project. Further, all applicable public health and safety standards must be met by agritourism activities resulting from the project. Consequently, potential impacts associated with utilities and service systems are considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

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

Discussion of Impacts:

4.19a-4.19c: *Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.* While a few of the Initial Study sections have identified the potential for significant environmental impacts without mitigation, including potential impacts to special-status species and paleontological resources, with the implementation of mitigation measures proposed within the relevant sections of this Initial Study, all potential impacts would be reduced to a level that is considered less than significant. As previously noted, the proposed project would not result in significant adverse impacts to human beings either directly or indirectly.

There are no recently approved projects in the region that together with the proposed project would have the potential to result in cumulatively significant impacts to the physical environment. The County's Multispecies Livestock Technical Advisory Committee has recommended an additional zoning text amendment to clarify that the raising of livestock associated with a student project (e.g., 4-H, FFA, etc.) is permitted in the County's agricultural districts and that would allow the raising of pastured hogs and chickens in same. An initial study for that project will be developed shortly. While no cumulatively significant impacts are anticipated at this time, the question will be revisited with greater clarity during environmental review of the multispecies farming zoning text amendment. As such, with implementation of the mitigation measures contained herein, the potential for cumulative impacts associated with the Agritourism Zoning Text Amendment (Z-17-03) would be reduced to a level that is considered less than significant.

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Mitigation Measures:

None required.

5.1 DOCUMENTS REFERENCED IN INITIAL STUDY AND/OR INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following documents were used or to determine the potential for impact from the proposed project. Compliance with federal, state, and local laws is assumed in all projects.

California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA). 2008. CEQA and Climate Change: Addressing Climate Change through the California Environmental Quality Act Review. www.energy.ca.gov/2008publications/CAPCOA-1000-2008-010/CAPCOA-1000-2008-010.PDF

California Air Resources Board. 2016. "Ambient Air Quality Standards." www.arb.ca.gov/research/aaqs/aaqs2.pdf. Website accessed November 20, 2018.

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California Department of Conservation (DOC). 2016a. Division of Land Resource Protection, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. "Siskiyou County Important Farmland 2016." ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/FMMP/pdf/2016/sis16.pdf.

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California Department of Finance. 2018. E-5 Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State January 2011-2018, with 2010 Benchmark. <http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Estimates/E-5/>. Website accessed November 27, 2018.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2018a. "California Natural Diversity Database." www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Maps-and-Data. Website accessed December 10, 2018.

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California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). 2018. "Envirostor Database." <https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>. Website accessed November 26, 2018.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2018. "California Scenic Highway Mapping System". www.dot.ca.gov/design/lap/livability/scenic-highways/index.html. Website accessed November 20, 2018.

5.0 REFERENCES

- California Office of Historic Preservation. 2018. Listed California Historical Resources. <http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/ListedResources/?view=county&criteria=47>. Website accessed November 20, 2018.
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2018. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition, v8-02). www.rareplants.cnps.org/. Website accessed December 10, 2018.
- Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). 2018. *Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region*. www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/basin_plans/sacsjr_201805.pdf
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). 2018. FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) Viewer. <https://hazards-fema.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html>
- North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (North Coast RWQCB). 2018. *Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region*. www.waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/180710/BasinPlan20180620.pdf
- Siskiyou County. 1974. *General Plan for Siskiyou County, Scenic Highways Element*. www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/sites/default/files/docs/GP_ScenicHighwaysElement.pdf
- . 1975. *Siskiyou County General Plan, Seismic Safety and Safety Element*. www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/sites/default/files/docs/GP_SeismicSafety-SafetyElement.pdf.
- . 1980. *Siskiyou County General Plan, Land Use and Circulation Element*. www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/sites/default/files/docs/GP_LandUse-CirculationElement.pdf
- . 2012. Rules for the Establishment and Administration of Agricultural Preserves and Williamson Act Contracts.
- Siskiyou County Agriculture Department. Undated. Siskiyou County 2017 Crop & Livestock Report. www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/sites/default/files/docs/AG-20180905_CropReport2017.pdf
- Siskiyou County Department of General Services. 2018. "STAGE (Siskiyou Transit and General Express)." www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/content/transportation-division-stage. Website accessed December 7, 2018.
- State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). 2018. "GeoTracker Database." geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/. Website accessed December 10, 2018.
- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS). 2018. "Web Soil Survey." websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx. Website accessed December 12, 2018.
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2018a. Critical Habitat Portal. criticalhabitat.fws.gov/. Website accessed December 10, 2018.
- . 2018b. National Wetland Inventory. www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html. Website accessed December 10, 2018.

United States Geological Society (USGS). 2018. Earthquake Hazards Program. <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/>. Website accessed December 12, 2018.

ORDINANCE NO. _____

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE COUNTY OF SISKIYOU
AMENDING CHAPTER 6 OF TITLE 10
OF THE SISKIYOU COUNTY CODE
BY ADDING AGRITOURISM DEFINITIONS AND RENUMBERING ADJACENT
SECTIONS, AND BY ADDING AGRITOURSIM USES, ADMINISTRATIVE
PROCESSES AND AUTHORITY FOR PERMIT FEES**

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SISKIYOU ORDAINS
AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1: Section 10-6.3602.207 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Zoning Permit” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.212.

SECTION 2: Section 10-6.3602.206 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Zoning Map” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.211.

SECTION 3: Section 10-6.3602.205 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Zone” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.210.

SECTION 4: Section 10-6.3602.204 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Zero lot line” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.209.

SECTION 5: Section 10-6.3602.203 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Youth camp” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.208.

SECTION 6: Section 10-6.3602.202 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Yard, side” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.207.

SECTION 7: Section 10-6.3602.201 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Yard, rear” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.206.

SECTION 8: Section 10-6.3602.200 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Yard, front” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.205.

SECTION 9: Section 10-6.3602.199 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Yard” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.204.

SECTION 10: Section 10-6.3602.198 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Wholesale trade” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.203.

SECTION 11: Section 10-6.3602.197 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Waste” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.202.

SECTION 12: Section 10-6.3602.196 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Warehouse” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.201.

SECTION 13: Section 10-6.3602.195 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Variance, hardship” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.200.

SECTION 14: Section 10-6.3602.194 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Vacation rental” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.199.

SECTION 15: Section 10-6.3602.193 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Utility, private or public” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.198.

SECTION 16: Section 10-6.3602.197 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Unique Agricultural Product” is hereby added as follows:

Unique Agricultural Products.

“Unique Agricultural Products” means specialty agricultural products, including but not limited to, fruits, berries, nuts, eggs, meats, flowers, wine, oils, jams and honey. Producers of Unique Agricultural Products raise or grow traditional commodities, but also create value added products from those commodities by changing the commodity’s physical state or by connecting the farm or ranch directly to consumers or sales intermediaries such as grocery stores, restaurants or similar food service institutions. Establishments producing Unique Agricultural Products are typically family owned and operated facilities. Unique Agricultural Products do not include cannabis or cannabis related products.

SECTION 17: Section 10-6.3602.192 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Trucking terminal” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.196.

SECTION 18: Section 10-6.3602.191 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Truck stop” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.195.

SECTION 19: Section 10-6.3602.190 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Truck camper” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.194.

SECTION 20: Section 10-6.3602.157 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Recreation facility, personal” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.161.

SECTION 21: Section 10-6.3602.156 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Recreation facility, commercial” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.160.

SECTION 22: Section 10-6.3602.155 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Recreation facility” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.159.

SECTION 23: Section 10-6.3602.154 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Recreation, active” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.158.

SECTION 24: Section 10-6.3602.153 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Ranch” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.157.

SECTION 25: Section 10-6.3602.152 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Quasi-Public use or building” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.156.

SECTION 26: Section 10-6.3602.151 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Quasi-Public” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.155.

SECTION 27: Section 10-6.3602.150 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Public sewer and water system” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.154.

SECTION 28: Section 10-6.3602.149 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Public celebrations” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.153.

SECTION 29: Section 10-6.3602.148 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Professional Office” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.152.

SECTION 30: Section 10-6.3602.147 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Primary treatment” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.151.

SECTION 31: Section 10-6.3602.146 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Planning Commission” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.150.

SECTION 32: Section 10-6.3602.145 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Planned unit development” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.149.

SECTION 33: Section 10-6.3602.144 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Personal services” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.148.

SECTION 34: Section 10-6.3602.143 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Person” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.147.

SECTION 35: Section 10-6.3602.142 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Permitted use” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.146.

SECTION 36: Section 10-6.3602.141 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Performance Standards” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.145.

SECTION 37: Section 10-6.3602.140 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10,

defining “Park trailer” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.144.

SECTION 38: Section 10-6.3602.139 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Parking space” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.143.

SECTION 39: Section 10-6.3602.138 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Parking area” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.142.

SECTION 40: Section 10-6.3602.137 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Park” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.141.

SECTION 41: Section 10-6.3602.136 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Outdoor storage” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.140.

SECTION 42: Section 10-6.3602.135 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Outbuilding” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.139.

SECTION 43: Section 10-6.3602.134 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Organized camp” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.138.

SECTION 44: Section 10-6.3602.133 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Open space, public” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.137.

SECTION 45: Section 10-6.3602.132 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Open space, private” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.136.

SECTION 46: Section 10-6.3602.131 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Open space, green” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.135.

SECTION 47: Section 10-6.3602.130 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Open space, common” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.134.

SECTION 48: Section 10-6.3602.129 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Open space” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.133.

SECTION 49: Section 10-6.3602.128 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “On-street parking space” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.132.

SECTION 50: Section 10-6.3602.127 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Off-street parking space” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.131.

SECTION 51: Section 10-6.3602.126 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Office” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.130.

SECTION 52: Section 10-6.3602.125 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10,

defining “Occupancy” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.129.

SECTION 53: Section 10-6.3602.124 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Nursery” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.128.

SECTION 54: Section 10-6.3602.123 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Nuisance” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.127.

SECTION 55: Section 10-6.3602.122 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Nonconforming uses” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.126.

SECTION 56: Section 10-6.3602.121 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Nonconforming lot” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.125.

SECTION 57: Section 10-6.3602.120 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Noise pollution” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.124.

SECTION 58: Section 10-6.3602.119 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Noise” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.123.

SECTION 60: Section 10-6.3602.118 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Motion picture theater” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.122.

SECTION 61: Section 10-6.3602.117 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Motel” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.121.

SECTION 62: Section 10-6.3602.116 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Mortuary” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.120.

SECTION 63: Section 10-6.3602.115 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Mobile home park” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.119.

SECTION 64: Section 10-6.3602.114 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Mobile home” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.118.

SECTION 65: Section 10-6.3602.113 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Mini-warehouse” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.117.

SECTION 66: Section 10-6.3602.112 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Manufacturing” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.116.

SECTION 67: Section 10-6.3602.111 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Lumber yard” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.115.

SECTION 68: Section 10-6.3602.110 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10,

defining “Lot width” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.114.

SECTION 69: Section 10-6.3602.109 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Lot, through” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.113.

SECTION 70: Section 10-6.3602.108 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Lot, reverse frontage” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.112.

SECTION 71: Section 10-6.3602.107 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Lot, minimum area of” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.111.

SECTION 72: Section 10-6.3602.106 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Lot line, side” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.110.

SECTION 73: Section 10-6.3602.105 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Lot line, rear” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.109.

SECTION 74: Section 10-6.3602.104 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Lot line, front” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.108.

SECTION 75: Section 10-6.3602.103 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Lot line” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.107.

SECTION 76: Section 10-6.3602.102 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Lot frontage” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.106.

SECTION 77: Section 10-6.3602.101 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Lot depth” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.105.

SECTION 78: Section 10-6.3602.100 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Lot, corner” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.104.

SECTION 79: Section 10-6.3602.99 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Lot” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.103.

SECTION 80: Section 10-6.3602.98 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Lodging house” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.102.

SECTION 81: Section 10-6.3602.97 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Lodge” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.101.

SECTION 82: Section 10-6.3602.96 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Kennel” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.100.

SECTION 83: Section 10-6.3602.95 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10,

defining “Junk yard” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.99.

SECTION 84: Section 10-6.3602.94 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Junk” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.98.

SECTION 85: Section 10-6.3602.93 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Institutional use” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.97.

SECTION 86: Section 10-6.3602.92 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Housing unit” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.96.

SECTION 87: Section 10-6.3602.91 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Housing, transitional” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.95.

SECTION 88: Section 10-6.3602.90 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Housing, supportive” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.94.

SECTION 89: Section 10-6.3602.89 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Household” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.93.

SECTION 90: Section 10-6.3602.88 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Hotel” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.92.

SECTION 91: Section 10-6.3602.87 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Horticulture” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.91.

SECTION 92: Section 10-6.3602.86 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Home occupation” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.90.

SECTION 93: Section 10-6.3602.85 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Helistop” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.89.

SECTION 94: Section 10-6.3602.84 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Heliport” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.88.

SECTION 95: Section 10-6.3602.83 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Height of building” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.87.

SECTION 96: Section 10-6.3602.82 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Guest house” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.86.

SECTION 97: Section 10-6.3602.81 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Group home” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.85.

SECTION 98: Section 10-6.3602.80 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Convalescent or care facility” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.84.

SECTION 99: Section 10-6.3602.79 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Group care facility” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.83.

SECTION 100: Section 10-6.3602.78 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “gravel pit” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.82.

SECTION 101: Section 10-6.3602.77 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Glare” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.81.

SECTION 102: Section 10-6.3602.76 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Garage, private residential” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.80.

SECTION 103: Section 10-6.3602.75 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Garage” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.79.

SECTION 104: Section 10-6.3602.74 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Frontage” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.78.

SECTION 105: Section 10-6.3602.73 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Floodway” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.77.

SECTION 106: Section 10-6.3602.72 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Flood plain” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.76.

SECTION 107: Section 10-6.3602.71 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Flood insurance rate map” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.75.

SECTION 108: Section 10-6.3602.70 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Flood hazard design evaluation” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.74.

SECTION 109: Section 10-6.3602.69 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Flood” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.73.

SECTION 110: Section 10-6.3602.68 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Fill” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.72.

SECTION 111: Section 10-6.3602.67 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Fence” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.71.

SECTION 112: Section 10-6.3602.66 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Feed lot, commercial” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.70.

SECTION 113: Section 10-6.3602.65 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10,

defining “Farm stand” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.69.

SECTION 114: Section 10-6.3602.64 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Farm labor quarters or housing” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.68.

SECTION 115: Section 10-6.3602.63 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Farm” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.67.

SECTION 116: Section 10-6.3602.62 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Family” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.66.

SECTION 117: Section 10-6.3602.61 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Extended care facility” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.65.

SECTION 118: Section 10-6.3602.60 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Existing use” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.64.

SECTION 119: Section 10-6.3602.59 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Emergency shelter” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.63.

SECTION 120: Section 10-6.3602.58 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Eave” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.62.

SECTION 121: Section 10-6.3602.57 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Dwelling units” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.61.

SECTION 122: Section 10-6.3602.56 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Dwelling, Two-family (duplex)” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.60.

SECTION 123: Section 10-6.3602.55 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Dwelling, triplex” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.59.

SECTION 124: Section 10-6.3602.54 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Dwelling, townhouse” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.58.

SECTION 125: Section 10-6.3602.53 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Dwelling, single-family” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.57.

SECTION 126: Section 10-6.3602.52 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Dwelling, quadruplex” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.56.

SECTION 127: Section 10-6.3602.51 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Dwelling, multi-family” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.55.

SECTION 128: Section 10-6.3602.50 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10,

defining “Dwelling, group” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.54.

SECTION 129: Section 10-6.3602.49 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Dwelling” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.53.

SECTION 130: Section 10-6.3602.48 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Drive-in use” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.52.

SECTION 131: Section 10-6.3602.47 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Drainage” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.51.

SECTION 132: Section 10-6.3602.46 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Domicile” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.50.

SECTION 133: Section 10-6.3602.45 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Developer” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.49.

SECTION 134: Section 10-6.3602.44 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Density” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.48.

SECTION 135: Section 10-6.3602.43 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Cul-de-sac” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.47.

SECTION 136: Section 10-6.3602.42 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Cottage food products” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.46.

SECTION 137: Section 10-6.3602.41 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Cottage food operator” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.45.

SECTION 138: Section 10-6.3602.40 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Cottage food operation” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.44.

SECTION 139: Section 10-6.3602.39 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Cottage food employee” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.43.

SECTION 140: Section 10-6.3602.38 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Conditional Use” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.42.

SECTION 141: Section 10-6.3602.37 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Community sewer system” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.41.

SECTION 142: Section 10-6.3602.36 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Commercial vehicle” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.40.

SECTION 143: Section 10-6.3602.35 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10,

defining “Combining district” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.39.

SECTION 144: Section 10-6.3602.34 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Cluster” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.38.

SECTION 145: Section 10-6.3602.33 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Club” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.37.

SECTION 146: Section 10-6.3602.32 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Campsite” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.36.

SECTION 147: Section 10-6.3602.31 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Camping unit” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.35.

SECTION 148: Section 10-6.3602.30 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Camping group” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.34.

SECTION 149: Section 10-6.3602.29 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Campground” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.33.

SECTION 150: Section 10-6.3602.28 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Camper” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.32.

SECTION 151: Section 10-6.3602.27 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Business, retail” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.31.

SECTION 152: Section 10-6.3602.26 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Business services” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.30.

SECTION 153: Section 10-6.3602.25 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Bulk storage” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.29.

SECTION 154: Section 10-6.3602.24 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Building, principal” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.28.

SECTION 155: Section 10-6.3602.23 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Building height” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.27.

SECTION 156: Section 10-6.3602.22 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Building, accessory” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.26.

SECTION 157: Section 10-6.3602.21 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Building” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.25.

SECTION 158: Section 10-6.3602.20 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10,

defining “Roominghouse” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.24.

SECTION 159: Section 10-6.3602.19 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Boardinghouse” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.23.

SECTION 160: Section 10-6.3602.18 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Boarder” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.22.

SECTION 161: Section 10-6.3602.17 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Block” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.21.

SECTION 162: Section 10-6.3602.16 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Bar” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.20.

SECTION 163: Section 10-6.3602.15 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Automotive repair services and garages” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.19.

SECTION 164: Section 10-6.3602.14 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Automobile service station” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.18.

SECTION 165: Section 10-6.3602.13 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Automobile sales” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.17.

SECTION 166: Section 10-6.3602.12 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Apartment unit” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.16.

SECTION 167: Section 10-6.3602.11 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Apartment house” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.15.

SECTION 168: Section 10-6.3602.10 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Animal hospital” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.14.

SECTION 169: Section 10-6.3602.9 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Alley” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.13.

SECTION 170: Section 10-6.3602.8 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Airport” is hereby renumbered to Section 10-6.3602.12.

SECTION 171: Section 10-6.3602.11 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Agritourism Property” is hereby added as follows:

Agritourism Property.

“Agritourism Property” means one or more contiguous parcels that are under

common ownership or lease and upon which an Agritourism activity operated by the owner or lessee occurs and which produces agricultural products as a primary use.

SECTION 172: Section 10-6.3602.10 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Agritourism Farmstay” is hereby added as follows:

Agricultural Farmstay.

“Agricultural Farmstay” shall have the same meaning as set forth in Health and Safety Code section 113893 as amended from time to time. The Agricultural Farmstay owner shall maintain a Transient Occupancy Tax registration certificate and remain current on all required reports and payments.

SECTION 173: Section 10-6.3602.09 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Agritourism Camping” is hereby added as follows:

Agritourism Camping.

“Agritourism Camping” means transient overnight occupancy in a detached temporary tent unit or similar temporary structure on a working farm or ranch to facilitate engagement in Agritourism.

SECTION 174: Section 10-6.3602.08 of Article 36, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, defining “Agritourism; Level I and Level II” is hereby added as follows:

Agritourism; Level I and Level II.

- A. "Agritourism" is an event or activity that brings visitors to a working farm or ranch as a guest for the purpose of enjoyment, education or other active participation in the activities of the farm. A working farm or ranch is a place of agricultural production which has annual sales of agricultural products of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more. Agritourism shall not include concerts or other commercial activities or events that are not related to the promotion of the primary use of the property as a working farm or ranch.
- B. “Level I Agritourism” is Agritourism on Agritourism Property ten (10) acres or larger that is limited to (i) twenty single-day Agritourism events per year with no more than thirty (30) guests per event; and (ii) three single-day Agritourism events per year involving guests in excess of thirty (30), but no more than one hundred fifty (150) guests per event. Examples of such single-day events include farm tours, field days, ranch or farm sponsored hospitality dinners, educational classes and/or activities, school tours, farm-focused corporate events and similar activities that relate to the promotion of the primary use as a working farm or ranch.

C. "Level II Agritourism" is Agritourism on Agritourism Property ten (10) acres or larger that is in compliance with the Siskiyou County Agricultural Tourism Performance Standards and involves any of the following:

1. Single-day Agritourism events in excess of Level I Agritourism frequency limits or guest number limits, up to a maximum of twice the limits set forth in Level I Agritourism, and as more specifically limited in an Administrative Permit;
2. On-site fruit and vegetable picking and associated sales, often referred to as "U-Pick" operations;
3. Onsite sales of Unique Agricultural Products or merchandise related to the working farm or ranch;
4. Farmstays;
5. Agritourism Camping.

SECTION 175: Section 10-6.4802, of Article 48, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, entitled "Uses permitted" is hereby amended to add a subsection (l) to permit the use of Level 1 Agritourism and that reads as follows:

Uses permitted.

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

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

may be exceeded by adding one foot yard setback for every foot of height in excess of those permitted by the zoning ordinance; and

- (k) Group care facilities for six (6) or fewer individuals.
- (l) Level I Agritourism.

SECTION 176: Section 10-6.4802.5, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, entitled “Administrative permit uses permitted.” is hereby amended to read as follows:

Administrative permit uses permitted.

- (a) Subject to obtaining an Administrative Use Permit from the Planning Director, the following uses shall be permitted in the R-R District:
 - (1) Level II Agritourism.
- (b) An Administrative Use Permit for Level II Agritourism shall not be approved by the Planning Director unless the applicant meets all of the following conditions and Agricultural Tourism Performance Standards.
 - (1) Applicant is actively engaged in the production of Unique Agricultural Products and the majority of inputs for the Unique Agricultural Products is raised or grown on the proposed Agritourism Property.
 - (2) If the Agritourism to be permitted pursuant to the Administrative Use Permit requires permanent structural improvements to facilitate the use then the improvements shall occupy no more than ten percent of the proposed Agritourism Property’s total acreage or five acres, whichever is the lesser.
 - (3) The Agritourism to be permitted shall generate no more than ten (10) Average Daily Trips (ADT) per calendar month, excluding school buses. If the Agritourism to be permitted generates ADT in excess of this amount, a conditional use permit shall be required.
 - (4) When proposed Agritourism activities will take place within one thousand feet of a residence on neighboring property, outdoor Agritourism activities shall be limited to the hours of 7 a.m. through 8 p.m.

- (5) The applicant shall demonstrate and implement adequate on-site parking for all employees and participants for the use or activity, and shall not rely upon on-street parking.
- (6) Any new exterior lighting installed related to a permitted use or activity shall be designed to illuminate the immediate vicinity and shall be shielded so as not to be directed outside their premises.
- (7) The Agritourism Property owner or lessee operator, or authorized agent, shall be present during Agritourism events authorized under an administrative use permit.
- (8) Parcel boundaries and entrance signs at Agritourism Properties shall be clearly posted for the Agritourism use.
- (9) An adequate number of portable toilets or restroom facilities shall be provided, but in no case shall the number of portable toilets or restroom facilities be less than one per one hundred (100) visitors per day for day use. If a septic system is relied upon, the system must be adequate to accommodate the additional use or occupancy, as determined by the Environmental Health Division. Portable hand washing facilities shall be provided with all portable toilets used for serving visitors or the public.
- (10) Standard provisions will be included in the administrative permit to address noise, soil disturbance, biological resources, and cultural resources.
- (11) A Farmstay use or activity shall meet all of the following additional requirements:
 - (i) The Farmstay operation shall be located on Property containing an existing dwelling occupied by the owner or operator.
 - (ii) The Farmstay owner or lessee operator shall obtain a transient occupancy registration certificate in compliance with the Siskiyou County Code and comply therewith.
 - (ii) The Farmstay owner or lessee operator shall be personally present during the Farmstay use or activity.

(12) An Agritourism Camping use or activity shall meet all of the following additional requirements:

- (i) The Agritourism Camping operation shall be limited to no more than twenty-five guests.
 - (ii) The Agritourism Camping owner or lessee operator shall secure a transient occupancy registration certificate in compliance with Siskiyou County Code and comply therewith.
 - (iii) The Agritourism Camping operation shall provide evidence of compliance with the California Department of Housing and Community Development's regulations and permit requirements for its camping area.
- (c) The Planning Director's actions on Administrative Use Permits shall be subject to the same appeal and revocation procedures as use permits generally, as set forth in Section 10-6.1402 through 10-6.1405 of this Code.

SECTION 177: Section 10-6.4803, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, entitled "Conditional uses permitted" is hereby amended to add a subsection (h) to read as follows:

Conditional uses permitted.

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

- (a) Churches, schools, parks, playgrounds, and public utility and public buildings and uses;
- (b) Within a building the following commercial agricultural uses: raising of fur-bearing animals and poultry;
- (c) Home occupations;
- (d) Heavy equipment and vehicle parking, subject to the following limitations:
 - (1) The equipment is resident-owned and operated,
 - (2) Equipment does not include materials, parts, or supplies not incidental to the equipment,
 - (3) The equipment storage area is limited to twenty-five (25%) percent of the ownership, or one-quarter acre, whichever is less,
 - (4) Access shall be sufficient to carry the equipment without sustaining undue damage. Permits issued under this section may require that only unloaded equipment be parked,

- (5) Aesthetic screening shall be provided acceptable to the Planning Commission, enclosing the proposed equipment area as needed,
- (6) All health and safety approvals must be received;
- (e) The Planning Director is hereby authorized to waive Planning Department filing fees for uses allowed in subsection (d) of this section in the following situations:
 - (1) The continuous use existed prior to February 27, 1986 (effective date of the County's revised zoning ordinance),
 - (2) The continuous use was established while the property was zoned A-1 Unclassified;
- (f) Family day care facilities; and
- (g) One second dwelling unit per legal lot subject to the limitations as set forth in the General Provisions section of this code.
- (h) Agritourism activities that exceed the guest, occupancy, or Average Daily Trips limits defined as Level II Agritourism.

SECTION 178: Section 10-6.4902, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, entitled "Uses Permitted" is hereby amended to add a subsection (h) to read as follows:

The following uses shall be permitted in the AG-2 District:

- (a) Farm labor housing;
- (b) Single-family dwellings or mobile homes in lieu thereof, incidental and necessary for agricultural pursuits;
- (c) Accessory uses incidental to agriculture;
- (d) Agricultural uses, including, but not limited to tree, vine, row, and field crops, growing and harvesting of trees, and livestock farming and animal husbandry, but not including dairies, commercial feed lots, or commercial poultry, and hog raising operations;
- (e) Wholesale nurseries with retail sales incidental thereto, greenhouses, fish farms, frog farms, and roadside stands for sales of agricultural products from the premises;
- (f) One guest house; and
- (g) One second dwelling unit per legal lot subject to the limitations as set forth in the General Provisions section of this code.
- (h) Level 1 Agritourism.

SECTION 179: Section 10-6.4902.5, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, entitled "Administrative permit uses permitted" is hereby added to read as follows:

Administrative permit uses permitted.

(a) Subject to obtaining an Administrative Use Permit from the Planning Director, the following uses shall be permitted in the AG-2 District:

(1) Level II Agritourism.

(b) An Administrative Use Permit for Level II Agritourism shall not be approved by the Planning Director unless the applicant meets all of the following conditions and Agricultural Tourism Performance Standards.

(1) Applicant is actively engaged in the production of Unique Agricultural Products and the majority of inputs for the Unique Agricultural Products is raised or grown on the proposed Agritourism Property.

(2) If the Agritourism to be permitted pursuant to the Administrative Use Permit requires permanent structural improvements to facilitate the use then the improvements shall occupy no more than ten percent of the proposed Agritourism Property's total acreage or five acres, whichever is the less.

(3) The Agritourism to be permitted shall generate no more than ten (10) Average Daily Trips (ADT) per calendar month, excluding school buses. If the Agritourism to be permitted generates ADT in excess of this amount, a conditional use permit shall be required.

(4) When proposed Agritourism activities will take place within one thousand feet of a residence on neighboring property, outdoor Agritourism activities shall be limited to the hours of 7 a.m. through 8 p.m.

(5) The applicant shall demonstrate and implement adequate on-site parking for all employees and participants for the use or activity, and shall not rely upon on-street parking.

(6) Any new exterior lighting installed related to a permitted use or activity shall be designed to illuminate the immediate vicinity and shall be shielded so as not to be directed outside their premises.

(7) The Agritourism Property owner or lessee operator, or authorized agent, shall be present during Agritourism events authorized under an administrative use permit.

- (8) Parcel boundaries and entrance signs at Agritourism Properties shall be clearly posted for the Agritourism use.
- (9) An adequate number of portable toilets or restroom facilities shall be provided, but in no case shall the number of portable toilets or restroom facilities be less than one per one hundred (100) visitors per day for day use. If a septic system is relied upon, the system must be adequate to accommodate the additional use or occupancy, as determined by the Environmental Health Division. Portable hand washing facilities shall be provided with all portable toilets used for serving visitors or the public.
- (10) A Farmstay use or activity shall meet all of the following additional requirements:
- (i) The Farmstay operation shall be located on Property containing an existing dwelling occupied by the owner or operator.
 - (ii) The Farmstay owner or lessee operator shall obtain a transient occupancy registration certificate in compliance with the Siskiyou County Code and comply therewith.
 - (iii) The Farmstay owner or lessee operator shall be personally present during the Farmstay use or activity.
- (11) An Agritourism Camping use or activity shall meet all of the following additional requirements:
- (i) The Agritourism Camping operation shall be limited to no more than twenty-five guests.
 - (ii) The Agritourism Camping owner or lessee operator shall secure a transient occupancy registration certificate in compliance with the Siskiyou County Code and comply therewith.
 - (iii) The Agritourism Camping operation shall provide evidence of compliance with the California Department of Housing and Community Development's regulations and permit requirements for its camping area.

- (c) The Planning Director's actions on Administrative Use Permits shall be subject to the same appeal and revocation procedures as use permits generally, as set forth in Section 10-6.1402 through 10-6.1405 of this Code.

SECTION 180: Section 10-6.4903, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, entitled "Conditional uses permitted" is hereby amended to add a subsection (k) to read as follows:

Subject to obtaining a use permit, the following uses shall be permitted in the AG-2 District:

- (a) Churches, schools, parks, playgrounds, and public utility and public and quasi-public buildings and uses to the extent such are necessary to serve the AG-2 District;
- (b) Private airports and landing fields;
- (c) Dairies, commercial poultry operations, commercial feed lots, and hog farms;
- (d) Golf courses;
- (e) Kennels and animal hospitals;
- (f) Guest ranches and public stables;
- (g) Agricultural enterprises, including, but not limited to agricultural sheds and warehouses; processing, storage, or sale of agricultural products and supplies; and the repair, storage, maintenance, and servicing of agricultural supplies and equipment;
- (h) Home occupations;
- (i) In addition to the uses listed above, the uses listed in Article 15, General Provisions, may also be permitted, subject to the issuance of a use permit; and
- (j) Continued operation of the Yreka Landfill, and any expansion or modification of municipal solid waste activities at the Yreka Landfill.
- (k) Agritourism activities that exceed the guest, occupancy, or Average Daily Trips limits defined as Level II Agritourism.

SECTION 181: Section 10-6.5002, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, entitled "Uses Permitted" is hereby amended to add a subsection (g) to read as follows:

Uses permitted.

The following uses shall be permitted in the AG1 District:

- (a) Single-family dwellings or mobile homes in lieu thereof, incidental and necessary for caretaker or agricultural pursuits;
- (b) Accessory uses incidental to agriculture;

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

SECTION 182: Section 10-6.5002.5, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, entitled “Administrative permit uses permitted” is hereby added to read as follows:

Administrative permit uses permitted.

- (a) Subject to obtaining an Administrative Use Permit from the Planning Director, the following uses shall be permitted in the AG-2 District:
 - (1) Level II Agritourism.
- (b) An Administrative Use Permit for Level II Agritourism shall not be approved by the Planning Director unless the applicant meets all of the following conditions and Agricultural Tourism Performance Standards.
 - (1) Applicant is actively engaged in the production of Unique Agricultural Products and the majority of inputs for the Unique Agricultural Products is raised or grown on the proposed Agritourism Property.
 - (2) If the Agritourism to be permitted pursuant to the Administrative Use Permit requires permanent structural improvements to facilitate the use then the improvements shall occupy no more than ten percent of the proposed Agritourism Property’s total acreage or five acres, whichever is the less.
 - (3) The Agritourism to be permitted shall generate no more than ten (10) Average Daily Trips (ADT) per calendar month, excluding school

buses. If the Agritourism to be permitted generates ADT in excess of this amount, a conditional use permit shall be required.

- (4) When proposed Agritourism activities will take place within one thousand feet of a residence on neighboring property, outdoor Agritourism activities shall be limited to the hours of 7 a.m. through 8 p.m.
- (5) The applicant shall demonstrate and implement adequate on-site parking for all employees and participants for the use or activity, and shall not rely upon on-street parking.
- (6) Any new exterior lighting installed related to a permitted use or activity shall be designed to illuminate the immediate vicinity and shall be shielded so as not to be directed outside their premises.
- (7) The Agritourism Property owner or lessee operator, or authorized agent, shall be present during Agritourism events authorized under an administrative use permit.
- (8) Parcel boundaries and entrance signs at Agritourism Properties shall be clearly posted for the Agritourism use.
- (9) An adequate number of portable toilets or restroom facilities shall be provided, but in no case shall the number of portable toilets or restroom facilities be less than one per one hundred (100) visitors per day for day use. If a septic system is relied upon, the system must be adequate to accommodate the additional use or occupancy, as determined by the Environmental Health Division. Portable hand washing facilities shall be provided with all portable toilets used for serving visitors or the public.
- (10) A Farmstay use or activity shall meet all of the following additional requirements:
 - (i) The Farmstay operation shall be located on Property containing an existing dwelling occupied by the owner or operator.

- (ii) The Farmstay owner or lessee operator shall obtain a transient occupancy registration certificate in compliance with the Siskiyou County Code and comply therewith.
 - (ii) The Farmstay owner or lessee operator shall be personally present during the Farmstay use or activity.
- (11) An Agritourism Camping use or activity shall meet all of the following additional requirements:
- (i) The Agritourism Camping operation shall be limited to no more than twenty-five guests.
 - (ii) The Agritourism Camping owner or lessee operator shall secure a transient occupancy registration certificate in compliance with the Siskiyou County Code and comply therewith.
 - (iii) The Agritourism Camping operation shall provide evidence of compliance with the California Department of Housing and Community Development's regulations and permit requirements for its camping area.

(c) The Planning Director's actions on Administrative Use Permits shall be subject to the same appeal and revocation procedures as use permits generally, as set forth in Section 10-6.1402 through 10-6.1405 of this Code.

SECTION 183: Section 10-6.5003, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, entitled "Conditional uses permitted" is hereby amended to add a subsection (g) to read as follows:

Conditional uses permitted.

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

- (a) Private airports and landing fells;
- (b) Dairies, commercial poultry operations, feed lots, and hog farms;
- (c) Public utility buildings;
- (d) Home occupations;
- (e) In addition to the uses listed above, the uses listed in Article 15, General Provisions, may also be permitted, subject to the issuance of a use permit; and

- (f) Continued operation of the Yreka Landfill, and any expansion or modification of municipal solid waste activities at the Yreka Landfill.
- (g) Agritourism activities that exceed the guest, occupancy, or Average Daily Trips limits defined as Level II Agritourism.

SECTION 184: Article 16, of Chapter 6, of Title 10, entitled “Application Fees” is hereby amended at subsection (d) of the application fee chart to add the clarifying words “Administrative Permits” to read as follows:

(d)	Use Permits / Administrative Permits						
	Home Occupation Permit, Telephone Use Only		\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	
	Home Occupation Permit, Non-Exempt		\$250.00	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$250.00	
	Ministerially Second Unit		\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	
	Staff Approved		\$300	\$300	\$375.00	\$525.00	
	Planning Commission Approved		\$950.00	\$950.00	\$950.00	\$950.00	

SECTION 185: Constitutionality: If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of this ordinance. The Board of Supervisors hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance and each section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared unconstitutional.

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Approved							
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SECTION 186: This ordinance shall become effective 30 days after its passage and shall, within 15 days of adoption, be published once in a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in the County of Siskiyou.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this ____ day of April, 2019 at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors by the following vote:

AYES:
 NOES:
 ABSENT:
 ABSTAIN:

 Brandon A. Criss, Chairman
 Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:
 LAURA BYNUM, CLERK,
 Board of Supervisors

By _____
 Deputy

**RULES FOR THE
ESTABLISHMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF
AGRICULTURAL PRESERVES AND
WILLIAMSON ACT CONTRACTS**



VERSION OF OCTOBER 2011

**As adopted on
FEBRUARY 7, 2012**

**RULES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF
AGRICULTURAL PRESERVES AND WILLIAMSON ACT CONTRACTS**

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I. Background

In 1965, the California Legislature passed the Land Conservation Act, better known as the Williamson Act, to preserve agricultural lands by discouraging premature conversion to urban uses. Over 16 million of the state's 30 million acres of farm and ranch land are currently protected under the Williamson Act.

Fundamentally, the Williamson Act is a State policy administered by local government. Local governments are not mandated to participate in this program, but those that do have some latitude to tailor the program to suit local goals and objectives. That latitude includes being more restrictive in contract terms than what is required by the Williamson Act. Consequently, the Williamson Act programs found across the state often have subtle differences, reflecting the diversity among participating local governments.

The Williamson Act creates an arrangement whereby private landowners voluntarily restrict land to agricultural and compatible uses. Landowners forego the possibility of converting their property into non-agricultural uses during the term of the contracts, in return for lower property taxes. The local government and state forego a portion of their property tax revenue in return for the planning advantages and values implicit in retaining land in commercial agricultural use.

Land restricted by Williamson Act contracts must be used primarily for the commercial production of agricultural commodities. Any other uses or development must be compatible with and ancillary to commercial agricultural use. State law presumes that parcels of agricultural land are large enough to sustain their agricultural use if the land is at least 10 acres in size in the case of prime agricultural land, or at least 40 acres in size in the case of land that is not prime agricultural land.

The vehicle for these agreements is a rolling term 10-year contract. Unless either party files a "Notice of Nonrenewal", the contract is automatically renewed annually for an additional year. A Williamson Act contract runs with the land and obligates the property owner, and any successors of interest, to the contract's enforceable restrictions. Only land located within a County-designated agricultural preserve is eligible for a Williamson Act contract.

The California Department of Conservation is responsible for statewide administration and oversight of the Williamson Act. The Department supports local governments and landowners in the form of technical and implementation assistance, interpretation of the Williamson Act, research of issues and policies, review and comment on proposed contract cancellations, and contract enforcement.

II. Role of the Agricultural Preserve Advisory Board (APAB)

In Siskiyou County, the Agricultural Preserve Advisory Board (APAB) was created by, and is advisory to, the Board of Supervisors. The Committee is responsible for reviewing and providing recommendations on the County's Agricultural Preserve Program and these Rules. Its duties include reviewing applications and making recommendations for

creating new agricultural preserves, entering new contracts, making revisions to existing preserves or contracts, terminating contracts and disestablishing preserves. When an application for a permit (or other County entitlement) involves land in a Williamson Act contract, the County's Planning Director (in consultation with the County's Agricultural Commissioner or County Counsel if deemed necessary) shall have the responsibility to review the application to determine its consistency with these Rules. In this capacity, the Planning Director may refer issues to the APAB for review and input in determining the compatibility of land uses under the provisions of these Rules and the Williamson Act. From time to time, the APAB may make recommendations on revising the Rules to ensure their continuing consistency with the Williamson Act and suitability to Siskiyou County. The APAB is a committee subject to the Ralph M. Brown Act and the public is welcome to attend meetings and provide input and comments on proposed recommendations or issues being discussed.

III. Agricultural Preserves and Williamson Act Contracts

As a participating county, the Williamson Act mandates that areas of the County be designated as agricultural preserves for application of the program. Land within the preserves that meets the eligibility requirements may enroll in the Agricultural Preserve Program through a Williamson Act contract with the County. It has been the County's practice to establish the preserves simultaneously with enrollment in a contract, resulting in identical boundaries between the preserves and the contracts. (This past practice does not preclude the County from establishing an agricultural preserve in advance of a Williamson Act contract.) Thus, land anywhere within the County that meets the zoning, size, use and other requirements set forth in these Rules may be eligible to participate in the program.

A. Application for Agricultural Preserve and Williamson Act Contract

To establish, alter the boundaries of, or disestablish an agricultural preserve, or to approve a new Williamson Act Contract, an application executed by all persons having legal and equitable interests shall be submitted to the County Planning Department, on a form prescribed by that department with any applicable fees as established by the Siskiyou County Code. The application shall be submitted to the Department before July 1st of the calendar year for the contract to become effective January 1st of the succeeding year. The application shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. A copy of a recorded map or assessor's parcel map showing the subject parcel as a single parcel or parcels when such parcels are under the same ownership.
2. A legal description and the names and addresses of all owners of legal or equitable interest in the property.
3. A Preliminary Title Report dated less than 6 months from the time of application submittal.
4. A detailed description of the agricultural production use.

B. Minimum Preserve Size

1. An agricultural preserve shall consist of no less than 100 acres, provided that in order to meet this requirement, two or more parcels may be combined if they are contiguous or if they are in owned in common.
2. An agricultural preserve of less than 100 acres may be established if the Board of Supervisors of the County finds that smaller preserves are necessary due to the unique characteristics of the agricultural enterprises in the area and that the establishment of preserves of less than 100 acres is consistent with the Siskiyou County General Plan.
3. Agricultural land in an agricultural preserve must contain at least 40 acres of Class I or Class II equivalent soils (See Table A) in order to qualify as a preserve. However, no preserve may be created or contract offered for land consisting solely of soils classified as Class VI or VII, unless such land is a necessary part of a legitimate agricultural enterprise and a finding is made by the Board of Supervisors of the County that such land is a necessary part of a legitimate agricultural enterprise.

SOIL CLASS EQUIVALENT		
Soil Classification	Class Equivalent	
	Irrigated	Dryland
I	1 Acre = 1 Acre	1 Acre = 1 Acre
II	1 Acre = 1 Acre	1 Acre = 1 Acre
III	1 Acre = 1 Acre	2 Acres = 1 Acre
IV	2 Acres = 1 Acre	4 Acres = 1 Acre
V	3 Acres = 1 Acre	6 Acres = 1 Acre
VI	3 Acres = 1 Acre	6 Acres = 1 Acre
VII	10 Acres = 1 Acre	10 Acres = 1 Acre

Table A – Soil Class Equivalent Chart

4. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, for purposes of establishing fruit, vine and nut agricultural preserves the 100-acre minimum preserve size shall not apply and the Board of Supervisors may create an agricultural preserve of 10+ acres for the following purposes and under the following conditions:
 - a. The agricultural pursuit is limited to the growing of fruits, nuts and vines.
 - b. The use has been established, consistent with sound agricultural practices, on the land prior to application for inclusion in the agricultural preserve.
 - c. At least 80% of the parcel is dedicated exclusively to the proposed use.
 - d. No individual parcel s less than 10 acres.

C. Zoning Criteria

All parcels that are part of a Williamson Act contract shall be restricted by zoning of the subject parcel to an agricultural use. Acceptable zoning designations include Prime Agricultural (AG1), Non-Prime Agricultural (AG2) and Rural Residential Agricultural (RR). In the event the subject parcel is not zoned for agricultural uses, a completed zone change application must be approved prior to recordation of the contract. Once the Williamson Act contract is recorded, no zone change applications for a change in the agricultural use zoning shall be processed for contracted parcels, unless a Notice of Non-Renewal has been filed and there are two or less years remaining in the contract.

D. Minimum Parcel Size

Lands in agricultural use shall be presumed to be in parcels large enough to sustain their commercial agricultural use if the contracted land within a qualifying preserve is at least 40 acres in size. Parcels that contain an established intensive agricultural use such as the growing of fruits, nuts and vines, where at least 80% of the parcel is dedicated exclusively to the proposed use shall consist of at least 10 acres in size.

E. Land Use Criteria

Only those parcels which the primary agricultural use is a legitimate agricultural enterprise, consistent with the compatible use standards in Section IV-A of these Rules are eligible for inclusion within the Agricultural Preserve.

F. Terms of Contracts

Under the Act, contracts are automatically renewed each year on January 1st following the first year of a 10-year Williamson Act contract, unless the owner or County serves a notice of nonrenewal or the contract is terminated as may be provided for by the Act and these Rules. When the County or a landowner serves a notice of nonrenewal upon the other party sufficiently prior to the renewal date (i.e. 90 days if served by the landowner, 60 days if served by the County), the contracted land must continue to meet County eligibility and compatible use requirements throughout the remaining duration of the 10-year contract. The contract shall be binding upon, and become beneficial to all successors in interest of the property owner in accordance with Section 52243 of the Government Code.

IV. Agricultural Production and Compatible Uses within Agricultural Preserves

Land enrolled in the Agricultural Preserve Program is to be used principally for commercial agricultural production. However, it may be appropriate to allow secondary uses on contracted land that is either incidental to, or supportive of, the agricultural operation on the property. This Rule provides guidance and criteria for evaluating these uses on land under the Williamson Act contracts in terms of their compatibility and consistency with the purpose and intent of the Williamson Act. It is the goal of this County that, through application of the principles of compatibility in the Act, compatible

uses allowed on contracted land will be beneficial to and inherently related to the agricultural use of the land.

It should be noted that some uses that are allowed by zoning are not allowed on contracted land because they would not be considered compatible with the Williamson Act. At the same time, there are uses that would be deemed compatible under the Williamson Act but would not be allowed under County zoning ordinances. Therefore, for a use to be allowed on contracted land, it must be both permitted by County zoning and found to be compatible under the Act and these Rules. Compatibility is evaluated by the Planning Director on a case by case basis. Uses deemed compatible through application of this Rule are still subject to all applicable standards and requirements in County zoning ordinances (such as a Use Permit) as well as the County's General Plan, as applicable.

Agricultural production and compatible uses shall be defined as follows:

A. Agricultural Production Uses

The following land uses, and those uses which in the opinion of the Planning Director, subject to ratification by the Board of Supervisors, are substantially similar in nature thereto, shall be deemed agricultural production uses and thus allowed within an agriculture preserve on Williamson Act contracted lands (uses involving plants that have been defined as illegal by the Federal and/or State government are expressly prohibited as being an allowed use. This limitation confirms existing policy and practice):

1. Rangeland and pasture for livestock production and forage.
2. Intensive farming, including but not limited to the growing and harvesting of vegetables, field crops, fruit and nut crops, bush and berry crops, vineyards, hay crops, and nursery, cut flower, and other ornamental crops.
3. Livestock and animal production for food and/or fiber.
4. Operation of dairies and feed lots.
5. Keeping of honey bees.
6. Growing of plant products for producing biofuels.
7. Commercial breeding and training of horses, including training for racing as well as stock horses. A finding must be made, based upon evidence, that the primary function of the operation is commercial horse breeding or training for sale and this is the source of revenue or income to the cover the cost(s) of the operation.
8. Fiber for basket-making and related commercial purposes.
9. Accessory uses which support commercial agricultural operations including curing, processing, packaging, packing, and shipping of agricultural products.
10. Accessory structures appurtenant and necessary to the commercial agricultural operation, including dwellings located on the land and occupied by persons directly engaged in the commercial agricultural operation (including lessors and lessees).
11. The growing of timber with the purpose of harvesting timber, the harvesting of timber, and necessary processing facilities.

B. Compatible Uses

The following land uses, and those uses which in the opinion of the Planning Director, subject to ratification by the Board of Supervisors, are be substantially similar in nature thereto, shall be deemed compatible with agricultural production uses and thus allowed within agricultural preserves, provided that these land uses are not the principal use, do not displace the agricultural production use, and occur while there is an agricultural production use occurring within the agricultural preserve as described above. Income derived from compatible uses will be capitalized for land valuation purposes. Compatible structures and/or improvements will be taxed at normal rates without any property tax benefits.

1. Growing and harvesting of timber, but not including any processing facilities.
2. Farm employee housing which is incidental to a commercial agricultural use.
3. Roadside stands for the sale of agricultural produce.
4. The installation, construction, alteration, or maintenance of gas, water, sewer, and electrical utilities that serves the agricultural production or compatible use.
5. Power generation (including solar and wind) or communication facilities and their incidental appurtenances.
6. Offices, processing, packaging, shipping, training and vending facilities that are related to agricultural production operations.
7. Passive recreation that does not displace existing or future agricultural production use and does not include permanent structures.
8. Private airstrips and heliports if used as a part of an agricultural production use.
9. Production of game animals and fish with the specific intent for commercial harvest.
10. Mining if conducted in accordance with all requirements of county ordinance, state and federal law, including the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975. Reclamation shall be to agricultural production and compatible uses pursuant to Government Code 51238.2. A finding shall be made that the proposal is of limited extent and duration, so as to meet compatibility principles of state law.
11. Horses raised or maintained primarily for ranching work
12. Agritourism activities including buying produce directly from the farm, tours, education programs, promotion and seasonal events and activities, "u-pick" sales, navigating a corn maze, feeding animals, or lodging in a dwelling that pre-existed the Williamson Act contract where such lodging includes recreation, education, and other programs designed to promote the on- and off-site agricultural uses.
13. Home occupation enterprises conducted entirely within existing conventional single-family residential structures as determined by the Planning Director, and operated by permanent residents. Home enterprises on contracted lands shall not create any significant traffic impacts that affect contracted parcels.

C. Residential Uses

Any residential structure on contracted land must be occupied by persons directly engaged in the commercial agricultural operation. Landowners who lease their land for commercial agricultural uses may reside on a permanent or temporary basis on contracted land to monitor the lease arrangement and provisions pursuant to this restriction.

No new residential dwelling permits may be issued to a contracted parcel, unless the parcel is in full compliance with state law, these Rules, other County policies or the terms in the Williamson Act contract. Any proposed residential development which creates more than one residence per contract is subject to review by the Planning Director to ensure compliance with these Rules and the density provisions of the applicable zoning and general plan land use designation.

D. Conservation Programs

Conservation programs can vary from permanent deed restrictions to temporary participation for a stated term or period of time. A conservation easement is an encumbrance that typically includes a transfer of usage rights (easement) between a landowner and a government agency or a qualified land protection organization (often called a "land trust"). Conservation programs in the County can include but are not limited to the United States Department Agriculture's Conservation Reserve Program, and programs of the Siskiyou Land Trust, the Siskiyou Land Conservancy, the Nature Conservancy, and the like. The primary purpose of a conservation easement is to protect land from certain forms of development or use. The landowner who gives up these "development or use rights" continues to privately own and manage the land and may receive tax advantages or other income.

Depending on the terms of the conservation program, the program may or may not be consistent with the property owner's contractual obligations under their Williamson Act Contract. The provisions herein are the applicable rules for conservation programs, including conservation easements under the County's Williamson Act Program. Any income received from program payments will be treated as farm income just as any other farm income and capitalized to determine property tax values.

1. A landowner may enter into a conservation program on contracted land and still qualify under these rules provided that the conservation program does not require the landowner to change or stop the contracted agricultural production use occurring on the property.
2. A landowner may enter into a conservation program that restricts the agricultural production use on a minor portion of contracted land provided that the conservation program does not change or alter the contracted agricultural production use of the property and that the conservation program supports the contracted agricultural production use of the property by reducing soil erosion, enhancing water supply, improving groundwater recharge, creating windbreaks and the like.

3. A conservation program that requires the contracted agricultural use to be temporarily changed or temporarily stopped shall not qualify as an allowed use under these rules unless approved by the Planning Director under the Use Determination rules herein.
4. A conservation program that requires the contracted agricultural use to be permanently changed shall not qualify as an allowed use under these rules unless approved by the Planning Director under the Change in Use rules herein.
5. A conservation program that requires agricultural production use to stop shall not qualify as an allowed use under these rules.

E. Change in Use

While under contract, the primary agricultural use of the property shall be consistent with the agricultural use originally approved for entry into the Williamson Act program. In the event that the primary agricultural use has significantly changed or is proposed to be significantly changed, in the opinion of the Planning Director, the proposed change shall be processed as a Williamson Act contract rescission and simultaneous reentry pursuant to State Law. Implementing a crop rotation program or leaving the ground temporarily fallow for a season shall not be considered a change in use. A significant change in use would occur if the general nature of the primary agricultural commodity were to be changed. For example, if a Williamson Act contract was approved to raise cattle and this use was to be changed to raising crops or visa versa, this would be considered a significant change in use. The contract rescission/reentry application shall follow the approval process for new contracts detailed herein.

In the event that the change in primary agricultural use is not approved and the land owner does not or can not resume the originally approved primary agricultural use, the Planning Director shall proceed with the County initiated non-renewal process specified under these rules.

F. Use Determinations.

In the event that ambiguity exists concerning a proposed use and its compatibility with a Williamson Act contract or these Rules or a contract holder wishes to enter into a conservation program that requires the contracted agricultural use to be temporarily changed or temporarily stopped, a request for a formal written determination shall be made to the Planning Director on whether a proposed use, development, or conservation program is compatible with the contract for the property, the Williamson Act, the applicable Zoning requirements, or these Rules. The Planning Director may consult with the County Counsel's Office, the Agricultural Commissioner's Office, or the Agricultural Preserve Advisory Board prior to making the requested determination.

Once a determination has been made, it shall be in writing. Should the Director determine that the use is not consistent with the contract for the property, the Williamson Act, the applicable Zoning requirements, or these Rules, this decision may be appealed to the Board of Supervisors pursuant to the County Code requirements.

If the Director determines that the use is consistent with the contract for the property, the Williamson Act, the applicable Zoning requirements, and these Rules, the Director shall forward a copy of the determination to the Board of Supervisors for its information. Should the Board wish to review any such determination, the Board shall notify the Planning Director of this decision the later of ten (10) days or at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

V. Enforcement and Monitoring

Williamson Act contracts are binding agreements between landowners and the County that assume that the terms of the contract continue to be met in exchange for the restricted property tax assessments. As such, landowners must remain in compliance during the entire life of the contract, even after nonrenewal has been initiated. If, at any time, the Planning Director finds that the terms of a contract, including the requirements set forth in these Rules, are no longer being met, the County shall give the landowner sixty (60) days to remedy the contract violation. If the violation persists at the end of this period, the issue shall be brought before the Board of Supervisors to consider the filing of a Notice of Non-Renewal. The Planning Director may bring the matter to the APAB in advance of the Board of Supervisors to receive their input and recommendation.

A. Annual Reporting Requirements

To assure that a parcel under a Williamson Act contract is being used for a commercial agricultural operation, landowners with a Williamson Act contract shall file an annual report with the County Assessor, on a form and within a timeline provided by the Assessor. The report shall provide a full description of the agricultural production uses on the parcel, how the agricultural commodities were used for commercial purposes, and contain a signed verification by the landowner, under penalty of perjury, that the land is being used for the purpose of producing an agricultural commodity for commercial purposes. Landowners with contracts shall be responsible for completing the report in a timely manner and coordinating with their lessees to assure the information is accurate.

If the annual report is not submitted to the County within the prescribed timeline, or the County deems the report incomplete, the County will send a notice to the landowner that will indicate the report has not been received or is not complete. The landowner will have 30 days from the receipt of the notice to submit the completed report to the County. If a completed report is not received at that time, the County may request additional information and inspect the property to verify the property is being used for a commercial agricultural operation.

B. Compliance Monitoring

The Planning Department, Agricultural Department, and Assessor's Office shall actively monitor this program by periodically sending out a separate compliance monitoring survey to determine whether landowners are complying with the program by using their property for commercial agricultural operations and to assure the intent of the program to encourage commercial agricultural production is being carried out in Siskiyou County.

When it appears to the County that a landowner is not complying with state law, these Rules, other County policies or the terms in the Williamson Act contract, the County will formally notify the landowner about the potential violations. The County will provide up to sixty (60) days for the landowner to rectify any violations before beginning the Enforcement Proceedings described in these Rules.

C. Enforcement

The County shall actively enforce the terms of the program and ensuing contracts and shall take any action legally available to enforce state law, these Rules, other County policies or the terms in the Williamson Act contract. Any conveyance, contract or authorization (whether oral or written) by the landowners or his or her successor in interest that would permit use of the property contrary to state law, these rules, other County policies or the terms of the Williamson Act contract shall be enforced by the County by the following non-exclusive remedies:

1. The County may non-renew the contract in accordance with the Government Code.
2. The County may seek a breach of contract in accordance with the Government Code.
3. The County may file an action in Superior Court of the County for the purpose of compelling compliance or restraining breach thereof.

VI. Modification of Williamson Act Contracted Lands

Any application for a land division or boundary line adjustment of a parcel or parcels subject to a Williamson Act contract, that propose to change the boundaries of the land subject to the contract, shall be accompanied by an application to rescind / reenter the Williamson Act contract to reflect the proposed parcel boundaries. For the purposes of determining application fees, this shall be considered an Agricultural Preserve Amendment pursuant to the Planning Department's fee schedule. Whenever land in the Agricultural Preserve is to be divided or modified, no parcel may be created which would not qualify for an agricultural preserve unless qualifying under Government Code Section 51230.1.

A. Division of Land

All proposals to subdivide land under a Williamson Act contract shall comply with the California Subdivision Map Act, Siskiyou County Subdivision Ordinance, and the minimum parcel size requirements for commercial agricultural production described in these Rules. Applications for land divisions shall be conditioned to require that new contracts be recorded for each parcel created by the division simultaneously with the recording of the parcel map, final map or parcel map wavier. To adjust the existing Williamson Act contract to coincide with, or be contained within, the new legal lot

boundaries, the County and landowner must mutually agree to rescind the Williamson Act contract and simultaneously reenter into new contracts for each new parcel.

B. Boundary Line Adjustments

A boundary line adjustment request often involves the exchange of contracted land for previously non-contracted land, or an exchange of land between contracts. To adjust the perimeter of the existing Williamson Act contract to coincide with, or be contained within, the new legal lot boundaries, the County and landowners must mutually agree to rescind the Williamson Act contract and simultaneously reenter into a new contract or contracts.

To approve a rescission/reentry application and prior to recording a boundary line adjustment, the Board of Supervisors must make all of the following findings pursuant to Government Code section 51257:

1. The new contract(s) would initially restrict land within adjusted boundaries of legal lots for at least ten (10) years for Williamson Act contracts.
2. There is no net decrease in the amount of the aggregate acreage (total contract acreage combined between the parcels involved in the boundary line adjustment) subject to the existing and proposed contract(s).
3. At least ninety percent (90%) of the originally contracted land is included within a new contract(s).
4. The resulting legal lot area subject to contract is large enough to sustain qualifying agricultural uses.
5. The boundary line adjustment would not compromise the long-term agricultural production of land within the proposed legal lots or other agricultural lands subject to contract(s).
6. The boundary line adjustment is not likely to result in the removal of adjacent land from agricultural uses.
7. The boundary line adjustment does not result in a greater number of developable legal lots than existed prior to the adjustment, or an adjusted lot that is inconsistent with the County General Plan.

The rescission/reentry application may be processed before the Board of Supervisors periodically throughout the year and need not be reviewed by the APAB provided that the Planning Director has found that the BLA complies with the above findings.

C. Sale of Property

An agricultural preserve and associated contract may contain multiple legal parcels. Over time it is possible that individual parcels within an agricultural preserve subject to a Williamson Act contract are sold to a different ownership interest or transferred to a non-immediate family member. A different ownership interest is defined as an entity that is comprised of different principal owners with different operating interests and does not include different business entities which have the same principal owners and operating interests. An immediate family member is defined by Government Code Section 51230.1.C as the spouse of the landowner, the natural or adopted children of the landowner, the parents of the landowner, or the siblings of the landowner.

The remaining property and the sold property are still subject to all of the requirements of state law, these Rules, and the terms of the contract. In order to ensure that the remaining property and the sold property still meet the applicable requirements, the following provisions are required:

1. Real Estate Transfer Disclosure Statement

Pursuant to Civil Code § 1102.6a, prior to any transfer of contracted land, the transferor shall provide the following disclosure:

*"The real property that is the subject of this transaction is subject to a contract pursuant to the California Land Conservation Act of 1965 ("Williamson Act"), Government Code § 51200 et seq., which requires that the land be devoted to agricultural use and imposes restrictions on the use and development of the land and the minimum parcel size. Furthermore, all owners of contracted parcels agree to submit a Williamson Act contract application to the County for review and consideration to cover their change in ownership interests within an agricultural preserve upon the sale or purchase of Williamson Act contracted lands pursuant to the County's **RULES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRESERVES AND WILLIAMSON ACT CONTRACTS**".*

This disclosure shall be provided on a form substantially similar to that provided in Civil Code § 1102.6a. Completing the LOCAL OPTION REAL ESTATE TRANSFER DISCLOSURE STATEMENT available from the California Department of Real Estate shall be considered satisfying this requirement. The transferor shall ensure that the transferee signs the disclosure prior to completing the transfer and shall forward a copy of said disclosure to the County of Siskiyou Planning Department, C/O Williamson Act Monitoring Program.

2. New Contract Requirement

Upon the sale or purchase of Williamson Act contracted land that constitutes only a portion of an Agricultural Preserve to a different ownership entity or non-immediate family member as defined herein, the transferor and transferee shall

submit the necessary County applications to apply for separate Williamson Act contracts for each separate ownership entity.

- a. Should the transfer be finalized prior to June 1st in any given year, the contract application shall be submitted prior to July 1st of that given year. Should the transfer be finalized from June 1st to the last day of that any given year, the application shall be submitted prior to July 1st of the immediately subsequent year.
- b. In the event that the required application is not filed within the timeline detailed herein, the County, at its sole discretion, may consider this inaction as grounds for non-renewal.
- c. The transferor and transferee may file a single application to establish their new individual contracts.
- d. In the event that the new contracts are not approved by the County, the County will issue a notice of non-renewal for the existing contract at the earliest possible time in accordance with the Governmental Code and these Rules.

VII. Termination of Williamson Act Contracts

The purpose of this section is to establish standards for the termination of Williamson Act contracts and the withdrawal of land from Agricultural Preserves without impairing the integrity of the program. The procedures developed under this Rule are in accordance with the Williamson Act. Methods for terminating Williamson Act contracts include nonrenewal, cancellation, annexation, and public acquisition.

A. Non-Renewal

If either the landowner or the County desires in any year not to renew a contract, that party shall serve written notice of contract nonrenewal upon the other party in advance of the annual renewal date of the contract. The landowner shall serve the County at least 90 days prior to the renewal date and the County shall serve the landowner at least 60 days prior to the renewal date. Should the County initiate the non-renewal, the Planning Director shall forward the proposed non-renewal for review and approval by the Board of Supervisors prior to issuance of the notice of non-renewal.

Once a Notice of Nonrenewal is recorded, the contract shall remain in effect for the balance of the period remaining since its previous renewal (9 years for a Williamson Act Contract).

B. Cancellation

Only a property owner (not the County) may request cancellation of a Williamson Act contract to terminate the contract on all or a portion of the property. However,

cancellation may be approved only under extraordinary circumstances as provided in the California Land Conservation Act of 1965. The Board of Supervisors, following a public hearing, must make all of the findings under one of the following two sets of determination to approve a cancellation request:

1. The cancellation is consistent with the purposes of the California Land Conservation Act of 1965 as evidenced by the following:
 - a. A Notice of Nonrenewal has been served;
 - b. Cancellation is not likely to result in the removal of adjacent lands from agricultural use;
 - c. Alternative uses are consistent with the Siskiyou County General Plan;
 - d. Cancellation will not result in discontinuous patterns of urban development;
 - e. There is no proximate non-contracted land which is both available and suitable for the proposed alternative use, or, development of the contracted land would provide more contiguous patterns of urban development than development of proximate non-contracted land, which is sufficiently close to the contracted land that it can serve as a practical alternative for the use which is proposed for the contracted land.

2. The cancellation is in the public interest as evidenced by the following:
 - a. Other public concerns substantially outweigh the objectives of the California Land Conservation Act of 1965;
 - b. There is no proximate non-contracted land which is both available and suitable for the proposed alternative use, or, development of the contracted land would provide more contiguous patterns of urban development than development of proximate non-contracted land, which is sufficiently close to the contracted land that it can serve as a practical alternative for the use which is proposed for the contracted land.

In the case of either alternative, the uneconomic character of an existing agricultural use shall not by itself be sufficient reason for cancellation of the contract. The uneconomic character of the existing use may be considered only if there is no other reasonable or comparable agricultural use for the land.

Cancellation of a Contract also requires the property owner to pay a "cancellation fee" set by Government Code. This required cancellation fee is based on the current fair market value of the property, determined as if the property were free of the Contract restriction.

C. Annexation

If a city annexes land subject to a Williamson Act contract, the city succeeds to all rights, duties and powers of the county under the contract. The city protest provision of the California Land Conservation Act of 1965 has been eliminated effective January 1, 1991. Unless a city filed a valid protest before January 1, 1991, the city cannot terminate a contract upon annexation of the property to the city. A city protest made prior to January 1, 1991, is valid only if there is a record of the filing of the protest and the protest identifies the specific affected contract and subject parcel.

D. Public Acquisition

Land conservation contracts become void for land that is acquired by a federal, state or local government agency for necessary public uses and facilities. The California Land Conservation Act of 1965 contains policies and restrictions to avoid public acquisition of lands in agricultural preserves, with special emphasis on restricting of land subject to land conservation contracts or containing prime agricultural land. State and local government agencies are required to refer proposals to acquire land in agricultural preserves to the State Department of Conservation for review and response prior to acquisition.

Attachment C – California Natural Diversity Database Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal ESA Status	State ESA Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank
Animals - Amphibians					
<i>Ambystoma macrodactylum sigillatum</i>	southern long-toed salamander	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Ascaphus truei</i>	Pacific tailed frog	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Anaxyrus canorus</i>	Yosemite toad	Threatened	None	SSC	-
<i>Plethodon asupak</i>	Scott Bar salamander	None	Threatened	-	-
<i>Plethodon elongatus</i>	Del Norte salamander	None	None	WL	-
<i>Plethodon stormi</i>	Siskiyou Mountains salamander	None	Threatened	-	-
<i>Rana boylei</i>	foothill yellow-legged frog	None	Candidate Threatened	SSC	-
<i>Rana cascadae</i>	Cascades frog	None	Candidate Endangered	SSC	-
<i>Rana pretiosa</i>	Oregon spotted frog	Threatened	None	SSC	-
<i>Rhyacotriton variegatus</i>	southern torrent salamander	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	None	None	SSC	-
Animals - Birds					
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	None	None	WL	-
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	northern goshawk	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	sharp-shinned hawk	None	None	WL	-
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	None	None	FP ; WL	-
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	ferruginous hawk	None	None	WL	-
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	None	Threatened	-	-
<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	northern harrier	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	Delisted	Endangered	FP	-
<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	black swift	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Ardea alba</i>	great egret	None	None	-	-
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	great blue heron	None	None	-	-
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American bittern	None	None	-	-
<i>Egretta thula</i>	snowy egret	None	None	-	-
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	black-crowned night heron	None	None	-	-
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	western snowy plover	Threatened	None	SSC	-
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	western yellow-billed cuckoo	Threatened	Endangered	-	-
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	merlin	None	None	WL	-
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	prairie falcon	None	None	WL	-
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	Delisted	Delisted	FP	-
<i>Gavia immer</i>	common loon	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Antigone canadensis tabida</i>	greater sandhill crane	None	Threatened	FP	-
<i>Progne subis</i>	purple martin	None	None	SSC	-

Attachment C – California Natural Diversity Database Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal ESA Status	State ESA Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	bank swallow	None	Threatened	-	-
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	None	Candidate Endangered	SSC	-
<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	yellow-headed blackbird	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	loggerhead shrike	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	black tern	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian tern	None	None	-	-
<i>Larus californicus</i>	California gull	None	None	WL	-
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	osprey	None	None	WL	-
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	oak titmouse	None	None	-	-
<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	black-capped chickadee	None	None	WL	-
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	yellow warbler	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Pooecetes gramineus affinis</i>	Oregon vesper sparrow	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	American white pelican	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	double-crested cormorant	None	None	WL	-
<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	ruffed grouse	None	None	WL	-
<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	greater sage-grouse	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus</i>	Columbian sharp-tailed grouse	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Lewis' woodpecker	None	None	-	-
<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	black-backed woodpecker	None	None	-	-
<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i>	red-breasted sapsucker	None	None	-	-
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	yellow rail	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Numenius americanus</i>	long-billed curlew	None	None	WL	-
<i>Asio otus</i>	long-eared owl	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Psiloscops flammeolus</i>	flamulated owl	None	None	-	-
<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	great gray owl	None	Endangered	-	-
<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	northern spotted owl	Threatened	Threatened	SSC	-
<i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	California spotted owl	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	white-faced ibis	None	None	WL	-
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	olive-sided flycatcher	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	willow flycatcher	None	Endangered	-	-
<i>Empidonax traillii brewsteri</i>	little willow flycatcher	None	Endangered	-	-
<i>Vireo huttoni unitti</i>	Catalina Hutton's vireo	None	None	SSC	-
Animals - Crustaceans					
<i>Stygobromus mysticus</i>	Secret Cave amphipod	None	None	-	-

Attachment C – California Natural Diversity Database Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal ESA Status	State ESA Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank
Animals - Fish					
<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	green sturgeon	Threatened	None	SSC	-
<i>Catostomus snyderi</i>	Klamath largescale sucker	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Chasmistes brevirostris</i>	shortnose sucker	Endangered	Endangered	FP	-
<i>Deltistes luxatus</i>	Lost River sucker	Endangered	Endangered	FP	-
<i>Cottus gulosus</i>	riffle sculpin	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Cottus klamathensis klamathensis</i>	Upper Klamath marbled sculpin	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Cottus klamathensis macrops</i>	bigeye marbled sculpin	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Cottus klamathensis polyporus</i>	Lower Klamath marbled sculpin	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Gila coerulea</i>	blue chub	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Entosphenus folletti</i>	northern California brook lamprey	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Entosphenus tridentatus</i>	Pacific lamprey	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> pop. 2	coho salmon - southern Oregon / northern California ESU	Threatened	Threatened	-	-
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 1	steelhead - Klamath Mountains Province DPS	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 16	steelhead - northern California DPS	Threatened	None	-	-
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 36	summer-run steelhead trout	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ssp. 2	McCloud River redband trout	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> pop. 30	chinook salmon - upper Klamath and Trinity Rivers ESU	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	bull trout	Threatened	Endangered	-	-
Animals - Insects					
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i>	obscure bumble bee	None	None	-	-
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch bumble bee	None	None	-	-
<i>Bombus franklini</i>	Franklin's bumble bee	None	None	-	-
<i>Bombus morrisoni</i>	Morrison bumble bee	None	None	-	-
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	western bumble bee	None	None	-	-
<i>Bombus suckleyi</i>	Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee	None	None	-	-
<i>Nebria gebleri siskiyouensis</i>	Siskiyou ground beetle	None	None	-	-
<i>Nebria sahlbergii triad</i>	Trinity Alps ground beetle	None	None	-	-
<i>Hydroporus leechi</i>	Leech's skyline diving beetle	None	None	-	-
<i>Atractelmis wawona</i>	Wawona riffle beetle	None	None	-	-
<i>Polites mardon</i>	mardon skipper	None	None	-	-
<i>Cryptochia shasta</i>	confusion caddisfly	None	None	-	-
<i>Rhyacophila lineata</i>	Castle Crags rhyacophilan caddisfly	None	None	-	-
<i>Rhyacophila mosana</i>	bilobed rhyacophilan caddisfly	None	None	-	-

Attachment C – California Natural Diversity Database Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal ESA Status	State ESA Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank
Animals - Mammals					
<i>Aplodontia rufa californica</i>	Sierra Nevada mountain beaver	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Aplodontia rufa humboldtiana</i>	Humboldt mountain beaver	None	None	-	-
<i>Canis lupus</i>	gray wolf	Endangered	Endangered	-	-
<i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i>	Sierra Nevada red fox	Candidate	Threatened	-	-
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	North American porcupine	None	None	-	-
<i>Lepus americanus klamathensis</i>	Oregon snowshoe hare	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Gulo gulo</i>	California wolverine	Proposed Threatened	Threatened	FP	-
<i>Martes caurina</i>	Pacific marten	None	None	-	-
<i>Martes caurina humboldtensis</i>	Humboldt marten	None	Candidate Endangered	SSC	-
<i>Pekania pennanti</i>	fisher - West Coast DPS	None	Threatened	SSC	-
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Ochotona princeps schisticeps</i>	gray-headed pika	None	None	-	-
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	spotted bat	None	None	SSC	-
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	silver-haired bat	None	None	-	-
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	hoary bat	None	None	-	-
<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	western small-footed myotis	None	None	-	-
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	long-eared myotis	None	None	-	-
<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	little brown bat	None	None	-	-
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	fringed myotis	None	None	-	-
<i>Myotis volans</i>	long-legged myotis	None	None	-	-
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis	None	None	-	-
Animals - Mollusks					
<i>Prophysaon coeruleum</i>	Blue-gray tailed slug	None	None	-	-
<i>Monadenia callipeplus</i>	downy sideband	None	None	-	-
<i>Monadenia chaceana</i>	Siskiyou shoulderband	None	None	-	-
<i>Monadenia churchi</i>	Klamath sideband	None	None	-	-
<i>Monadenia cristulata</i>	crested sideband	None	None	-	-
<i>Monadenia fidelis leonina</i>	A terrestrial snail	None	None	-	-
<i>Monadenia infumata ochromphalus</i>	yellow-based sideband	None	None	-	-
<i>Monadenia marmarotis</i>	marble sideband	None	None	-	-
<i>Ancotrema voyanum</i>	hooded lancetooth	None	None	-	-

Attachment C – California Natural Diversity Database Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal ESA Status	State ESA Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank
<i>Helminthoglypta hertleini</i>	Oregon shoulderband	None	None	-	-
<i>Helminthoglypta talmadgei</i>	Trinity shoulderband	None	None	-	-
<i>Lanx alta</i>	highcap lanx	None	None	-	-
<i>Margaritifera falcata</i>	western pearlshell	None	None	-	-
<i>Megomphix californicus</i>	Natural Bridge megomphix	None	None	-	-
<i>Helisoma newberryi</i>	Great Basin rams-horn	None	None	-	-
<i>Juga acutifilosa</i>	topaz juga	None	None	-	-
<i>Trilobopsis tehamana</i>	Tehama chaparral	None	None	-	-
<i>Vespericola karokorum</i>	Karok hesperian	None	None	-	-
<i>Vespericola sierranus</i>	Siskiyou hesperian	None	None	-	-
<i>Punctum hannai</i>	Trinity Spot	None	None	-	-
<i>Pisidium ultramontanum</i>	montane peaclam	None	None	-	-
<i>Anodonta californiensis</i>	California floater	None	None	-	-
<i>Anodonta oregonensis</i>	Oregon floater	None	None	-	-
<i>Gonidea angulata</i>	western ridged mussel	None	None	-	-
Animals - Reptiles					
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	None	None	SSC	-
Community - Aquatic					
Klamath Spring Stream	Klamath Spring Stream	None	None	-	-
Klamath/No Coast Spring Run Chinook/Summer Steelhead Stream	Klamath/No Coast Spring Run Chinook/Summer Steelhead Stream	None	None	-	-
Klamath/North Coast Rainbow Trout Stream	Klamath/North Coast Rainbow Trout Stream	None	None	-	-
Lower McCloud River/Canyon River	Lower McCloud River/Canyon River	None	None	-	-
McCloud River Redband Trout Stream	McCloud River Redband Trout Stream	None	None	-	-
Pit River Drainage Speckled Dace/Pit Sculpin Stream	Pit River Drainage Speckled Dace/Pit Sculpin Stream	None	None	-	-
Pit River Drainage Squawfish/Sucker Valley Stream	Pit River Drainage Squawfish/Sucker Valley Stream	None	None	-	-
Community - Terrestrial					
Darlingtonia Seep	Darlingtonia Seep	None	None	-	-
Fen	Fen	None	None	-	-
Northern Interior Cypress Forest	Northern Interior Cypress Forest	None	None	-	-
Northern Vernal Pool	Northern Vernal Pool	None	None	-	-
Plants - Bryophytes					
<i>Buxbaumia viridis</i>	buxbaumia moss	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Climacium dendroides</i>	tree climacium moss	None	None	-	2B.1

Attachment C – California Natural Diversity Database Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal ESA Status	State ESA Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank
<i>Trichodon cylindricus</i>	cylindrical trichodon	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Fissidens aphelotaxifolius</i>	brook pocket moss	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Helodium blandowii</i>	Blandow's bog moss	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Meesia longiseta</i>	long seta hump moss	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Meesia triquetra</i>	three-ranked hump moss	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Meesia uliginosa</i>	broad-nerved hump moss	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Mielichhoferia elongata</i>	elongate copper moss	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Mielichhoferia mielichhoferiana</i>	Mielichhofer's copper moss	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Pohlia tundrae</i>	tundra thread moss	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Orthotrichum holzingeri</i>	Holzinger's orthotrichum moss	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Ptilidium californicum</i>	Pacific fuzzwort	None	None	-	4.3
	Plants - Lichens				
<i>Peltigera gowardii</i>	western waterfan lichen	None	None	-	4.2
Plants - Vascular					
<i>Alisma gramineum</i>	grass alisma	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Allium siskiyouense</i>	Siskiyou onion	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Lomatium engelmannii</i>	Engelmann's lomatium	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Lomatium martindalei</i>	Coast Range lomatium	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Lomatium peckianum</i>	Peck's lomatium	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Lomatium tracyi</i>	Tracy's lomatium	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Perideridia leptocarpa</i>	narrow-seeded yampah	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Sanicula tracyi</i>	Tracy's sanicle	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Tauschia howellii</i>	Howell's tauschia	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Asarum marmoratum</i>	marbled wild-ginger	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Arnica cernua</i>	serpentine arnica	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Arnica spathulata</i>	Klamath arnica	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Arnica viscosa</i>	Mt. Shasta arnica	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Balsamorhiza lanata</i>	woolly balsamroot	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Balsamorhiza sericea</i>	silky balsamroot	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Chaenactis suffrutescens</i>	Shasta chaenactis	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Cirsium ciliolatum</i>	Ashland thistle	None	Endangered	-	2B.1
<i>Dimeresia howellii</i>	doublet	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Erigeron bloomeri</i> var. <i>nudatus</i>	Waldo daisy	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Erigeron cervinus</i>	Siskiyou daisy	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Erigeron elegantulus</i>	volcanic daisy	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Erigeron inornatus</i> var. <i>calidipetris</i>	hot rock daisy	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Erigeron nivalis</i>	snow fleabane daisy	None	None	-	2B.3

Attachment C – California Natural Diversity Database Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal ESA Status	State ESA Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank
<i>Erigeron petrophilus</i> var. <i>viscidulus</i>	Klamath rock daisy	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Eurybia merita</i>	subalpine aster	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Helianthus exilis</i>	serpentine sunflower	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Hulsea nana</i>	little hulsea	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Hymenoxys lemmonii</i>	alkali hymenoxys	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Microseris laciniata</i> ssp. <i>detlingii</i>	Detling's silverpuffs	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Packera macounii</i>	Siskiyou Mountains ragwort	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Raillardella pringlei</i>	showy raillardella	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Saussurea americana</i>	American saw-wort	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Betula glandulosa</i>	dwarf resin birch	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Cryptantha celosioides</i>	cocks-comb cat's-eye	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Hackelia cusickii</i>	Cusick's stickseed	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Mertensia bella</i>	Oregon lungwort	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Arabis aculeolata</i>	Waldo rockcress	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Arabis mcdonaldiana</i>	McDonald's rockcress	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.1
<i>Arabis modesta</i>	modest rockcress	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Arabis oregana</i>	Oregon rockcress	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Arabis rigidissima</i> var. <i>rigidissima</i>	Trinity Mountains rockcress	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Boechnera koehleri</i>	Koehler's stipitate rockcress	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Boechnera rollei</i>	Rolle's rockcress	None	None	-	1B.1
<i>Cardamine bellidifolia</i> var. <i>pachyphylla</i>	fleshy toothwort	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Draba aureola</i>	golden alpine draba	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Draba carnosula</i>	Mt. Eddy draba	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Draba howellii</i>	Howell's draba	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Draba pterosperma</i>	winged-seed draba	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Rorippa columbiae</i>	Columbia yellow cress	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Thelypodium brachycarpum</i>	short-podded thelypodium	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	watershield	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Opuntia fragilis</i>	brittle prickly-pear	None	None	-	2B.1
<i>Campanula scabrella</i>	rough harebell	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Campanula shetleri</i>	Castle Crags harebell	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Campanula wilkinsiana</i>	Wilkin's harebell	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Sabulina howellii</i>	Howell's sandwort	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Sabulina stolonifera</i>	Scott Mountain sandwort	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Silene marmorensis</i>	Marble Mountain campion	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Silene suksdorfii</i>	Cascade alpine campion	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Chenopodium simplex</i>	large-seeded goosefoot	None	None	-	4.3

Attachment C – California Natural Diversity Database Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal ESA Status	State ESA Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank
<i>Suaeda occidentalis</i>	western seablite	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Cuscuta jepsonii</i>	Jepson's dodder	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	bunchberry	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Sedum divergens</i>	Cascade stonecrop	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Sedum laxum</i> ssp. <i>flavidum</i>	pale yellow stonecrop	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Sedum oblancheolatum</i>	Applegate stonecrop	None	None	-	1B.1
<i>Callitropsis nootkatensis</i>	Alaska cedar	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Hesperocyparis bakeri</i>	Baker cypress	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Carex atherodes</i>	wheat sedge	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Carex buxbaumii</i>	Buxbaum's sedge	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Carex geyeri</i>	Geyer's sedge	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Carex halliana</i>	Oregon sedge	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Carex hystericina</i>	porcupine sedge	None	None	-	2B.1
<i>Carex limosa</i>	mud sedge	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Carex nardina</i>	nard sedge	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Carex praticola</i>	northern meadow sedge	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Carex scabriuscula</i>	Siskiyou sedge	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Carex viridula</i> ssp. <i>viridula</i>	green yellow sedge	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Eriophorum gracile</i>	slender cottongrass	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Scirpus pendulus</i>	pendulous bulrush	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Drosera anglica</i>	English sundew	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Polystichum kruckebergii</i>	Kruckeberg's sword fern	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Polystichum lonchitis</i>	northern holly fern	None	None	-	3
<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	Canadian buffalo-berry	None	None	-	2B.1
<i>Arctostaphylos hispidula</i>	Howell's manzanita	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Arctostaphylos klamathensis</i>	Klamath manzanita	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Vaccinium scoparium</i>	little-leaved huckleberry	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Astragalus inversus</i>	Susanville milk-vetch	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Lathyrus delnorticus</i>	Del Norte pea	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Lupinus lapidicola</i>	Heller's Mt. Eddy lupine	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Lupinus tracyi</i>	Tracy's lupine	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Thermopsis californica</i> var. <i>argentata</i>	silvery false lupine	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Thermopsis gracilis</i>	slender false lupine	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Thermopsis robusta</i>	robust false lupine	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Trifolium siskiyouense</i>	Siskiyou clover	None	None	-	1B.1
<i>Dicentra formosa</i> ssp. <i>oregana</i>	Oregon bleeding heart	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Gentiana plurisetosa</i>	Klamath gentian	None	None	-	1B.3

Attachment C – California Natural Diversity Database Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal ESA Status	State ESA Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank
<i>Ribes hudsonianum</i> var. <i>petiolare</i>	western black currant	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Ribes marshallii</i>	Marshall's gooseberry	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Howellanthus dalesianus</i>	Scott Mountain howellanthus	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Phacelia cookei</i>	Cooke's phacelia	None	None	-	1B.1
<i>Phacelia greenei</i>	Scott Valley phacelia	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Phacelia inundata</i>	playa phacelia	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Phacelia leonis</i>	Siskiyou phacelia	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Phacelia sericea</i> var. <i>ciliosa</i>	blue alpine phacelia	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Iris bracteata</i>	Siskiyou iris	None	None	-	3.3
<i>Iris innominata</i>	Del Norte County iris	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Iris tenax</i> ssp. <i>klamathensis</i>	Orleans iris	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Iris thompsonii</i>	Thompson's iris	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Juncus dudleyi</i>	Dudley's rush	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Juncus regelii</i>	Regel's rush	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	northern bugleweed	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Pogogyne floribunda</i>	profuse-flowered pogogyne	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Salvia dorrii</i> var. <i>incana</i>	fleshy sage	None	None	-	3
<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	marsh skullcap	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Stachys pilosa</i>	hairy marsh hedge-nettle	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Pinguicula macroceras</i>	horned butterwort	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Calochortus greenei</i>	Greene's mariposa-lily	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Calochortus longebarbatus</i> var. <i>longebarbatus</i>	long-haired star-tulip	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Calochortus monanthus</i>	single-flowered mariposa-lily	None	None	-	1A
<i>Calochortus persistens</i>	Siskiyou mariposa-lily	None	Rare	-	1B.2
<i>Erythronium citrinum</i> var. <i>citrinum</i>	lemon-colored fawn lily	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Erythronium hendersonii</i>	Henderson's fawn lily	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Erythronium howellii</i>	Howell's fawn lily	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Erythronium klamathense</i>	Klamath fawn lily	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Erythronium oregonum</i>	giant fawn lily	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Erythronium revolutum</i>	coast fawn lily	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Fritillaria gentneri</i>	Gentner's fritillary	Endangered	None	-	1B.1
<i>Fritillaria glauca</i>	Siskiyou fritillaria	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Lilium pardalinum</i> ssp. <i>wigginsii</i>	Wiggins' lily	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Lilium rubescens</i>	redwood lily	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Lilium washingtonianum</i> ssp. <i>purpurascens</i>	purple-flowered Washington lily	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Limnanthes floccosa</i> ssp. <i>floccosa</i>	woolly meadowfoam	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Iliamna bakeri</i>	Baker's globe mallow	None	None	-	4.2

Attachment C – California Natural Diversity Database Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal ESA Status	State ESA Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank
<i>Sidalcea celata</i>	Redding checkerbloom	None	None	-	3
<i>Sidalcea elegans</i>	Del Norte checkerbloom	None	None	-	3.3
<i>Sidalcea oregana</i> ssp. <i>eximia</i>	coast checkerbloom	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Trillium ovatum</i> ssp. <i>oettingeri</i>	Salmon Mountains wakerobin	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Veratrum insolitum</i>	Siskiyou false-hellebore	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Pityopus californicus</i>	California pinefoot	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Claytonia palustris</i>	marsh claytonia	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Lewisia cotyledon</i> var. <i>heckneri</i>	Heckner's lewisia	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Lewisia cotyledon</i> var. <i>howellii</i>	Howell's lewisia	None	None	-	3.2
<i>Lewisia kelloggii</i> ssp. <i>hutchisonii</i>	Hutchison's lewisia	None	None	-	3.2
<i>Clarkia borealis</i> ssp. <i>borealis</i>	northern clarkia	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Epilobium luteum</i>	yellow willowherb	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Epilobium oreganum</i>	Oregon fireweed	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Epilobium rigidum</i>	Siskiyou Mountains willowherb	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Epilobium septentrionale</i>	Humboldt County fuchsia	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Epilobium siskiyouense</i>	Siskiyou fireweed	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>	scalloped moonwort	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Botrychium minganense</i>	Mingan moonwort	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Botrychium montanum</i>	western goblin	None	None	-	2B.1
<i>Botrychium pinnatum</i>	northwestern moonwort	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Botrychium pumicola</i>	pumice moonwort	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Botrypus virginianus</i>	rattlesnake fern	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Ophioglossum pusillum</i>	northern adder's-tongue	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Cypripedium californicum</i>	California lady's-slipper	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i>	clustered lady's-slipper	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Cypripedium montanum</i>	mountain lady's-slipper	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Piperia candida</i>	white-flowered rein orchid	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Piperia colemanii</i>	Coleman's rein orchid	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Platanthera stricta</i>	slender bog-orchid	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Castilleja brevilobata</i>	short-lobed paintbrush	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Castilleja elata</i>	Siskiyou paintbrush	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Castilleja schizotricha</i>	split-hair paintbrush	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Cordylanthus tenuis</i> ssp. <i>pallescens</i>	pallid bird's-beak	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Orthocarpus cuspidatus</i> ssp. <i>cuspidatus</i>	Siskiyou Mountains orthocarpus	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Orthocarpus pachystachyus</i>	Shasta orthocarpus	None	None	-	1B.1
<i>Pedicularis contorta</i>	curved-beak lousewort	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Pedicularis howellii</i>	Howell's lousewort	None	None	-	4.3

Attachment C – California Natural Diversity Database Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal ESA Status	State ESA Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank
<i>Parnassia cirrata</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>	Cascade grass-of-Parnassus	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Diplacus pygmaeus</i>	Egg Lake monkeyflower	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Erythranthe inflatula</i>	ephemeral monkeyflower	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Erythranthe trinitiensis</i>	pink-margined monkeyflower	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Abies amabilis</i>	Pacific silver fir	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> var. <i>lasiocarpa</i>	subalpine fir	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Picea engelmannii</i>	Engelmann spruce	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	None	Endangered	-	1B.2
<i>Penstemon cinicola</i>	ashy-gray beardtongue	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Penstemon filiformis</i>	thread-leaved beardtongue	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Penstemon heterodoxus</i> var. <i>shastensis</i>	Shasta beardtongue	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Penstemon tracyi</i>	Tracy's beardtongue	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Veronica copelandii</i>	Copeland's speedwell	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Anthoxanthum nitens</i> ssp. <i>nitens</i>	vanilla-grass	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Calamagrostis foliosa</i>	leafy reed grass	None	Rare	-	4.2
<i>Orcuttia tenuis</i>	slender Orcutt grass	Threatened	Endangered	-	1B.1
<i>Stipa exigua</i>	little ricegrass	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Collomia larsenii</i>	talus collomia	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Collomia tracyi</i>	Tracy's collomia	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Leptosiphon rattanii</i>	Rattan's leptosiphon	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Phlox hirsuta</i>	Yreka phlox	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.2
<i>Phlox muscoides</i>	squarestem phlox	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Polemonium carneum</i>	Oregon polemonium	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Polemonium eddyense</i>	Mt. Eddy sky pilot	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Polemonium pulcherrimum</i> var. <i>shastense</i>	Mt. Shasta sky pilot	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Eriogonum alpinum</i>	Trinity buckwheat	None	Endangered	-	1B.2
<i>Eriogonum congdonii</i>	Congdon's buckwheat	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Eriogonum diclinum</i>	Jaynes Canyon buckwheat	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Eriogonum hirtellum</i>	Klamath Mountain buckwheat	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Eriogonum pyrolifolium</i> var. <i>pyrolifolium</i>	pyrola-leaved buckwheat	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Eriogonum siskiyouense</i>	Siskiyou buckwheat	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Eriogonum strictum</i> var. <i>greenei</i>	Greene's buckwheat	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Eriogonum ternatum</i>	ternate buckwheat	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>glaberrimum</i>	Warner Mountains buckwheat	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>humistratum</i>	Mt. Eddy buckwheat	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>lautum</i>	Scott Valley buckwheat	None	None	-	1B.1
<i>Eriogonum ursinum</i> var. <i>erubescens</i>	blushing wild buckwheat	None	None	-	1B.3

Attachment C – California Natural Diversity Database Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal ESA Status	State ESA Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank
<i>Potamogeton robbinsii</i>	Robbins' pondweed	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i>	slender-leaved pondweed	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Androsace elongata</i> ssp. <i>acuta</i>	California androsace	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Androsace filiformis</i>	slender-stemmed androsace	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Moneses uniflora</i>	woodnymph	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Geum aleppicum</i>	Aleppo avens	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Horkelia daucifolia</i> var. <i>indicta</i>	Jepson's horkelia	None	None	-	1B.1
<i>Horkelia hendersonii</i>	Henderson's horkelia	None	None	-	1B.1
<i>Horkelia sericata</i>	Howell's horkelia	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Ivesia pickeringii</i>	Pickering's ivesia	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Potentilla cristae</i>	crested potentilla	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Potentilla newberryi</i>	Newberry's cinquefoil	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i> var. <i>serpentina</i>	Gasquet rose	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Rubus nivalis</i>	snow dwarf bramble	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Galium oreganum</i>	Oregon bedstraw	None	None	-	3
<i>Galium serpenticum</i> ssp. <i>scotticum</i>	Scott Mountain bedstraw	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	Bebb's willow	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Darlingtonia californica</i>	California pitcherplant	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Hemieva ranunculifolia</i>	buttercup-leaf suksdorfia	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Micranthes marshallii</i>	Marshall's saxifrage	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Mitellastra caulescens</i>	leafy-stemmed mitrewort	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Saxifraga cespitosa</i>	tufted saxifrage	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Selaginella scopulorum</i>	Rocky Mountain spike-moss	None	None	-	3
<i>Smilax jamesii</i>	English Peak greenbrier	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Triteleia crocea</i> var. <i>crocea</i>	yellow triteleia	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Triteleia grandiflora</i>	large-flowered triteleia	None	None	-	2B.1
<i>Triteleia hendersonii</i>	Henderson's triteleia	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Viola howellii</i>	Howell's violet	None	None	-	2B.2
CDFW STATUS					
FP = Fully Protected					
SSC = Species of Special Concern					
WL = Watch List					
PLANT STATUS					
<i>Rare Plant Rank</i>			<i>Threat Ranks</i>		
List 1A = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere			0.1 = Seriously Threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)		

Attachment C – California Natural Diversity Database Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal ESA Status	State ESA Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank
List 1B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere		0.2 = Moderately Threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)			
List 2A = Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere		0.3 = Not Very Threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)			
List 2B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere					
List 3 = Plants about which more information is needed					
List 4 = Plants of limited distribution					