

# PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION and INITIAL STUDY

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City of Shasta Lake  
2020-2028 Housing Element Update



*Prepared for:*

**City of Shasta Lake**

July 2020

644-01

**ENPLAN**

3179 Bechelli Lane Suite 100  
Redding, CA 96002

# PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

<b>LEAD AGENCY AND PROJECT PROPONENT:</b>	City of Shasta Lake
<b>PROJECT NAME:</b>	<b>City of Shasta Lake 2020-2028 Housing Element Update</b>
<b>PROJECT SUMMARY:</b>	<p>The project is an update to the City of Shasta Lake's Housing Element of the General Plan for the planning period beginning April 15, 2020, and ending April 15, 2028.</p> <p>The updated Housing Element describes the City's housing needs as established by the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA), identifies the City's goals and objectives regarding housing production, rehabilitation, and conservation to meet those needs, and defines implementation programs to achieve the stated goals and objectives for the planning area.</p>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	<p>The City of Shasta Lake is located in the northern end of the Sacramento Valley in Shasta County. The City abuts the city of Redding to the south and southeast, the unincorporated community of Mountain Gate to the northeast, and the unincorporated area of Shasta County to the west and northwest.</p> <p>The planning area for the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element encompasses all land within the City of Shasta Lake.</p>

## Findings / Determination

As documented in the Initial Study, implementation of the proposed project will not have a significant effect on the environment and no mitigation measures are required.

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Final Negative Declaration approved by the City Council of the City of Shasta Lake on \_\_\_\_\_, 2020 by Resolution \_\_\_\_\_.

# INITIAL STUDY

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## CITY OF SHASTA LAKE 2020-2028 HOUSING ELEMENT UPDATE

**LEAD AGENCY:**



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**July 2020**

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## SECTION 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 PROJECT SUMMARY

<b>Project Title:</b>	<b>Shasta Lake Housing Element Update (2020-2028 Housing Element)</b>
<b>Lead Agency and Project Proponent:</b>	<b>City of Shasta Lake</b> P.O. Box 777 Shasta Lake, CA 96019
<b>Contact Person and Phone Number:</b>	<b>Peter Bird, Associate Planner</b> 530.275.7416
<b>City's Environmental Consultants:</b>	<b>Dynamic Planning + Science</b> 1901 Harrison Street, Suite 1100 Oakland, CA 94612
	<b>ENPLAN</b> 3179 Bechelli Lane Redding, CA 96002

The City, in compliance with State housing law, has prepared an update to the Housing Element of the General Plan (**Appendix A**) for the eight-year planning period from April 15, 2020, through April 15, 2028. Included as **Appendix B** is the City's Housing Element Background Report that describes State housing element requirements in accordance with California Government Code (CGC) §65580 *et seq.* Sections 3.1 and 3.2 of this Initial Study/Negative Declaration (IS/ND) provide an overview of State housing law and identify the City's obligation to provide adequate sites to accommodate housing needs for all income categories during the 2020-2028 Housing Element planning period.

### 1.2 PURPOSE OF STUDY

The City of Shasta Lake (City), as Lead Agency, has prepared this Initial Study to provide the general public and interested public agencies with information about the potential environmental impacts of the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element (project). Details about the proposed project are included in Section 3.0 (Project Description) of this Initial Study.

This Initial Study has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970 (as amended), codified in California Public Resources Code (PRC) §21000 *et seq.*, and the State CEQA Guidelines in the Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3. Pursuant to these regulations, this Initial Study identifies potentially significant impacts. As documented herein, the proposed project would not result in adverse impacts to the environment, and no mitigation measures are required. This Initial Study supports a Negative Declaration (ND) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15070.

### 1.3 EVALUATION TERMINOLOGY

The environmental analysis in Section 4.0 is patterned after the Initial Study Checklist recommended in the State CEQA Guidelines. For the evaluation of potential impacts, the questions in the Initial Study Checklist are stated and an answer is provided according to the analysis undertaken as part of the Initial Study. The analysis considers the long-term, direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the proposed project. To each question, there are four possible responses:

- **No Impact.** The proposed project will not have any measurable environmental impact on the environment.

- **Less-Than-Significant Impact.** The proposed project has the potential to impact the environment; however, this impact will be below established thresholds of significance.
- **Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigation Incorporated.** The proposed project has the potential to generate impacts which may be considered a significant effect on the environment; however, mitigation measures or changes to the proposed project’s physical or operational characteristics can reduce these impacts to levels that are less than significant.
- **Potentially Significant Impact.** The proposed project will have significant impacts on the environment, and additional analysis is required to determine if it is feasible to adopt mitigation measures or project alternatives to reduce these impacts to less than significant levels.

## 1.4 ORGANIZATION OF THE INITIAL STUDY

This document is organized into the following sections:

- Section 1.0:**           **Introduction:** Describes the purpose, contents, and organization of the document and provides a summary of the proposed project.
- Section 2.0:**           **CEQA Determination:** Identifies the determination of whether impacts associated with development of the proposed project are significant, and what, if any, additional environmental documentation may be required.
- Section 3.0:**           **Project Description:** Includes a detailed description of the proposed project.
- Section 4.0:**           **Environmental Impact Analysis:** Contains the Environmental Checklist from CEQA Guidelines Appendix G with a discussion of potential environmental effects associated with the proposed project.
- Section 5.0:**           **List of Preparers**
- Section 6.0:**           **Abbreviations and Acronyms**
- Appendices:**        Contains information to supplement Section 4.0.

## 1.5 PROJECT LOCATION

As shown in **Figure 1**, the City of Shasta Lake is located in the northern end of the Sacramento Valley in Shasta County. The City abuts the City of Redding to the south and southeast, the unincorporated community of Mountain Gate to the northeast, and the unincorporated area of Shasta County to the west and northwest. The planning area for the updated Housing Element encompasses all land within the City of Shasta Lake.

## 1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The City is located both east and west of Interstate 5 (I-5) and includes a mix of land uses, including residential, commercial, industrial, mixed use, public facilities, recreation, and open space. Properties west of the City limits are located in unincorporated areas of the County and are undeveloped, with the exception of about four single-family residences on Flanagan Road. Properties southwest of the City limits include a mix of residential, commercial, and light industrial uses along Lake Boulevard and Newtown Road. Properties immediately south of the City limits are undeveloped and located in the City of Redding.

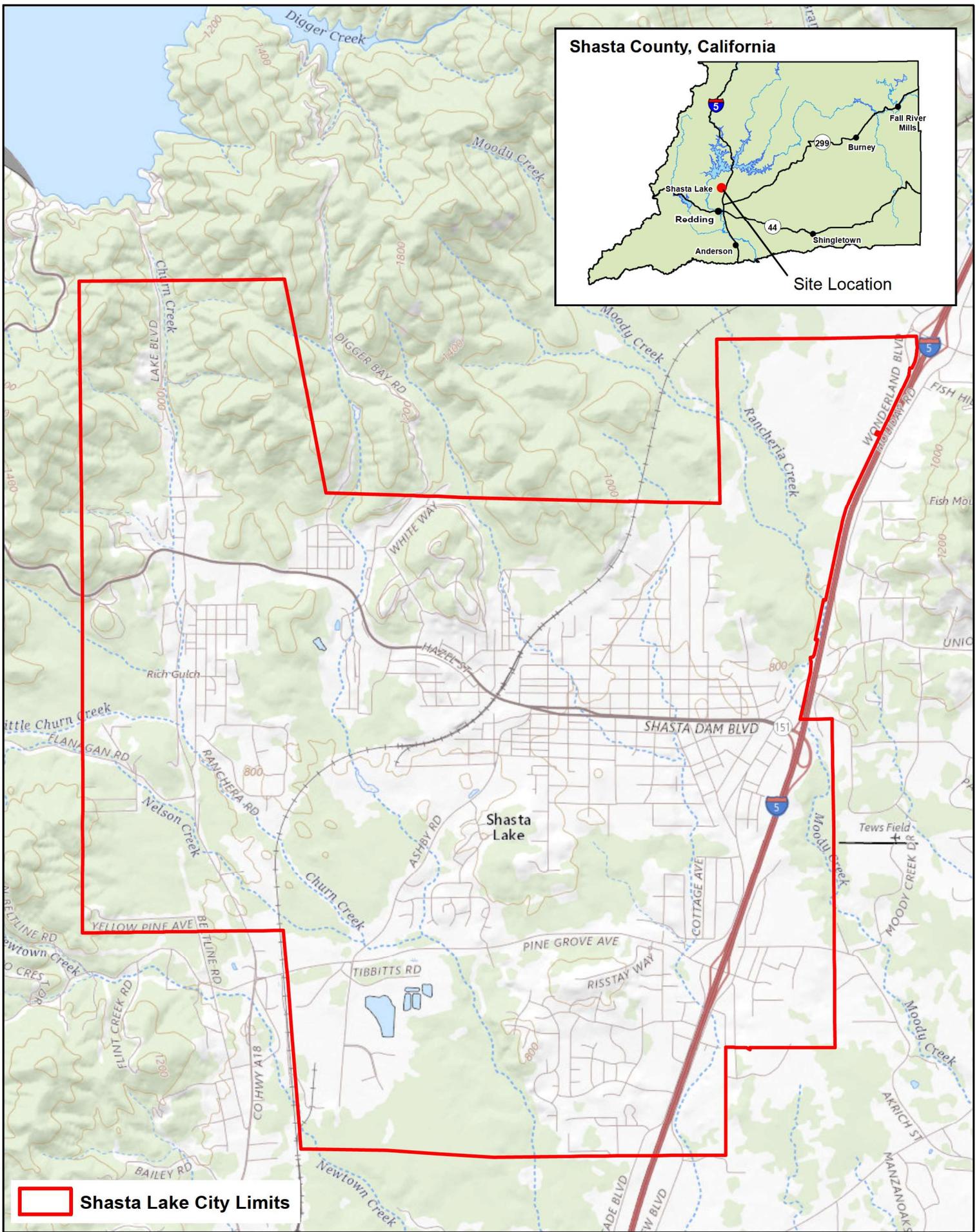


Figure 1  
Location Map

All depictions are approximate. Not a survey product. 06.29.20



Properties immediately east and southeast of the City limits in the City of Redding are developed with low-density single-family residences. Land uses east of the City in unincorporated Shasta County include single-family residences, an RV park, a U.S. Forest Service Visitor's Center, and miscellaneous commercial and light industrial uses. The unincorporated community of Mountain Gate is located northeast of the City limits and includes residential and commercial developments. Properties immediately north of the City are undeveloped. The Union Pacific Railroad bisects the City from northeast to southwest.

Elevations in the City range between ±730 feet and ±850 feet above mean sea level. Topography varies considerably, and the steepest areas are located generally in the northwest areas of the City. Natural habitats in the City include oak woodland, mixed chaparral, annual grassland, stream/riverine, and wetland. Major regional creeks in the City include Churn Creek, Salt Creek, Newtown Creek, Moody Creek, and Rancheria Creek, which are all tributary to the Sacramento River.

The study area is characterized by a Mediterranean climate with cool, wet winters and hot, dry summers. The average annual temperature is about 75 degrees Fahrenheit (° F). Monthly mean maximum temperatures range from a high of 95° F in July to a low of 31° F in January. Daily high temperatures commonly exceed 100° F during the summer. Precipitation is about 63 inches per year.

## 1.7 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTATION

### **Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (2014)**

Public Resources Code (PRC) §21084.2 (AB 52, 2014) 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.”*

Pursuant to PRC §21080.3.1, in order to determine whether a project may have such an effect, a lead agency is required to consult with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project if the tribe requested to the lead agency, in writing, to be informed through formal notification of proposed projects in the geographical area, and the tribe responds, in writing, within 30 days of receipt of the formal notification and requests the consultation.

According to the City, as of June 1, 2020, only one tribe, the Wintu Tribe of Northern California, has requested formal notification of proposed projects in the geographical area. To satisfy the requirements of PRC §21080.3.1, the City provided written notice of the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element to the Wintu Tribe. No response was received.

### **Senate Bill (SB) 18 (2004) Traditional Tribal Cultural Places**

CGC §65352.3 (SB 18, 2004) requires local governments to contact tribal organizations prior to adopting or amending a general plan or specific plan, and prior to designating open space. The intent of SB 18 is to provide Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in land use decisions for the purpose of protecting or mitigating impacts to Native American cultural resources and sacred sites. To satisfy the requirements of CGC §65352.3, the City provided written notice of the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element to the Wintu Tribe of Northern California and additional tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. No responses were received.

As documented in Section 4.18 (Tribal Cultural Resources), the 2020-2028 Housing Element is a policy document and does not grant any land use entitlements; thus, the Housing Element does not have the potential to impact Native American cultural resources or sacred sites. The City informed the tribes that in the upcoming months, the City will be completing a comprehensive update of the General Plan (2040 General Plan) that will include review of land use policies and potential amendments to General Plan and zoning designations. As part of that process, the City will initiate consultation with Native American tribes in accordance with PRC §21080.3.1 and CGC §65352.3 and request input regarding how any proposed land use changes may impact Native American cultural resources or sacred sites.

## 1.8 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Approvals required for the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element include:

### ***City of Shasta Lake***

- Adoption of a Negative Declaration pursuant to §15070 of the CEQA Guidelines  
Adoption of the Housing Element Update for the planning period beginning April 15, 2020, and ending April 15, 2028.

### ***California Department of Housing and Rural Development***

- Certification of the City's 2020-2028 Housing Element.

## 1.9 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by the proposed project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages. Impacts to these resources are evaluated using the checklist included in Section 4.0. The Proposed project was determined to have a less-than-significant impact or no impact without mitigation on unchecked resource areas.

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

## SECTION 2.0 CEQA DETERMINATION

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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** has been 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 significant effect(s) 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, if the effect is a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated." 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.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Jessaca Lugo**  
Assistant City Manager

6/30/2020  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## SECTION 3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 3.1 2020-2028 HOUSING ELEMENT OVERVIEW

The purpose of the Housing Element (**Appendix A**) is to identify the community’s housing needs, to state the community’s goals and policies with regard to housing production, rehabilitation, and conservation to meet those needs, and to define the implementation programs that achieve the stated goals and policies. A key component of the Housing Element is demonstrating that the City has enough land zoned for housing at appropriate densities to accommodate its Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA). The City’s RHNA obligations are discussed in Section 3.2.

Included as **Appendix B** is the Housing Element Background Report that describes State housing element requirements (CGC §65580 *et seq.*) and provides the basis for the goals, policies, and implementation programs included in the 2020-2028 Housing Element. The Background Report also evaluates progress made since the City adopted its last Housing Element in 2014 and demonstrates internal consistency with other elements of the General Plan.

The majority of the goals, policies, and implementation programs in the 2020-2028 Housing Element are similar to those included in the 2014 Housing Element. **Table 3.1-1** identifies new policies and implementation programs and identifies potential environmental impacts that could occur as a result of the newly proposed policies and programs. As indicated the new policies and implementation programs would not result in adverse environmental impacts.

Further, the 2020-2028 Housing Element does not grant any land use entitlements or authorize development in areas not already designated for residential development; thus, the 2020-2028 Housing Element would not result in development not already analyzed in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) prepared for the City’s 1999 General Plan (State Clearinghouse Number 1998112019) and/or the Negative Declaration prepared for the 2014 Housing Element update (State Clearinghouse Number 2014052050).

The City is in the process of updating the Land Use Element of its General Plan as part of the comprehensive General Plan Update (2040 General Plan). A Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) is being prepared for the 2040 General Plan, and the 2020-2028 Housing Element will be incorporated into the 2040 General Plan. Any proposed changes in land use designations will be addressed in the DEIR for the 2040 General Plan.

**Table 3.1-1**  
2020-2028 Housing Element – New Policies and Implementation Programs

POLICIES		Potential for Environmental Effects
<b>HE-1.1</b>	<b>Adequate Housing Sites.</b> The City shall ensure that there are adequate sites available to meet its regional housing needs allocation of 238 units (28 extremely low, 28 very low, 39 low, 42 moderate, and 101 above moderate).	None. The Housing Element is a policy document and does not grant any land use entitlements. Future General Plan and Zoning Code amendments would be subject to review pursuant to CEQA. Mitigation measures would be incorporated as necessary to ensure that no adverse effects to the environment occur.
<b>HE-1.2</b>	<b>Current Site Inventory.</b> The City shall maintain an up-to-date site inventory of available sites for residential development.	None. No physical change to the environment would occur.
<b>HE-2.3</b>	<b>Development Distribution.</b> The City shall encourage distribution of development of affordable housing throughout the city to avoid over concentration in a particular area, excluding areas lacking necessary infrastructure or services.	None. No physical change to the environment would occur.

<b>HE-3.6</b>	<b>Retain Affordable Housing.</b> The City shall work with other agencies and non-profit organizations to prevent the conversion of subsidized, affordable housing to market-rate housing.	None. No physical change to the environment would occur.
<b>HE-5.3</b>	<b>Passive solar.</b> During the tentative map review process, the City shall encourage new subdivision lots to be oriented to allow for both passive and active solar design to minimize energy losses.	None. No physical change to the environment would occur.
<b>HE-6.7</b>	<b>Reasonable Accommodation.</b> The City shall ensure equal access to housing by providing a process for individuals with disabilities to make requests for reasonable accommodation in regard to relief from land use, zoning, or building laws, rules, policies, practices, and/or procedures.	None. No physical change to the environment would occur.
<b>HE-7.1</b>	<b>Fair Housing.</b> The City shall prioritize fair housing and require compliance with fair housing laws.	None. No physical change to the environment would occur.
<b>HE-7.2</b>	<b>Discrimination.</b> The City shall cooperate with community-based organizations that provide services or information to victims of housing discrimination, including but not limited to, Shasta County, the Shasta County Housing Authority, and Fair Housing Advocates of Northern California.	None. No physical change to the environment would occur.
<b>IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS</b>		<b>Potential for Environmental Effects</b>
<b>HE-1.11</b>	<b>Online Web-based Mapping.</b> The City shall hire a GIS staff person to maintain a web-based map of available housing sites. The web-based map will be made accessible to the public on the City website. <i>(Implements HE-1.2).</i>	None. No physical change to the environment would occur.
<b>HE-1.13</b>	<b>Zoning Plan Consistency with State Law.</b> The City shall continually review the Zoning Plan to address changes in State law pertaining the streamlining of housing production including accessory dwelling units, SB 35 streamlining, and allowability of mobile home parks and employee housing, and low barrier navigation centers.	None. Required amendments to the City's Zoning Code would not result in a physical change to the environment. Future development would comply with General Plan density limits as well as development standards for the applicable zone district.
<b>HE-2.1</b>	<b>Development Standards.</b> The City shall review bi-annually and amend land use regulations, development standards, permitting procedures, and fees as needed, and where feasible, remove impediments to and reduce the cost of affordable residential development. In addition, to comply with AB 2162 <sup>1</sup> , the City will amend the Zoning Plan to allow supportive housing as a permitted use in zones where multifamily and mixed uses are permitted, including nonresidential zones permitting multifamily uses.	None. Although this program would result in an amendment to the Zoning Code to allow supportive housing, supportive housing would be allowed only in areas that are already zoned for multifamily and mixed uses. New development of supportive housing would not result in more severe environmental impacts than previously addressed for multifamily housing.
<b>HE-2.2</b>	<b>Pursue State and Federal Funding.</b> The City shall actively pursue appropriate Federal and State funding sources, including HOME, CDBG, AHSC, and CalHome funds, to support the efforts of nonprofit and for-profit developers to meet new construction and rehabilitation needs of extremely low-, very low-, low-, and moderate-income households. The City shall periodically review available housing programs to identify additional funding sources.	None. This program would not allow new housing in areas that are not designated for residential development.

<sup>1</sup> Amended Cal. Gov't Code § 65583 and § 65650 – 65656.

<b>HE-2.3</b>	<b>Assisting Affordable Housing Developers.</b> The City shall work with the Housing Authority to provide technical and/or financial assistance to affordable housing developers, such as site identification, site acquisition, and identification of subsidy sources including HOME and AHSC funds and CDBG monies. The City shall also make this information available on its website.	None. This program would not allow new housing in areas that are not designated for residential development.
<b>HE-2.4</b>	<b>First-time Homebuyers.</b> The City shall support workshops/educational classes on the benefits of homeownership and resources for first-time homebuyers.	None. No physical change to the environment would occur.
<b>HE-3.3</b>	<b>Foreclosure Impact Mitigation.</b> The City shall communicate with banks in ownership of foreclosed homes to ensure the units are maintained, unoccupied until rented or sold, and do not become a fire hazard due to overgrown landscaping. The City shall partner with deed holders to inform the public about units available for sale or conversion to long-term rental housing.	None. This program would have a beneficial effect by reducing the potential for fire hazards.
<b>HE-3.4</b>	<b>Code Enforcement Procedures.</b> The City shall amend Section 1.17.50 of the City Municipal Code to require administrative citations to include a list of potential resources available to property owners to correct violations.	None. No physical change to the environment would occur.
<b>HE-5.1</b>	<b>Energy Efficiency Calculations.</b> The City shall require all new construction to demonstrate compliance with Title 24 mandates during the planning and design process using energy efficiency calculations approved by the State.	None. No physical change to the environment would occur.
<b>HE-5.3</b>	<b>Green Building Incentives.</b> The City shall encourage the implementation of the voluntary (Tier 2) provisions of the Green Building standards. The City will also provide information, on request, regarding green standards currently being applied.	None. No physical change to the environment would occur.
<b>HE-5.4</b>	<b>Community Solar.</b> The City shall explore locations and projects for "community solar," or utility-scale solar photovoltaic systems with supporting programs to directly serve the City's end-users' electricity needs with local renewable energy sources.	None. Development of a community solar facility would be subject to review under CEQA. Site-specific environmental studies would be completed for the selected project site, and mitigation measures would be incorporated as necessary to ensure that no adverse effects to the environment occur.
<b>HE-6.1</b>	<b>Reasonable Accommodation.</b> The City shall continue to provide reasonable accommodations through a formal procedure by reviewing and approving requests for modifications to building or zoning requirements in order to ensure accommodations for persons with disabilities. Additionally, the City shall provide both printed information, and information on the City's website regarding reasonable accommodations by January 2023.	None. No physical change to the environment would occur.
<b>HE-6.2</b>	<b>Assistance for Special Needs Populations.</b> In order to assist in the housing needs for special needs populations, including the elderly, persons with physical and mental disabilities (including developmental disabilities), female-headed households, large families, farmworkers, extremely low-income households, and veterans, the City will engage with housing advocates, encourage housing	None. No physical change to the environment would occur.

	providers to designate a portion of new affordable housing developments for special needs populations, and pursue funding sources designated for these groups.. The City shall also partner with the Far Northern Regional Center to provide information and services to persons with development disabilities.	
<b>HE-7.3</b>	<b>Fair Housing.</b> The City shall be a local contact point for fair housing complaints and will refer interested persons to the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (for federally subsidized units) as complaints are received. The City will also display fair housing information at City offices and shall provide links on its website to these entities and their fair housing discrimination references, contacts, and compliance procedures.	None. No physical change to the environment would occur.

### 3.2 REGIONAL HOUSING NEEDS ALLOCATION

Pursuant to State housing element law (CGC §65580 *et seq.*), the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) is required to prepare a Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) Plan for each region in the State. The RHNA Plan allocates a specific number of housing units that are required to meet the housing needs for each of four income categories (very-low, low, moderate, and above-moderate) over the planning period.

In a December 21, 2018, letter to the County of Shasta, HCD identified Shasta County's RHNA for the projection period (December 31, 2018, through April 15, 2028), which is the time period for which the RHNA is calculated. The distribution of the RHNA for Shasta County is shown in **Table 3.2-1**.

**Table 3.2-1**  
Shasta County RHNA by Income Category  
*December 31, 2018, through April 15, 2028, Projection Period*

Jurisdiction	Very-Low	Low	Moderate	Above-Moderate	Total
<b>Shasta County Total</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>3,675</b>
<b>Shasta Lake</b>	56 <sup>2</sup>	39	42	101	238
<i>Percentage of Total</i>	23.4%	16.5%	17.7%	42.5%	6.5%
<b>Anderson</b>	54	37	41	109	241
<i>Percentage of Total</i>	22.6%	15.3%	17.0%	45.1%	6.6%
<b>Redding</b>	502	336	360	893	2,091
<i>Percentage of Total</i>	24.0%	16.1%	17.2%	42.7%	56.9%
<b>Unincorporated</b>	273	179	193	460	1,105
<i>Percentage of Total</i>	24.7%	16.2%	17.5%	41.6%	30.1%

<sup>2</sup> Projected housing need is 28 extremely low-income units and 28 very low-income units.

As stated in the General Plan Background Report (**Appendix B**), in the very-low income category, the City has identified the need for 28 extremely low-income units and 28 very low-income units. In accordance with State housing law, the City’s RHNA can be reduced by the number of new housing units built or approved since the beginning of the RHNA projection period (December 31, 2018).

**Table 3.2-2** indicates the number of housing units built or have been issued a building period between December 31, 2018, and December 2019, and the City’s reduced RHNA.

**Table 3.2-2**  
City of Shasta Lake - Adjusted RHNA by Income Category

	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above-Moderate	Total
2018-2028 RHNA	56	39	42	101	238
Units Built or Approved, 2019	30	0	42	0	72
<b>Adjusted 2018-2028 RHNA</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>166</b>

Housing needs that are not fulfilled within a RHNA cycle are required to be carried over to the next RHNA cycle. During review of the Draft Housing Element, HCD confirmed that the City has no carryover obligation.

As detailed in the Housing Element Background Report, a residential land inventory was completed to identify land suitable for residential development, including vacant sites and sites having the potential for redevelopment. Factors that were considered included properties that are zoned to allow residential development, the availability of public infrastructure to these sites, and potential environmental constraints (e.g., designated flood hazard areas, wetlands and other jurisdictional waters, slopes in excess of 20 percent, etc.).

The inventory shows that there are adequate vacant sites with no utility constraints that are designated for residential development to accommodate housing needs for all income levels.

**Table 3.2-3** demonstrates that the City has adequate sites to accommodate housing units for all income levels for the 2020-2028 planning period.

**Table 3.2-3**  
City of Shasta Lake Vacant Site Inventory

	Very-Low	Low	Moderate	Above-Moderate
Available Sites - Residential Unit Capacity	85	67	1,415	191
2020-2028 Planning Period Housing Need	26	39	0	101
<b>Housing Unit Capacity Deficit/Surplus</b>	<b>+59</b>	<b>+28</b>	<b>+1,415</b>	<b>+90</b>

The Housing Element must include quantified objectives that identify the maximum number of housing units likely to be constructed, rehabilitated, and conserved/preserved over the eight-year Housing Element planning period. The total number of housing units must be identified by income category, including extremely low-income units. The City’s quantified objectives are identified in **Table 3.2-4**.

**Table 3.2-4**  
 City of Shasta Lake - Quantified Objectives for the 2020-2028 Planning Period

<b>Income Level</b>	<b>New Construction</b>	<b>Rehabilitation</b>	<b>Conservation</b>	<b>Total</b>
Extremely-Low	6	4	2	12
Very-Low	6	4	1	11
Low	12	12	2	26
Moderate	14	15	0	29
Above-Moderate	6	12	0	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>96</b>

### **3.3 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS**

As defined in §15355 of the CEQA Guidelines, a cumulative impact consists of an impact that is created as a result of the combination of a proposed project together with other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects that cause related impacts. As noted in §15064(h)(4) of the CEQA Guidelines, the mere existence of significant cumulative impacts caused by other projects alone shall not constitute substantial evidence that the proposed project's incremental effects are cumulatively considerable.

The 2020-2028 Housing Element is a policy document that identifies goals, policies, and implementation programs that are necessary to accommodate adequate housing in the City in accordance with the RHNA. As stated in Section 3.1, the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element would not grant any land use entitlements or result in environmental effects beyond those already analyzed in the Environmental Impact Report prepared for the City's 1999 General Plan and/or the Negative Declaration prepared for the previous (2014) Housing Element update.

As documented in Section 4.0 (Environmental Impact Analysis), the proposed project would not result in environmental impacts; therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to adverse cumulative impacts.

## SECTION 4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

### 4.1 AESTHETICS

Except as provided in Public Resources Code §21099 (Transit-Oriented Infill Projects), would the project:

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

### REGULATORY CONTEXT

#### FEDERAL

There are no federal regulations pertaining to aesthetics that apply to the proposed project.

#### STATE

##### California Scenic Highway Program

The California Scenic Highway Program, administered by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), was established in 1963 to preserve and protect the natural beauty of scenic highway corridors in the State. The Scenic Highway System includes a list of highways that have been designated as scenic highways as well as a list of highways that are eligible for designation as scenic highways.

#### LOCAL

##### City of Shasta Lake

The Shasta Lake General Plan includes the following implementation measures that apply to residential development:

##### Circulation and Noise Elements

<b>Implementation Measures:</b>	C-(17)	As part of the development review process, include consideration of the visual aspects of a development from roadways. Aesthetic consideration shall include architectural compatibility and landscaping. Development review will include visibility requirements at intersections.
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- N-(6) Encourage noise attenuation programs that avoid visible sound walls, where practical. Open space, parking, accessory buildings, frontage roads, and landscaping can be used to buffer development from noise.

### Shasta Lake Municipal Code (SLMC)

SLMC Chapter 17.84.050 (Lighting) states: “All lighting, exterior and interior, shall be designed and located so as to confine direct lighting to the premises. A light source shall not shine upon or illuminate directly on any surface other than the area required to be lighted. No lighting shall be of the type or in a location such that constitutes a hazard to vehicular traffic, either on private property or on abutting streets.”

## DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

---

### Questions A, C, and D

Scenic vistas are defined as expansive views of highly valued landscapes from publicly accessible viewpoints. Scenic vistas include views of natural features such as mountains, hills, valleys, water courses, outcrops, and natural vegetation, as well as man-made scenic structures. According to the 1999 Shasta Lake General Plan, there are no designated scenic vistas in the area.

SLMC Chapter 17.78, Design Review (DR) is combined with principal zoning districts to minimize visual impacts and ensure that projects are compatible with their surroundings. All new developments in a DR combining district are required to obtain a use permit from the City’s Planning Commission. There are residential properties in the City that include the DR combining district, and this has been identified as a potential barrier to housing development.

As stated in the Housing Element Background Report (**Appendix B**), the City intends to revise SLMC Chapter 17.78 to eliminating the requirement for a use permit for housing projects. Implementation program HE-1.5 in the 2020-2028 Housing Element is as follows:

***Objective Mixed Use and Multi-Family Residential Design Standards.*** *The City shall establish clear objective design standards for mixed use and multi-family housing projects. Once the objective design standards are adopted, multifamily and mixed-use projects will be allowed by right and approved through a ministerial, staff-level review.*

This program would be implemented by amending the City’s Zoning Code following development of the new design standards. Until that time, the current standards would remain in place; therefore, no visual impacts would occur as a result of this implementation program.

Further, as noted under Regulatory Context, development in the City must be consistent with SLMC §17.84.050, which requires that all lighting, exterior and interior, be designed and located to ensure that new light sources do not adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

Future development would be analyzed on a case-by-case basis to ensure compliance with the City’s design standards. Therefore, the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element would not degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views in the City, would not conflict with applicable zoning regulations governing scenic quality, and would not adversely affect day or nighttime views.

### Question B

A portion of State Route 151 (Shasta Dam Boulevard) is a Designated Scenic Highway. The scenic route commences at the intersection of SR 151 and Lake Boulevard and continues west/northwest to Shasta Dam. SLMC Chapter 17.74 (Scenic Highway District) includes site development standards intended to protect the visual quality of the scenic corridor along the Scenic Highway.

Although this area of the City is designated for residential development, the road right-of-way (ROW) of the segment of State Route 151 in the Scenic Highway corridor ranges from 175 to 200 feet in width, which provides a development buffer along the roadway. Further, steep topography along the roadway constrains development adjacent to the ROW.

The proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element in itself does not authorize development beyond what is allowed under the City's current General Plan and Zoning Code. Future development would be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to ensure that scenic resources within a designated State Scenic Highway are not damaged. Therefore, implementation of the 2020-2028 Housing Element would have no impact.

## MITIGATION

None necessary.

## DOCUMENTATION

**City of Shasta Lake.** 1999. City of Shasta Lake General Plan. <http://www.cityofshastalake.org/documentcenter/view/115>. Accessed March 2020.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2020. City of Shasta Lake Municipal Code. [https://library.municode.com/ca/shasta\\_lake/codes/code\\_of\\_ordinances](https://library.municode.com/ca/shasta_lake/codes/code_of_ordinances). Accessed March 2020.

**State of California, Department of Transportation.** 2020. California State Scenic Highway Mapping System, Shasta County. <https://dot.ca.gov/programs/design/lap-landscape-architecture-and-community-livability/lap-liv-i-scenic-highways>. Accessed March 2020.

## 4.2 AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES

Would the project:

Issues and Supporting Evidence	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code §12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code §51104(g)) or 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"/>
d. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## REGULATORY CONTEXT

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There are no federal or local regulations pertaining to agriculture or forest resources that apply to the proposed project.

### STATE

#### California Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP)

The FMMP was established in 1982 to provide data to decision makers to assist them in making informed decisions for the best utilization of California's farmland. Under the FMMP, the Department of Conservation (DOC) is responsible for mapping, monitoring, and reporting on the conversion of the State's farmland to and from agricultural use. The following mapping categories, which are determined based on soil qualities and current land use information, are included in the FMMP: prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, unique farmland, farmland of local importance, grazing land, urban and built-up land, other land, and water.

#### Williamson Act

The Williamson Act (California Land Conservation Act of 1965) was enacted as a means to protect agricultural uses in the State. Under the Williamson Act, local governments can enter into contracts with private landowners to ensure that specific parcels are restricted to agricultural and related open space uses. In return, landowners receive reduced property tax assessments.

#### Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973

Timberland in California is managed under the provisions of the Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 (PRC §4511 *et seq.*). PRC §4526 defines timberland as *"land, other than land owned by the federal government, which is available for, and capable of, growing a crop of trees of any commercial species used to produce lumber and other forest products, including Christmas trees."*

CAL FIRE has oversight responsibility for private forest and timberland in the State. When a private landowner converts timberland to non-timber uses (agricultural, residential, commercial, etc.), the owner must file a Timberland Conversion Permit with CAL FIRE. In addition, a timber harvest permit from CAL FIRE is required for tree cutting on private property in the following circumstance:

1. The land meets the definition of timberland pursuant to PRC §4526 **AND**
2. The trees are sold, traded, bartered, or exchanged; **OR** the area in which the trees were cut is developed with another use (e.g., house, commercial/industrial building, vineyard, etc.).

With certain limitations, some types of timber operations are exempt from the requirement to prepare a THP (e.g., harvesting dead, dying, or diseased trees, removing trees to eliminate fire fuels within 150 feet of an existing structure, etc.). A Conversion Exemption is provided for areas less than three acres.

#### California Timberland Productivity Act of 1982

The Timberland Productivity Act of 1982 (Government Code §51104) defines timberland as privately-owned land, or land acquired for state forest purposes, which is devoted to and used for growing and harvesting timber, and which is capable of growing an average annual volume of wood fiber of at least 15 cubic feet per acre. The Act established Timberland Production Zones (TPZ) for the purpose of discouraging the premature conversion of timberland to other uses. TPZs are rolling ten-year contracts that provide preferential tax assessments to qualified timberlands. Government Code §51104(g) defines TPZ as *"an area which has been zoned pursuant to [Government Code] §51112 or §51113 and is devoted to and used for growing and harvesting timber, or for growing and harvesting timber and compatible uses, as defined in subdivision (h)."*

## California Forest Legacy Program Act of 2007

The California Forest Legacy Program Act of 2007 (PRC §12220) was developed to recognize the importance of California forest lands and provide a means to allow the State and owners of private forest lands to enter into conservation easements whereby private owners can restrict development of their forest lands, with compensation from the State. Under the Act, forest land is defined as “*land that can support 10% 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.*”

## DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

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### Questions A, B, C and D

According to the *Important Farmland in California* map published by the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), the City of Shasta Lake contains approximately eight acres of land designated Farmland of Statewide Importance, located immediately south and east of the City’s Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). However, this land is not designated for residential use, and the 2020-2028 Housing Element does not propose a rezone of this land.

There are no properties in the City that are zoned as forest land or allow for timberland production. Although some properties in the City fall within the definition of forest land pursuant to PRC §12220(g) and timberland as defined by PRC § 4526, the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not grant any land use entitlements or authorize new development in areas not already designated for residential development. Future projects would be required to comply with applicable State rules and regulations pertaining to forest land and timberland conversion. Therefore, the proposed Housing Element Update would have no impact on farmland, timberland, or forest resources.

## MITIGATION

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None necessary.

## DOCUMENTATION

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**City of Shasta Lake.** 1999. City of Shasta Lake General Plan.  
<http://www.cityofshastalake.org/documentcenter/view/115>. Accessed March 2020.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2020. City of Shasta Lake Municipal Code.  
[https://library.municode.com/ca/shasta\\_lake/codes/code\\_of\\_ordinances](https://library.municode.com/ca/shasta_lake/codes/code_of_ordinances) Accessed March 2020.

**State of California, Department of Conservation.** Important Farmland Finder.  
<https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/ciff/>. Accessed March 2020.

**State of California, Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.** 2020. California Forest Practice Rules. [https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/9478/2020-forest-practice-rules-and-act\\_final\\_ada.pdf](https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/9478/2020-forest-practice-rules-and-act_final_ada.pdf). Accessed March 2020.

## 4.3 AIR QUALITY

Would the project:

Issues and Supporting Evidence	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## REGULATORY CONTEXT

### FEDERAL

#### Federal Ambient Air Quality Standards

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), under the federal Clean Air Act (CAA), establishes maximum ambient concentrations for criteria air pollutants (CAP), known as the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQSs). The NAAQSs are designed to protect the health and welfare of the populace with a reasonable margin of safety. **Table 4.3-1** identifies the seven CAPs as well as characteristics, health effects and typical sources for each CAP:

**TABLE 4.3-1  
Federal Criteria Air Pollutants**

Pollutant	Characteristics	Primary Effects	Major Sources
<b>Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>)</b>	Ozone is a colorless or bluish gas formed through chemical reactions between two major classes of air pollutants: reactive organic gases (ROG) and oxides of nitrogen (NO <sub>x</sub> ). These reactions are stimulated by sunlight and temperature; thus, ozone occurs in higher concentrations during warmer times of the year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respiratory symptoms.</li> <li>• Worsening of lung disease leading to premature death.</li> <li>• Damage to lung tissue.</li> <li>• Crop, forest, and ecosystem damage.</li> <li>• Damage to a variety of materials, including rubber, plastics, fabrics, paints, and metals.</li> </ul>	Motor vehicle exhaust, industrial emissions, gasoline storage and transport, solvents, paints, and landfills.
<b>Carbon Monoxide (CO)</b>	Carbon monoxide is an odorless, colorless gas produced by the incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels, such as gasoline and wood. Because CO is emitted directly from internal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chest pain in patients with heart disease.</li> <li>• Headache.</li> <li>• Light-headedness.</li> <li>• Reduced mental alertness.</li> </ul>	Motor vehicle exhaust, combustion of fuels, combustion of wood in woodstoves and fireplaces.

	combustion engines, motor vehicles operating at slow speeds are the primary source of carbon monoxide.		
<b>Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)</b>	<p>Nitrogen dioxide is a reddish-brown gas formed when nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>) combines with oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>). Nitrogen oxides are typically created during combustion processes and are major contributors to smog formation and acid deposition.</p> <p>Of the seven types of nitrogen oxide compounds, NO<sub>2</sub> is the most abundant in the atmosphere and is related to traffic density.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respiratory symptoms.</li> <li>• Damage to lung tissue.</li> <li>• Worsening of cardiovascular disease.</li> <li>• Precursor to ozone and acid rain.</li> <li>• Contributes to global warming and nutrient overloading which deteriorates water quality.</li> <li>• Causes brown discoloration of the atmosphere.</li> </ul>	Automobile and diesel truck exhaust, petroleum-refining operations, industrial sources, aircraft, ships, railroads, and fossil-fueled power plants.
<b>Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)</b>	Sulfur dioxide is a colorless, nonflammable gas that results mainly from burning high-sulfur-content fuel oils and coal and from chemical processes occurring at chemical plants and refineries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respiratory symptoms.</li> <li>• Worsening of cardiovascular disease.</li> <li>• Damage to a variety of materials, including marble, iron, and steel.</li> <li>• Damages crops and natural vegetation.</li> <li>• Impairs visibility.</li> <li>• Precursor to acid rain.</li> </ul>	Petroleum refineries, cement manufacturing, metal processing facilities, locomotives, and large ships, and fuel combustion in diesel engines.
<b>Particulate Matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>)</b>	<p>Particulate matter is a major air pollutant consisting of tiny solid or liquid particles of soot, dust, smoke, fumes, and aerosols that are small enough to remain suspended in the air for a long period of time.</p> <p>Particulate matter with a diameter of 10 microns or less (PM<sub>10</sub>) is inhalable into the lungs and can induce adverse health effects.</p> <p>Fine particulate matter is defined as particles that are 2.5 microns or less in diameter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>). Therefore, PM<sub>2.5</sub> comprises a portion of PM<sub>10</sub>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Premature death.</li> <li>• Hospitalization for worsening of cardiovascular disease.</li> <li>• Hospitalization for respiratory disease</li> <li>• Asthma-related emergency room visits.</li> <li>• Increased symptoms, increased inhaler usage</li> </ul>	Dust- and fume-producing construction activities, power plants, steel mills, chemical plants, unpaved roads and parking lots, woodburning stoves and fireplaces, wildfires, motor vehicles, and other combustion sources. Also a result of photochemical processes.
<b>Lead</b>	A heavy metal that occurs both naturally in the environment and in manufactured products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impaired mental functioning in children</li> <li>• Learning disabilities in children</li> <li>• Brain and kidney damage.</li> <li>• Reproductive disorders.</li> <li>• Osteoporosis.</li> </ul>	Lead-based industrial production (e.g., battery production and smelters), recycling facilities, combustion of leaded aviation gasoline by piston-driven aircraft, and crustal weathering of soils followed by fugitive dust emissions.

## STATE

### State Ambient Air Quality Standards

The California Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes maximum concentrations for the seven federal CAPs, as well as the four additional air pollutants identified below. The four additional standards are intended to address regional air quality conditions, not project-specific emissions. These maximum concentrations are known as the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQSS). The California Air Resources Board (CARB) has jurisdiction over local air districts and has established its own standards and violation criteria for each CAP under the CAAQS. For areas within the State that have not attained air quality standards, the CARB works with local air districts to develop and implement attainment plans to obtain compliance with both federal and State air quality standards.

**Visibility-Reducing Particles.** Visibility-reducing particles vary greatly in shape, size, and chemical composition, and come from a variety of natural and manmade sources. Major sources include wildfires, residential fireplaces and woodstoves, windblown dust, ocean sprays, biogenic emissions, dust and fume-producing construction, industrial and agricultural operations, and fuel combustion. Primary effects include visibility impairment, respiratory symptoms, and worsening of cardiovascular disease.

**Sulfate (SO<sub>4</sub>).** Sulfate is oxidized to sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) during the combustion process and is subsequently converted to sulfate compounds in the atmosphere. Major sources include industrial processes and the combustion of petroleum-derived fuels (e.g., gasoline and diesel fuel) that contain sulfur. Primary effects include respiratory symptoms, worsening of cardiovascular disease, damage to a variety of materials, including marble, iron, and steel, damage to crops and natural vegetation, and visibility impairment.

**Hydrogen Sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S).** Hydrogen sulfide is a colorless gas with the odor of rotten eggs. Major sources include geothermal power plants, petroleum refineries, and wastewater treatment plants. Primary effects include eye irritation, headache, nausea, and nuisance odors.

**Vinyl Chloride (chloroethene).** Vinyl chloride, a chlorinated hydrocarbon, is a colorless gas with a mild, sweet odor. It is also listed as a toxic air contaminant because of its carcinogenicity. Most vinyl chloride is used to make PVC plastic and vinyl products. Vinyl chloride has been detected near landfills, sewage plants, and hazardous waste sites due to microbial breakdown of chlorinated solvents. Primary effects include dizziness, drowsiness, headaches, and liver damage.

Table 4.3-2 provides the federal and State ambient air quality standards:

**TABLE 4.3-2  
Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards**

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards	National Standards
Ozone (O <sub>3</sub> )	8 Hour	0.070 ppm (137µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.070 ppm (137µg/m <sup>3</sup> )
	1 Hour	0.09 ppm (180 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	–
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	8 Hour	9 ppm (10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	9 ppm (10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
	1 Hour	20 ppm (23 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	35 ppm (40 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> )	1 Hour	0.18 ppm (339 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	100 ppb (188 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.030 ppm (57 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.053 ppm (100 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Sulfur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	24 Hour	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.14
	3 Hour	–	–
	1 Hour	0.25 ppm (665 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	75 ppb (196 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	–	0.030 ppm

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards	National Standards
Particulate Matter (PM <sub>10</sub> )	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	–
	24 Hour	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	150 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
Particulate Matter – Fine (PM <sub>2.5</sub> )	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	12 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
	24 Hour	–	35 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
Sulfates	24 Hour	25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	–
Lead	Calendar Quarter	–	1.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
	30 Day Average	1.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	–
	Rolling 3-Month Average	None	0.15 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 Hour	0.03 ppm (42 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	–
Vinyl Chloride (chloroethene)	24 Hour	0.01 ppm (26 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	–
Visibility-Reducing Particles	8 Hour	–	–

Source: CARB, 2019. Notes: mg/m<sup>3</sup>=milligrams per cubic meter; ppm=parts per million; ppb=parts per billion; µg/m<sup>3</sup>=micrograms per cubic meter

### Toxic Air Contaminants

In addition to the California CAPs, Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs) are another group of pollutants regulated under the California CAA. There are presently over 200 chemicals listed by the State as TACs with varying degrees of toxicity. The CARB has identified lead and vinyl chloride as TACs. Sources of TACs include industrial processes, commercial operations (e.g., gasoline stations and dry cleaners), grading and demolition of structures (asbestos), and diesel-motor vehicle exhaust. TACs are less pervasive in the urban atmosphere than the CAPs, but are linked to short-term (acute) and long-term (chronic or carcinogenic) adverse human health effects, including cancer, birth defects, neurological damage, and death. AAQS have not been set for TACs. Instead, these pollutants are typically regulated through a technology-based approach for reducing TACs. This approach requires facilities to install Maximum Achievable Control Technology on emission sources.

Assembly Bill 2588, the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act of 1987, was adopted in response to public concern regarding potential adverse health effects associated with emissions of TACs. Facilities found to release high volumes of toxic air pollution are required to conduct a detailed health risk assessment that estimates emission impacts to the neighboring community.

### LOCAL

#### Shasta County Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD):

The SCAQMD has the responsibility of enforcing federal and state air quality regulations in Shasta County. The SCAQMD adopts and enforces controls on stationary sources of air pollutants through its permit and inspection programs, and it regulates agricultural burning. All projects in Shasta County are subject to applicable SCAQMD rules and regulations in effect at the time of construction.

Shasta County is currently designated a non-attainment area for State ozone standards; the County is designated as an attainment or unclassified area for all other federal and State ambient air quality standards. In the past, Shasta County has been designated non-attainment for State PM<sub>10</sub> standards; however, as of September 24, 2018, the County is in attainment for State PM<sub>10</sub> standards.

The SCAQMD, along with other air districts in the Northern Sacramento Valley Air Basin (NSVAB), jointly prepared an Air Quality Attainment Plan (AQAP) for the purpose of achieving and maintaining healthful air quality throughout the air basin. The Northern Sacramento Valley Planning Area (NSVPA) 2018 Triennial AQAP constitutes the region's State Implementation Plan (SIP). The NSVPA 2018 AQAP, adopted by

the SCAQMD Board on May 7, 2019, includes updated control measures for the three-year period of 2019 through 2021. Shasta County has determined that the County's primary emphasis in implementing the 2018 Attainment Plan is to attempt to reduce emissions from mobile sources through public education and grant programs.

As shown in **Table 4.3-3**, Shasta County has adopted air quality thresholds for emissions of Reactive Organic Gases (ROG), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>), and Particulate Matter, 10 microns in size (PM<sub>10</sub>) to determine the level of significance for projects subject to CEQA review.

**TABLE 4.3-3**  
Thresholds of Significance for Criteria Pollutants of Concern

Level	ROG	NO <sub>x</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>
Level A: Indirect Source	25 lbs/day	25 lbs/day	80 lbs/day
Level B: Indirect Source	137 lbs/day	137 lbs/day	137 lbs/day
Direct Sources	25 tons/year	25 tons/year	25 tons/year

Source: 2004 Shasta County General Plan, Chapter 6.5 (Air Quality).

All discretionary projects in Shasta County are required to implement Standard Mitigation Measures (SMMs) to minimize emissions and contribute to a reduction in cumulative impacts. SCAQMD recommends that projects that generate unmitigated emissions above Level A implement Best Available Mitigation Measures (BAMMs) in addition to the SMMs. If a project is not able to reduce emissions below the Level B threshold, emissions offsets are required. If after applying the emissions offsets, a project's emissions still exceed the Level B threshold, an Environmental Impact Report is required.

### City of Shasta Lake

The Shasta Lake General Plan includes the following objectives, policies, and implementation measures that apply to residential development.

Air Quality Element		
<b>Objectives:</b>	AQ-1	Improve and maintain air quality to protect human health and preclude damage to plans and property.
	AQ-2	Meet applicable California air quality standards and avoid violating Federal air quality standards.
	AQ-3	Encourage integration of land use, transportation, and energy planning efforts which help to reduce air pollution.
	AQ-4	Improve the design of proposed development to reduce potential air pollution.
<b>Policies:</b>	AQ-a	The City shall strive to meet and/or maintain applicable State and Federal air quality standards.
	AQ-b	Land use decisions shall be made with consideration given to the improvement of air quality. New development projects shall be conditioned to reduce air quality impacts. Standard Mitigation Measures and Best Available Mitigation Measures shall be incorporated into new projects when thresholds are exceeded. The City should consult with the Air Quality Management District regarding mitigation of air quality impacts.
	AQ-c	All parcels created by new land divisions and new multi-family residential, commercial and industrial development (or with expansion of such uses) shall be served by paved roads, driveways,

and parking areas. A comprehensive plan shall be developed by the City that establishes when a road paving deferral should be granted, for what period of time, standards for determining the fair share of a paving requirement, and the level or standard of the paving work.

- AQ-d Encourage a land use pattern that reduces reliance on the automobile and encourages alternative modes of transportation for travel to employment and shopping by encouraging:
- infill development
  - mixed-use development near employment centers (day care, restaurant, and bank)
  - increased residential densities near employment and shopping, and along major traffic corridors
  - employment opportunities and shopping near to residential development
- AQ-e Encourage a reduction in vehicle trips and vehicle miles traveled by encouraging:
- public transportation
  - carpooling, ridesharing, and vanpooling
  - shortened and combined motor vehicle trips for work, shopping, and services
  - use of bicycles
  - pedestrian access and walking
- AQ-f Encourage pedestrian-oriented and transit-oriented design in new development.
- Implementation Measure:** AQ-(1) All new construction shall comply with the energy efficiencies mandated by Title 24 construction requirements.

## DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

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### Questions A-D

The City of Shasta Lake is located in Shasta County at the northern end of the Northern Sacramento Valley Air Basin (NSVAB). The NSVAB consists of a total of seven counties, including Sutter, Yuba, Colusa, Butte, Glenn, Tehama, and Shasta. The NSVAB is bounded on the north and west by the North Coast and Klamath Mountains, and on the east by the southern portion of the Cascade Range and the northern portion of the Sierra Nevada range. These mountain ranges reach heights in excess of 6,000 feet, with peaks rising much higher. The mountains form a substantial physical barrier to locally created pollution as well as pollution transported northward on prevailing winds from the Sacramento metropolitan area (SVAQEEP, 2018).

As discussed under Regulatory Context, Shasta County is currently designated a non-attainment area for State ozone standards; for areas within the State that have not attained air quality standards, CARB works with local air districts to develop and implement attainment plans to obtain compliance with both federal and State air quality standards. The NSVAB 2018 AQAP serves as the air quality plan for the region.

The proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not authorize development beyond what is allowed under the City's current General Plan and Zoning Code; therefore, the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the NSVAB AQAP or result in an increase in emissions.

Project emissions for future discretionary projects in the City would be estimated using the most current version of the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod). CalEEMod reports both maximum daily emissions (pounds per day) and overall annual emissions (tons per year) for both construction and operational emissions. Discretionary projects would be required to implement

SMMs in accordance with existing regulations to minimize both construction and operational emissions and contribute to a reduction in cumulative impacts. SCAQMD recommends that projects that generate unmitigated emissions above Level A implement BAMMs in addition to the SMMs. Impacts are considered significant if a project exceeds the Level B threshold. If a project is not able to reduce emissions below the Level B threshold, emissions offsets are required. In addition, all projects in Shasta County are subject to applicable SCAQMD rules and regulations in effect at the time of construction. Therefore, the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element would have no impacts related to air quality.

## MITIGATION

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None necessary.

## DOCUMENTATION

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- California Air Resources Control Board.** 2019. Area Designations Maps—State and National. <http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/adm.htm>. Accessed March 2020.
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- \_\_\_\_\_. 2013. In-Use Off-Road Diesel Vehicle Regulation. <http://www.arb.ca.gov/msprog/ordiesel/knowcenter.htm>. Accessed March 2020.
- California Energy Commission.** 2018. Initial Study/Proposed Negative Declaration for the 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings. <https://ww2.energy.ca.gov/title24/2019standards/rulemaking/documents/>. Accessed March 2020.
- City of Shasta Lake.** 1999. City of Shasta Lake General Plan. <http://www.cityofshastalake.org/documentcenter/view/115>. Accessed March 2020.
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- Shasta County.** 2018. Shasta County General Plan, Air Quality Resource. [https://www.co.shasta.ca.us/docs/libraries/resource-management-docs/docs/65airq.pdf?sfvrsn=795163e5\\_0](https://www.co.shasta.ca.us/docs/libraries/resource-management-docs/docs/65airq.pdf?sfvrsn=795163e5_0). Accessed March 2020.
- Shasta County Air Quality Management District.** Rule 2:1 new Source Review [https://www.arb.ca.gov/nsr/sb288/rules/scaqmd2\\_1.pdf](https://www.arb.ca.gov/nsr/sb288/rules/scaqmd2_1.pdf). Accessed March 2020.

## 4.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Would the project:

Issues and Supporting Evidence	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community, including oak woodland, identified in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands, (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal wetlands, etc.), through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>

## REGULATORY CONTEXT

### FEDERAL

#### Federal Clean Water Act

##### Section 404

Under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into wetlands and waters of the U.S. The USACE requires that a permit be obtained prior to the placement of structures within, over, or under navigable waters and/or prior to discharging dredged or fill material into waters below the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM).

##### Section 401

Under Section 401 of the CWA, a project requiring a USACE Section 404 permit is also required to obtain a State Water Quality Certification (or waiver) to ensure that the project will not violate established State water quality standards. When a discharge is proposed to waters outside of federal jurisdiction, the discharge is regulated under the State Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act through the issuance of Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs). The State has a policy of no-net-loss of wetlands and requires mitigation for impacts to wetlands before it issues water quality certifications or WDRs.

### **Federal Endangered Species Act**

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973 requires that all federal agencies ensure that any action they authorize, fund, or carry out will not likely jeopardize the continued existence of federally listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. Projects that would result in “take” of any federally listed species are required to obtain authorization from National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and/or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) through either Section 7 (interagency consultation) or Section 10(a) (incidental take permit) of FESA, depending on whether the federal government is involved in permitting or funding the project.

### **Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act**

Under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918, as amended, migratory bird species listed in CFR Title 50, §10.13, including their nests and eggs, are protected from injury or death, and any project-related disturbances. The MBTA applies to over 1,000 bird species, including geese, ducks, shorebirds, raptors, and songbirds, some of which were near extinction before MBTA protections were put in place in 1918. The MBTA provides protections for nearly all native bird species in the U.S., including non-migratory birds.

### **Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act**

Under the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980, as amended, the USFWS maintains lists of migratory and non-migratory birds that, without additional conservation action, are likely to become candidates for listing under the FESA. These species are known as Birds of Conservation Concern and represent the highest conservation priorities.

### **Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act**

This Act provides for the protection of the bald eagle and the golden eagle by prohibiting, except under certain specified conditions, the taking, possession, and commerce of such birds and their occupied and unoccupied nests.

### **Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act**

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA), also known as the Sustainable Fisheries Act, requires the identification of Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for federally managed fishery species and implementation of appropriate measures to conserve and enhance EFH that could be affected by project implementation. All federal agencies must consult with NMFS on projects authorized, funded, or undertaken by that agency that may adversely affect EFH for species managed under the MSFCMA.

## **STATE**

### **California Endangered Species Act**

Under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), the Fish and Game Commission is responsible for listing and delisting threatened and endangered species. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) maintains documentation and occurrence records on listed species, including candidate species for threatened or endangered status, fully protected species, species of special concern (SSC). SSC are vulnerable to extinction but are not legally protected under CESA; however, impacts to SSC are generally considered significant under CEQA.

CESA prohibits the take of State-listed threatened and endangered species, but CDFW has the authority to issue incidental take permits under special conditions when impacts are minimized and mitigated. Fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time, and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take. One exception allows the collection of fully protected species for scientific research.

### California Fish and Game Code §1600-1616 (Streambed Alteration)

California Fish and Game Code §1600 *et seq.*, requires that a project proponent enter into a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) with CDFW prior to any work that would divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream, or lake; change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake; use material from any river, stream, or lake; and/or deposit or dispose of material into any river, stream, or lake. The SAA includes conditions that minimize/avoid potentially significant adverse impacts to riparian habitat and waters of the state.

### California Fish and Game Code §3503 and 3503.5 (Nesting Bird Protections)

These sections of the Code provide regulatory protection to resident and migratory birds and all birds of prey within the State and make it unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by the Code.

### California Fish and Game Code §1900-1913 (Native Plant Protection Act)

The Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) includes measures to preserve, protect, and enhance native plants that are listed as rare and endangered under the CESA. The NPPA states that no person shall take, possess, sell, or import into the state, any rare or endangered native plant, except in compliance with provisions of the Act. The California Native Plant Society categorizes the rarity of native plants in California. Rank 1B plants are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. Rank 2 plants are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but are more common elsewhere. Rank 3 plants are those about which more information is needed (a review list). Rank 4 plants have limited distribution (a watch list).

## LOCAL

### City of Shasta Lake

The Shasta Lake General Plan includes the following objectives, policy, and implementation measures that apply to residential development:

Open Space Element		
<b>Objectives:</b>	FW-1	Conserve and manage significant fish, wildlife, and vegetation resources.
	FW-2	Recognize that wildlife habitat and development practices may on occasion conflict and shall need to be resolved according to policies specified in the General Plan.
<b>Policy:</b>	FW-b	Projects that may impact rare, threatened, or endangered plant or animal species, as officially designated by federal and state resource agencies, shall be designed or conditioned to avoid significant adverse impacts on those species.
<b>Implementation Measures:</b>	FW-(2)	Ensure that open space corridors along creeks include protective buffers (non-development setbacks), preserve existing riparian vegetation through the environmental review process and require minimum setbacks from the top-of-bank along creeks. Specific setbacks and widths will be determined on a case by case basis. Input from resource agencies, including the Department of Fish and Game will be considered in determining the setback distance.
	FW-(4)	Ensure that all new developments restrict the use of fencing in locations essential for wildlife movement and place structures so as to minimize interference with wildlife movement.
	FW-(10)	Coordinate with the Shasta County Mosquito Abatement District to ensure that acceptable disease vector control measures are

coordinated with preservation of resources such as wetlands, recognizing the community's interest in meeting federal and state wetlands protection policies.

FW-(11) Coordinate with the Department of Fish and Game to ensure the preservation and enhancement of species of resident and anadromous fish in creeks within the City.

### **Shasta Lake Tree Conservation Ordinance**

SLMC Chapter 12.36 (Tree Conservation) recognizes that trees are important to the general well-being of the citizens of the City for their shade, cooling, noise and wind reduction, soil stabilization, protection of surface water quality, aesthetic value, air filtering and release of oxygen, benefits to wildlife and the area's ecology, and their economic enhancement to property. The intent of the tree conservation measures is to promote the conservation of a healthy tree population and to maintain and enhance tree canopy throughout the community. The Tree Conservation Ordinance includes tree planting requirements for all new development and tree replacement requirements for discretionary projects that result in the removal of protected trees.

### **Shasta Lake Storm Water Quality Management Program**

SLMC Chapter 13.36 (Storm Water Quality Management) was adopted to protect and enhance the water quality of watercourses and water bodies and ensure compliance with the Federal CWA and Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

### **Shasta Lake Grading, Erosion Control, and Hillside Development Ordinance**

SLMC Chapter 15.08 (Grading, Erosion Control, and Hillside Development), §15.08.210(A)(8) requires that all construction projects involving site grading shall include erosion control plans prepared by a registered civil engineer, qualified SWPPP developer (QSD), or other licensed or certified stormwater professional. Temporary and permanent erosion control devices, designed and constructed in accordance with the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) BMPs, and the City's Construction Standards, shall be provided to control erosion. Applicants must provide sufficient equipment and qualified personnel to conduct emergency erosion control as identified in the SWPPP and/or erosion control plan.

## **DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS**

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### **Questions A - E**

The City has several habitat types within the community that provide potentially suitable habitat for special-status plant and animal species, migratory and non-migratory birds, and other wildlife species. These habitats include, but are not limited to, creeks and streams, riparian habitat along the creek/stream corridors, wetlands, oak woodlands, and forested land.

The 2020-2028 Housing Element identifies available sites for residential development, some of which are undeveloped and could potentially support special-status plants and animals and other wildlife species, as well as wetlands, aquatic habitats, and other natural communities. The proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element, however, does not grant any development entitlements and does not include any goals, policies, or implementation programs that would conflict with federal, State and local regulations adopted for the purpose of protecting biological resources.

Future development projects would be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to ensure compliance with applicable environmental regulations, including those identified under Regulatory Context above. Therefore, the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element would have no impact on special-status species or sensitive natural communities, including wetlands, and would not interfere with the movement of any wildlife species.

**Question F**

A Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) is a federal planning document that is prepared pursuant to Section 10 of the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA). A Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) is a state planning document administered by CDFW. There are no HCPs, NCCPs or other habitat conservation plans within the City limits. Therefore, there would be no impact.

**MITIGATION**

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None necessary.

**DOCUMENTATION**

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**City of Shasta Lake.** 1999. City of Shasta Lake General Plan.  
<http://www.cityofshastalake.org/documentcenter/view/115>. Accessed March 2020.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2020. City of Shasta Lake Municipal Code.  
[https://library.municode.com/ca/shasta\\_lake/codes/code\\_of\\_ordinances](https://library.municode.com/ca/shasta_lake/codes/code_of_ordinances) Accessed March 2020.

**4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES**

Would the project:

Issues and Supporting Evidence	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**REGULATORY CONTEXT**

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**FEDERAL**

**Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)**

Section 106 of the NHPA and its implementing regulations require federal agencies to take into account the effects of their activities and programs on historic properties. A historic property is any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Section 106 applies to projects undertaken or funded by federal agencies, and projects that require a federal-agency permit.

**STATE**

**California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)**

CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 *et seq.* requires that projects financed by or requiring the discretionary approval of public agencies in California be evaluated to determine potential adverse effects on historical and archaeological resources. Historical resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific importance. §15064.5 also includes provisions for the accidental discovery of cultural resources and human remains.

## LOCAL

### City of Shasta Lake

The Shasta Lake General Plan includes the following objective, policy, and implementation measures that apply to residential development:

Open Space Element		
<b>Objective:</b>	HER-1	Conserve and manage significant prehistoric and historic cultural resources.
<b>Policy:</b>	HER-a	Development projects in areas containing known significant cultural resources shall be designed to minimize degradation of these resources. Where conflicts are unavoidable, mitigation measures, which reduce such impacts, shall be implemented. Possible mitigation measures may include clustering, buffer zones, and building siting requirements.
<b>Implementation Measures:</b>	HER-(a)	Require a records search for any development project proposed in areas of high archaeology sensitivity to determine whether the site contains known prehistoric or historic cultural resources and/or to determine the potential for discovery of additional cultural resources.
	HER-(b)	Require that sponsors of projects on sites where probable cause for discovery of archaeological resources (as indicated by records search and where resources have been discovered in the vicinity of the project) retain a consulting archaeologist to survey the project site. If unique resources, as defined by state law, are found, require preparation of an archaeological resource mitigation plan; monitor the project to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented.

## DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

### Questions A, B, and C

Discretionary projects that involve construction in the City are required to prepare a cultural resources evaluation in accordance with City policies to identify the potential presence of cultural resources that may be affected by a proposed project. Several cultural resources surveys have been prepared for proposed projects in the City. As a result of these surveys, several historic and pre-historic resources, including tribal cultural resources, have been recorded in the community.

In August 2018, Lex Palmer, Architectural Historian with the Mid-Pacific Region of the Bureau of Reclamation, recorded the Shasta Dam Historic District as a historic resource. The primary components of the District include Shasta Dam and associated features at the Dam. Of note is that the segment of Shasta Dam Boulevard from the old Toyon/Government Camp, west the western edge of the City limits, and Lake Boulevard north of Shasta Dam Boulevard are identified as contributing elements to the Historic District. According to the site record, these roadway segments are eligible for listing in the NRHP for *“landscape architecture values focused on visual effects for public visitation.”* However, as of June 24, 2020, no resources in the City are listed in the NRHP or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Although the 2020-2028 Housing Element identifies residential properties adjacent to these roadway segments along Shasta Dam Boulevard and Lake Boulevard, the Housing Element, does not grant any development entitlements and does not include any goals, policies, or implementation programs that would conflict with federal, State and local regulations adopted for the purpose of protecting cultural resources.

Future development projects would be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to ensure compliance with applicable environmental regulations, including those identified under Regulatory Context above. Therefore, the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element would have no impact on cultural resources.

## MITIGATION

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None necessary.

## DOCUMENTATION

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**City of Shasta Lake.** 1999. City of Shasta Lake General Plan.  
<http://www.cityofshastalake.org/documentcenter/view/115>. Accessed April 2020.

## 4.6 ENERGY

*Would the project:*

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

## REGULATORY CONTEXT

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### FEDERAL

There are no federal regulations pertaining to energy that apply to the proposed project.

### STATE

#### Renewables Portfolio Standard

In 2002, SB 1078 was passed to establish the State's Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) Program, with the goal of increasing the amount of electricity generated and sold to retail customers from eligible renewable energy resources. The initial goal was to increase the percentage of renewable energy in the state's electricity mix to 20 percent of retail sales by 2017. The Renewables Portfolio Standard has been subsequently amended by the following actions:

Date	Legislation/Plan	Action
May 3, 2003	Energy Action Plan I	Accelerated the 20 percent renewable energy target to 2010.
September 21, 2005	Energy Action Plan II	Recommended a goal of 33 percent renewable energy by 2020.
September 26, 2006	SB 107	Codified the 20 percent renewable energy by 2010 target set forth in the Energy Action Plan I.
November 17, 2008	EO S-14-08 (Schwarzenegger)	Required 33 percent renewable energy by 2020 as recommended in the Energy Action Plan II.

September 15, 2009	EO S-21-09 (Schwarzenegger)	Directed the CARB to adopt regulations by July 31, 2010, consistent with the 33 percent renewable energy by 2020 target set forth in EO S-14-08.
April 12, 2011	Senate Bill X1-2	Codified the 33 percent renewable energy by 2020 target set forth in EO S-14-08; this new target applied to all electricity retailers in the state, including publicly owned utilities, investor-owned utilities, electricity service providers, and community choice aggregators.
October 7, 2015	SB 350	Codified a target of 50 percent renewable energy by 2030. Also requires California utilities to develop integrated resource plans that incorporate a GHG emission reduction planning component beginning January 1, 2019.
September 10, 2018	SB 100	Codified targets of 60 percent renewable energy by 2030 and 100 percent renewable energy by 2045.

### **California Building Standards Code**

Title 24 of the CCR, also known as the California Building Standards Code (CBSC), is based on the International Building Code (IBC) used widely throughout the country. The CBSC has been modified for California conditions to include more detailed and/or more stringent regulations. The CBSC consists of 13 parts, including the California Building Code, Energy Code, and Green Building Standards Code.

#### ***California Energy Code***

The California Energy Code (Part 6 of the CBSC), also known as the State's Energy Efficiency Standards, was established by the California Building Standards Commission in 1978 with a goal of reducing California's energy consumption for residential and nonresidential buildings. The Standards include mandatory measures related to building envelopes, mechanical systems, indoor and outdoor lighting, and electrical power distribution. The Standards are periodically updated by the California Energy Commission (CEC).

The 2019 update to the Energy Efficiency Standards went into effect on January 1, 2020. One of the most significant changes is the requirement that beginning in 2020, solar photovoltaic (PV) systems must be installed on all new single-family and multi-family residences of three stories or fewer to offset the estimated electrical usage of the home. In addition, the new standards require thicker attic and wall insulation and improved ventilation systems to prevent heat transfer and improve air quality, respectively.

The Initial Study/Negative Declaration prepared for the update estimates that implementation of the 2019 Standards will reduce the energy use of typical new residential buildings by about 7 percent and nonresidential buildings by about 31 percent compared to buildings constructed under the previous standards. The inclusion of solar PV systems is anticipated to reduce each building's demand for grid electricity by about 53 percent. The 2019 Standards are also projected to decrease statewide water consumption by approximately 246 million gallons per year, reduce statewide annual electricity consumption by about 650 gigawatt-hours per year, and reduce statewide natural gas consumption by 9.8 million therms per year.

In addition, there will be a net reduction in the emissions of nitrous oxide by roughly 100 metric tons per year, sulfur oxides by 0.27 metric tons per year, carbon monoxide by 28 metric tons per year, and particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM 2.5) by 3.36 metric tons per year. The Standards are also anticipated to reduce growth in statewide GHG emissions by 230,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2e</sub>) per year.

#### ***California Green Building Standards Code***

In 2007, the California Building Standards Commission (CBSC) developed green building standards in an effort to meet the goals established by the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.

These standards are referred to as the CALGreen Code and are included as Part 11 of the CBSC. The CALGreen Code, requires new residential and commercial buildings to comply with mandatory measures related to planning and design, energy efficiency, water efficiency/conservation, material conservation, resource efficiency, and environmental quality. The most recent update to the CALGreen Code went into effect on January 1, 2020. Although it was adopted as part of the State’s efforts to reduce GHG emissions, the CALGreen Code has the added benefit of reducing energy consumption from residential and nonresidential buildings that are subject to the Code.

**California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)**

§15126.2(b) of the CEQA Guidelines states that if analysis of a project’s energy use reveals that the project may result in significant environmental effects due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary use of energy, or wasteful use of energy resources, the effects must be mitigated.

The Guidelines provide suggestions of topics that may be included in the energy analysis, including identification of energy supplies that would serve the project and energy use for all project phases and components. Other relevant considerations may include the project’s size, location, orientation, equipment use and any renewable energy features that could be incorporated into the project. The energy use analysis may be included in related analyses of air quality, GHG emissions, transportation, or utilities at the discretion of the lead agency.

**LOCAL**

**City of Shasta Lake**

The Shasta Lake General Plan includes the following objectives, policies, and implementation measures that apply to residential development:

<b>Conservation Element</b>		
<b>Objectives:</b>	E-1	Utilize the City’s renewable resource base to the extent feasible, including passive and active solar, wind, co-generation, and biomass.
	E-2	Conserve nonrenewable energy resources, specifically raw materials, transportation fuels, and land area, through the recovery and recycling of solid waste materials in a cost-effective manner.
<b>Policies:</b>	E-b	City government shall review its energy consumption performance and implement programs designed to increase energy efficiency.
	E-c	City ordinances and regulations shall be reviewed to eliminate barriers to the use of renewable energy resources.
<b>Implementation Measures:</b>	E-(1)	Coordinate with the City Electric Department to educate the public about the need to conserve scarce energy resources, insulate buildings to reduce energy required for heating and cooling, and use energy-efficient appliances.
	E-(2)	Require consideration of passive solar energy techniques in subdivision design; including house orientation, street and lot layout, vegetation and protection of solar access.
	E-(3)	Continue to require new buildings to meet state energy efficiency standards and develop a design manual showing examples of energy conservation in subdivision planning, site layout, and building design.

## DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

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### Questions A and B

Future housing development in the City would result in both short-term and long-term energy consumption. Energy consumption during construction would occur from diesel and gasoline used for construction equipment, haul trucks, and construction workers travelling to and from the work site. In addition, electrical power would be used during certain phases of development. However, construction equipment would comply with regulations that restrict idling when not in use and must also comply with State regulations that require the use of fuel-efficient equipment. Compliance with State regulations would ensure that energy consumption during construction is not wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary. Long-term operational energy use would include electricity and natural gas for building heating and cooling, lighting, appliances, electronic equipment, and other similar uses.

As stated in the Housing Element Background Report, all new dwelling units in the City must comply with applicable codes related to energy conservation and renewable energy, including those identified under Regulatory Context above. Further, proposed Housing Element Implementation Program HE-5-2 calls for the City to offer programs that provide for weatherization and energy efficiency rebates for residential customers in support of low-income households. Implementation Program HE-5-4 requires the City to explore locations for the development of large-scale community solar facilities with supporting programs. The community solar facilities would directly serve the electricity needs of utility customers in the City through the provision of local renewable energy sources.

Because the City's Building Official will ensure compliance with State and local energy-efficiency regulations through the plan review and inspection process, development of future housing units would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. Therefore, there would be no impact.

### MITIGATION

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None necessary.

### DOCUMENTATION

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**California Building Standards Commission.** 2019. 2019 California Building Code, Effective January 1, 2020. <https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/CABCV12019/cover>. Accessed March 2020.

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**California Energy Commission.** 2018. Initial Study/Proposed Negative Declaration for the 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings. <https://ww2.energy.ca.gov/title24/2019standards/rulemaking/documents/>. Accessed March 2020.

## 4.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Would the project:

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

## REGULATORY CONTEXT

### FEDERAL

#### National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act

The National Earthquake Hazards Reduction (NEHR) Act was passed in 1977 to reduce the risks to life and property from future earthquakes in the United States. The Act established the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, which was most recently amended in 2004. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is designated as the lead agency of the program.

## STATE

### California Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (PRC §2621 *et seq.*) was passed in 1972 to reduce the risk to life and property from surface faulting in California. The Act prohibits the siting of most structures intended for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults. Before a project can be permitted in a designated Alquist-Priolo Fault Study Zone, a geologic investigation must be prepared to demonstrate that proposed buildings would not be constructed across active faults.

### California Seismic Hazards Mapping Act

The California Seismic Hazards Mapping Act (SHMA) of 1990 (PRC §2690–2699.6) addresses non-surface fault rupture earthquake hazards, including strong ground shaking, liquefaction, and seismically induced landslides. The SHMA also addresses expansive soils, settlement, and slope stability. Under the SHMA, cities and counties may withhold development permits for sites within seismic hazard areas until geologic/geotechnical investigations have been completed and measures to reduce potential damage have been incorporated into development plans.

### California Building Standards Code

As discussed in Section 4.6, the CBSC consists of 13 parts, including the California Building Code, Energy Code, Fire Code, and Green Building Standards Code. Part 2 of the CBSC is the California Building Code (CBC) that includes standards for structural design, excavation, grading, seismic design, drainage, and erosion control. CBC Chapter 18 (Soils and Foundations) and Appendix J (Grading) include requirements for geotechnical investigations and soil reports.

### Protection of Paleontological Resources

Under CEQA, a project is considered to have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it would disturb or destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. In addition, PRC §5097.5 provides for the protection of paleontological resources. Local agencies are required to comply with PRC 5097.5 when the agency has discretionary authority over a project undertaken by others (e.g., issuance of use permits, grading permits, etc.).

## LOCAL

### City of Shasta Lake

The Shasta Lake General Plan includes the following objectives, policies, and implementation measures that apply to residential development:

Safety Element		
<b>Objectives:</b>	SG-1	Protect development from seismic hazards; and protection of essential or critical structures, such as schools, public meeting facilities, emergency services, high-rise and high-density structures, by developing standards appropriate for such protection.
	SG-2	Avoid development on unstable slopes by developing standards for the location of development relative to these hazards.
	SG-3	Protect development from other geologic hazards, such as landslides, erosion, and expansive soils.
<b>Policies:</b>	SG-a	Comply with state seismic and building standards in the design and siting of critical facilities, including hospital facilities, police and fire stations, school facilities, hazardous material manufacture and storage facilities, bridges, and large public assembly halls. Require

		all new buildings in the City be built under the seismic requirements of the currently adopted codes.
	SG-c	Sedimentation and erosion from development shall be minimized through ordinances and implementation mechanisms as adopted by the City.
	SG-d	When soil tests reveal the presence of expansive soils, require engineering design measures to eliminate or mitigate their impacts.
<b>Implementation Measure:</b>	SG-(1)	Require all new buildings in the City to be built under the seismic requirements of the Uniform Building Code.

***Grading, Erosion Control, and Hillside Development Ordinance***

SLMC Chapter 15.08 (Grading, Erosion Control, and Hillside Development), §15.08.210(A)(8) requires that all construction projects involving site grading shall include erosion control plans prepared by a registered civil engineer, QSD, or other licensed or certified stormwater professional. Temporary and permanent erosion control devices, designed and constructed in accordance with the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) BMPs, and the City’s Construction Standards, shall be provided to control erosion. The applicant must provide sufficient equipment and qualified personnel to conduct emergency erosion control as identified in the SWPPP and/or erosion control plan. In addition, discretionary projects in the City are required to submit a site-specific geotechnical report prepared by a qualified professional to identify geologic and soil conditions and any design measures and/or construction methods that need to be implemented to avoid impacts associated with geologic conditions or unstable soils.

**DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS**

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**Question A**

**i, ii, and iii)**

According to the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Maps, the closest Special Study Zone is the Rocky Ledge Fault Zone, approximately 43 miles northeast of the City near Burney. Review of the USGS earthquake fault map shows that the nearest potentially active fault is the Battle Creek fault, approximately 20 miles south of the City along Cottonwood Creek. Although this fault line could produce low to moderate ground shaking, which is the principal cause of damage in a seismic event, to date, there have been no reported surface ruptures within the City, and Shasta County has never proclaimed a state of emergency due to earthquake events.

As stated under Regulatory Context above, the CBC provides minimum standards for building design and construction, including seismic design. It is the responsibility of the City’s Building Official to ensure that buildings are designed in accordance with State regulations for seismic safety.

In addition, SLMC Section 15.08.090 (Grading Permit Requirements) requires a geotechnical report to be prepared for large discretionary development projects, or as required pursuant to the CBC. The geotechnical report must include a description of the geology of the site, the nature, distribution, and strength of existing soils, and a detailed subsurface investigation based on test borings. Conclusions and recommendations regarding the effect of geologic conditions on the proposed development must be provided, including identification of susceptibility to liquefaction and landslides. Recommendations of the geotechnical engineer must be incorporated into the project design to avoid potential impacts.

The proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not change the City’s plan review process; the City’s Building Official and City Engineer are responsible for ensuring that required design and construction measures are implemented into the project design to ensure that no impacts related to seismic hazards, liquefaction, or landslides occur.

## Questions B, C, and D

As stated under Question A above, the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not change the City's plan review process. All discretionary projects must submit a geotechnical report in accordance with SLMC Section 15.08.090. The geotechnical report must identify recommendations for foundation types and design criteria, as well as any special provisions necessary to mitigate the effects of lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, and other conditions associated with unstable geologic units or soils. CBC Section 1803.5.3 states that the Building Official shall require soil tests in areas likely to have expansive soils prior to issuance of a building permit. A registered civil engineer must recommend special design and construction provisions for foundations of structures founded on expansive soils. Implementation of recommendations included in the geotechnical report ensures that no impacts associated with unstable geologic units or soils occur.

## Question E

The 2020-2028 Housing Element identifies residential properties in the City that are not in proximity to the City's public sewer system. The majority of these properties are in the westernmost areas of the City. Future development of these properties will likely include use of a septic tank or alternative wastewater disposal system.

Onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS), including septic tanks, in the City are regulated by the Shasta County Environment Health Department (EHD) in accordance with the Shasta County Local Agency Management Program (LAMP) for OWTS. Depending on the location of the OWTS, EHD may require completion of a geotechnical slope stability study. In addition, a minimum of three percolation tests are required to be conducted in proposed leach field areas. One test pit must be excavated and a soil profile logged by a qualified professional approved by Shasta County. Compliance with EHD requirements ensures that future residential development has no impact associated with OWTS.

## Question F

Paleontological resources and fossils are found primarily in sedimentary rock deposits. According to the U.C. Berkeley Museum of Paleontology, no fossils have been reported within the City; however, paleontological resources have been reported  $\pm 6$  miles northeast of the City near Lake Shasta, and there are sedimentary rock formations in the City that could harbor paleontological resources. There are no known unique geological features in the City.

Future development will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis in accordance with applicable State Regulations. If necessary, mitigation measures would be identified to prevent the loss of important paleontological resources. The 2020-2028 Housing Element update would not alter the City's evaluation or review process addressing paleontological resources or unique geologic feature. Therefore, there would be no impact.

## MITIGATION

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None necessary.

## DOCUMENTATION

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**California Department of Conservation.** 2019. Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. <http://www.conservation.ca.gov/CGS/rghm/ap/>. Accessed March 2020.

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\_\_\_\_\_. 1997. Special Publication 42, Fault-Rupture Hazard Zones in California. <http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/EART/UCONLY/CDMG/north/sp42.pdf>. Accessed March 2020.

**City of Shasta Lake.** 2019. City of Shasta Lake Municipal Code, Chapter 15.08 (Grading, Erosion Control, and Hillside Development). [https://library.municode.com/ca/shasta\\_lake/codes/code\\_of\\_ordinances?nodeId=TIT15BUCO\\_C115.08GRERCOHIDE](https://library.municode.com/ca/shasta_lake/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TIT15BUCO_C115.08GRERCOHIDE). Accessed March 2020.

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\_\_\_\_\_. 1999. City of Shasta Lake General Plan. <http://www.cityofshastalake.org/documentcenter/view/115>. Accessed March 2020.

**Shasta County, Environmental Health Department.** 2019. Shasta County Local Agency Management Program (LAMP) for Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS). [https://www.co.shasta.ca.us/docs/libraries/resource-management-docs/ehd-docs/shasta-county-owts-technical-standards-lamp-final01b295226bfb69248dc7ff0000cdcf8f.pdf?sfvrsn=6f4afc89\\_4](https://www.co.shasta.ca.us/docs/libraries/resource-management-docs/ehd-docs/shasta-county-owts-technical-standards-lamp-final01b295226bfb69248dc7ff0000cdcf8f.pdf?sfvrsn=6f4afc89_4). Accessed June 2020.

**U.C. Berkeley, Museum of Paleontology.** 2019. Fossil Index. <https://ucmpdb.berkeley.edu/>. Accessed March 2020.

**U.S. Geological Survey.** 2015. Interactive Fault Map. <https://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/qfaults/map/#qfaults>. Accessed March 2020.

## 4.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Would the project:

Issues and Supporting Evidence	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## REGULATORY CONTEXT

Also see Regulatory Context in Section 4.6 (Energy)

### FEDERAL

#### U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

On April 2, 2007, in *Massachusetts v. EPA*, 549 U.S. 497 (2007), the Supreme Court found that greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) are air pollutants covered by the federal Clean Air Act (CAA). In reaching its decision, the Court also acknowledged that climate change is caused, in part, by human activities. The Supreme Court's ruling paved the way for the regulation of GHG emissions by the USEPA under the CAA. The USEPA has enacted regulations that address GHG emissions, including, but not limited to, mandatory GHG reporting requirements, carbon pollution standards for power plants, and air pollution standards for oil and natural gas.

## STATE

### **Assembly Bill 32 (Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006)**

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32) established a statewide GHG emissions cap for 2020 based on 1990 emissions levels as set forth in Executive Order (EO) S-3-05. As required by AB 32, CARB adopted the initial Climate Change Scoping Plan in 2008 that identified the State's strategy to achieve the 2020 GHG emissions limit via regulations, market-based mechanisms, and other actions. AB 32 requires that the Scoping Plan be updated every five years. CARB's first update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan (2014) addressed post-2020 goals and identified the need for a 2030 mid-term target to establish a continuum of actions to maintain and continue reductions, rather than only focusing on targets for 2020 or 2050. In December 2017, CARB adopted the second update to the Scoping Plan that includes strategies to achieve the 2030 mid-term target established by EO B-30-15.

### **California Building Standards Code**

As stated in Section 4.6 under Regulatory Context, the CBSC consists of 13 parts, including the California Building Code, Energy Code, and Green Building Standards Code.

#### ***California Energy Code***

The California Energy Code (Part 6 of the CBSC), also known as the State's Energy Efficiency Standards, was established in 1978 with a goal of reducing California's energy consumption for residential and nonresidential buildings. The Standards include mandatory measures related to building envelopes, mechanical systems, indoor and outdoor lighting, and electrical power distribution. The Standards are periodically updated by the CEC.

The 2019 update to the Energy Efficiency Standards went into effect on January 1, 2020. One of the most significant changes is the requirement that beginning in 2020, solar photovoltaic (PV) systems must be installed on all new single-family and multi-family residences of three stories or fewer to offset the estimated electrical usage of the home. In addition, the new standards require thicker attic and wall insulation and improved ventilation systems to prevent heat transfer and improve air quality, respectively.

The Initial Study/Negative Declaration prepared for the update estimates that implementation of the 2019 Standards will reduce the energy use of typical new residential buildings by about 7 percent and nonresidential buildings by about 31 percent compared to buildings constructed under the previous standards. The inclusion of solar PV systems is anticipated to reduce each building's demand for grid electricity by about 53 percent. The 2019 Standards are also projected to decrease statewide water consumption by approximately 246 million gallons per year, reduce statewide annual electricity consumption by about 650 gigawatt-hours per year, and reduce statewide natural gas consumption by 9.8 million therms per year.

In addition, it is estimated that there will be a net reduction in the emissions of nitrous oxide by roughly 100 metric tons per year, sulfur oxides by 0.27 metric tons per year, carbon monoxide by 28 metric tons per year, and particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM 2.5) by 3.36 metric tons per year. The Standards are also anticipated to reduce growth in statewide GHG emissions by 230,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>e) per year.

#### ***California Green Building Standards Code***

In 2007, the California Building Standards Commission (CBSC) developed green building standards in an effort to meet the goals established by the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. These standards are referred to as the CALGreen Code and are included as Part 11 of the CBSC. The CALGreen Code, requires new residential and commercial buildings to comply with mandatory measures related to planning and design, energy efficiency, water efficiency/conservation, material conservation, resource efficiency, and environmental quality. The most recent update to the CALGreen Code went into effect on January 1, 2020.

### **Senate Bill 375 (Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008)**

Under SB 375, the CARB sets regional targets for the reduction of GHG emissions from passenger vehicles and light duty trucks through an integrated approach to regional transportation and land use planning. SB 375 requires a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) to be included in the applicable Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) that demonstrates how the region will meet the GHG emissions reduction targets. The purpose of the SCS is to coordinate transportation and land use planning in order to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and associated GHG emissions from passenger vehicles and light trucks.

In Shasta County, the Shasta Regional Transportation Agency (SRTA) is responsible for developing the SCS. The SCS identifies the following factors that affect automobile dependency and travel mode choice:

- Density – Number of persons, jobs, and dwellings
- Diversity – Balance of residential, retail, office, and other land uses
- Design – Street network and non-motorized travel accommodations
- Destination Accessibility – Number of jobs and other attractions accessible via any travel mode
- Distance to Transit – Proximity of high-quality public service to home and work

The SCS identifies the following strategies that are believed to offer the highest GHG reduction benefit per dollar investment: expanded plug-in vehicle charging infrastructure; expansion of interregional public transportation options; consolidated goods and freight hubs; expanded bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure; incentives for infill and redevelopment projects; and technology-based strategies (e.g., intelligent transportation systems applications that provide real-time travel information).

### **Senate Bill 391**

SB 391, enacted in 2009, requires the California Transportation Plan to support an 80 percent reduction in GHG emissions below 1990 levels by 2050.

### **Senate Bill 32/Assembly Bill 197**

These two bills were signed into legislation on September 8, 2016. As set forth in EO B-30-15, SB 32 requires CARB to reduce GHG emissions to 40 percent below the 1990 levels by 2030. AB 197 requires that GHG emissions reductions be achieved in a manner that benefits the State's most disadvantaged communities. AB 197 requires CARB to prioritize direct GHG emission reductions in a manner that benefits the state's most disadvantaged communities and to consider social costs when adopting regulations to reduce GHG emissions. AB 197 also provides more legislative oversight of CARB.

### **Mobile Source Strategy**

CARB's Mobile Source Strategy, adopted in 2016, describes the State's strategy for containing air pollutant emissions from vehicles, and demonstrates how the State can simultaneously meet air quality standards, achieve GHG emission reduction targets, decrease health risks from transportation emissions, and reduce petroleum consumption over the next fifteen years.

SB 44 (2019), requires CARB to update the 2016 Mobile Source Strategy by January 1, 2021, and every five years thereafter. CARB commenced updating the 2016 Mobile Source Strategy in early 2020. The 2020 update will recommend reasonable and achievable goals for reducing emissions from medium-duty and heavy-duty vehicles by 2030 and 2050.

### **Assembly Bill 617 (Community Air Protection Program of 2017)**

AB 617 required CARB to prepare and update every 5 years a statewide program to address air pollution in neighborhoods with the most heavily polluted air. The program includes community air monitoring and community emissions reduction programs in selected communities. AB 617 also includes new requirements for accelerated retrofit of pollution controls on industrial sources in air districts that are in nonattainment for one or more air pollutants.

### Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy

As required by SB 605 (2014), CARB prepared a Short-Lived Climate Pollutant (SLCP) Reduction Strategy in 2017. SLCPs are powerful climate forcers that have relatively short atmospheric lifetimes and include methane, hydrofluorocarbons, and anthropogenic black carbon. CARB was required to begin implementing the Strategy no later than January 1, 2018, in order to achieve a reduction in methane by 40 percent, hydrofluorocarbon gases by 40 percent, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50 percent below 2013 levels by 2030. The bill also established targets for reducing organic waste in landfills.

### California Executive Order B-48-18

EO B-48-18 was issued by the Governor in January 2018, and set targets of 200 hydrogen fueling stations and 250,000 electric vehicle chargers to support 1.5 million zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) on California roads by 2025, and 5 million ZEVs by 2030. The States ZEV Action Plan outlines specific actions that state agencies will take to continue advancing the ZEV market in California.

### Renewables Portfolio Standard

As discussed in Section 4.6 (Energy), the State's RPS Program was enacted to increase the amount of electricity generated and sold to retail customers from eligible renewable energy resources. The initial goal was to increase the percentage of renewable energy in the state's electricity mix to 20 percent of retail sales by 2017. The RPS was most recently amended in September 2018 by SB 100 to establish a target of 60 percent renewable energy by 2030 and 100 percent renewable energy by 2045.

### California Executive Order B-55-18

EO B-55-18 was issued by the Governor on September 10, 2018. It sets a statewide goal to achieve carbon neutrality as soon as possible, and no later than 2045, and to achieve and maintain net negative emissions thereafter. This goal is in addition to the existing statewide GHG reduction targets.

### CEQA Guidelines

§15064.4 of the CEQA Guidelines states that the lead agency should focus its GHG emissions analysis on the reasonably foreseeable incremental contribution of the project's emissions to the effects of climate change. A lead agency has the discretion to determine whether to use a model or methodology to quantify GHG emissions or to rely on a qualitative or performance-based standard.

The GHG analysis should consider 1) the extent to which the project may increase or reduce GHG emissions as compared to the existing environmental setting; 2) whether the project emissions exceed a threshold of significance that the lead agency determines applies to the project and 3) the extent to which the project complies with any regulations or requirements adopted to implement a statewide, regional, or local plan for the reduction or mitigation of GHG emissions. If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable notwithstanding compliance with the adopted regulations or requirements, an EIR must be prepared for the project.

### Greenhouse Gases Defined

Table 4.8-1 provides descriptions of the GHGs identified in California Health and Safety Code §38505(g).

**TABLE 4.8-1**  
Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse Gas	Description
Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )	Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) is the primary greenhouse gas emitted through human activities. In 2014, CO <sub>2</sub> accounted for about 80.9 percent of all U.S. greenhouse gas emissions from human activities. The main human activity that emits CO <sub>2</sub> is the combustion of fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and oil) for energy and transportation, although certain industrial processes and land-use changes also emit CO <sub>2</sub> .

Greenhouse Gas	Description
Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> )	Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> ) is the second most prevalent greenhouse gas emitted in the U.S. from human activities. Methane is emitted by natural sources such as wetlands, as well as human activities such as the raising of livestock; the production, refinement, transportation, and storage of natural gas; methane in landfills as waste decomposes; and in the treatment of wastewater.
Nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O)	In 2014, nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O) accounted for about 6 percent of all U.S. greenhouse gas emissions from human activities. Nitrous oxide is naturally present in the atmosphere as part of the Earth's nitrogen cycle. Human activities such as agricultural soil management (adding nitrogen to soil through use of synthetic fertilizers), fossil fuel combustion, wastewater management, and industrial processes are also increasing the amount of N <sub>2</sub> O in the atmosphere.
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are man-made chemicals, many of which have been developed as alternatives to ozone-depleting substances for industrial, commercial, and consumer products such as refrigerants, aerosol propellants, solvents, and fire retardants. They are released into the atmosphere through leaks, servicing, and disposal of equipment in which they are used.
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) are colorless, highly dense, chemically inert, and nontoxic. There are seven PFC gases: perfluoromethane (CF <sub>4</sub> ), perfluoroethane (C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>6</sub> ), perfluoropropane (C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>8</sub> ), perfluorobutane (C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>10</sub> ), perfluorocyclobutane (C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>8</sub> ), perfluoropentane (C <sub>5</sub> F <sub>12</sub> ), and perfluorohexane (C <sub>6</sub> F <sub>14</sub> ). Perfluorocarbons are produced as a byproduct of various industrial processes associated with aluminum production and the manufacturing of semiconductors.
Sulfur hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> )	Sulfur hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> ) is an inorganic compound that is colorless, odorless, nontoxic, and generally nonflammable. SF <sub>6</sub> is primarily used in magnesium processing and as an electrical insulator in high voltage equipment. The electric power industry uses roughly 80 percent of all SF <sub>6</sub> produced worldwide.
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF <sub>3</sub> )	Nitrogen trifluoride is a colorless, odorless, nonflammable gas that is highly toxic by inhalation. It is one of several gases used in the manufacture of liquid crystal flat-panel displays, thin-film photovoltaic cells and microcircuits.

## LOCAL

### Shasta County Regional Climate Action Plan

Shasta County developed a draft Shasta Regional Climate Action Plan in August 2012 (RCAP). The RCAP includes GHG inventories and projections for each jurisdiction in Shasta County for 2008, 2020, 2035, and 2050. The plan also shows that the County would achieve a reduction in GHG emissions in the year 2020 below 2008 business as usual (BAU) emissions with the implementation of State and federal reduction measures.

According to SCAQMD staff, the District's greenhouse gas policy is to quantify, minimize, and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, as feasible. Chapter 4 of the RCAP is specific to the City of Shasta Lake; however, the City has not formally adopted the RCAP or adopted thresholds of significance for GHGs.

### City of Shasta Lake Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard

As discussed under Section 4.6 (Energy), the City adopted a RPS Enforcement Program and Renewable Energy Resources Procurement Plan in 2013. In February 2019, the CEC conducted a verification review covering the City's second compliance period (2014-2016). The CEC found that for Compliance Period 2, the City met its renewable energy portfolio balance requirements.

## DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

### Questions A and B

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere create a greenhouse effect that results in global warming and climate change. These gases are referred to as greenhouse gases (GHGs). As described in **Table 4.8-1**, some GHGs occur both naturally and as a result of human activities, and some GHGs are exclusively the result of human activities. The atmospheric lifetime of each GHG indicates how long the gas stays in the atmosphere before natural processes (e.g., chemical reactions) remove it. A gas with a long lifetime can exert more warming influence than a gas with a short lifetime.

In addition, different GHGs have different effects on the atmosphere. For this reason, each GHG is assigned a global warming potential (GWP), which is a measure of the heat-trapping potential of each gas over a specified period of time. Gases with a higher GWP absorb more heat than gases with a lower GWP, and thus have a greater effect on global warming and climate change. The GWP metric is used to convert all GHGs into CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) units, which allows policy makers to compare impacts of GHG emissions on an equal basis. The GWPs and atmospheric lifetimes for each GHG are shown in **Table 4.8-2**.

**TABLE 4.8-2**  
Greenhouse Gases: Global Warming Potential and Atmospheric Lifetime

GHG	GWP (100-year time horizon)	Atmospheric Lifetime (years)
CO <sub>2</sub>	1	50 -200
CH <sub>4</sub>	25	12
N <sub>2</sub> O	298	114
HFCs	Up to 14,800	Up to 270
PFCs:	7,390-12,200	2,600 – 50,000
SF <sub>6</sub>	22,800	3,200
NF <sub>3</sub>	17,200	740

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2019.

Neither Shasta County nor the City have adopted thresholds of significance for GHG emissions. Because there are no local quantitative GHG thresholds, the City has historically referenced thresholds established by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District and Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, which are widely adopted GHG emissions thresholds, as shown in **Table 4.8-3**. These thresholds are tied to statewide emissions reduction goals.

**TABLE 4.8-3**  
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Thresholds

Category	Bay Area AQMD	Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD
<b>Construction</b>	None Recommended	1,100 tons/year CO <sub>2</sub> e
<b>Stationary Sources</b> <sup>3</sup>	10,000 metric tons/year CO <sub>2</sub> e	10,000 metric tons/year CO <sub>2</sub> e
<b>Land Development Projects (Operational)</b>	1,100 metric tons/year CO <sub>2</sub> e or 4.6 tons CO <sub>2</sub> e/service population/year	1,100 metric tons/year CO <sub>2</sub> e

<sup>3</sup> Stationary sources are typically associated with industrial processes (e.g., boilers, heaters, flares, cement plants, combustion equipment, etc.).

Construction and operational GHG emissions for future discretionary projects in the City would be estimated using the most current version of CalEEMod. CalEEMod quantifies direct GHG emissions from construction and operation (including vehicle use), as well as indirect GHG emissions, such as GHG emissions from energy use, solid waste disposal, vegetation planting and/or removal, and water use.

Estimated emissions from construction would be based on all construction-related activities associated with future uses, including but not limited to site preparation, grading, trenching, use of construction equipment, and material hauling. Emissions from operation of future projects would be based on all proposed operational activities, including vehicle traffic, electricity usage in the buildings and for lighting in parking lots, water use, wastewater treatment, solid waste disposal, use of architectural coatings, etc. If a project exceeds the City's referenced thresholds, the City would identify appropriate mitigation measures to reduce GHG emissions.

Future development under the City's General Plan would be required to comply with state and local regulations pertaining to GHG emissions, including applicable policies identified under Regulatory Context. The proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not include any provisions that conflict with these regulations.

Therefore, because future discretionary projects would be reviewed to determine project-specific GHG emissions, mitigation measures would be implemented as necessary to reduce GHG emissions, and the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not include any provisions that would conflict with plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing GHGs, there would be no impacts associated with GHG emissions.

## MITIGATION

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None necessary.

## DOCUMENTATION

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**State of California, Department of Housing and Community Development.** 2018. Shasta County Final Regional Housing Need Determination. <https://www.srta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/4742/Shasta-County-6th-RHNA-Determination-Letter-from-HCD-December-2018-to-April-2028>. Accessed March 2020

## 4.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Would the project:

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

### REGULATORY CONTEXT

#### FEDERAL

##### Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) is the primary federal law for the regulation of solid waste and hazardous waste in the United States and provides for the “cradle-to-grave” regulation that requires businesses, institutions, and other entities that generate hazardous waste to track such waste from the point of generation until it is recycled, reused, or properly disposed of. The USEPA has primary responsibility for implementing the RCRA.

#### STATE

##### Definition of Hazardous Waste/Hazardous Material

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. Hazardous waste is a subset of hazardous materials and is defined in §25117 of the Health and Safety Code as wastes, that because of their quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics

may cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or the pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment .

### **Department of Toxic Substances Control**

The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) regulates the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste under the RCRA and the State Hazardous Waste Control Law. Both laws impose “cradle-to-grave” regulatory systems for handling hazardous waste in a manner that protects human health and the environment.

### **California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA)**

The California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) has primary responsibility for developing and enforcing state workplace safety regulations, including requirements for safety training, availability of safety equipment, accident and illness prevention programs, hazardous substance exposure warnings, and emergency action and fire prevention plan preparation.

### **Regional Water Quality Control Board**

The SWRCB and RWQCBs regulate hazardous substances, materials, and wastes that may affect surface water or groundwater through a variety of state statutes, including the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and underground storage tank cleanup laws. Any person proposing to discharge waste within the State must file a Report of Waste Discharge with the appropriate regional board. The City is located within the jurisdiction of the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB).

### **California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)**

The Bates Bill (AB 337), enacted in 1992, required CAL FIRE to work with local governments to identify high fire hazard severity zones throughout each county in the State. CAL FIRE adopted Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) Maps for State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) in November 2007. Pursuant to CGC §51175-51189, CAL FIRE also recommended FHSZs for Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs). Over the years, CAL FIRE has updated the maps and provided new recommendations to local governments based on fire hazard modeling. The fire hazard model recognizes that some areas of California have more frequent and severe wildfires than other areas.

### **California Fire Code**

Chapter 33 of the CFC includes minimum safeguards that must be implemented during construction, alteration, and demolition activities to protect life and property from fire. Requirements are provided for cutting and welding activities, storage of flammable and combustible materials, blasting operations, and other construction-related activities. Vehicle access to the construction site for fire department personnel must be provided by either temporary or permanent roads capable of supporting vehicle loading under all weather conditions.

### **California Building Code**

California Building Code Chapter 7A (Materials and Construction Methods for Exterior Wildfire Exposure) include standards for new construction in Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) Fire Areas (fire hazard severity zones to prevent a building from being ignited by flying embers that can travel as much as a mile away from a wildfire and to contribute to a systematic reduction in fire-related losses through the use of performance and prescriptive requirements.

### **California Residential Code**

California Residential Code (CRC) Section R337 requires incorporation of fire-resistant building materials in new residential dwellings to increasing the ability of a building located in any WUI Fire Area to resist the intrusion of flame or burning embers projected by a vegetation fire. In addition, as of 2011, the CRC

requires that automatic fire sprinkler systems be installed in all new single-family residences to protect all areas of a dwelling unit in the event of a fire.

## LOCAL

### City of Shasta Lake

The Shasta Lake General Plan includes the following objectives and policies that apply to residential development:

Safety Element		
<b>Objectives:</b>	FS-1	Protect development from wildland and non-wildland fires by requiring development to incorporate design measures responsive to the risk from this hazard.
	HM-1	Protection of life and property from contact with hazardous materials through site design and land use regulations and storage and transportation standards.
	HM-2	Protection of life and property in the event of the accidental release of hazardous materials through emergency preparedness planning.
<b>Policies:</b>	FS-b	All land divisions and development shall be required to conform to Shasta Lake Fire Protection District Fire Safety Standards.
	FS-c	Known fire hazard information should be reported as part of every general plan amendment, zone change, use permit, variance, building site approval, and all other land development applications subject to environmental assessment.
	FS-e	Development in areas requiring additional levels of police and fire services shall participate in offsetting costs for the additional services.

### Shasta Lake Municipal Code

Shasta Lake Municipal Code (SLMC), Title 15, Chapter 15.10 (Water Efficient Landscaping); §15.10.050(D)(1)(e) states that a landscape design plan for projects in fire-prone areas shall address fire safety and prevention. A defensible space or zone around a building or structure is required per PRC §4291(a) and (b). Fire-prone plant materials and highly flammable mulches must be avoided.

### City of Shasta Lake Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP)

The City's LHMP includes a wildfire risk analysis and fire fuel rank map based on CAL FIRE's fuel model for the City. The map identifies moderate, high, and very-high fuel ranks based on inputs such as fuel, slope, brush density, and tree density.

### Shasta County Hazardous Materials Area Plan, 2018

The Shasta County Hazardous Materials Area Plan establishes policies, responsibilities, and procedures required to protect the health and safety of Shasta County's citizens, the environment, and public and private property from the effects of hazardous materials emergency incidents.

The Area Plan establishes the emergency response organization for hazardous materials incidents occurring within Shasta County, including the cities of Redding, Anderson, and Shasta Lake. This Plan documents the operational and general response procedures for the Shasta-Cascade Hazardous Materials Response Team (SCHMRT), which is the primary hazardous materials response group for Shasta County.

## DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

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### Questions A, B, and C

During future construction activities, it is anticipated that limited quantities of hazardous substances, such as gasoline, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluid, solvents, oils, paints, etc. would temporarily be brought into areas where improvements are proposed. There is a possibility of accidental release of hazardous substances into the environment, such as spilling petroleum-based fuels used for construction equipment. However, construction contractors would be required to comply with applicable federal and State environmental and workplace safety laws and implement BMPs for the storage, use, and transportation of hazardous materials.

Operational impacts associated with residential development would not involve the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials, and would not emit hazardous emissions. If a future project is proposed within one-quarter mile of a school, the City would evaluate the potential for hazardous materials exposure at the schools during construction. Future projects would also be reviewed to ensure compliance with applicable regulations pertaining to emergency response and evacuation plans.

The 2020-2028 Housing Element does not grant any development entitlements and does not include any goals, policies, or implementation programs that would conflict with applicable regulations and plans identified under Regulatory Context. Because all future development would be analyzed on a case-by-case basis to determine potential impacts associated with hazards and hazardous materials, there would be no impact.

### Question D

The Cortese list is prepared in accordance with CGC §65962.5. The following databases were reviewed to locate "Cortese List" sites.

- List of Hazardous Waste and Substances sites from the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) EnviroStor database.
- SWRCB GeoTracker Database
- List of solid waste disposal sites identified by SWRCB with waste constituents above hazardous waste levels outside the waste management unit.
- List of active Cease and Desist Orders and Clean-Up and Abatement Orders from the SWRCB.

Review of the above records identified three active hazardous waste/clean-up site in the City:

#### Valley Plating Company, 3872 El Cajon Avenue

Valley Plating operated an electroplating facility at this location from 1962 through 1989. The primary operation conducted was nickel and chrome plating of vehicle bumpers. Miscellaneous brass and copper plating activities made up the remainder of the business. In 1990, it was discovered that total chromium, hexavalent chromium, zinc, and nickel existed in site soil. A 1990 Remedial Action Plan was developed and approved in 1991. Groundwater monitoring has been ongoing since that time. According to DTSC, the Valley Plating property is considered a "brownfield" site with stringent land use restrictions.

#### Flying J SS, 5001 Shasta Dam Boulevard

This clean-up case was opened in 1990 due to an unauthorized release of gasoline from an underground storage tank that resulted in soil and groundwater contamination. The site was operated as a fueling station with dispenser islands and three underground storage tanks that were used to store gasoline. The USTs, dispensers, and piping were removed from the site by July 1992. Monitoring wells were installed in 1993, and site investigations and monitoring have been ongoing since that time.

#### Private Residence, Buckeye Street

This clean-up case was opened in May 2019 following removal of two deteriorated underground storage tanks. A portion of the property was reportedly operated as a service station at one time but has been limited to residential uses for many years. Preliminary soil and groundwater testing identified the presence of chromium, lead, nickel, and zinc, as well as gasoline and diesel. In December 2019, the CVRWQCB requested that the property owner provide a work plan for assessing the site to determine the lateral and vertical extent of contamination.

Both the Valley Plating and Flying J properties are presently vacant and designated for commercial/industrial uses, provided that site clean-up is successful. Although residential uses are located north of the Valley Plating property along El Cajon Avenue, and north of the Flying J site along Front Street, future development or rehabilitation of housing units in these areas would not be affected by these clean-up sites.

The clean-up site on Buckeye Street is about 4.7 acres and is designated for single-family residential uses. Based on review of aerial imagery and County Assessor's data, it appears that there are three single-family residences on the property that front on Buckeye Street. In addition, a row of connected cottages is located on the property, generally west of Jankanish Road. Assessor's records indicate that at least some of these structures were constructed in 1940 during the Shasta Dam construction era.

Housing Element Implementation Program HE-3.1 provides for identification of housing units that are in need of substantial rehabilitation, including homes initially built as Shasta Dam worker housing. The Program would identify potential loan applicants and initiate a program to address housing rehabilitation. Although it is feasible that dwellings on the Buckeye Street clean-up site may be eligible for rehabilitation under this Housing Element Program, the City would confirm the status of any active clean-up sites prior to execution of loan agreements. Therefore, there would be no impact as a result of Housing Element implementation.

#### **Questions E**

According to the Shasta Lake General Plan (1999), the City is not within an airport land use plan area. According to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the nearest public airport is Benton Airpark, approximately 5.5 miles south of the City. Therefore, future development in the City would not result in a safety hazard or excessive noise associated with a public airport or public use airport; there would be no impact.

#### **Question F**

As stated under Regulatory Context, the Shasta County Hazardous Materials Area Plan (2018) serves as the local emergency response plan for hazardous materials. In addition, a Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan for the City of Shasta Lake was prepared by the Shasta Lake Fire Protection District (SLFPD) (undated). The Plan identifies primary emergency travel routes in the City (Shasta Dam Boulevard, Cascade Boulevard, Pine Grove Avenue, Ashby Road, and Lake Boulevard), as well as disaster coordination/evacuee collection points in the City (Central Valley High School on La Mesa Avenue and Grand Oak Elementary School on Grand Avenue).

The proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not grant any development entitlements and does not include any goals, policies, or implementation programs that would conflict with either of these plans. Future projects would be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to ensure compliance with applicable regulations pertaining to emergency response and evacuation plans. Therefore, there would be no impact.

#### **Question G**

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) adopted Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) Maps for State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) in November 2007 and recommended FHSZs for Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs) in 2008. According to CAL FIRE, the majority of

undeveloped properties in the City are located in a LRA Very High FHSZ, as are undeveloped parcels south and west of the City in the incorporated City of Redding. Properties in unincorporated Shasta County north, east, west, and southwest of the City are located primarily in a SRA Very High FHSZ.

Future residential development would bring people into the area and thus would increase exposure of people and structures to the risk of wildfires originating off-site and spreading to the project site. Because most undeveloped areas in the City are located in a LRA Very High FHSZ, future development would be subject to the provisions of Chapter 7A of the CBC and Section R337 (Materials and Construction Methods for Exterior Wildfire Exposure) of the California Residential Code (CRC).

The purpose of CBC Chapter 7A is to protect life and property by increasing the ability of a building to resist the intrusion of flames or burning embers projected by a vegetation fire. Chapter 7A also includes provisions for vegetation management compliance. Prior to building permit final approval, the property must be in compliance with defensible space requirements prescribed in California Fire Code §4906, including PRC §4291 or CGC §51182.

These provisions require that a minimum of 100 feet of defensible space be maintained around each side of an occupied structure, but not beyond the property line unless required by State law or local regulations if necessary to reduce the risk of transmission of flame or heat.

The CRC also requires that buildings and structures in Very High FHSZs maintain defensible space from each side of the structure so a wildfire burning under average weather conditions would be unlikely to ignite the structure. CRC Section R337 requires incorporation of fire-resistant building materials in new residential dwellings to increasing the ability of a building located in any WUI Fire Area to resist the intrusion of flame or burning embers projected by a vegetation fire.

In addition, as of 2011, the CRC requires that automatic fire sprinkler systems be installed in all new single-family residences to protect all areas of a dwelling unit in the event of a fire. Future projects must also comply with SLMC Chapter 15.10 (Water Efficient Landscaping); §15.10.050(D)(1)(e) requires that projects in fire-prone areas must address fire safety and prevention by avoiding fire-prone plant materials and highly flammable mulches.

The City's Building Official and SLFPD's Fire Marshal review all improvement and construction plans in the City prior to issuance of a grading permit or building permit to ensure compliance with applicable State building and fire code requirements. In addition, the City's Building Official and SLFPD's Fire Marshal conduct a final inspection prior to issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy to ensure that the structure(s) complies with applicable fire codes and standards.

Because the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not grant any development entitlements, and future development would be reviewed by the City and SLFPD Fire Marshal to ensure compliance with applicable fire codes, the Housing Element would have no impact associated with wildland fires.

## MITIGATION

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None necessary.

## DOCUMENTATION

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## 4.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Would the project:

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

e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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## REGULATORY CONTEXT

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### FEDERAL

#### Clean Water Act (CWA)

The CWA (33 USC §1251-1376), as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, is the major federal legislation governing water quality and was established to “*restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters.*” Pertinent sections of the Act are as follows:

1. Sections 303 and 304 provide for water quality standards, criteria, and guidelines.
2. Section 401 (Water Quality Certification) requires an applicant for any federal permit that would authorize a discharge to waters of the United States to obtain certification from the state that the discharge will comply with other provisions of the Act.
3. Section 402 establishes the NPDES, a permitting system for the discharge of any pollutant (except for dredged or fill material) into waters of the United States. This permit program is administered by the SWRCB and is discussed in detail below.
4. Section 404, jointly administered by the USACE and USEPA, establishes a permit program for the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States.

#### Federal Anti-Degradation Policy

The federal Anti-Degradation Policy is part of the CWA (Section 303(d)) and is designed to protect water quality and water resources. The policy directs states to adopt a statewide policy that protects designated uses of water bodies (e.g., fish and wildlife, recreation, water supply, etc.). The water quality necessary to support the designated use(s) must be maintained and protected.

#### Safe Drinking Water Act

Under the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act, most recently amended in 1996, USEPA regulates contaminants of concern to domestic water supply, which are those that pose a public health threat or that alter the aesthetic acceptability of the water. These types of contaminants are classified as either primary or secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). MCLs and the process for setting these standards are reviewed triennially.

#### Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

FEMA is responsible for mapping flood-prone areas under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Communities that participate in the NFIP are required to adopt and enforce a floodplain management ordinance to reduce future flood risks related to new construction in a flood hazard area. In return, property owners have access to affordable federally-funded flood insurance policies.

#### National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

Under Section 402(p) of the CWA, the USEPA established the NPDES to enforce discharge standards for both point-source and non-point-source pollution. Dischargers can apply for individual discharge permits, or apply for coverage under the General Permits that cover certain qualified dischargers. Point-source discharges include municipal and industrial wastewater, stormwater runoff, combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, and municipal separate storm sewer systems. NPDES permits impose limits on discharges based on minimum performance standards or the quality of the receiving water, whichever type is more stringent in a given situation.

## STATE

### **Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act**

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code §13000 *et seq.*) is the principal law governing water quality regulation in California. It establishes a comprehensive program to protect water quality and the beneficial uses of waters of the State. The Porter-Cologne Act applies to surface waters, wetlands, and groundwater, and to both point and non-point sources of pollution. The Act requires a Report of Waste Discharge for any discharge of waste (liquid, solid, or otherwise) to land or surface waters that may impair a beneficial use of surface or groundwater of the state. The RWQCBs enforce waste discharge requirements identified in the Report.

### **State Anti-Degradation Policy**

In 1968, as required under the Federal Anti-Degradation Policy, the SWRCB adopted an Anti-Degradation Policy, formally known as the *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California* (State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16). Under the Anti-Degradation Policy, any actions that can adversely affect water quality in surface or ground waters must be consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State, not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of the water, and not result in water quality less than that prescribed in water quality plans and policies.

### **State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)**

#### ***National Pollution Discharge Elimination System***

Pursuant to the federal CWA, the responsibility for issuing NPDES permits and enforcing the NPDES program was delegated to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB). NPDES permits are also referred to as waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that regulate discharges to waters of the United States. Below is a description of relevant NPDES general permits.

#### ***Construction Activity***

Discharges from construction sites that disturb one acre or more of total land area are subject to the NPDES permit for *Discharges of Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction Activity* (currently Order No. 2009-009-DWQ), also known as the Construction General Permit. The permitting process requires the development and implementation of an effective Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Coverage under the Construction General Permit is obtained by submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the SWRCB and preparing the SWPPP prior to the beginning of construction. The SWPPP must include BMPs to reduce pollutants and any more stringent controls necessary to meet water quality standards. Dischargers must also comply with water quality objectives as defined in the applicable Basin Plan. If Basin Plan objectives are exceeded, corrective measures are required.

#### ***Dewatering Activities (Discharges to Surface Waters and Storm Drains)***

Construction dewatering activities that involve the direct discharge of relatively pollutant-free wastewater that poses little or no threat to the water quality of waters of the U.S. are subject to the provisions of CVRWQCB Order R5-2016-0076-01 (NPDES No. CAG995002), *Waste Discharge Requirements, Limited Threat Discharges to Surface Water*, as amended. WDRs for this order include discharge prohibitions, receiving water limitations, monitoring, and reporting, etc. Coverage is obtained by submitting a NOI to the RWQCB.

#### ***Dewatering Activities (Discharges to Land)***

Construction dewatering activities that are contained on land and do not enter waters of the U.S. are authorized under SWRCB Water Quality Order No. 2003-003-DWQ, provided that the dewatering discharge is of a quality as good as or better than the underlying groundwater, and there is a low risk of nuisance.

### **Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (Phase II MS4)**

On April 30, 2003, the SWRCB adopted *Waste Discharge Requirements for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (Phase II MS4s)* (currently Water Quality Order No. 2013-0001-DWQ). The City of Shasta Lake is a Regulated Small MS4 and must comply with provisions of the Phase II MS4 General Order. Under the Phase II MS4 permit, the City must ensure that development projects incorporate measures to reduce storm water runoff both during construction and post-construction to minimize the potential for long-term impacts.

### **Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans)**

Each of the State’s RWQCBs is responsible for developing and adopting a basin plan for all areas within its region. The Plans identify beneficial uses to be protected for both surface water and groundwater. Water quality objectives for all waters addressed through the plans are included, along with implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives. Waste discharge requirements (WDRs) were adopted in order to attain the beneficial uses listed for the Basin Plan areas.

### **Sustainable Groundwater Management Act**

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), enacted in September 2014, established a framework for groundwater resources to be managed by local agencies in areas designated by the Department of Water Resources as “medium” or “high” priority basins. Basins were prioritized based, in part, on groundwater elevation monitoring conducted under the California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring program. Of the 517 groundwater basins in the State, 109 are identified as medium- and high-priority basins. Critical conditions of overdraft have been identified in 21 groundwater basins (Department of Water Resources, 2019).

The SGMA requires local agencies in medium- and high-priority basins to form Groundwater Sustainability Agencies by July 1, 2017, and be managed in accordance with locally-developed Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs). Critically overdrafted basins must be managed under a GSP by January 31, 2020. All other medium- and high-priority basins must be managed under a GSP by January 31, 2022.

## **LOCAL**

### **City of Shasta Lake**

The Shasta Lake General Plan includes the following objective, policies, and implementation measures that apply to residential development:

<b>Conservation and Land Use Elements</b>		
<b>Objective:</b>	W-1	Conserve and manage all surface and groundwater resources so that all City residents, both now and in the future, have reasonable assurances that an adequate quantity and quality of water exists.
<b>Policies:</b>	W-a	The City shall maintain standards for erosion and sediment control plans for development.
	W-b	Septic systems, waste disposal sites, and other sources of hazardous or polluting materials shall be designed to prevent contamination to rivers, creeks, streams, reservoirs, or the groundwater basin in accordance with standards accepted by or imposed by the City, Shasta County Environmental Health Division and the State Regional Water Quality Control Board.
<b>Implementation Measures:</b>	PF-(5)	Require the use of Best Management Practices to control runoff from all new development, including the issuance of building permits.
	PF-(6)	Continue requiring project proponents to provide plans for erosion and sedimentation control from their sites during construction.

### **Shasta Lake Storm Water Quality Management Program**

SLMC Chapter 13.36 (Storm Water Quality Management) was adopted to protect and enhance the water quality of watercourses and water bodies and ensure compliance with the Federal CWA and Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. SLMC Chapter 13.36 provides the City with the legal authority to fully implement and enforce provisions set under NPDES General Permit CAS000004, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4)* (Water Quality Order 2013-0001-DWQ, as amended).

SLMC Chapter 15.08 (Grading, Erosion Control, and Hillside Development), §15.08.210(A)(8) requires that all construction projects involving site grading shall include erosion control plans prepared by a registered civil engineer, QSD, or other licensed or certified stormwater professional. Temporary and permanent erosion control devices, designed and constructed in accordance with the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) BMPs, and the City's Construction Standards, shall be provided to control erosion. The applicant must provide sufficient equipment and qualified personnel to conduct emergency erosion control as identified in the SWPPP and/or erosion control plan.

### **Shasta Lake Floodplain Management Code**

SLMC Chapter 15.04 (Floodplain Management) includes requirements for new development and substantial rehabilitation within FEMA-designated flood hazard areas. The purpose of the Floodplain Management requirements is to protect human life and health, protect property, and minimize damage to public facilities, utilities, streets, and bridges. SLMC Section 15.04.160 includes standards of construction that apply to all development in flood hazard areas.

## **DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS**

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### **Question A**

The proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not grant any development entitlements, and future development would be reviewed by the City to ensure compliance with applicable codes related to surface water and groundwater quality.

Future residential development in the City would be subject to federal, State, and local programs intended to ensure compliance with water quality standards and waste discharge requirements, including those identified under Regulatory Context. The City's Building Official and City Engineer are responsible for ensuring compliance with these regulations through the plan review and inspection process. In the event that resource agency permits are required, the City would verify that the developer obtained the required permits prior to issuance of any development permits by the City.

Because future residential development would comply with existing regulations, the Housing Element update would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, or otherwise degrade water quality. There would be no impact.

### **Question B**

Sustainable groundwater management focuses on avoiding conditions that adversely affect groundwater availability and quality and enabling reasonable use of groundwater resources in a groundwater basin. According to the City's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) the City does not operate groundwater wells within the City limits for water supply, and it is not feasible to obtain any significant water supply from groundwater wells in the City due to the underlying geology.

As discussed under Regulatory Context above, the SGMA established a framework for groundwater resources to be managed by local agencies in areas designated by the Department of Water Resources as medium- and high-priority basins. No areas in the City are located in a medium- or high-priority basin, and there is not a sustainable groundwater management plan that applies to

projects in the City. Therefore, future development in the City would not decrease groundwater supplies or impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin. There would be no impact.

### **Question C**

The proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not grant any development entitlements, and future development would be reviewed by the City to ensure compliance with applicable codes related to storm drain systems, erosion control, surface runoff, and flooding.

As stated under Regulatory Context, the City is a regulated Small MS4 and must comply with provisions of the Phase II MS4 General Order. Under the Phase II MS4 permit, the City must ensure that development projects incorporate measures to reduce storm water runoff both during construction and post-construction to minimize the potential for long-term impacts. Site design and storm water treatment measures may include use of porous pavement, amended soil swales and strips, bioretention cells, and infiltration basins.

Pursuant to SLMC Section 15.08.210(A)(7) (Design Criteria for All Projects), new development projects must submit a drainage study for review and approval by the City's Building Official and City Engineer to ensure that projects do not substantially alter drainage patterns of a development site. SLMC Section 15.04.160 includes standards of construction that apply to all development in flood hazard areas. The City Building Official and City Engineer are responsible for reviewing improvement plans to ensure that proposed projects would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site in a manner that would result in flooding, erosion, siltation, or substantial additional sources of polluted runoff on- or off-site.

Therefore, the 2020-2028 Housing Element would have no impact on drainage patterns in the City. Future development projects would be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to ensure compliance with applicable City regulations.

### **Question D**

A seiche is a large wave generated in an enclosed body of water in response to ground shaking. Seiches could potentially be generated in Lake Shasta due to very strong ground-shaking. However, as discussed in Section 4.7 under Question A, the closest potentially active faults are in the Battle Creek fault zone, approximately 20 miles south of the project site. Although these fault lines could produce low to moderate ground shaking, it is not likely that such ground shaking would cause a seiche large enough to overtop Shasta Dam.

A tsunami is a wave generated in a large body of water (typically the ocean) by fault displacement or major ground movement. The City is located approximately 100 miles east of the Pacific Ocean, and there is no risk of tsunami.

According to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map, there are several properties in the City located within designated flood hazard areas. SLMC Chapter 15.04 (Floodplain Management) includes requirements for new development and substantial rehabilitation within FEMA-designated flood hazard areas. The purpose of the Floodplain Management requirements is to protect human life and health, protect property, and minimize damage to public facilities, utilities, streets, and bridges. SLMC Section 15.04.160 includes standards of construction that apply to all development in flood hazard areas.

The proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element would not increase the risk of release of pollutants in seiche, tsunami, or flood hazard zones because it would not directly facilitate new housing development. All future development would be subject to applicable regulations intended to reduce the potential for release of pollutants in flood hazard areas. There would be no impact.

### **Question E**

As documented under Questions A and B, development in the City must comply with federal, State, and local regulations pertaining to the protection of water quality and groundwater supply. Therefore,

the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element would not conflict with a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. There would be no impact.

## MITIGATION

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None necessary.

## DOCUMENTATION

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**California Department of Water Resources.** 2019. Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, 2019 Basin Prioritization. [https://data.cnra.ca.gov/dataset/13ebd2d3-4e62-4fee-9342-d7c3ef3e0079/resource/ffafd27b-5e7e-4db3-b846-e7b3cb5c614c/download/sgma\\_bp\\_process\\_document.pdf](https://data.cnra.ca.gov/dataset/13ebd2d3-4e62-4fee-9342-d7c3ef3e0079/resource/ffafd27b-5e7e-4db3-b846-e7b3cb5c614c/download/sgma_bp_process_document.pdf). Accessed March 2020.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2020. Groundwater Information System (GAMA). <https://gamagroundwater.waterboards.ca.gov/gama/gamamap/public/Default.asp>. Accessed March 2020.

**City of Shasta Lake.** 2020. City of Shasta Lake Municipal Code. [https://library.municode.com/ca/shasta\\_lake/codes/code\\_of\\_ordinances](https://library.municode.com/ca/shasta_lake/codes/code_of_ordinances) Accessed March 2020.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2016. City of Shasta Lake 2015 Urban Water Management Plan Update. <https://cityofshastalake.org/DocumentCenter/View/1375/Shasta-Lake-2015-UWMP-update-final?bidId=>. Accessed March 2020.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1999. City of Shasta Lake General Plan. <http://www.cityofshastalake.org/documentcenter/view/115>. Accessed March 2020

**Federal Emergency Management Agency.** National Flood Hazard Map. <https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search?AddressQuery=shasta%20lake%2C%20ca#searchresultsanchor>. Accessed June 2020.

## 4.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

Would the project:

Issues and Supporting Evidence	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## REGULATORY CONTEXT

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### Shasta Lake General Plan

The Shasta Lake General Plan includes objectives and policies designed for the purpose of avoiding or minimizing environmental impacts to the natural environment. The General Plan identifies major factors of the natural environment as landforms, water, climate, minerals, soils, vegetation and wildlife.

## Shasta Lake Municipal Code

The SLMC implements the City's General Plan. The purpose of the land use and planning provisions of the Code (Title 17, Zoning) is to provide for the orderly and efficient application of regulations and to implement and supplement related laws of the state of California, including but not limited to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

## DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

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### Questions A and B

Land use impacts are considered significant if a project would physically divide an existing community (a physical change that interrupts the cohesiveness of the neighborhood). The proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not include any provisions that would physically divide a neighborhood or reduce access to community amenities. The proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not grant any development entitlements, and future development would be reviewed by the City to ensure compliance with applicable land use plans, policies, and regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. Therefore, the Housing Element would have no impacts associated with land use and planning.

### MITIGATION

None necessary.

### DOCUMENTATION

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**City of Shasta Lake.** 1999. City of Shasta Lake General Plan.  
<http://www.cityofshastalake.org/documentcenter/view/115>. Accessed March 2020.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2020. Shasta Lake Municipal Code.  
[https://library.municode.com/ca/shasta\\_lake/codes/code\\_of\\_ordinances](https://library.municode.com/ca/shasta_lake/codes/code_of_ordinances). Accessed March 2020.

## 4.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

Would the project:

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

## REGULATORY CONTEXT

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### Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA)

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (PRC Chapter 9, Division 2) provides a comprehensive surface mining and reclamation policy to ensure that adverse environmental impacts are minimized and mined lands are reclaimed to a usable condition. Mineral Resource Zones (MRZs) are applied to sites determined by the California Geological Survey (CGS) as being a resource of regional significance, and

are intended to help maintain mining operations and protect them from encroachment of incompatible uses.

## DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

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### Questions A and B

According to the CGS, the closest Mineral Resource Zones are approximately 0.5 miles north of the City in the unincorporated community of Mountain Gate. In addition, there are no areas within the City limits that are zoned for mineral resource extraction, and there are no known mineral resources of value in the City. Therefore, future development in the City would have no impact on mineral resources.

## MITIGATION

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None necessary.

## DOCUMENTATION

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**City of Shasta Lake.** 1999. City of Shasta Lake General Plan.  
<http://www.cityofshastalake.org/documentcenter/view/115>. Accessed May 2020.

**California Department of Conservation,** Division of Mines and Geology. 1997. Mineral Land Classification of Alluvial Sand and Gravel, Crushed Stone, Volcanic Cinders, Limestone, and Diatomite within Shasta County, California. [ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dmg/pubs/ofr/OFR\\_97-03/OFR\\_97-03\\_Text.pdf](ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dmg/pubs/ofr/OFR_97-03/OFR_97-03_Text.pdf). Accessed May 2020.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2007. California Geological Survey. SMARA Mineral Land Classification Maps.  
[ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dmg/pubs/ofr/OFR\\_97-03/OFR\\_97-03\\_Plate5.pdf](ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dmg/pubs/ofr/OFR_97-03/OFR_97-03_Plate5.pdf). Accessed May 2020.

## 4.13 NOISE

Would the project result in:

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

## NOISE FUNDAMENTALS

Commonly used technical acoustical terms are defined as follows:

<b>Acoustics</b>	The science of sound.
<b>Ambient Noise</b>	The distinctive pre-project acoustical characteristics of a given area consisting of all noise sources audible at that location.
<b>A-Weighting</b>	The sound level in decibels as measured on a sound level meter using the A-weighting filter network. The A-weighting filter de-emphasizes the very low and very high frequency components of the sound in a manner similar to the response of the human ear and gives good correlation with subjective reactions to noise.
<b>Decibel, or dB</b>	The fundamental unit of measurement that indicates the intensity of a sound, defined as ten times the logarithm of the ratio of the sound pressure squared over the reference pressure squared.
<b>CNEL</b>	Community Noise Equivalent Level. The average sound level over a 24-hour period, with a penalty of 5 dB added during evening hours (between 7:00 PM and 10:00 PM) and a penalty of 10 dB added during nighttime hours (between 10:00 PM and 7:00 AM).
<b>Frequency</b>	The measure of the rapidity of alterations of a periodic acoustic signal, expressed in cycles per second or Hertz.
<b>Ldn</b>	Day-Night Average Sound Level. The average equivalent A-weighted sound level during a 24-hour day, obtained after the addition of 10 decibels to sound levels in the night after 10 p.m. and before 7 a.m. (Note: CNEL and Ldn represent daily levels of noise exposure averaged on an annual or daily basis).
<b>Leq</b>	The sound level in decibels, equivalent to the total sound energy measured over a stated period of time. <b>Leq</b> includes both steady background sounds and transient short-term sounds.

A change of 1 dBA generally cannot be perceived by humans; a 3 dBA change is considered to be a barely noticeable difference; a 5 dBA change is typically noticeable; and a 10 dBA increase is considered to be a doubling in loudness.

Depending on the type of construction, interior noise levels are about 10-15 dBA lower than exterior levels with the windows partially open, and approximately 20-25 dBA lower than exterior noise levels with the windows closed.

## REGULATORY CONTEXT

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### FEDERAL

There are no federal regulations pertaining to noise that apply to the proposed project.

### STATE

#### California Government Code §65302(f)

CGC §65302(f) requires a Noise Element to be included in all city and county General Plans. The Noise Element must identify and appraise major noise sources in the community (e.g., highways and freeways, airports, railroad operations, local industrial plants, etc.). A noise contour diagram depicting major noise sources must be prepared and used as a guide for establishing land use patterns to minimize the exposure of residents to excessive noise. The Noise Element must include implementation measures and possible solutions that address existing and foreseeable noise levels.

## California Building Code

The CBC (CCR Title 24, Part 2) includes noise insulation standards that apply to all new construction. The CBC requires that interior noise levels attributable to exterior sources not exceed 45 dB in any habitable room. The noise metric (i.e., day-night average sound level [Ldn] or the community noise equivalent level [CNEL]) must be consistent with the Noise Element of the jurisdiction’s General Plan. Compliance with the noise insulation standards is verified through the building permit process.

## LOCAL

### City of Shasta Lake

The Shasta Lake General Plan includes the following objective, policies, and implementation measures that apply to residential development:

Noise Element		
<b>Objective:</b>	N-1	Protect noise sensitive areas of the City by regulation of new noise-generating development.
<b>Policies:</b>	N-a	New development shall use appropriate site planning and building design to reduce undesirable noise impacts. The noise sensitivity of land uses as established in Table N-1 [of the General Plan] shall be used in the location of new development, preparation of general plan amendments and specific plans. The noise exposure level shall be established by reference to the Noise Contour Map (on file with the City) or project-specific measurements or calculations.  The interpretive guidelines in Figure N-1 [of the General Plan] shall not be applied mechanically, but with the degree of flexibility required in each case to achieve a sound and feasible land use decision. However, in no case shall a residential land use be located where the existing noise environment, combined with the measured or calculated noise reduction of the type of structure under consideration, makes it impossible to maintain an interior noise environment at or below 45 dBA CNEL.
	N-b	The planning and design of improvements in the circulation system shall consider their noise impacts on adjacent land uses and shall include measure to mitigate significant noise impacts.
<b>Implementation Measures:</b>	N-(2)	Where noise mitigation measures are anticipated to be needed based on a review of a project, require that project applicants secure the services of a qualified acoustical engineer to perform a detailed technical study and to design mitigation measures.
	N-(5)	Control noise at the source through use of insulation, berms, building design and orientation, buffer yards, staggered operating hours, and other techniques; where necessary, use noise barriers to attenuate noise to acceptable levels; require that barriers are landscaped to reduce negative visual impacts on the community.
	N-(6)	Encourage noise attenuation programs that avoid visible sound walls, where practical. Open space, parking, accessory buildings, frontage roads, and landscaping can be used to buffer development from noise.

**Table 4.13-1** is based on General Plan Table N-1 and identifies noise sensitivity standards that apply to the proposed project based on surrounding land uses.

**Table 4.13-1  
City of Shasta Lake Noise Sensitivity Standards**

New Land Use	Outdoor Activity Area <sup>1</sup> - Ldn	Interior Activity Area <sup>2</sup> - Ldn/Peak Hour Leq
All Residential	60-65 <sup>3</sup>	45
<p>1. Outdoor activity areas for single-family residential uses are designated as back yards. For large parcels or residences with no clearly designated outdoor activity area, the standards shall be applicable within a 100-foot radius of the residence.</p> <p>2. For traffic noise within the City, Ldn and peak-hour Leq values are estimated to be approximately similar. Interior noise level standards are applied with windows and doors in the closed positions.</p> <p>3. Where it is not possible to reduce noise in outdoor activity area to 60 dB Ldn or less using a practical application of the best-available noise reduction measures, an exterior noise level of up to 65 dB Ldn may be allowed provided that available exterior noise level reduction measures have been implemented and interior noise levels are in compliance with this table.</p>		

## DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

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### Questions A and B

The proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not grant any development entitlements and does not include any goals, policies, or implementation programs that would conflict with the City's noise sensitivity standards identified in **Table 4.13-1**.

Future residential development would generate noise due to traffic, mechanical equipment (e.g. heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems), landscape maintenance activities, and general outdoor social and recreational activities typical for residential areas. The City would review future projects to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented as necessary to achieve compliance with the City's noise sensitivity standards. In addition, the City's Building Official would review all construction plans to ensure compliance with noise insulation standards included in the CBC. Therefore, the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element would have no impacts associated with noise.

### Question C

According to the Shasta Lake General Plan (1999), the City is not within an airport land use plan area. According to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the closest private airstrip, Tews Field, is located in an unincorporated area of Shasta County at the northern extent of Moody Creek Drive, immediately adjacent to the eastern City limit. Properties in the City adjacent to the airstrip are undeveloped and designated for residential development.

The proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not propose specific development and does not grant entitlements for future housing developments. Therefore, the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element would have no impact associated with potential noise exposure from the airstrip. Future development would be analyzed on a case-by-case basis to identify potential noise impacts on future residents due to activities at the private airstrip. Mitigation measures would be required as necessary to ensure that future projects comply with State and local noise standards.

## MITIGATION

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None necessary.

## DOCUMENTATION

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**City of Shasta Lake.** 1999. City of Shasta Lake General Plan. <http://www.cityofshastalake.org/documentcenter/view/115>. Accessed March 2020.

**Federal Aviation Administration.** 2020. Airport Facilities Data. <https://www.faa.gov/airports/>. Accessed March 2020.

## 4.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

Would the project:

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

## REGULATORY CONTEXT

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### FEDERAL

There are no federal regulations pertaining to population or housing that apply to the proposed project.

### STATE

#### California Government Code §65581

CGC §65581 *et seq.* requires a Housing Element to be included in all city and county General Plans. State Housing Element law mandates that jurisdictions provide sufficient land to accommodate a variety of housing opportunities for all economic segments of the community. Compliance with this requirement is measured by the jurisdiction's ability to provide adequate land to accommodate a share of the region's projected housing needs for the applicable planning period. This share is known as the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA).

### LOCAL

#### City of Shasta Lake

Proposed development patterns in the City are identified in the Land Use Element of the General Plan. In addition, the City's Housing Element identifies areas in the City that can accommodate future housing development in accordance with the RHNA. The Land Use Element and Housing Element identify anticipated population growth that would occur with buildout of the General Plan.

## DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

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### Question A

A project would induce unplanned population growth if it conflicted with a local land use plan (e.g., a General Plan) and induced growth in areas that aren't addressed in a General Plan or other land use plan.

The DEIR prepared for the City's 1999 General Plan estimated the City's population in year 2020 at 14,096; the population of the City at residential buildout, based on the 1999 General Plan, was estimated at 22,403 (estimated to be year 2064). The Housing Element Background Report, based on projections by the Shasta Regional Transportation Agency, estimates population in the City at 10,360 in year 2020 and 12,025 in year 2040, significantly less than projected in the 1999 General Plan.

The proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element includes goals, policies, and implementation programs intended to encourage housing for all income levels in the community. However, the 2020-2028 Housing Element does not include any development proposals or authorize development beyond what is allowed under the City's current General Plan and Zoning Code. As such, the updated Housing Element would not directly or indirectly result in population growth beyond that evaluated in the Environmental Impact Report prepared for the City's 1999 General Plan and/or the Negative Declaration prepared for the previous (2014) Housing Element update.

Further, the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element is a policy document that encourages development, rehabilitation, and conservation of housing in the City in accordance with the RHNA. Implementation of the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element would not displace people or housing. Therefore, there would be no impact.

## MITIGATION

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None necessary

## DOCUMENTATION

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**City of Shasta Lake.** 1999. City of Shasta Lake General Plan.  
<http://www.cityofshastalake.org/documentcenter/view/115>. Accessed March 2020.

**Shasta Regional Transportation Agency.** 2014. 2015 RTP/SCS Growth Projections and consistency with 2014-2019 Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA).  
<https://www.srta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/1047/2015-RTP-RHNA-Consistency-Memo-PDF>. Accessed March 2020.

**State of California, Department of Housing and Community Development.** 2018. Shasta County Final Regional Housing Need Determination.  
<https://www.srta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/4742/Shasta-County-6th-RHNA-Determination-Letter-from-HCD-December-2018-to-April-2028>. Accessed March 2020.

## 4.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:

Issues and Supporting Evidence	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### REGULATORY CONTEXT

There are no federal or State regulations pertaining to public services that apply to the proposed project.

#### LOCAL

The Shasta Lake General Plan includes the following objectives, policies, and implementation measures that apply to residential development:

Land Use and Open Space Elements		
<b>Objectives:</b>	PF-1	Provide for a full range of public services and public facilities throughout the City.
	OSR-2	Provide public access to open-space and recreation resources consistent with the need to protect these resources and consider the rights of private property owners.
	OSR-5	Provide sufficient park facilities to serve the City's population.
<b>Policies:</b>	PF-e	The City will cooperate and coordinate its planning with the Gateway Unified School District and develop plans that respond to the growth of the City.
	OSR-d	The City may require the dedication of land and/or improvement of open space, parks, or the payment of in lieu-fees in accordance with City development standards as part of the entitlement and/or building permit process.
	OSR-e	Provide for neighborhood parks
	OSR-f	Provide off-road pedestrian and non-motorized bike facilities, where feasible and practicable.
<b>Implementation Measures:</b>	PF-(7)	Evaluate, and if feasible, implement a requirement that new development pay its fair share of costs associated with the provision and maintenance of streets, parks, water supply and treatment,

wastewater treatment and disposal, drainage, and facilities for police and fire protection.

- OSR-(1) Provide 5 acres of neighborhood, community, and creekside parks per 1,000 new residents. Strive to maintain a neighborhood park standard of at least 0.9 acres per 1,000 new residents

### **Shasta Lake Municipal Code**

SLMC §16.08.100 requires the dedication of land for park or recreational purposes as a condition of approval for a tentative map. The amount of land to be dedicated may not exceed one acre per 100 lots or fraction thereof. In combination with or in lieu of such dedication or offer of dedication, the Planning Commission shall require payment of an in-lieu fee for park and recreational purposes.

### **Shasta Lake Park System Master Plan**

The City's Park System Master Plan includes a recreational demand and needs assessment, as well as recommendations for types and locations of future parks and recreation facilities based on buildout of the City's General Plan. Recommendations for mini parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, special use parks, natural open space areas, and trails/pathways are included.

### **GoShasta Regional Active Transportation Plan**

The GoShasta Regional Active Transportation Plan was prepared in February 2018 and most recently updated in August 2019. The Plan includes recommendations for improving bicycle and pedestrian connections as well as access to transit services in unincorporated areas of Shasta County and the cities of Anderson and Shasta Lake.

## **DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS**

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### **Questions A, B, C, D, and E**

Fire protection services in the City are provided through the SLFPD. The District receives most of its revenues from property tax, and occasionally from public safety grants. In addition, in 2006 the SLFPD Board adopted a development impact fee for funding impacts of new residential and commercial developments. These impact fees ensure that new development does not adversely impact the SLFPD's ability to provide fire protection services.

The City contracts with the Shasta County Sheriff's Department for law enforcement services. The Department provides 24-hour service for the City. In emergencies, additional personnel are available through the full resources of the Sheriff's Department and mutual aid agreements with other agencies. A new law enforcement center was constructed in the City in 2012-2013 and was sized according to projections of future law enforcement needs. The City ensures adequate funding for law enforcement services through the annual budgeting process.

For schools, increased enrollment resulting from new homes is mitigated as provided by state law at the time of issuance of building permits by payment of a School Facility (Developer) Impact Fee. The fee is paid directly to the Shasta County Office of Education to provide compensation for funding school facility expansion.

The need for new park and recreation facilities in conjunction with new development is reviewed on a case-by-case basis as identified in the City's Park System Master Plan, which includes recommendations for types and locations of future parks and recreation facilities based on buildout of the City's General Plan.

The proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not propose specific development and does not grant entitlements for future housing developments. Future development in the City would be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to identify the need for new or expanded government facilities, including those described above. Adverse physical impacts associated with future development of

new or expanded governmental facilities would be addressed in applicable CEQA documents, and mitigation measures would be implemented as necessary to avoid adverse environmental impacts. Therefore, the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element would have no impacts associated with public services.

## MITIGATION

None necessary.

## DOCUMENTATION

- City of Shasta Lake.** 2020. City of Shasta Lake Municipal Code. [https://library.municode.com/ca/shasta\\_lake/codes/code\\_of\\_ordinances](https://library.municode.com/ca/shasta_lake/codes/code_of_ordinances) Accessed March 2020.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 2005. City of Shasta Lake Park System Master Plan. <http://ca-shastalake.civiccities.com/DocumentCenter/Home/View/34>. Accessed March 2020.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1999. City of Shasta Lake General Plan. <http://www.cityofshastalake.org/documentcenter/view/115>. Accessed March 2020.

## 4.16 RECREATION

Would the project:

Issues and Supporting Evidence	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Include recreational facilities, or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## REGULATORY CONTEXT

There are no federal or State regulations pertaining to public services that apply to the proposed project.

### LOCAL

The Shasta Lake General Plan includes the following objectives, policies, and implementation measures that apply to residential development:

Open Space Element		
<b>Objectives:</b>	OSR-2	Provide public access to open-space and recreation resources consistent with the need to protect these resources and consider the rights of private property owners.
	OSR-4	Link existing and future development in a manner that provides open space and recreational opportunities.

	OSR-5	Provide sufficient park facilities to serve the City's population.
<b>Policies:</b>	OSR-d	The City may require the dedication of land and/or improvement of open space, parks, or the payment of in lieu-fees in accordance with City development standards as part of the entitlement and/or building permit process.
	OSR-e	Provide for neighborhood parks.
<b>Implementation Measures:</b>	OSR-(3)	Evaluate the feasibility of developing smaller neighborhood parks, of about two acres, in selected areas where a landscape maintenance district or other funding mechanisms can be utilized and where the development pattern lends itself to such facilities.
	OSR-(4)	The Land Use Map identifies a community park in the Pine Grove Avenue area along Churn Creek which would be a combination of natural open space, trails and formal park facilities. Residential and industrial development within the area would contribute to the development of the park. A landscape maintenance district or other funding mechanisms would be required to fund ongoing maintenance.
	OSR-(5)	Evaluate the establishment of a network of bike and trail systems extending throughout the City. The system will be a combination of the existing and future road and sidewalk system and through greenbelt areas along existing creeks, streams, floodplains, natural open space and NH and NP designated areas. Public access will be preserved through new and existing development to enable future use of such trails. The Circulation Map identifies the system that could be located along minor arterials and collector streets and within certain creek corridors. A parkway system could connect the Salt Creek and Churn Creek corridors along Pine Grove Avenue and the future Shasta Gateway Industrial Drive (formerly Arrowhead Avenue) between Churn Creek and Cascade Boulevard.

### **Shasta Lake Municipal Code**

The SLMC includes the following requirements that apply to residential development in the City:

SLMC §13.08.050 requires park and recreation facilities impact fees to be paid prior to issuance of a building permit for new residential development. The purpose of the fee is to provide for the planning, acquisition, improvement, expansion, and financing of public parks, playground, and recreational facilities. The fee is adjusted annually based on the Construction Cost Index (CCI).

SLMC §16.08.100 requires the dedication of land for park or recreational purposes as a condition of approval for a tentative map. The amount of land to be dedicated may not exceed one acre per 100 lots or fraction thereof. In combination with or in lieu of such dedication or offer of dedication, the Planning Commission shall require payment of an in-lieu fee for park and recreational purposes.

### **Shasta Lake Park System Master Plan**

The City's Park System Master Plan included a recreational demand and needs assessment, as well as recommendations for types and locations of future parks and recreation facilities based on buildout of the City's General Plan. Recommendations for mini parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, special use parks, natural open space areas, and trails/pathways are included.

### **GoShasta Regional Active Transportation Plan**

The GoShasta Regional Active Transportation Plan was prepared in February 2018 and most recently updated in August 2019. The Plan includes recommendations for improving bicycle and pedestrian

connections as well as access to transit services in unincorporated areas of Shasta County and the cities of Anderson and Shasta Lake.

## DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

### Questions A and B

The proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element is a policy document and in itself would not increase the use of parks or result in the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Impacts to park facilities and the need for park and recreation facilities in conjunction with new development is reviewed on a case-by-case basis to determine the need for new recreational facilities and potential impacts to existing park facilities. As stated under Regulatory Context, new development must pay a park and recreation facilities impact fee to fund a proportionate fair share of costs associated with the planning, acquisition, improvement, expansion, and financing of public parks, playgrounds, and recreational facilities. Therefore, the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element would have no impact on parks or other recreational facilities.

## MITIGATION

None necessary.

## DOCUMENTATION

**City of Shasta Lake.** 2020. City of Shasta Lake Municipal Code.  
[https://library.municode.com/ca/shasta\\_lake/codes/code\\_of\\_ordinances](https://library.municode.com/ca/shasta_lake/codes/code_of_ordinances) Accessed March 2020.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1999. City of Shasta Lake General Plan.  
<http://www.cityofshastalake.org/documentcenter/view/115>. Accessed March 2020.

**Shasta Regional Transportation Agency.** 2018 (Updated August 2019). GoShasta Regional Active Transportation Plan.  
[https://www.srta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/4773/GoShasta\\_Regional\\_ATP\\_with\\_appendices\\_8-2019](https://www.srta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/4773/GoShasta_Regional_ATP_with_appendices_8-2019). Accessed March 2020.

## 4.17 TRANSPORTATION

Would the project:

Issues and Supporting Evidence	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b) (criteria for analyzing transportation impacts – vehicle miles traveled)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## REGULATORY CONTEXT

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### FEDERAL

#### Highway Capacity Manual

The Highway Capacity Manual (HCM), published by the Transportation Research Board of the Academy of Sciences, includes guidelines for assessing the capacity and quality of service of highway facilities, including freeways, highways, arterial roads, roundabouts, signalized and unsignalized intersections, and rural highways. The HCM also addresses the effects of transit, pedestrians, and bicycles on the performance of the transportation system.

The current version of the HCM (Sixth Edition) was released in October 2016. The HCM was prepared as a multi-agency effort, including the Federal Highway Administration and the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.

### STATE

#### Senate Bill 375 (2008), Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act

As discussed under Regulatory Context in Section 4.8 (Greenhouse Gas Emissions) under SB 375, CARB sets regional targets for the reduction of GHG emissions from passenger vehicles and light duty trucks through an integrated approach to regional transportation and land use planning. *See discussion under Shasta Regional Transportation Agency below.*

#### California Environmental Quality Act

SB 743 of 2013 (CEQA Guidelines §15064.3 *et seq.*) was enacted as a means to balance the needs of congestion management with statewide goals related to infill development, promotion of public health through active transportation, and reduction of GHGs.

Pursuant to SB 743, traffic congestion is no longer considered a significant impact on the environment under CEQA. The new metric bases the traffic impact analysis on vehicle-miles travelled (VMT), and potential impacts are reviewed based on land use efficiency rather than road capacity. VMT refers to the amount and distance of automobile travel attributable to a project.

Other relevant considerations may include the effects of a project on transit and non-motorized travel. A lead agency has discretion to choose the most appropriate methodology to evaluate a project's VMT, including whether to express the change in absolute terms, per capita, per household, or in any other measure. The requirement to use the VMT metric is effective statewide on July 1, 2020.

### LOCAL

#### City of Shasta Lake

The Shasta Lake General Plan includes the following objectives, policies, and implementation measures that apply to residential development:

Circulation Element		
<b>Objectives:</b>	C-1	Provide for safe and efficient vehicular movement.
	C-2	Promote alternative travel modes, including transit, pedestrian and bicycle circulation systems and Transportation Demand Management (TDM) programs.

	C-5	Design and implement the circulation system to protect natural features, conserve energy, and mitigate, to the degree feasible, air and noise pollution.
<b>Policies:</b>	C-a	Monitor, maintain and improve, as necessary, the operation, safety and performance of the street system, including roadway surfaces, capacity, and traffic signals. For capacity and operational purposes, strive to attain a Level of Service (LOS) "C," to the maximum degree feasible, so that potential traffic congestion on streets and at intersections is minimized.
	C-b	Improve unpaved roads, driveways and parking areas.
	C-f	Encourage bicycle and pedestrian transportation, both on-and off-street.
	C-g	Construct, improve and maintain the system of curb, gutters, sidewalks and crosswalks for pedestrian circulation safety and drainage control.
	C-j	Protect natural features, to the degree feasible, when maintaining and expanding the City's circulation system.
<b>Implementation Measures:</b>	C-(8)	Continue to require that new development pays a fair share of the costs of street and other traffic and transportation improvements based on traffic generated and impacts on service levels.
	C-(11)	<p>Development of vacant parcels will require the construction, or a deferral agreement for the construction of curb, gutter, sidewalk and the necessary tie-in paving along the street frontage of the affected parcel(s), whichever combination of improvements are applicable, as a requirement of the entitlement or building permit approval. A deferral of curb, gutter and sidewalks can be considered for existing vacant parcels where drainage requirements have not been established. New development that requires road extension beyond parcel frontage will be required to construct and/or pave, at minimum, the road surface and insure proper drainage.</p> <p>Development of vacant parcels will require the Developer or property owner to pay a fee that will be used toward the improvement of the "Minor Arterial" and "Collector" streets identified in Circulation Table C-1 that are located within the geographic area (identified in the Planning and Circulation Areas Map) the parcels are located within.</p> <p>Circulation Table C-1 and the Land Use &amp; Circulation Map identify the existing and future "Minor Arterial" and "Collector" Street system in the City of Shasta Lake. The system not only reflects a priority for moving vehicles throughout the City in a safe and expeditious manner, but also prioritizes the movement of pedestrians, in particular children to and from schools, parks and commercial uses. As part of the Capital Improvement Plan programming process, the City will prioritize the "Collector" streets to be improved from the fees collected within each geographic zone.</p>
	C-(13)	Development proposals shall be reviewed according to the provisions of the zoning and subdivision ordinance to insure that adequate access, on-site circulation, parking and loading areas are provided.

- C-(14) Development shall mitigate any adverse impacts of a proposed development project on the existing street system. This may include necessary street improvements, traffic signs or signals.
- C-(15) Design roads created by development to tie into the existing and anticipated road systems.
- C-(16) Discourage through traffic in residential neighborhoods without inhibiting the movement of residents. Traffic diversions, stop signs, or the street design or alignment may accomplish this.
- C-(17) As part of the development review process, include consideration of the visual aspects of a development from roadways. Aesthetic consideration shall include architectural compatibility and landscaping. Development review will include visibility requirements at intersections.
- C-(19) Require sidewalks in all new public and private developments.
- C-(22) Review proposed designs for large traffic generating uses with transit service in mind, and require minor arterial and collector streets to be improved to provide bus loading and unloading without disruption of through traffic.
- C-(23) Ensure compatibility of proposed City actions with the transportation plans of the City of Redding, Shasta County and Caltrans.

### **Shasta Regional Transportation Agency (SRTA)**

Pursuant to SB 375 (2008), SRTA is responsible for developing a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) for achieving its CARB-assigned targets. The SCS is included in the RTP and identifies the following strategies thought to offer the highest GHG reduction benefit per dollar investment: expanded plug-in vehicle charging infrastructure; expansion of interregional public transportation options; consolidated goods and freight hub; expanded bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure; incentives for infill and redevelopment projects; and technology-based strategies (e.g., intelligent transportation systems applications that provide real-time travel information).

### **GoShasta Regional Active Transportation Plan**

The GoShasta Regional Active Transportation Plan was prepared in February 2018 and most recently updated in August 2019. The Plan includes recommendations for improving bicycle and pedestrian connections as well as access to transit services in unincorporated areas of Shasta County and the cities of Anderson and Shasta Lake.

## **DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS**

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### **Questions A, B, C, and D**

As discussed under Regulatory Context, local plans that address the City's circulation system include the Circulation Element of the General Plan, the Sustainable Communities Strategy included in the RTP, and the GoShasta Regional Active Transportation Plan. In addition, future transportation system improvements would be constructed in accordance with the City's Construction Standards, which include standards for public streets, bicycle lanes, and pedestrian facilities.

The proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not grant any development entitlements or authorize development beyond what is allowed under the City's current General Plan and Zoning Code. Further, the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not include any goals, policies, or implementation programs that would conflict with these plans or other regulations that address the circulation system.

Future development projects would be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to ensure consistency with applicable regulations that address the circulation system, including regulations for emergency access. Depending on the size and character of future projects, a Traffic Impact Study may be required to analyze effects of an individual project based on VMT.

Future projects would be required to install roadways as well as bicycle and pedestrian facilities identified in local planning documents, and would be reviewed to ensure that projects do not conflict with transit facilities. Mitigation measures would be implemented as necessary to reduce project-specific impacts in order to maintain consistency with applicable programs, plans, ordinances, and policies. Therefore, the Housing Element would have no impacts associated with transportation.

## MITIGATION

None necessary.

## DOCUMENTATION

- City of Shasta Lake.** 1999. City of Shasta Lake General Plan. <http://www.cityofshastalake.org/documentcenter/view/115>. Accessed March 2020.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 2009. City of Shasta Lake 2009 Bicycle Transportation Plan. <https://healthyshasta.org/wp-content/uploads/Biking/ShastaLakeBikePlan2009.pdf>. Accessed March 2020
- Shasta Regional Transportation Agency.** 2018 (Updated August 2019). GoShasta Regional Active Transportation Plan. [https://www.srta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/4773/GoShasta\\_Regional\\_ATP\\_with\\_appendices\\_8-2019](https://www.srta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/4773/GoShasta_Regional_ATP_with_appendices_8-2019). Accessed March 2020.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 2018. Regional Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy for the Shasta Region. <https://www.srta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/4285/2018-Regional-Transportation-Plan--Sustainable-Communities-Strategy-adopted-Oct-9-2018?bidId=>. Accessed March 2020.
- State of California, Department of Housing and Community Development.** 2018. Shasta County Final Regional Housing Need Determination. <https://www.srta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/4742/Shasta-County-6th-RHNA-Determination-Letter-from-HCD-December-2018-to-April-2028>. Accessed March 2020.
- Transportation Research Board.** 2016. *Highway Capacity Manual 6th Edition: A Guide for Multimodal Mobility Analysis*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

## 4.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

Issues and Supporting Evidence	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. A resource listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC §5020.1(k)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 PRC §5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC §5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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## REGULATORY CONTEXT

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There are no federal or local regulations pertaining to tribal cultural resources that apply to the proposed project.

### STATE

#### Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (2014)

PRC §21084.2 (AB 52, 2014) 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.”*

Pursuant to PRC §21080.3.1, in order to determine whether a project may have such an effect, a lead agency is required to consult with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project if:

- The California Native American tribe requested to the lead agency, in writing, to be informed through formal notification of proposed projects in the geographical area; and
- The tribe responds, in writing, within 30 days of receipt of the formal notification and requests the consultation.

#### Senate Bill (SB) 18 (2004) Traditional Tribal Cultural Places

CGC §65352.3 (SB 18, 2004) requires local governments to contact tribal organizations identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) prior to adopting or amending a general plan or specific plan, and prior to designating open space. The intent of SB 18 is to provide Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in land use decisions for the purpose of protecting or mitigating impacts to Native American cultural resources and sacred sites.

## DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

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### Questions A and B

As discussed in Section 1.7 (Tribal Cultural Resources Consultation), the City initiated consultation with Native American tribes in accordance with PRC §21080.3.1 (AB 52, 2014) and CGC §65352.3 (SB 18, 2004).

The tribes were notified that the Housing Element is a policy document that does not include any land use changes or grant any development entitlements. The City also informed the tribes that in the upcoming months, the City will be completing a comprehensive update of the General Plan that will include review of land use policies and potential amendments to General Plan and zoning designations. As part of that process, the City will be providing the tribes with detailed information regarding potential changes in the development pattern in the City and providing the opportunity for additional consultation regarding how proposed land use changes may impact Native American cultural resources and/or sacred sites.

Although no tribes submitted comments specific to the Housing Element, it is anticipated that formal consultation will occur during the comprehensive General Plan update. During review of future discretionary projects and general plan amendments, the City will initiate consultation with Native American tribes in accordance with PRC §21080.3.1 and CGC §65352.3.

Future projects would be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to ensure compliance with applicable environmental regulations, including those identified under Regulatory Context above. Following consultation with Native American tribes, appropriate mitigation measures would be identified to prevent the loss of important tribal cultural resources. Therefore, the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element would have no impact on tribal cultural resources.

## MITIGATION

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None necessary.

## DOCUMENTATION

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City of Shasta Lake. 1999. City of Shasta Lake General Plan.  
<http://www.cityofshastalake.org/documentcenter/view/115>. Accessed April 2020.

## 4.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Would the project:

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

## REGULATORY CONTEXT

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### FEDERAL

There are no federal regulations pertaining to utilities and service systems that apply to the proposed project.

### STATE

#### Senate Bill 610 (2001)

Under SB 610, enacted in 2001, water supply assessments must be included in any environmental documentation for certain projects that are subject to CEQA. As stated in Water Code §10912(b), “[i]f a public water system has fewer than 5,000 service connections, then “project” means any proposed residential, business, commercial, hotel or motel, or industrial development that would account for an increase of 10 percent or more in the number of the public water system’s existing service connections...” Water Code §10910(c)(4) states that the water supply assessment for the project shall include a discussion with regard to whether the City’s water supply during normal, single dry and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection, will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to existing and planned future uses.

#### California Environmental Quality Act

§15155 of the CEQA Guidelines requires that a Water Supply Assessment be completed for “water-demand” projects. CEQA’s definition of a water-demand project is the same as described in Water Code §10912(b). §15155(e) of the CEQA Guidelines states:

*“The city or county lead agency shall include the water assessment, and any water acquisition plan in the EIR, negative declaration, or mitigated negative declaration, or any supplement thereto, prepared for the water-demand project, and may include an evaluation of the water assessment and water acquisition plan information within such environmental document. The city or county lead agency shall determine, based on the entire record, whether projected water supplies will be sufficient to satisfy the demands of the project, in addition to existing and planned future uses. If a city or county lead agency determines that water supplies will not be sufficient, the city or county lead agency shall include that determination in its findings for the water-demand project.”*

#### Urban Water Management Planning Act

California Water Code §10610 *et seq.* requires that all public water systems providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers, or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) per year, prepare an urban water management plan (UWMP). UWMPs must identify and quantify available water supplies and current and projected water use and demands, and plan for maintaining adequate water supply reliability during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years.

#### California Integrated Waste Management Act

The California Integrated Waste Management Act (CIWMA) of 1989, as amended, was enacted to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the State. The CIWMA requires cities and counties to divert 50 percent of the total waste stream from landfill disposal. Under the CIWMA, cities and counties must prepare Solid Waste Management Plans and Source Reduction and Recycling Elements to implement CIWMA goals.

#### Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act

The Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Act of 1991 (AB 1327) requires that cities and counties adopt regulations that require commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings, and multifamily residential dwellings of five units or more, to provide adequate storage areas for the collection of recyclable materials.

### **Assembly Bill 341 (2011)**

AB 341, enacted in 2011, established a statewide goal that 75 percent of solid waste be reduced, recycled, or composted by 2020. AB 341 established a statewide mandatory commercial recycling program. A business or public entity that generates four cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste per week, or a multifamily residential dwelling of five units or more, must arrange for recycling services no later than July 1, 2012. Cities and counties are required to implement a commercial solid waste recycling program to meet this requirement.

### **Senate Bill 1383 (2016)**

SB 1383, enacted in 2016 established targets to achieve a 50 percent reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from 2014 levels by 2020 and a 75 percent reduction by 2025. The law grants CalRecycle the regulatory authority required to achieve the organic waste disposal reduction targets and established an additional target that not less than 20 percent of currently disposed edible food is recovered for human consumption by 2025.

### **Assembly Bill (AB) 1668 and Senate Bill (SB) 606 of 2018**

AB 1668 and SB 606, approved by the Governor on May 31, 2018, impose new or expanded requirements on State water agencies and local water suppliers and provide for greater state oversight of local water suppliers' water use, even in non-drought years. The bills were adopted in response to the Governor's May 2016 Executive Order, which called for making water conservation a "way of life" in California. AB 1668 and SB 606 require the SWRCB, in coordination with the DWR, to establish long-term urban water use efficiency standards by June 30, 2022.

The new laws set a standard of 55 gallons per-person, per-day through Jan. 1, 2025; 52.5 gallons per day from 2025 to 2030; and 50 gallons per day beginning in 2030. The bills require DWR to conduct studies of landscaping and climate throughout the State by 2021 and provide the resulting data to SWRCB and local water suppliers for development of urban water use objectives.

In addition, local water suppliers will be required to calculate and comply with their water use objectives and report those objectives and actual use to DWR. New five-year drought risk assessments and water shortage contingency plans must also be incorporated into UWMPs.

### **California Building Standards Code**

The CALGreen Code, included as Part 11 of the CBSC, includes requirements for construction waste reduction, disposal, and recycling. The intent of this requirement is to reduce the amount of waste from new construction and demolition that would be sent to landfills, and to encourage reuse and recycling of construction waste products (e.g., carpet, wood, aggregate, shingles, wallboard, and other materials that have recyclable value). A minimum of 65 percent of nonhazardous construction and demolition waste must be recycled and/or salvaged for reuse.

The CALGreen Code requires that a Construction Waste Management Plan be submitted with the building permit application and approved by the Building Official prior to issuance of a building permit. The CALGreen Code also includes mandatory water conservation measures for both indoor and outdoor water use. Indoor measures require the use of water conserving plumbing fixtures and fittings.

## **LOCAL**

### **City of Shasta Lake**

The Shasta Lake General Plan includes the following objectives, policy, and implementation measures that apply to residential development:

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**Conservation and Land Use Elements**

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<b>Objectives:</b>	PF-3	Improve and maintain the Citywide water system facilities.
	PF-4	Improve and maintain the Citywide wastewater system facilities.
	PF-5	Encourage water conservation in all new development through the use of measures which result in the more efficient use of water.
<b>Policy:</b>	PF-c	Evaluate the water infrastructure system and develop a plan to improve the system, where applicable.
<b>Implementation Measures:</b>	PF-(3)	As part of the project review and building permit process, ensure that all new development has a minimal impact on natural drainage channels and flow capacity.
	PF-(7)	Evaluate, and if feasible, implement a requirement that new development pay its fair share of costs associated with the provision and maintenance of streets, parks, water supply and treatment, wastewater treatment and disposal, drainage, and facilities for police and fire protection.
	W-(7)	Explore alternatives to storm water collection methods, including the use of detention/retention basins to implement the "no net runoff" concept.

**Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance**

SLMC Chapter 15.10 (Water Efficient Landscaping) was adopted to reduce outdoor water use by requiring more efficient irrigation systems and by limiting the portion of landscapes that can be covered in turf. Installation of over 2,500 square feet of landscaping for public agency and private development projects that require a building permit, grading permit, plan check, or design review requires a Landscape Documentation Package (LDP) to be submitted to the City. For homeowner-provided residential projects, an LDP is required if the landscape area exceeds 5,000 square feet. The landscape/irrigation plan must be prepared by a licensed landscape architect, licensed landscape contractor, or other qualified professional. The preparer of the landscape/irrigation plan must prepare a certificate of completion verifying that the project has been completed in accordance with the LDP. The City's Building Official is responsible for ensuring that the water efficient landscaping requirements are implemented.

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**DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS**

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**Questions A and C**

The following discussion addresses utilities associated with housing development in the City.

***Water Treatment Facilities***

According to the City's 2015-2026 Water Master Plan (WMP), the City's sole source of water supply is surface water from Lake Shasta that is treated at the City's Fisherman's Point Water Treatment Plant (WTP) located outside the City limits near Shasta Dam. The WTP must be capable of treating the maximum daily demand (MDD), which is the highest production in one day in a given year and usually occurs in the summer.

The WMP projects future water demands for a 20-year planning year (2036) as well as build-out demand conditions based on land uses identified in the City's General Plan. The WTP estimates that the ADD will be 2.9 million gallons per day (MGD) and the MDD will be 6.32 MGD by year 2036. Because the WTP is currently rated to treat a maximum flow of up to 6.7 MGD, no expansion of the WTP is anticipated to be required during the 2020-2028 Housing Element planning period.

**Wastewater Treatment Facilities**

According to the City’s 2016-2026 Wastewater Master Plan (WWMP), the City’s Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) was initially constructed in 1977 and consisted of a 0.5-million-gallon per day (MGD) extended aeration facility. In 1996, the WWTP was converted to an advanced secondary treatment facility. The WWTP has a design capacity of 1.3 MGD and can accommodate a design peak dry weather flow of up to 5.3 MGD. Due to RWQCB dilution requirements for the discharge of treated effluent to Churn Creek, the City recently upgraded the WWTP to allow treated effluent to be discharged to Churn Creek year-round.

The WWMP projects future wastewater demands for a 10-year planning year (2026) and a 20-year planning horizon (2035) based on land uses identified in the City’s General Plan. The WWMP estimates that the projected peak dry weather flow (PDWF) will be 2.3 MGD in year 2026 and 3.0 MGD in year 2035. Because the WWTP can accommodate a design PDWF of up to 5.3 MGD, no expansion of the WWTP is anticipated to be required during the 2020-2028 Housing Element planning period.

**Utility Infrastructure**

City infrastructure would be installed in accordance with the City’s Water Master Plan, Wastewater Master Plan, the Shasta Lake Electric Utility Ten-Year Planning Guide, and/or other applicable City plans. Other utilities would be installed in accordance with the utility provider’s requirements. Specific utility requirements would be identified on a case-by-case basis, based on project location and demand. Mitigation measures would be implemented as necessary to avoid/minimize the potential for environmental impacts associated with utility infrastructure.

The proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not propose specific development and does not grant entitlements for future housing developments. Future development in the City would be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to identify the need for new or expanded utility infrastructure. Therefore, the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element would have no impact on utilities.

**Question B**

The City’s Urban Water Management Plan estimates future water demand from 2020 through 2040 based on growth rates projected in the City’s 1999 General Plan and 2014-2019 Housing Element. **Table 4.19-1** identifies the City’s current long-term water supply entitlements. In addition, the City has purchased supplemental water in the past from the McConnell Foundation and Centerville Community Services District during drought years.

**Table 4.19-1**  
City of Shasta Lake Long-Term Water Supply Contracts and Agreements

Water Supplier	Agreement Type	Allocation (AF)	Source	Term
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)	Purchase	4,430	Central Valley Project (CVP)	40 Years
Anderson-Cottonwood Irrigation District	Transfer	2,000	CVP	40 Years (Pending)
Shasta County Water Agency	Purchase	50	CVP	Long-Term (Pending)
<b>Total:</b>		<b>6,480</b>		

As shown in **Table 4.19-1**, the City has a long-term agreement with the Anderson-Cottonwood Irrigation District (ACID) for the transfer of 2,000 AF of water per year. Transfers of CVP water must be approved by BOR following environmental review. BOR’s 2007-2008 environmental review process included completion of a Temperature Impact Analysis utilizing output from the

CalSim II model. CalSim II is a hydrologic planning model used to simulate operations of CVP and State Water Project reservoirs and water delivery systems under specified scenarios.

On February 28, 2008, BOR provided written correspondence to the City stating that the withdrawal of water from Lake Shasta at Shasta Dam could potentially impact the cold-water pool (CWP) and affect downstream river temperatures, thereby resulting in detrimental impacts to river fisheries. For this reason, BOR approved the long-term transfer of only 140 AF of ACID water per year. The Shasta County Water Agency has also agreed to transfer 50 AF of water to the City under a long-term agreement; however, BOR has not approved this transfer due to the CWP issue.

In July 2019, BOR prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA) to evaluate BOR’s decision to transfer up to 2,000 AF of ACID water annually to the City for a five-year period, beginning in contract year 2019.

The EA included an analysis of the potential for the water transfer to affect flow rates in the Sacramento River. The analysis concluded that changes in flow rates related to the proposed transfer would be insignificant. The EA also analyzed the potential for the water transfer to affect water temperature in the Sacramento River below Keswick Dam. The analysis concluded that the change in downstream temperatures in the area of concern would be, on average, less than one hundredth of a degree Fahrenheit, which effectively represents immeasurable values in a riverine environment. The EA concluded that the water transfer would not have any adverse effects on the environment, and a Finding of No Significant Impact was adopted by BOR on August 20, 2019. The annual transfer is subject to review and subsequent approval by BOR.

**Table 4.19-2** indicates the City’s projected annual water demands from 2020 through 2040. To project the number of connections per customer sector, it was assumed that the number of connections will grow consistently with the projected water demands; this is based on the relative distribution of customer types, accounts, and water use reported for 2015. Actual future water demands may vary significantly based on the magnitude and type of future development and water conservation measures taken by each customer sector.

**Table 4.19-2**  
City of Shasta Lake Projected Annual Water Demands by Customer Sector

Land Use Type	Projected Water Use (AF)					
	2015 (Actual)	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
<b>Single-Family</b>	1,059	1,809	1,901	1,998	2,100	2,207
<b>Multi-Family</b>	66	113	118	125	131	138
<b>Commercial and Institutional</b>	130	222	233	245	258	271
<b>Industrial</b>	186	318	334	351	369	388
<b>Landscape</b>	44	75	79	83	87	92
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>2,665</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>3,096</b>

Source: City of Shasta Lake 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

During drought years, the BOR allocation can be reduced by up to 50 percent. It is important to note that the BOR reduction is based on the average water produced over the prior three years – not on the total contract amounts. In addition, because the ACID and Shasta County Water Agency water supplies are CVP water, these allocations also may be reduced up to 50 percent in a drought year. **Table 4.19-3** provides an estimate of the City’s projected supply and demand in a non-drought year, with no reduction to the water allocation. The City’s Water Master Plan

estimates the average daily demand (ADD) for a single-family residence at 470 GPD. This includes both indoor and outdoor water use. As shown in **Table 4.19-3**, the City has sufficient water in a non-drought year through 2040.

**Table 4.19-3**  
Normal Year Supply and Demand Projections (Acre Feet)

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supply	4,570	4,570	4,570	4,570	4,570
Demand	2,537	2,665	2,802	2,945	3,096
<b>Surplus</b>	<b>2,033</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>1,474</b>

Source: City of Shasta Lake 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

**Table 4.19-4** shows available water in a drought year in 2040, assuming that the average production for the previous three-years is 3,096 AF (projected demand in 2040).

**Table 4.19-4**  
Water Supplies Available in a Drought Year (2040)

Percent Reduced	Reduction (AF)	Reduced Allocation (AF)	Supply Available (AF)
15	464	2,632	-464
25	774	2,322	-774
35	1,084	2,012	-1,084
50	1,548	1,548	-1,548

**Conclusion**

As shown in **Table 4.19-3**, the City has sufficient water supply to serve future projects in the City during a non-drought year. As shown in **Table 4.19-4**, the City has insufficient water in a drought-year (projected to 2040) if BOR reduces the City’s allocation.

However, when the City’s allocation is reduced, the City may purchase supplemental water from a third-party purveyor if such water is available. In addition, SLMC Chapter 13.14 includes the City’s Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan that details the stages of action to be undertaken during a reduction in available water supply. In a drought year, City Council may declare a water shortage emergency and impose mandatory water conservation restrictions on all customers to offset the water supply reduction.

Pursuant to SLMC Chapter 13.14, all large water users, such as industrial uses, schools, supermarkets, etc., must develop or update their water conservation plans and submit the plan to the City’s water conservation coordinator for approval. The plan must address all rationing stages as follows: Stage 1: Demonstrate a 10 percent reduction in water usage; Stage 2: Demonstrate a 20 percent reduction in water usage; Stage 3: Demonstrate a 30 percent reduction in water usage; Stage 4: Demonstrate a 40 percent reduction in water usage; and Stage 5: Demonstrate a 50 percent reduction in water usage.

In addition, as stated under Regulatory Context, recent legislation includes new/expanded requirements on State water agencies and local water suppliers and provides for greater state oversight of local water suppliers’ water use, even in non-drought years. The new laws set a standard of 55 gallons per-person, per-day through January 1, 2025; 52.5 gallons per day from 2025 to 2030; and 50 gallons per day beginning in 2030. DWR must conduct studies of landscaping and

climate throughout the State by 2021 to allow local water suppliers to develop urban water use objectives.

The 2020-2028 Housing Element would not directly or indirectly result in population growth beyond that evaluated in the Environmental Impact Report prepared for the City's 1999 General Plan and/or the Negative Declaration prepared for the 2014 Housing Element update. Thus, the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element would not result in an increased water demand over that identified in the UWMP.

Future projects would be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to ensure that the City has sufficient water supplies to serve new development. In addition, because the City's Building Official will ensure compliance with State and local water-efficiency regulations through the plan review and inspection process, and all customers in the City are required to implement mandatory water use restrictions when the City declares a water shortage emergency, the City would have sufficient water supplies available to serve future residential development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. Therefore, the 2020-2028 Housing Element would have no impact on water supplies beyond that analyzed in the UWMP.

### **Questions D and E**

As discussed under Regulatory Context, the CALGreen Code requires that a Construction Waste Management Plan be submitted with the building permit application and be approved by the Building Official prior to issuance of a building permit. Because the City's Building Official would ensure compliance through the plan check and inspection processes, construction-waste impacts would be less than significant.

The City has a franchise agreement with Waste Management, Inc., to provide curb-side garbage, green waste, and recycling pickup and disposal services in the City.

Solid waste is disposed of at the Richard W. Curry/West Central Sanitary Landfill on Clear Creek Road in Igo. According to CalRecycle, the landfill has a maximum permitted capacity of 13,115,844 cubic yards. As of December 1, 2013, the remaining capacity was 6,589,044 cubic yards, and the landfill's estimated closure year was 2032. The landfill is permitted to allow a maximum throughput of 700 tons per day. The landfill accepts agricultural waste, construction/demolition waste, industrial waste, mixed municipal waste, sludge (biosolids), and tires.

The Anderson Landfill, located at 18703 Cambridge Road in Anderson, provides additional services, and is operated by Waste Management. According to CalRecycle, the landfill has a maximum capacity of 16,353,000 cubic yards. As of January 1, 2015, the remaining capacity was 10,409,132 cubic yards, and the landfill's estimated closure year was 2093. The landfill is permitted to allow a maximum throughput of 1,850 tons per day. The landfill accepts agricultural waste, asbestos, ash, construction/demolition waste, industrial waste, mixed municipal waste, sludge (biosolids), tires, and wood waste.

The proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not include any provisions that would generate solid waste in excess of that analyzed in the City's 1999 General Plan and/or the Negative Declaration prepared for the previous (2014) Housing Element update. Future development would comply with applicable regulations pertaining to solid waste disposal. Therefore, the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element would have no impact with respect to solid waste.

### **MITIGATION**

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None necessary.

## DOCUMENTATION

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- \_\_\_\_\_. 2019. Finding of No Significant Impact, Five-Year Agreement – CVP Water Transfer – ACID to COSL – Contract Years 2019-2023 (April 1, 2019 through October 31, 2023). [https://www.usbr.gov/mp/nepa/includes/documentShow.php?Doc\\_ID=40003](https://www.usbr.gov/mp/nepa/includes/documentShow.php?Doc_ID=40003). Accessed March 2020.

## 4.20 WILDFIRE

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:

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

## REGULATORY CONTEXT

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### FEDERAL

There are no federal regulations pertaining to wildfire that apply to the proposed project.

### STATE

#### California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

The Bates Bill (AB 337), enacted in 1992, required CAL FIRE to work with local governments to identify high fire hazard severity zones throughout each county in the State. CAL FIRE adopted Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) Maps for State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) in November 2007. Pursuant to CGC §51175-51189, CAL FIRE also recommended FHSZs for Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs). Over the years, CAL FIRE has updated the maps and provided new recommendations to local governments based on fire hazard modeling.

The fire hazard model considers wildland fuels (natural vegetation that burns during the wildfire); topography (fires burn faster as they burn up-slope); weather (fire burns faster and with more intensity when air temperature is high, relative humidity is low, and winds are strong); and ember production and movement (how far embers move and how receptive the landing site is to new fires). The model recognizes that some areas of California have more frequent and severe wildfires than other areas.

#### California Fire, Building, and Residential Codes

California Fire Code, Part 9, Chapter 49 (Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Areas), California Building Code Chapter 7A (Materials and Construction Methods for Exterior Wildfire Exposure), and California Residential Code Section R337 include standards for new construction in Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Areas (fire hazard severity zones). A Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area is defined as a geographic area identified by the State as a Fire Hazard Severity Zone in accordance with PRC §4291 through §4204, and Government Code §51175 through §51189, or other areas designated by the local enforcing agency to be at a significant risk from wildfires. The purpose of the standards is to prevent a building from being ignited by flying embers that can travel as much as a mile away from a wildfire and to contribute to a systematic reduction in fire-related losses through the use of performance and prescriptive requirements. In addition, as of 2011, the CRC requires that automatic fire sprinkler systems be installed in all new single-family residences to protect all areas of a dwelling unit in the event of a fire.

#### Senate Bill 901 (2018)

SB 901 of 2018 (California Public Utilities Code [PUC] §8387) requires all electric utilities to adopt a Wildfire Mitigation Plan (WFMP) by December 31, 2019. The purpose of the Plan is to minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire caused by overhead electric lines and related electrical equipment. On November 5, 2019, the Shasta Lake City Council adopted its first WFMP that went into effect on January 1, 2020. The City's WFMP incorporates the California Public Utility Commission's Fire-Threat Maps as well as the Electric Department's Vegetation Management Plan and Asset Inspection Plan. As required by the PUC, in May 2020, Siemens Industry, Inc., conducted an independent review of the City's WFMP and found that the Plan conforms to all requirements of PUC §8387.

In addition to the City's Electric Utility, PG&E has overhead electrical lines and related equipment within the City limits. On June 4, 2019, the CPUC issued a decision on PG&E's 2019 WFMP, finding that the Plan contains all required elements set forth in SB 901. On May 7, 2020, the CPUC's Wildfire Safety Division issued a draft approval of PG&E's 2020 WFMP for consideration by the CPUC Board in June 2020.

### LOCAL

The Shasta Lake General Plan includes the following objective and policies that apply to residential development:

Safety Element		
<b>Objective:</b>	FS-1	Protect development from wildland and non-wildland fires by requiring development to incorporate design measures responsive to the risk from this hazard.
<b>Policies:</b>	FS-b	All land divisions and development shall be required to conform to <i>Shasta Lake Fire Protection District Fire Safety Standards</i> .
	FS-c	Known fire hazard information should be reported as part of every general plan amendment, zone change, use permit, variance, building site approval, and all other land development applications subject to environmental assessment.

## DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

### Questions A, B, C, and D

The proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not authorize development beyond what is allowed under the City’s current General Plan and Zoning Code. Future residential development, however, would bring people into the area and could expose people and structures to the risk of wildfires.

As discussed in Section 4.9 under Question G, new development is subject to the provisions of Chapter 7A of the CBC and Chapter R337 of the CRC. These regulations require incorporation of fire-resistant building materials in new residential dwellings to increasing the ability the dwelling to resist the intrusion of flames or burning embers projected by a vegetation fire. In addition, the CRC requires that automatic fire sprinkler systems be installed in all new single-family residences to protect all areas of a dwelling unit in the event of a fire. These regulations also require that a minimum of 100 feet of defensible space must be maintained around each side of an occupied structure so a wildfire burning under average weather conditions would be unlikely to ignite the structure.

The City’s Building Official and SLFPD’s Fire Marshal review all improvement and construction plans in the City prior to issuance of a grading permit or building permit to ensure compliance with applicable State building and fire code requirements. In addition, the City’s Building Official and SLFPD’s Fire Marshal conduct a final inspection prior to issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy to ensure that the structure(s) complies with applicable fire codes and standards. Compliance with the State and local regulations noted above minimizes the potential for project occupants to be exposed to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire and minimizes the potential for uncontrolled spread of a wildfire.

Future development will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to identify project-specific components that could result in increased fire risks associated with the installation or maintenance of infrastructure, and the potential exposure of people or structures to risks associated with flooding, landslides, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. Future development would also be evaluated to ensure that projects do not physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

The proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not change the City’s plan review process or conflict with State or local regulations associates with wildfires; therefore, the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element would have no impacts associated with wildfire.

## MITIGATION

None necessary.

## DOCUMENTATION

**California Building Standards Commission.** 2019. 2019 California Building Code, Effective January 1, 2020. <https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/CABCV12019/cover>. Accessed March 2020.

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## 4.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Issues and Supporting Evidence	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of rare or endangered plants or animals, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

### Question A

As discussed in the applicable environmental resource sections above, the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce fish or wildlife habitats, impact wildlife populations or ranges, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.

The proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not entitle, propose, or otherwise require the construction of new housing units or rehabilitation of existing housing units, and does not allow development in areas that are not already planned for development as identified in the Land Use Element of the General Plan and in the City's Zoning Code.

Through the City's development review process, future development projects would be evaluated to identify potential environmental impacts, and appropriate mitigation measures would be implemented to avoid/minimize potential impacts associated with future projects.

#### **Question B**

As stated in Section 3.3 (Cumulative Impact Analysis), the Housing Element is a policy document that identifies goals, policies, and implementation programs that are necessary to accommodate adequate housing in the City in accordance with the RHNA. The Housing Element itself would not result in development not already analyzed in the DEIR for the City's 1999 General Plan and/or the Negative Declaration for the 2014 Housing Element update.

As documented in Section 4.0 (Environmental Impact Analysis), the 2020-2028 Housing Element would not result in environmental impacts; therefore, the 2020-2028 Housing Element would not contribute to adverse cumulative impacts.

#### **Question C**

As documented in the applicable environmental resource sections in Section 4.0, the proposed 2020-2028 Housing Element does not have any components that would result in adverse effects on human beings. Future development projects would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to identify potential impacts, and appropriate mitigation measures would be required to avoid/minimize potential impacts on human beings.

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## SECTION 6.0 ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AB	Assembly Bill
ACID	Anderson-Cottonwood Irrigation District
ADD	Average Daily Demand
AQAP	Air Quality Attainment Plan
AQMD	Air Quality Management District
BAMM	Best Available Mitigation Measure
BAU	Business as Usual
BMP	Best Management Practice
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Cal/OSHA	California Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CAP	Criteria Air Pollutants
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CASQA	California Stormwater Quality Association
CBSC	California Building Standards Code
CCI	Construction Cost Index
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGC	California Government Code
CGS	California Geological Survey
CH <sub>4</sub>	Methane
CIWMA	California Integrated Waste Management Act
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
CO <sub>2e</sub>	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
County	Shasta County
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CVP	Central Valley Project
CVRWQCB	Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

CWA	Clean Water Act
CWP	Cold-Water Pool
CY	Cubic Yards
dBA	Decibels
DEIR	Draft Environmental Impact Report
DOC	Department of Conservation
DR	Design Review
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
EA	Environmental Assessment
EHD	Environmental Health Department
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EO	Executive Order
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Act
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FHSZ	Fire Hazard Severity Zone
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
GHG	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plans
GWP	Global Warming Potential
H <sub>2</sub> S	Hydrogen Sulfide
HCD	California Department of Housing and Community Development
HCM	Highway Capacity Manual
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbons
HSC	California Health and Safety Code
I-5	Interstate 5
IBC	International Building Code
IS	Initial Study
LDP	Landscape Documentation Package
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
LRA	Local Responsibility Area
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level

MDD	Maximum Daily Demand
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Milligrams per Cubic Meter
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MSFCMA	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Plan
ND	Negative Declaration
NEHRA	National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NF <sub>3</sub>	Nitrogen Trifluoride
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
N <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen
N <sub>2</sub> O	Nitrous Oxide
NO	Nitric Oxide
NO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO <sub>x</sub>	Oxides of Nitrogen
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPPA	California Native Plant Protection Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSVAB	Northern Sacramento Valley Air Basin
NSVPA	Northern Sacramento Valley Planning Area
O <sub>2</sub>	Oxygen
O <sub>3</sub>	Ozone
OHWM	Ordinary High Water Mark
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act
OWTS	Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems
Pb	Lead
PDWF	Peak Dry Weather Flow
PFC	Perfluorocarbons
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Particulate Matter, 2.5 microns in size
PM <sub>10</sub>	Particulate Matter, 10 microns in size
PPB	Parts per Billion
PPM	Parts per Million
PRC	Public Resources Code

Project	City of Shasta Lake 2020-2028 Housing Element Update
PV	Photovoltaic
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
QSD	Qualified Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Developer
RCAP	Regional Climate Action Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Allocation
ROG	Reactive Organic Gases
RPS	Renewables Portfolio Standard
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SAA	Streambed Alteration Agreement
SB	Senate Bill
SCAQMD	Shasta County Air Quality Management District
SSC	Species of Special Concern
SCS	Sustainable Communities Strategy
SF <sub>6</sub>	Sulfur Hexafluoride
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SHMA	California Seismic Hazards Mapping Act
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SLCP	Short-Lived Climate Pollutant
SLFPD	Shasta Lake Fire Protection Department
SLMC	Shasta Lake Municipal Code
SMARA	The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act
SMM	Standard Mitigation Measure
SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulfur Dioxide
SO <sub>4</sub>	Sulfates
SO <sub>x</sub>	Sulfur Oxides
SRA	State Responsibility Area
SRTA	Shasta Regional Transportation Agency
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
SVAQEPP	Sacramento Valley Air Quality Engineering and Enforcement Professionals
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminants
TPZ	Timberland Production Zone
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
VDECS	Verified Diesel Emission Control Strategies
VMT	Vehicle Miles Travelled
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
WDRs	Waste Discharge Requirements
WFMP	Wildfire Mitigation Plan
WMP	Water Master Plan
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WWMP	Wastewater Management Plan
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface
ZEV	Zero-Emission Vehicle
$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Micrograms per Cubic Meter

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# **APPENDIX A**

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## **2020-2028 Housing Element**

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## **APPENDIX B**

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### **2020-2028 Housing Element Background Report**