

Siskiyou County Job Council Application Information Sheet

R09-26-A-013

1. Applicant Identification: Siskiyou County Job Council –
1512 S. Oregon St. Yreka, CA 96097
2. Website URL: <https://www.siskiyoucounty.org/>
3. Funding Requested:
 - a. Community-Wide Assessment Grant
 - b. Amount requested: \$500,000
4. Location: Siskiyou County, California municipalities with target areas of Yreka, Weed, and Montague. After target areas are addressed, the SCJC may also expand to the Siskiyou County cities of Dunsmuir, Mt. Shasta, Dorris, Etna, Fort Jones, and Happy Camp, as well as unincorporated communities of Siskiyou County.
5. Target Area and Priority Site Information:
 - Former Black Butte Saloon
 - i. 259 Main Street, Weed, CA 96094 — Census Tract: 06093000901
 - County-owned Airport
 - i. 4730 S Hangar Road, Montague, CA 96064 — Census Tract: 06093000300
 - Yreka Stimmel Building
 - i. 402 W Miner Street, Yreka, CA 96097 — Census Tract: 06093000702
6. Contacts:

Project Director
Emma Morris, Program Manager, Siskiyou County Job Council
530-842-1638
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1512 S. Oregon St Yreka, CA 96097

Chief Executive
Tonya Dowse, Executive Director, Siskiyou County Job Council
530-842-1638
Tonya@siskiyoucounty.org
1512 Oregon St Yreka, CA 96097
7. Population (nonprofit organization):
 - a. Former Saloon – Weed, CA – 2,862
 - b. Airport – Montague, CA – 1,226
 - c. Stimmel Building – Yreka, CA – 7,800

8. Other Factors:

Other Factors Discussed in Narrative	Page #
Community population is 15,000 or less.	1, 4
The reuse of the priority site(s) will facilitate renewable energy from wind, solar, or geothermal energy.	3, 6
The reuse of the priority site(s) will incorporate energy efficiency measures.	3
The proposed project will improve local resilience to the impacts of extreme weather events and natural disasters.	3
At least 30% of the overall project budget will be spent on eligible reuse/area-wide planning activities, as described in Section 3.A.(2), for priority site(s) within the target area(s).	9

9. Letter from the State Authority: attached.

10. Releasing Copies of Application: This application does not contain information that is confidential, privileged, or sensitive, and EPA is authorized to publish all information contained therein. No CBI is included.



Yana Garcia
Secretary for
Environmental Protection



Department of Toxic Substances Control

Katherine M. Butler, MPH, Director
5796 Corporate Avenue
Cypress, California 90630
<https://dtsc.ca.gov/>



Gavin Newsom
Governor

SENT VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

January 8, 2026

Lisa Hanusiak
Regional Brownfields Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, California, 94105
Hanusiak.Lisa@epa.gov

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND SUPPORT OF A UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FY26 BROWNFIELD ASSESSMENT GRANT APPLICATION FOR \$500,000

Dear Ms. Hanusiak,

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) of the California Environmental Protection Agency acknowledges and supports the Siskiyou County Job Council (SCJC)'s application for a United States Environmental Protection Agency Brownfield Assessment Grant (USEPA Grant) for several properties in Siskiyou County, California (Sites). SCJC is requesting a funding amount of \$500,000 to cover the cost of environmental assessment activities at the three Sites listed below.

The SCJC is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization whose mission is to improve the economic base and increase permanent employment opportunities for the communities in Siskiyou County. SCJC has identified three priority Sites in low-income areas with small populations. These Sites have limited tax bases and face geographical barriers which force communities to independently provide necessary public services such as public safety and infrastructure upkeep. County taxes go to basic services like schools, fire departments, and police forces. Many sites with development potential remain contaminated, discouraging business investment that could bring jobs and bolster economic capacity. Without industry and viable job opportunities, Siskiyou County has seen a decline in labor force and a significantly lower population per square mile. Annual wildfires and severe winter storms destroy infrastructure and require cities to provide additional services further straining any contingency funds. These realities have exhausted local funding sources making effective redevelopment impossible without supplemental funding like the USEPA Grant.

The three priority Sites are in the cities of Weed, Montague, and Yreka in the Shasta Cascade Region of Northern California with estimated populations of 2,800, 1,200, and 7,800 residents respectively. [CalEnviroScreen](#) is a screening methodology tool from the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment of the CalEPA that shows cumulative impacts in California communities that are disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution. According to CalEnviroScreen 4.0, the Sites reside in census tracts with an overall CalEnviroScreen 4.0 percentile score as high as 50 with 100 being the most impacted communities statewide. Exposure, environmental effects, and socioeconomic factors demonstrate the toll on these communities and have scores as high as 81 for pesticides, 74 for lead from housing and cleanup sites, 82 in groundwater threats, 62 in hazardous waste, 95 in solid waste, and 69 in poverty and unemployment. The three identified priority Sites include the following:

- The Former Black Butte Saloon located at 259 Main Street in Weed, is in the heart of Weed's downtown commercial corridor. This Site was formerly a bar and social gathering place that was constructed in 1917. In the mid-2000s, the Site changed ownership, fell into disrepair, and remained vacant and condemned, contributing to downtown blight and public safety concerns. In 2025, the structure was destroyed by an arson fire. Potential concerns such as hazardous building materials, historic commercial use, and fire-related contamination present a safety risk to the surrounding commercial uses, civic destinations, and residential neighborhoods. This Site has been obtained by the City of Weed and addressing the safety risks would eliminate barriers for potential reinvestment.
- The airport located at 4730 South Hanger Road in Montague is an active Siskiyou County owned airport located approximately four miles northeast of the city of Montague. This Site includes approximately 985 acres that were used by the United States (U.S.) Army Air Corps and later the U.S. Air Force. During World War II, the airport served as an auxiliary airfield and during the Cold War, served as a military base. The airport has continued operations for civilian aviation, firefighting activities, and other commercial and public uses, but legacy military and aviation infrastructure remain on-Site. Previous investigations identified underground storage tanks, transformers, and other potential environmental concerns associated with the airport and military operations.
- The Chamberlain-Stimmel Building located at 402 West Miner Street in Yreka is located in Yreka's West Miner Street Historic District, a California Historical Landmark, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This Site was constructed in 1856 as a stove shop and general hardware store. The Site most recently operated as a tattoo parlor with apartment housing on the top floor but was condemned in early 2025. Redevelopment stalled and the building became blighted. The Siskiyou County Economic Development Council has plans to

purchase the privately owned Site. Due to the Site's history, age, and gaps in environmental investigations, environmental hazards are suspected.

With the USEPA Grant funding, the SCJC would like to identify the actual risks at the Sites and take action for strategic planning to address potential contamination threats to provide environmental and human health benefits to the community. The USEPA Grant would also revitalize blighted properties, foster business development, advance job creation, bolster local economies, and renew vitality in these communities.

SCJC has successfully implemented several Community Development Block Grants and is successfully implementing New Markets Tax Credit on a former brownfield site. SCJC is committed to exploring and implementing additional funding tools such as DTSC's Cleanup Loans and Environmental Assistance to Neighborhoods, the State Water Resource Control Board's Leaking Underground Storage Tank cleanup fund, and Site Cleanup Subaccount program which can be leveraged against the USEPA Grant. Additional tax credits such as the California Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, California Brownfields Tax Initiative, and Historic Preservation Tax Credit may provide additional incentives for private investors.

DTSC looks forward to the possible award of the USEPA Grant to the SCJC to facilitate the success of the environmental assessment of the Sites. DTSC is ready to provide the necessary technical support and regulatory oversight, as needed, for the Sites covered by the USEPA Grant. If you need further information or assistance regarding specific brownfield sites, or any of DTSC's brownfields programs, please feel free to contact me via phone at (916) 255-3657 or via email at Abraham.Serrato@dtsc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Abraham Serrato
Regional Brownfield Coordinator
Site Mitigation and Restoration Program
Department of Toxic Substances Control

cc: (via email)

Maryam Tasnif-Abbasi
Brownfield Development Manager
Site Mitigation & Restoration Program
Department of Toxic Substances Control
Maryam.Tasnif-Abbasi@dtsc.ca.gov

1. PROJECT AREA AND PLANS FOR REVITALIZATION

Target Area and Brownfields

a. Overview of Brownfield Challenges and Description of Target Area

The Siskiyou County Job Council (SCJC) is applying for Community-Wide Assessment funding from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The boundaries of this grant are the geographic extent of Siskiyou County (population 42,498), which is nestled at the northernmost end of California, directly adjacent to the Oregon border. The area faces enduring brownfield challenges due to its industrial past, rurality, and limited access to resources. Siskiyou relies heavily on its working landscapes for economic prosperity: as of 2020, roughly a quarter of total county acreage was farmland, while over half was publicly owned rangeland and forest. **More than 75% of the county ranks as “highly vulnerable” according to the CDC’s Environmental Justice Index.**¹ Siskiyou grew rapidly during the California Gold Rush in the mid-19th century and again during the boom of the lumber and mining economies in the early 20th century, which simultaneously established company towns and displaced Native residents from their tribal lands. When mines closed in the 1920s and mills shut down in the 1980s, many contaminated industrial sites were left behind. Today, the county includes geographically dispersed cities that were once considered vibrant and prosperous places to live but now suffer the effects of stalled industry and limited economic progress. Past brownfields efforts in Siskiyou County have identified over 100 potential sites for revitalization. Because towns developed around mills and mines, brownfields are concentrated in population centers, where contamination continues to affect public health, land values, and redevelopment. To help correct this endemic contamination and the resulting economic, social, and environmental injustices, this grant will first target sites in Weed, Montague, and Yreka, where former commercial, industrial, and military uses have left lasting environmental and economic impacts. These three cities were selected because they combine high community exposure, clear redevelopment potential, and strong local commitment to reuse, making them the places where assessment will produce the greatest near-term public health and economic benefits. In Weed (population 2,862), the focus is a former bar property (Census Tract 06093000901). In Montague (population 1,226), the focus is a county-owned airport with a history of military use (Census Tract 06093000300). In Yreka (population 7,800), the focus is a historic downtown building (Census Tract 06093000702). This funding will allow SCJC to conduct environmental assessments, inventory additional sites, and create cleanup and redevelopment plans that will improve public health, limit displacement, and spur economic growth in this disadvantaged region.

b. Description of the Priority Brownfield Site(s)

In consultation with jurisdictions, we have identified three key sites from the inventory on which to focus our initial efforts due to their location, contamination potential, and site access:

- 1. Former Saloon** – 259 Main Street, Weed, CA 96094. Formerly known as the Black Butte Saloon, this site sits in the heart of Weed’s downtown commercial corridor. The building was constructed in 1917 and operated as a bar and social gathering space. In the mid-2000s, the property fell into disrepair and remained vacant, contributing to downtown blight and public safety concerns. In September 2025, the structure was destroyed by an arson fire. The site is surrounded by active commercial uses and civic destinations and is directly adjacent to residential neighborhoods and a primary school, thus creating an immediate need to assess environmental conditions and eliminate safety risks and barriers to reinvestment. Environmental concerns include legacy building materials that left behind lead and asbestos and fire-related contamination. The site is prioritized due to its downtown location, prolonged blight, heightened community concern following the arson, and strong redevelopment potential. The City of Weed is in the process of acquiring the property and has initiated desk study investigations. The city welcomes site access for additional assessment and planning.
- 2. Airport** – 4730 S Hangar Road, Montague, CA 96064. This site is an active county-owned airport located approximately four miles outside the town of Montague. It includes ~985 acres that were used by the U.S. Army Air Corps and later the U.S. Air Force during two periods: 1942-1945 and 1962-1972. During World War II, the airport served as an auxiliary airfield, and during the Cold War it functioned as a base. Military use included the construction of a 19-bay ordnance (artillery) storage magazine, an ammunition disposal area, fuel storage areas, sewage treatment facilities, transformers, and other support infrastructure. Historical records document the storage and disposal of ordnance including a disposal pit with surface anomalies.

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Previous investigations identified underground storage tanks, transformers, and other hazardous and toxic waste concerns associated with airport and military operations. The airport has continued operations for civilian aviation, firefighting activities, and other commercial and public uses, but legacy military and aviation infrastructure remain on site. This site is prioritized for assessment due to its size, historic use, presence of legacy USTs and transformers, and its importance as a long-term public asset owned and operated by Siskiyou County. Environmental assessment is needed to evaluate contamination, address safety concerns, and support planning for continued airport operations and future compatible reuse. The County of Siskiyou has granted site access as the owner of the site.

3. **Stimmel Building** – 402 W Miner Street, Yreka, CA 96097. This building, known as the Chamberlain-Stimmel Building, was constructed in 1856 as a stove shop and general hardware store. It subsequently housed a grocery, confectionary, and fruit store, and a newspaper office. In later decades, the building accommodated a variety of commercial uses, including a bakery, mortuary, and art gallery. It is a historic structure in Yreka’s West Miner Street Historic District, a California Historical Landmark, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The property retains features from the 19th century but has experienced periods of functional adaptation in the 20th and 21st centuries. It was most recently operated as a tattoo parlor with apartment housing on the top floor but was condemned in early 2025. Given its use history, the building’s age, and gaps in environmental investigations, contamination from lead and asbestos is suspected. Currently, redevelopment has stalled and the building has become blighted. Assessment is needed to begin the reuse process before it is beyond repair. Its downtown location and historic status make it a major priority to support economic activity and heritage conservation. Site access has been granted by the owner.

c. Identifying Additional Sites

If funding remains after priority sites have been addressed, we will systematically identify additional sites by engaging the community, local jurisdictions, stakeholders, and strategic partners in inventory efforts. Previous brownfield work in Siskiyou has yielded an existing inventory from which the project team can select sites based on priority. We will prioritize sites in disadvantaged areas of Siskiyou County on the criteria of size, location, and suspected contamination levels. Additionally, as the impacts of climate change continue to alter wildfire regimes, we will utilize revitalization funding to prioritize reuse of existing commercial infrastructure, placemaking initiatives, and redevelopment planning in fire-stricken areas to spur recovery post-disaster.

Revitalization of the Target Area

d. Reuse Strategy and Alignment with Revitalization Plans

1. **Black Butte Saloon** – The City of Weed has identified this site for reuse as a downtown infill commercial or mixed-use property that supports Main Street revitalization, small business activity, and community-serving uses. Reuse concepts include ground-floor commercial space such as a café, restaurant, retail, or flexible business space, with the goal of restoring active use to a highly visible downtown parcel and strengthening the surrounding commercial corridor. This aligns with the City of Weed’s 2040 General Plan, which designates the Historic Downtown and Main Street corridor for mixed-use development, infill, and economic revitalization, with an emphasis on **reactivating vacant and underutilized properties, promoting walkable commercial areas, and reinforcing downtown as the City’s civic and economic core.**² This also aligns with the Superior California Economic Development District’s 2021–2026 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Strategy 4.5, which calls for **pursuing grants and incentives to maintain and improve historic downtown areas.**
2. **County Airport** – Siskiyou County intends for the airport to remain functional but would like to expand its use to include aviation-related and compatible industrial activities permitted under Heavy Industrial (M-H) zoning. Other potential uses include aircraft maintenance and assembly, aviation support services, agricultural processing and storage, truck terminals, cold storage, and related industrial uses supported by existing infrastructure. The airport is one of the largest contiguous Heavy Industrial–zoned sites in Siskiyou County and one of the few such properties under public ownership, making it a limited and strategic economic asset. This reuse strategy aligns with the Siskiyou County General Plan Guiding Principles, which emphasize **economic diversification, expansion of employment opportunities, investment in local infrastructure, and support for emerging and rural industries, while maintaining public safety and community**

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resilience.³ It also aligns with the Superior CEDS Strategy 4.5, **reinvestment in existing infrastructure**, and Strategy 5.1, **critical infrastructure to support rural industry and economic diversification**.

3. Stimmel Building – Proposed reuse for this building includes an energy-efficient food entrepreneurship venue that supports culinary training, small business incubation, and job creation while reactivating a key downtown property. The Siskiyou Economic Development Council (SEDC) intends to acquire the building and pursue reuse as a shared commercial kitchen and food business incubator serving local entrepreneurs and value-added agricultural producers. This reuse aligns with the City of Yreka’s adopted planning framework, which designates the downtown and West Miner Street Historic District as a focal area for **revitalization, economic activity, and heritage preservation.**⁴ Yreka’s General Plan also emphasizes **reinforcing downtown as the civic and commercial heart of the city, maintaining historic assets, and promoting compatible uses that expand local economic opportunity**, all of which directly align with proposed reuse.

Assessment and planning at each site will support reuse by identifying site conditions and contamination associated with historic use, providing the information needed to safely clean and redevelop the sites to attract investment. All proposed reuses are consistent with local land use and zoning regulations.

e. Outcomes and Benefits of Reuse Strategy

1. Black Butte Saloon – Reuse of the former Black Butte Saloon site is anticipated to support approximately **3-6 permanent jobs** through redevelopment as a small-scale commercial or mixed-use downtown property. It will also create an estimated **10-15 new housing units**, which would be transformative for downtown Weed. Reactivation of the site will return a vacant parcel to productive use, support nearby businesses along Main Street, and increase local sales and property tax revenue in a city with a limited tax base. This will eliminate a fire-damaged and blighted structure, reduce ongoing public safety and enforcement costs, and improve conditions downtown. Replacement with a code-compliant structure will bolster fire resilience by incorporating fire-resistant materials and improved site management.
2. County Airport – Assessment and expanded use are expected to support approximately **20-50 permanent jobs** over time through phased industrial development, which will expand employment opportunities in this ultra-rural community with limited job diversity. Reuse of underutilized portions of the site will generate lease revenue and incremental property and sales tax benefits without converting greenfield land. Continued site readiness will support regional emergency response, including wildfire suppression, disaster staging, and emergency access during extreme weather events. Improved site conditions and infrastructure reliability will reduce disruptions during wildfire and winter storms.
3. Stimmel Building – Redevelopment is expected to support **8-15 jobs** in food entrepreneurship, small business incubation, and culinary training activities. Reuse will activate approximately **8,000-12,000 square feet of downtown commercial space**, lower barriers for local entrepreneurs, and generate sales and property tax activity in Yreka. The project will strengthen local food system resilience by expanding shared commercial kitchen capacity and will reduce reliance on processing facilities. Reuse will also eliminate a vacant structure that currently contributes to safety, maintenance, and enforcement costs in Yreka.

Reuse planning and rehabilitation at each of our sites will incorporate energy-efficient building upgrades, including modern insulation, high-efficiency HVAC, and lighting systems in accordance with California’s modern building standards, resulting in an estimated 25-35% reduction in energy use at each site. These measures will reduce energy demand, lower operating costs, and improve reliability during power disruptions.

Strategy for Leveraging Resources

f. Resources Needed for Site Reuse

Siskiyou County’s rural scale, limited tax base, and geographic isolation constrain access to the technical and financial resources available to more urban regions. Successful assessment, cleanup, and redevelopment therefore require layered funding. Leveraging state and federal programs is a core function of the SCJC, which coordinates jurisdictions to pursue grants, loans, tax credits, and incentives for which they are eligible that advance redevelopment and economic resilience. If additional assessment is required, SCJC will pursue supplemental resources from the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and other state brownfields resources as they become available. The most recent CA statewide budget proposal prioritizes brownfields funding, with **over \$40 million proposed through DTSC to address contaminated sites**, which

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we will tap into for additional assessment work.⁵ After assessment, the following funding tools will be pursued as appropriate to support cleanup and reuse: **California DTSC's CLEAN Program**, including low-interest cleanup loans up to \$2.5 million and assessment funding through the Investigating Site Contamination Program⁶; **the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST Cleanup Fund and Site Cleanup Subaccount Program** (SCAP); **Community Development Block Grant** (CDBG) funds for cleanup in low-income areas; and **California's Brownfields Tax Incentive**, which allows full deduction of cleanup costs in the year incurred. SCJC has successfully implemented CDBG and brownfield-related funding in Yreka and Weed and is currently administering **New Markets Tax Credits** (NMTC) for redevelopment of a former brownfield in downtown Yreka. Additional tools may include the **California Historic Preservation Tax Credit** for eligible historic structures and **Opportunity Zone incentives** for sites located within designated zones, including the former saloon in Weed. Local jurisdictions may also consider **Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Districts** (EIFDs) to support cleanup and infrastructure improvements through tax increment financing.⁷

g. Use of Existing Infrastructure

Our target sites are community assets and can tap into utilities such as water, sewer, electricity, and broadband, but will require upgrades for complete revitalization. This grant will help maximize the use of existing infrastructure while avoiding greenfield development. Specific infrastructure improvements will depend on the results of environmental assessment, but anticipated needs include utility service upgrades, removal or replacement of obsolete onsite infrastructure, and electrical capacity improvements to support code-compliant reuse. Environmental assessment is necessary to determine where infrastructure can be safely reused, where upgrades are feasible, and where contamination constraints may affect utility connections. Following assessment, SCJC and its partners will pursue relevant funding to support infrastructure improvements as part of cleanup and reuse implementation, including state and federal brownfields programs and other resources identified in Section 1.f.

2. COMMUNITY NEED AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Community Need

a. The Community's Need for Funding

Our target communities are **low-income with small populations** (Weed 2,862; Montague 1,226; Yreka 7,800). While the cost of living in Siskiyou County is lower than many parts of California, income levels and purchasing power are lower, creating a disproportionate burden. The median household income in Siskiyou is approximately \$55,500, compared to \$96,300 statewide, and the county's poverty rate of 16.6% exceeds the California average of 11.8%.⁸ Siskiyou's overall cost of living index is lower than the California average (approximately 92 compared to 142, where the U.S. average is 100), but household costs like energy, food, and transportation consume a larger share of income due to long travel distances, extreme weather, and limited essential services.⁹ Each jurisdiction in Siskiyou County relies on sales tax, property tax, and transient occupancy tax to fund essential services. Due to the county's small population, dispersed geography, and limited industrial tax base, these revenues are insufficient to support the costs of environmental assessment and remediation. City and county budgets are consumed by core services like public safety, road maintenance, fire protection, and emergency response. Increasingly frequent extreme climate events like wildfires and severe winter storms further divert limited contingency funds toward disaster response and infrastructure repair. Historic industrial and commercial brownfields compound these challenges. Environmental uncertainty has discouraged private investment, reduced property values, and stalled redevelopment in downtown and industrial areas. Vacant and blighted sites require ongoing oversight and increase enforcement costs, and the absence of assessment data has delayed projects that could otherwise generate jobs and expand the local tax base. Because of these structural constraints, no other viable local funding sources exist to conduct the environmental assessments needed to promote reuse. These realities make EPA brownfields funding essential. This grant will provide baseline environmental information needed to reduce redevelopment risk, unlock future public and private investment, and advance reuse of long-vacant sites in Siskiyou.

b. Health or Welfare of Sensitive Populations

Sensitive populations in Siskiyou include those in poverty, the unemployed, the unhoused, children, and seniors (22% of Siskiyou's residents are over 64).¹⁰ There are numerous threats to these populations in our target areas,

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including economic insecurity and the effects of climate change, such as drought, extreme heat, major winter storms, and wildfires. According to the CDC’s Environmental Justice Index, Siskiyou ranks “high” or “very high” across indicators of climate vulnerability and social stress, including **wildfire risk, heat exposure, and socioeconomic sensitivity**.¹ In communities with below-average household incomes and elevated poverty rates, impacts like reduced agricultural productivity and wildfire-related disruptions put disproportionate strain on household stability, employment, and food security. These conditions heighten the vulnerability of sensitive populations in the target areas and underscore the importance of addressing environmental risks that further limit economic resilience. Siskiyou’s average age of 47.7 is significantly higher than the state average of 36.7 and national average of 38.9.¹⁰ As a lack of economic viability and resource availability of our cities pushes young people away, we are seeing more risks associated with an aging population, such as an increased burden on the healthcare system and less eligible workforce entrants. Additionally, the rugged terrain of Siskiyou combined with its isolation from population centers requires residents to drive further for work, basic supplies, social services, and health care. With most of our population bases in the valleys between mountain ranges, a higher proportion of our sensitive populations are closer to one or more brownfields than to a healthcare facility. A meta-analysis study of property values indicates that risk-sensitive populations with low household incomes are more likely to live near brownfields, as real estate prices near distressed properties are reduced by as much as 25% due to perceived contamination.¹¹ With relatively dense population clusters in rural areas, a single brownfield assessment creates significant positive economic, social, and environmental impacts for our communities. Assessment and reuse planning conducted throughout the grant term will place special consideration on the needs of our sensitive populations, and site recruitment and redevelopment planning efforts will allow us to identify additional threats and work to mitigate them throughout this project.

c. Greater Than Normal Incidence of Disease and Adverse Health Conditions

Brownfields in Siskiyou exacerbate existing health challenges. Pollutants seep into groundwater and soil and cause **gastrointestinal and respiratory issues**, compounding the region’s **high rates of asthma and chronic illness**.¹² Vulnerable populations’ exposure to brownfields increases risks of contact with hazardous materials, worsening conditions for those who are already underserved. Siskiyou also has the **highest death rate in the state from all cancers at 298.5 deaths per 100,000**.¹² This is due in part to the persistence of wildfires in the region; in 2023, Siskiyou experienced over 90 days with subpar air quality, and nearly 40 days of extremely unhealthy air quality.¹³ Table 1 (right) illustrates our Health Vulnerability Indicators from CDC’s Environmental Justice Index as being present for four of five chronic diseases. These conditions indicate that brownfields may be a contributor to high cancer death rates, heart disease, and asthma in Siskiyou. Certainly, our proximity to contaminated properties asserts that the cause of these issues must be investigated.

Table 1

Health Vulnerability Indicators	
Asthma	Yes
Cancer	Yes
Coronary Heart Disease	Yes
Diabetes	Yes
Poor Mental Health	No

d. Economically Impoverished/Disproportionately Impacted Populations

Economically impoverished populations in Siskiyou County disproportionately experience the impacts of unresolved environmental conditions associated with legacy commercial, industrial, and governmental land uses. **Low-income households, seniors, and residents with limited mobility** are more likely to live or work near blighted or environmentally uncertain properties and have fewer options to absorb redevelopment risk, relocate, or mitigate potential exposure. As a result, environmental uncertainty at brownfield sites imposes a disproportionate burden on these populations by suppressing reinvestment, limiting economic opportunity, and prolonging exposure to potential hazards. Over 60% of the county’s land is owned by state and federal agencies and cannot be privately used or developed, creating barriers to resource access and limiting capacity for growth. Climate hazards such as wildfire, drought, extreme heat, and severe winter storms further amplify these burdens by disrupting employment, straining infrastructure, and isolating rural communities during emergencies. State and federal screening tools confirm this disproportionate burden, even where rural impacts are underrepresented. More than **75% of Siskiyou County census tracts are classified as highly vulnerable** under the CDC’s Environmental Justice Index.¹ California’s CalEnviroScreen 4.0, which relies on relative, statewide indicators weighted toward urban pollution density, nonetheless **identifies Yreka and Weed as among the most socioeconomically and environmentally stressed communities in far Northern**

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California.¹⁴ In rural regions like Siskiyou, where exposure pathways are dispersed and monitoring density is limited, this underrepresentation functions as a cumulatively negative policy impact, contributing to delayed intervention and prolonged environmental uncertainty in our low-income community cores. This grant directly addresses these impacts by prioritizing environmental assessment in communities experiencing constrained reinvestment and patterns of disinvestment that directly affect vulnerable residents. The absence of site-specific environmental data has limited financing options, delayed redevelopment, and perpetuated risk for nearby populations. Assessment at the site in Weed will address environmental concerns in a downtown area adjacent to housing and small businesses with limited capacity to absorb redevelopment risk. Assessment at the airport site will evaluate potential legacy contamination on a publicly owned site critical to employment and emergency response in an isolated community with few economic alternatives. In Yreka, assessment of the Stimmel Building will support the safe reuse of a long-blighted structure in the downtown corridor, reducing potential exposure risks in an area where residents live, work, and access essential services. This program will guarantee that economically vulnerable populations benefit from revitalization rather than continuing to bear the disproportionate costs of disinvestment and unresolved environmental risk.

Community Engagement

e. Project Involvement & f. Project Roles

Siskiyou County’s small population and rural geography limit the number of standalone community-based organizations (CBOs) typically found in urban areas. This means effective brownfields implementation in Siskiyou relies on intentional coordination among public agencies, regional service providers, and trusted local organizations that already serve residents, businesses, and sensitive populations. SCJC has established a collaborative project structure that ensures these partners are meaningfully involved in site selection, assessment, cleanup planning, and future reuse. Project partners represent regulatory oversight, public health, environmental protection, workforce development, business assistance, and community representation. Each partner brings relevant expertise and has an established role in guiding decisions throughout the project lifecycle. SCJC will convene project partners at key decision points to review site prioritization, assessment findings, and reuse options, and incorporate partner input into final program decisions.

Organization/Entity	Mission	Contact	Involvement in the Project
CA Dept of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Restoring contaminated sites. Enforcing hazardous waste laws.	Abraham Serrato Abraham.Serrato@dtsc.ca.gov	Oversight; assistance in meeting CA standards for abatement
Siskiyou County Health Department	Promoting and improving the health and wellness of the people of Siskiyou County.	Aaron Stutz, PHO phinfo@co.siskiyou.ca.us	Representing and identifying sensitive populations
Siskiyou Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)	Responding to incidents involving the release of hazardous materials.	Rick Dean deanrick@co.siskiyou.ca.us	Local institutional control for identifying contamination
Shasta Cascade Small Business Development Center (SBDC) - Regional	Empowering entrepreneurs with a prepared, growth mindset through transformative resources, insights, and guidance.	Alexander Schramper alexander@siskiyoucounty.org	Anti-displacement for businesses; business assistance; direct contact with residents
Siskiyou Community Resource Collaborative	Developing a network of services and support that allows families to live healthy and productive lives	Michelle O’Gorman [REDACTED]	Representation of vulnerable residents; anti-displacement; direct contact with residents
Cities of Yreka & Weed	Providing municipal services and guiding land use, redevelopment, and community well-being within city limits.	John Elsnab jelsnab@ci.yreka.ca.us; Dustin Stambaugh dstambaugh@ci.weed.ca.us	Site access; support of project activities; inventory; drive assessment and reuse planning activities
County of Siskiyou	Providing county services and infrastructure to support public health, safety, and community well-being.	Bryan Schenone bschenone@co.siskiyou.ca.us	Site access; owner coordination; input on assessment scope and reuse feasibility.
SMART Workforce Center - Regional	Helping job seekers find jobs, increase training and skills, and increase earnings.	Carrian Foster fcarrian@thesmartcenter.biz	Local connection to workforce for abatement, cleanup, and reuse

g. Incorporating Community Input

At the outset of the project, SCJC will develop and implement a **Community Input Plan (CIP)** to guide outreach, communication, and incorporation of community feedback throughout the grant period. Project progress will be communicated on a quarterly basis, aligned with EPA reporting cycles, through SCJC’s website, email updates, and coordination with the local organizations and entities identified in the Project

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Involvement table (above). Project partners will be engaged at key project milestones to review site prioritization, assessment findings, and reuse considerations. SCJC will host at least one community meeting per year in or near the target communities, with both virtual and in-person options available. These meetings will provide updates on site selection, assessment progress, and reuse planning, and will include facilitated opportunities for public comment. Written feedback will also be accepted year-round through online forms and email to allow participation on residents’ own schedules. Community input will be solicited during site prioritization, assessment scoping, and reuse planning. SCJC staff will document comments received, consider input in coordination with project partners, and respond through meeting summaries, a public FAQ, and project updates. Outreach materials and meetings will be designed to reach disadvantaged and sensitive populations, including translated materials as needed and ADA-accessible venues. Through this process, SCJC will prioritize community and partner input, so it meaningfully informs project decisions throughout the grant term.

3. TASK DESCRIPTIONS, COST ESTIMATES, AND MEASURING PROGRESS

Description of Tasks/Activities and Outputs

a.-d. Project Implementation; Anticipated Project Schedule; Task/Activity Lead; Outputs

Task 1: Project Management and Reporting	<i>Task/Activity Lead: SCJC</i>
<i>Project Implementation:</i> This task will include personnel, fringe, travel, and supplies. Administrative costs charged by SCJC will not exceed the 5% cap, and performance and financial reporting costs will be treated as allowable programmatic costs. The SCJC will establish milestones for all tasks and utilize the tasks for management of the grant, including quarterly reporting (ACRES), fiscal management, and oversight. This task will also include workshops and contractor procurement. We will procure and manage Qualified Environmental Professional(s) (QEPs) to conduct assessments and reuse planning. Contractor management will include tracking and measuring milestones and progress regularly using benchmarks for assessments. The Final Report will include a summary of the project goals and objectives, accomplishments, lessons learned, and resources leveraged.	
<i>Anticipated Project Schedule:</i> Ongoing for years 1-4; QEP procurement in Year 1; closeout and final reporting in Year 4. QEP(s) will be procured in accordance with 2 CFR 200 within the first year.	
<i>Outputs:</i> 1) RFP/RFQ and other contractor selection documents; 2) Report of project regulatory oversight approach, applicable oversight fees, and points of contact; 3) ACRES reporting and inventory of assessed properties; 4) 16 Quarterly progress and financial reports; 5) Final report; 6) 4 Annual Interim Federal Financial Reports (FFR, SF-425); 7) Final FFR	
Task 2: Community Outreach	<i>Task/Activity Lead: SCJC</i>
<i>Project Implementation:</i> This task will include creating and implementing the Community Involvement Plan (CIP), hosting community meetings, and associated travel. SCJC will provide updates through our communication channels and progress reports will be delivered to the County Board of Supervisors, City Planning Commissions, and Chambers of Commerce. These meetings will serve to update the jurisdictional leaders on the project and allow for public comment and feedback. To support community involvement, SCJC is allocating \$5,000 for participant support costs to provide stipends to residents who attend designated community meetings. Stipend amounts will be set based on an analysis of prevailing rates for similar engagement activities within the region in consultation with project partners. Each stipend recipient will submit documentation of attendance, and receipts will be retained to account for the payments. We will implement a review process to ensure all participant support costs are allowable, documented, and do not duplicate other federal, state, tribal, or local assistance programs.	
<i>Anticipated Project Schedule:</i> Task will be ongoing during the 4-year period of performance but will be focused in the first two years to build program awareness and gather community input with time to act on the results.	
<i>Outputs:</i> 1) Community Involvement Plan – to be developed with community stakeholders; 2) Three (3) one page fact sheets; other outreach materials; 3) Notes, photos, and stories from at least two (2) outreach meetings; 4) Website for outreach and updates; 5) Regular updates to partners/communities	
Task 3: Inventory, Site Selection, and Site Approval	<i>Task/Activity Lead: SCJC</i>
<i>Project Implementation:</i> SCJC will conduct ongoing site inventory, screening, and eligibility determinations. Following assessment of priority sites, additional sites will be identified using Community Input Plan (CIP) results, existing inventories, and jurisdictional referrals. Sites will be ranked based on location, suspected contamination,	

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<p>redevelopment potential, and community benefit, with priority given to disadvantaged areas. Eligible sites will be submitted to EPA and/or DTSC for approval prior to assessment.</p>	
<p><i>Anticipated Project Schedule:</i> This task will be ongoing throughout the grant term, starting at contract execution.</p>	
<p><i>Outputs:</i> 1) Site inventory list; 2) Plan for selecting sites for further investigation; 3) Criteria to rank sites; 4) List of ranked sites; 5) Site approval forms</p>	
<p>Task 4: Phase I Activities</p>	<p><i>Task/Activity Lead:</i> SCJC will oversee QEP who will conduct ESAs</p>
<p><i>Project Implementation:</i> This task will include Preliminary Environmental Site Assessment (Phase I) activities. We will maintain compliance with EPA’s All Appropriate Inquiries (AAI) Final Rule (American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) E1527-21, which includes historical records searches to determine ownership of a site, previous usage, and possible sources of contamination. SCJC and QEP will conduct site visits, research, and interviews.</p>	
<p><i>Anticipated Project Schedule:</i> Phase I ESAs will be conducted on a rolling basis throughout the period of performance, with initial assessments prioritized in Years 1 and 2 (Q1-Q8).</p>	
<p><i>Outputs:</i> A minimum of ten (10) Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) reports and updated AAI reports.</p>	
<p>Task 5: Phase II Activities</p>	<p><i>Task/Activity Lead:</i> SCJC will oversee QEP who will conduct ESAs</p>
<p><i>Project Implementation:</i> This task will include Site Investigation (Phase II) activities according to the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM E1903-19) definition of Phase II environmental assessments: investigation that includes sampling to confirm the location and identity of environmental hazards. For qualified sites, we will procure a contractor to draft Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPPs), Sampling & Analysis Plans (SAPs), and Health and Safety Plans (HSPs) for approval by the EPA and DTSC prior to field sampling. The investigation may include a report of recommendations for cleanup alternatives. We will submit Unanticipated Discovery Plan(s) to the EPA. Also, Analyses of Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives (ABCA) will be provided if Phase II analyses require remediation.</p>	
<p><i>Anticipated Project Schedule:</i> Phase II ESAs will be conducted on a rolling basis, following Phase I assessments, throughout the period of performance, focused on years 2-4 (Q5-Q16).</p>	
<p><i>Outputs:</i> 1) Three (3) ASTM Phase II reports and corresponding draft/final QAPPs, SAPs, and HSPs as appropriate; 2) Unanticipated Discovery Plan; 3) Two (2) ABCA reports</p>	
<p>Task 6: Reuse and Cleanup Planning</p>	<p><i>Task/Activity Lead:</i> SCJC</p>
<p><i>Project Implementation:</i> This task will be performed by the QEP, contracted reuse planning services, and SCJC staff, per results from Phase I and II activities and the CIP. The environmental contractor will assemble assessment data from analyses and provide Analysis of Brownfield Cleanup Alternatives (ABCA) reports on cleanup feasibility, implementation, cost, and end-use, as well as identify presumptive remedial options consistent with development objectives. SCJC and the QEP will develop cleanup plans and Remedial Action Work Plan(s) for planning purposes with options to address issues. SCJC will procure reuse planning services per 2 CFR 200.</p>	
<p><i>Anticipated Project Schedule:</i> Beginning after initial assessments are complete and ongoing throughout grant term.</p>	
<p><i>Outputs:</i> 1) Cleanup plans for our target sites; 2) Reuse planning for our target sites; 3) Additional reuse planning in our defined region – targeted in disadvantaged communities</p>	

e. Cost Estimates

SCJC will not issue a subaward. Cost estimates for the project were determined using the following formulas:

- An estimate of .5 FTE per year for SCJC staff will be needed for **Project Management, Community Outreach, Inventory and Approval, and Reuse and Cleanup Planning** (Tasks 1, 2, 3, & 6).
 Average SCJC wages per year = \$78,750 (per finance director). Fringe rate is 30% of wages.
 (4 years) x (.5 FTE/year) x (\$78,750 wages) = \$157,750 Fringe = 30% x wages = \$47,250
 .50 FTE is 1,040 hours per year, so a total of 4,160 hours is projected for project activities based on similar grants in recent past. Staffing is divided among project task activities.
- Phase I and II contractual costs** (Tasks 4 & 5) are estimated at an average of \$7,000 per Phase I plus extra research or labor fees (\$7,000 x 10 Phase I’s = \$70,000 + \$15,000 for extra sampling/research/labor) and \$40,000 per Phase II (\$40,000 x 3 Phase II’s = \$120,000). These costs are based on Phase I and II assessments and associated assessment work conducted by a procured QEP in 2023 and 2024 for a Coalition Brownfields Assessment Grant held by the City of Yreka and managed by the SCJC.

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3. **Reuse planning contractual costs** are estimated using a flat rate of \$125/hour using rates from comparable services (\$125 x 280 hours = \$35,000).
4. **Travel costs** were calculated using the Federal mileage rate of \$0.725/mile and the estimated cost of flights (\$350/each), hotels (\$200/night), and meal per diems (\$70/day) in 2024 and 2025.
5. **Supply costs** were estimated by our Finance Director based on 2024-2025 software and subscription costs.
6. **Indirect costs** calculated at 5% of the total budget for administrative, overhead, and compliance expenses.
7. **SCJC will dedicate \$5,000 to participant support costs (Other)** to encourage community engagement.

Contractual costs for Phase I and Phase II site specific work (\$205,000) account for 41% of total budget. Reuse planning task activities (\$150,100) account for 30% of total budget.

Budget Categories		Project Task Allocations (\$)						Total
		Project Management	Community Outreach	Inventory and Approval	Phase I Activities	Phase II Activities	Reuse Planning	
Direct Costs	Personnel (.5 FTE) 4yrs	\$38,000	\$17,500	\$15,000			\$87,000	\$157,500
	Fringe Benefits (30%)	\$11,400	\$5,250	\$4,500			\$26,100	\$47,250
	Travel	\$6,000	\$10,000	\$2,000			\$2,000	\$20,000
	Supplies	\$3,250	\$2,000				\$0	\$5,250
	Contractual				\$85,000	\$120,000	\$35,000	\$245,000
	Other		\$5,000					
Total Direct Costs		\$58,650	\$39,750	\$21,500	\$85,000	\$120,000	\$150,100	\$475,000
Indirect Costs (5%)		\$3,094	\$2,090	\$1,130	\$4,470	\$6,316	\$7,900	\$25,000
Total Budget		\$61,744	\$41,840	\$22,630	\$89,470	\$126,316	\$158,000	\$500,000

f. Plan to Measure and Evaluate Environmental Progress and Results

SCJC will track and evaluate progress using cloud-based project management software, financial tracking systems, and EPA’s ACRES reporting tool. The Program Manager will coordinate all activities with the Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) and oversee progress toward established milestones. Milestones will be set for each major task, including contractor procurement, site approval, completion of Phase I and Phase II ESAs, preparation of ABCAs, and completion of reuse planning. Progress toward milestones will be tracked using project management tools and spreadsheets, with financial expenditures tracked through ADP accounting systems. All assessment activities and site data will be reported in ACRES in accordance with EPA requirements. Progress will be reviewed on a quarterly basis, aligned with EPA reporting cycles. Outputs will be measured by the number of assessments, reuse and cleanup plans, and engagement activities completed within the grant period. If progress falls behind schedule or conditions change, SCJC will adjust timelines, task sequencing, or staffing as needed and document corrective actions in quarterly reports. SCJC will track and report post-grant outcomes like cleanup initiation, redevelopment activity, and leveraged funding through follow-up coordination with site owners and ACRES updates, as feasible.

4. PROGRAMMATIC CAPABILITY AND PAST PERFORMANCE

Programmatic Capability

a.-c. Organizational Capacity, Organizational Structure, Description of Key Staff

The SCJC is a qualified nonprofit with over 20 years of experience administering federal, state, utility, and foundation grants, managing a multi-year portfolio totaling multiple million dollars in economic development, environmental planning, and redevelopment funding. SCJC employs a team of capable professionals with outstanding experience implementing collaborative, multi-year state and federal grant projects, resulting in smart growth and redevelopment success. SCJC routinely manages programmatic implementation, financial administration, compliance, and reporting for complex assistance agreements. SCJC uses a streamlined organizational structure to ensure timely and successful grant execution: the Executive Director provides overall program oversight; the Program Manager leads day-to-day implementation, contractor coordination, community engagement, ACRES reporting, and progress tracking; and the Finance Director oversees fiscal controls, reimbursements, audits, and financial reporting. Key staff include Executive Director Tonya Dowse, who has over 20 years of EPA brownfields management experience in Siskiyou County. Tonya will oversee the program and review all documentation, procurement, communication, and reporting. The Program Manager will be

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Emma Morris, who currently oversees an EPA Cleanup Grant in coordination with the City of Mt. Shasta. Emma has technical knowledge of the brownfields program and its requirements, as well project management experience including successfully procuring and managing a QEP, organizing community outreach, and overseeing financial and progress reporting for previous and open grants. SCJC's Finance Director is Jen Thackeray, who has extensive experience managing a range of federal, state, and local foundation grants, including the brownfields program SCJC currently manages. Each of these key personnel will provide oversight and review for this program, including thorough review of all documentation prior to submittal to EPA.

d. Acquiring Additional Resources

As in past grants, SCJC will procure through an RFP process a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) to perform the ASTM assessment work in addition to coordinating any ABCAs or cleanup plans using 2 CFR 200 and EPA's rule at 2 CFR 1500. We will coordinate with the oversight agencies, including the local Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) and California's DTSC. We may also elect to procure a charette artist and/or planning contractor for reuse planning purposes. In our procurement efforts, we will prioritize local entities when possible. Our workforce partners will assist in linking community members to potential employment opportunities in brownfield work, both during and after the program performance period.

Past Performance and Accomplishments

f. Has Not Received an EPA Brownfields Grant but has Received Other Federal or Non-Federal Assistance Agreements (1) Purpose and Accomplishments

Since 1994, the SCJC has supported economic development across Siskiyou County by securing and administering federal, state, utility, and philanthropic funding. The following demonstrates SCJC's recent performance:

- 1. USDA Rural Business Development Grant (RBDG, 2025 – \$225,000):** Awarded by USDA Rural Development to support downtown revitalization and economic development activities in Yreka. Project outputs include development of a downtown revitalization framework, delivery of technical assistance to local businesses, and preparation of redevelopment-ready sites. Initial milestones have been met, and early outcomes include improved site readiness and coordination among local partners.
- 2. Pacific Power Blue Sky Program (2025 – \$120,000):** Awarded by Pacific Power to support installation of a solar array at SCJC's headquarters, a rehabilitated former brownfield and historic building in downtown Yreka. Outputs include completed system design, contractor procurement, and initiation of installation activities. The project advances renewable energy generation and reduces operating costs at a community-serving facility.
- 3. Community Economic Mobilization Initiative (CEMI, 2024 – \$125,000):** Awarded by the Sierra Health Foundation to support organizational capacity building, technical assistance, training, and community power-building. Outputs include participation in structured peer learning, development of technical assistance resources, and engagement in statewide coordination activities. Outcomes include increased organizational capacity and expanded community engagement infrastructure.

(2) Compliance with Grant Requirements

SCJC has complied with the workplans, schedules, and terms and conditions of its current assistance agreements. For the USDA RBDG, SCJC is responsible for grant administration, fiscal management, and reporting, and has submitted all required deliverables to date in accordance with the schedule. For the Blue Sky award, SCJC has met procurement, coordination, and reporting requirements associated with capital improvements. For the CEMI award, SCJC has met all participation, reporting, and accountability requirements. SCJC has maintained timely and acceptable reporting and has demonstrated progress toward expected results.

¹ [CDC ATSDR EJI Explorer, Siskiyou County.](#)

² [City of Weed 2040 General Plan.](#)

³ [Siskiyou County General Plan Guiding Principles.](#)

⁴ [City of Yreka General Plan.](#)

⁵ [CALED FY 26-27 Proposed State Budget.](#)

⁶ [CA DTSC CLEAN Program Fact Sheet.](#)

⁷ [CA Funding & Liability Relief for Brownfields Revitalization.](#)

⁸ [American Community Survey, 2019–2023 5-Year Estimates.](#)

⁹ [U.S. Census Bureau. QuickFacts: Siskiyou County, California.](#)

¹⁰ [Census 2020.](#)

¹¹ [Simons, Robert A. 2006.](#)

¹² [County Health Status Profiles 2022.](#)

¹³ [EPA 2023 Air Quality Index Report.](#)

¹⁴ [OEHHA. CalEnviroScreen 4.0.](#)

Siskiyou County Job Council Threshold Criteria

1. Applicant Eligibility: SCJC is a nonprofit organization exempt from federal taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and does not engage in lobbying activities. Tax status and certification of good standing are attached.
2. Community Involvement: At the beginning of the project, the Siskiyou County Job Council (SCJC) will establish a Community Input Plan (CIP) to guide community outreach and engagement throughout the planning, implementation, and brownfield assessment phases. The CIP will ensure that residents, stakeholders, and involved organizations have meaningful opportunities to provide input on site selection, assessment activities, and future reuse considerations. All outreach materials will acknowledge EPA as a funding partner. SCJC will communicate project progress on a quarterly basis using multiple methods, including website updates, email communications, and coordination with local governments, partner organizations, and community groups. Outreach will be designed to reach residents directly affected by the project work as well as other stakeholders identified in the application. Community engagement will include in-person meetings and workshops held in accessible locations, with virtual participation options available as an alternative to in-person engagement. These activities will provide opportunities for information sharing, public comment, and dialogue during key project milestones. Written feedback will also be accepted on an ongoing basis through online and email-based comment opportunities. To support equitable participation, SCJC will provide participant support costs for designated engagement activities and will develop targeted outreach materials for disadvantaged and priority populations, including translated materials as needed. SCJC will collaborate with local organizations, membership groups, and tribal partners to expand outreach and ensure broad awareness of engagement opportunities. Community input will be documented, reviewed, and incorporated into project decision-making. SCJC will respond to input through meeting summaries, a publicly available FAQ, and project updates, ensuring transparency and accountability throughout the project period. Key metrics will be tracked using the following strategies: (1) Media engagement via Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, blogs, and our website (2) Public meetings, including status reports to City Councils, Board of Supervisors, Planning Commissions, Chambers of Commerce, Rotaries, and other community organizations; and (3) Agency meetings with stakeholders, contractors, city officials, and the public to ensure assessment data is recorded in ACRES, EnviroStor, our workplan and reports, and other relevant databases.
3. Expenditure of Existing Grants: The Siskiyou County Job Council affirms that it does **not** have an open EPA Brownfields Assessment or Multipurpose Assessment Grant.
4. Contractors and Named Subrecipients: Not Applicable. The Siskiyou County Job Council is not naming any contractors nor subrecipients in this application and will follow all applicable federal procurement requirements under 2 CFR Part 200 for contractor procurement as required upon grant receipt.