

9.6 Upper Sacramento Region

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BOUNDARIES

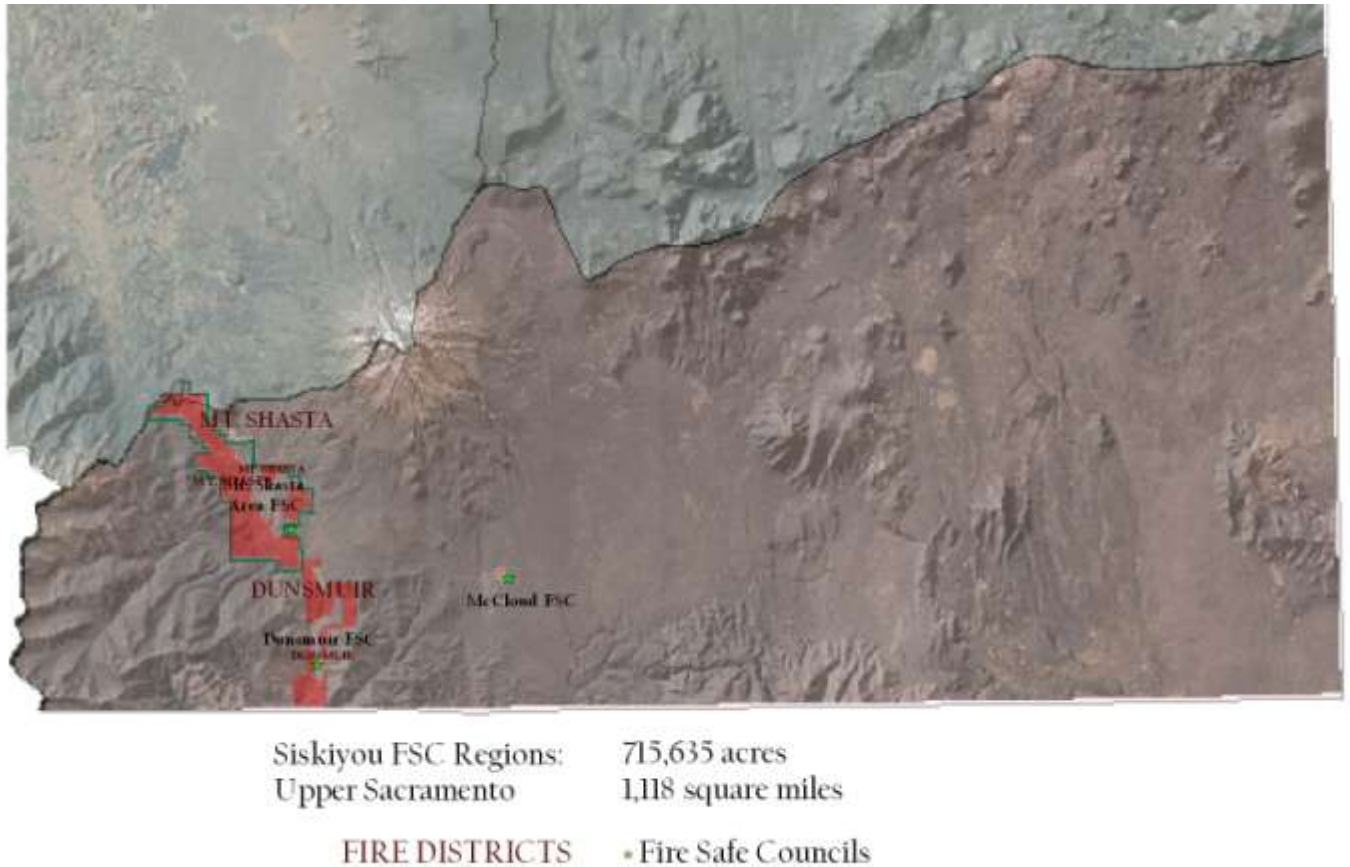


Figure 14: Map of Upper Sacramento Region

The information for this region is currently limited to the Mt. Shasta community and partial information for the McCloud area. This section will be expanded to other communities as information becomes available. The boundary map for the Mt. Shasta area (Figure 15) identifies significant community sections that are addressed in this Regional Information.

The McCloud area is located on the southern flanks of Mount Shasta in northern California. The planning boundaries of the McCloud area includes the town of McCloud and the nearby residential areas located in Squaw Valley, Wilderness Estates, and Mount Shasta Forest subdivisions. The areas chosen are all within 10 miles of McCloud and share the local post office address and zip code. The different areas differ slightly in topography, road access, weather, and residential density, but are within the same major watershed as McCloud.

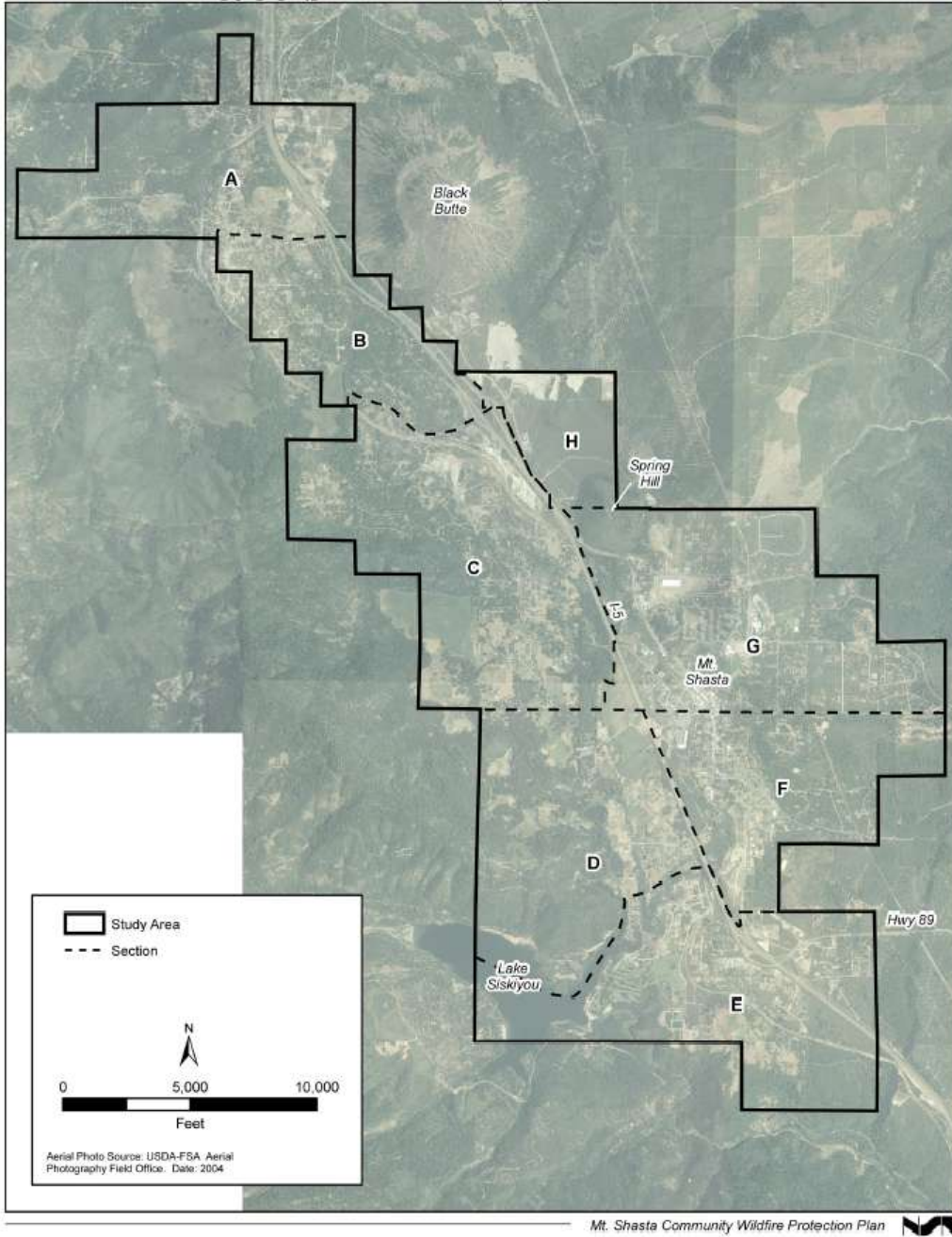


Figure 15: Boundaries of Mt. Shasta Fire Protection District and the Mt. Shasta CWPP Study Area

Representative Study Areas Identified by the Mt. Shasta Area Fire Safe Council

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Key stakeholders in the Upper Sacramento Region are:

- Mount Shasta Fire Safe Council
- McCloud Fire Safe Council
- The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- U.S. Forest Service of the Shasta-Trinity National Forest
- City of Mt. Shasta
- Union Pacific Railroad
- California Department of Transportation
- Sierra Pacific Industries (SPI)
- Timber Products Company
- Roseburg Forest Products Company.
- California Department of Fish and Game
- Mount Shasta Area Fire Safe Council
- McCloud Fire Safe Council
- Dunsmuir Fire safe CouncilThe residents of McCloud, Squaw Valley, Wilderness estates, and Mount Shasta Forest subdivisions.
- Bascom Pacific (McCloud area)
- The Hearst Corporation (McCloud area)
- Hancock Timber Management.(McCloud area)
- Cal-Trans
- McCloud Community Service District

LANDSCAPE/LAND USE

Principal land use in and around the community of Mt. Shasta consists of residential and commercial development, small-scale farming and ranching, outdoor recreation, and timber growth and harvest. Historically, lands in the area provided a significant source of timber, supplying trees to mills within Mt. Shasta and surrounding communities. In recent years however, timber harvest has declined in the area and almost all large-scale mills in the South Siskiyou County region have closed except for Roseburg Forest Products in Weed. Adjacent National Forest lands are now primarily used for outdoor recreation, wildlife habitat, and watershed protection. Some logging does still occur on both private and public lands in and around the region.

The predominant land use in the McCloud region is timber production. Major land ownership patterns are predominantly USFS, Bascom Pacific, Hancock Timber Resource Group, Roseburg Resources, and Sierra Pacific Industries. As a result of the ownership pattern, there is little land available for subdivision, except for those few parcels that have been subdivided in the past.

TOPOGRAPHY, SLOPE, ASPECT, ELEVATION

Mt. Shasta

Located at the base of the second largest mountain peak in the Cascade Range, the topography of the Mt. Shasta community is typical of a mountain valley with relatively flat areas transitioning into steeper slopes in all directions. The City itself is located on an area of relatively gentle slope, gradually increasing in grade to the north and east. Many of the developed residential areas outside the city limits are located in the flatter portions of the valley, especially on the west side of Interstate 5.

Elevation is not a significant factor in the CWPP study area, because there are no significant differences in elevation in the study areas. Across wider landscapes, elevation can have an influence on fire behavior. This is because vegetation types—and hence fuel types—vary with elevation. Higher elevations are generally less exposed to dangerous fire weather conditions than low elevation areas.

Aspect (the direction a slope is facing) has a significant effect on potential fire behavior. South and southwest slopes receive the most solar radiation. Conditions on south slopes are the most favorable for fire ignition and spread because they are the hottest and driest. North aspects are normally the coolest and wettest, followed by east aspects.

McCloud

The topography of the McCloud basin is generally flat to moderate slopes located on outwash plains from past volcanic activity. Surrounding the basin is more rugged topography typical of the mountainous region of northern California. The average slope with the McCloud basin is 5-10 percent. The aspect is generally south, due to its location on the southerly flank of Mount Shasta. Elevations range from 200 feet to 4500 feet within the AOC.

METEOROLOGY

The community of Mt. Shasta, at elevation 3,600 feet mean sea level, experiences a typical Mediterranean-type climate with warm, dry summers and cool, wet winters. However, the area is within the northern extreme of the Mediterranean climate zone and is influenced by mountainous terrain and the rain shadow of the Klamath Mountains to the west. Thus, winters tend to be colder than those typical for a Mediterranean climate, and winter precipitation falls mainly in the form of snow, with average accumulations of less than 40 inches per year up to 48 inches per year in the McCloud area. Average winter temperatures are 47 degrees Fahrenheit (° F) with average summer temperatures of approximately 80° F.

Convective thunderstorms are a fairly common occurrence in the region. These thunderstorms form as warm, moist air rises from the earth's surface into the

atmosphere, where it cools and condenses, forming clouds. As condensation occurs, heat continues to be released and the air rises even more, eventually becoming saturated and producing rain. Downdrafts of air accompanying the falling rain can create strong surface winds, while lightning discharges are either within-cloud and/or cloud-to-ground. Downslope winds from the north and east are not uncommon in the area.

HYDROLOGY

Information is not yet available for the Mt. Shasta area.

The hydrology of the McCloud basin is heavily influenced by the parent material that was deposited over the past 10 million years. A combination of pyroclastic flows and lahars emanating from Mount Shasta has created deep layers of sand, silt, and gravels which have a very high percolation rate. This situation results in very little overland water flow and few streamcourses to carry water from the the basin. Several streams within the basin such as Sheepheaven Creek, Edson Creek, and Trout Creek have enough water flow in the upper reaches to support trout populations, but eventually dry up before reaching a higher class watercourse. Major drainages within the basin are Squaw Valley Creek, Pig Creek, Mud Creek, and the McCloud River. All waters within the basin both surface and subterranean flow into the McCloud River which, in turn, flows into Shasta Lake, becoming a contributor to the Sacramento River system.

ECOSYSTEM TYPES

The predominant ecosystem type is Sierran mixed conifer, an ecotype dominated by Ponderosa pine, Sugar pine, Incense cedar, White fir, and Douglas fir. Other coniferous species present are knobcone pine and lodgepole pine. California black oak is an important deciduous species on drier sites with Big leaf maple and white alder present in some of the wetter draws. Some of the grasslands, managed for cattle grazing are annual and perennial grasslands with a few wet meadows near stream courses.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED HABITAT TYPES

This region is surrounded by private timberlands and the Shasta-Trinity National Forest and is located in close proximity to the Mt. Shasta Wilderness. The forested environment and open meadows of the area support a variety of wildlife and wildlife habitats. A database query (North State Resources, August 23, 2004) produced a preliminary list of federally listed threatened and endangered species, and this list was

then revised according to local information (Phil Detrich, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, personal communication). The following federally listed wildlife species occur in forested areas surrounding the Mt. Shasta community and may occur on a transient basis within the area covered by the CWPP:

- Pacific fisher (*Martes pennanti*) – Candidate¹²
- Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) – Threatened²
- Northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) – Threatened²
- Designated Critical Habitat for northern spotted owl

The Shasta-Trinity National Forest list of Sensitive Wildlife Species includes several additional species that may occur in or near the area covered by the CWPP:

- Northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentiles*)
- American marten (*Martes americana*)
- Sierra Nevada red fox (*Vulpes vulpes necator*)
- Wolverine (*Gulo gulo*)
- Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)
- Pale Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens*)

Habitat for the above listed species could be negatively affected by severe wildfire in areas outside of the CWPP study area or at the area's margins. It is unlikely that fuels reduction projects in the CWPP study area would have substantial negative effects on these species, but surveys and protection measures could be required by regulatory agencies, depending on the location, season, and extent of treatments.

No federally listed fish species occur within the CWPP study area. Several listed fish species occur in the lower reaches of the Sacramento River and Shasta River, which each has headwater tributaries within the plan area. All of these species are currently confined to areas below dams outside the CWPP study area, and there is little likelihood of substantial impacts to these species due to severe wildfire or fuels treatments in the CWPP study area.

The high quality recreational fisheries of the Upper Sacramento River are probably the fish and wildlife resources most likely to be affected by severe wildfire near or within the CWPP study area. In addition, the historic Mt. Shasta Fish Hatchery located less than a mile west of the City of Mt. Shasta breeds and rears millions of fish annually (rainbow, brown, and brook trout) that are stocked in waterways throughout the region. Neither of these resources is likely to be affected by well-designed fuels treatments.

Any project that is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act, that utilizes cost-share funds through any state or federal program, or where timber is harvested subject to the California Forest Practices Act should include consideration not only of the previously mentioned threatened, endangered, or sensitive wildlife species, but should

¹ *Candidate* - Candidate to become a listed or proposed species.

² *Threatened* – Listed as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.

include a recent query of the California Department of Fish and Game's California Natural Diversity Database, a list of documented species occurrences.

Riparian habitat refers to the generally narrow band of trees, shrubs, and forbs occurring along rivers and streams. These areas not only provide important habitat for many wildlife species, but also serve important ecosystem processes such as sediment filtration, in-stream debris recruitment, channel morphology, and water retention. Potential negative effects of fuels management within these zones should be weighed against the possible risk that the fuels pose to human health and safety due to fuel load accumulations. Management actions within riparian areas should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, and all protection measures within the Forest Practices Act must be adhered to.

As with riparian areas, meadows and wetlands provide critical wildlife habitat and serve a number of ecosystem functions. It is unlikely that these features would require fuels reduction treatments other than occasional mowing in dry meadows to reduce accumulations of dry grasses and weeds. Periodic removal of encroaching conifers may be necessary in areas to maintain this habitat type.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Information is not yet available for the Mt. Shasta area.

Within the McCloud area, State Highway 89 is the heaviest used road within the basin, receiving approximately----- trips per year. It is a two-lane surfaced highway that connects Interstate 5 with highway 299, highway 44, and-----

The basin is well served by an extensive road system developed by the timber industry for removing and managing forest resources.

Few places within the basin are further than 1 mile from a road system. Some of the roads in isolated areas are closed to public use by the timber industry. This closure has been a result of concerns about fires, littering, road damage, and unauthorized wood removal by the public.

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Responsibility for wildland fire protection in the Mt. Shasta community vicinity falls under the Siskiyou Unit of the CalFire, the USFS Mt. Shasta Ranger District, the Mt. Shasta City Fire Department, and the Mt. Shasta Fire Protection District. CDF and the USFS operate under a Cooperative Agreement, which provides responsibility for administering fire-related duties on intermingled and adjacent lands regardless of ownership. Federal Responsibility Areas (FRA) and State Responsibility Areas (SRA) are defined on maps available at offices of both agencies. Areas outside of FRA and SRA are defined as Local Response Areas (LRA) and are administered by the two local fire departments.

COMMUNITY LEGAL STRUCTURE, JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), U.S. Forest Service of the Shasta-Trinity National Forest, administers lands immediately north and east of the City of Mt. Shasta and other lands to the south and west of the CWPP planning area. Specifically, these National Forest lands fall within the Mt. Shasta Management Area of the Shasta-McCloud Management Unit.

The McCloud Community Services District boundary encompasses all of the residential areas within the Town of McCloud. Other residential areas, such as Squaw Valley, Mt. Shasta Forest, and Wilderness Estates are outside the service district and have a different legal authority than McCloud proper.

HAZARDOUS FUELS

For the period 1972 to 2003, the USFS (Shasta-Trinity National Forest) has analyzed the BI and ERC from data recorded at the Mt. Shasta Ranger District weather station. The BI is an estimate of the effort required to control a fire, which is a function of the ERC and the spread component, including wind and slope. The ERC is a measure of available energy (BTUs) per unit area (square foot) within the flaming front at the head of a fire (USDA Forest Service 1978); in other words, how hot the fire is burning. The BI typically corresponds to flame length. For example, a BI of 30 would have a 3-foot flame length, while a BI of 80 would have an 8-foot flame length.

Table 3-2 displays the probability of fire weather conditions for the Mt. Shasta community over an average fire season (May 1 through September 30). The 90th percentile level indicates the BI and ERC are at or below the specified level 90 percent of the days of the fire season and above that level 10 percent of the days. At 90th percentile weather conditions, the BI reaches 70 and under extreme conditions (90th percentile) reaches 80.

Table 3-3 illustrates the relationship between the BI, flame length, fire behavior, and the effectiveness of suppression.

Table 3-2. Fire Hazard Ratings and Potential Fire Behavior Based on Average Weather Measurements Taken at the Mt. Shasta Fire Weather Station (May 1 – September 30 [1972 through 2003])				
Variable Range	Low	Medium	High	Extreme
Weather Percentile Range	0-15%	16-89%	90-97%	98-100%
Calculated Spread Component	4 mph	9 mph	14 mph	17 mph
Burn Index (BI)	14 (1.4-foot flame length)	50 (5-foot flame length)	70 (7-foot flame length)	80 (8-foot flame length)
Calculated Energy Release Component (ERC)	7 BTUs	50 BTUs	66 BTUs	72 BTUs

Table 3-3. Fire Behavior and Relative Firefighting Resource Effectiveness Based on Burning Index (BI) and Flame Length		
Flame Length (Feet)	BI	Fire Behavior and Firefighting Resource Effectiveness
0-4	0-39	Primarily a surface fire with the possibility of individual tree torching. Firefighters with hand tools can take direct action.
5-8	40-79	More intense surface fire. Spotting from individual or groups of trees; torching is fairly common. Firefighters with hand tools cannot take direct action on the flaming front. Engines and dozers can take direct action.
9-11	80-109	Torching of individual or small groups of trees is common. Large convection column may form. Medium-range spotting. Engines and dozers cannot attack the flaming front. Aerial drops are effective, but must be followed by immediate ground action.
12-15	110-150	Fire is uncontrollable and may be carried in the crown. Usually large convection column will form with long-range spotting. Flaming front cannot be effectively attacked by any means. Suppression actions are limited to indirect (flanking) attack.

The above information on fire weather and burn indexes in the CWWP area indicates that during an average 5-month fire season in the Mt. Shasta area, there are about 10 days in which firefighters with hand tools could not attack the front of a fire spreading in heavy vegetation, and on about 3 of those days, the front of the fire could not be attacked by engines and bulldozers. Under these conditions, wildfire could do substantial damage in the community. Reduction of fuels is the key to preventing this type of catastrophe.

Based on evaluation of hazard conditions, using recorded data and field observations, the need for fuels treatment within the sections included in the Mt. Shasta area have been prioritized for wildland fire threat hazard. From highest threat hazard to lowest, sections are ranked as follows:

- 1) Section H
- 2) Section D
- 3) Section E
- 4) Section B
- 5) Section A
- 6) Section G
- 7) Section C
- 8) Section F

FIRE HISTORY

YEAR	STATE	UNIT_ID	FIRE_NAME	AGENCY	CAUSE	Acres
1910	CA	MDF	GLASS MOUNTAIN	USF	Lightning	146,906.91
1918	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	13,165.45
1919	CA	MDF		USF	Miscellaneous	42.15
1920	CA	MDF	GLASS MT.	USF	Lightning	14.21
1922	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	607.10
1922	CA	SHF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	107.93
1924	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	3,331.68
1924	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	2,442.62
1924	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	113.65
1924	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	1,000.34
1924	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	2,197.15
1924	CA	SHF		USF	Lightning	462.45
1924	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	160.74
1924	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	152.25
1928	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	33,634.12
1930	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	67.80
1931	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	101.80
1931	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	236.39
1931	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	100.56
1931	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	239.51
1931	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	247.09
1932	CA	MDF		USF	Miscellaneous	275.26
1933	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	401.13
1934	CA	SHF		USF	Lightning	1,656.04
1934	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	157.34
1934	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	135.65
1934	CA	MDF	BORDER MT.	USF	Lightning	9.33
1936	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	1,374.77

1939	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	202.71
1939	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	287.73
1939	CA	SHF		USF	Lightning	22,151.03
1939	CA	MDF		USF	Miscellaneous	605.24
1939	CA	MDF	BORDER MT.	USF	Miscellaneous	48.14
1940	CA	LNF		USF	Miscellaneous	583.79
1942	CA	MDF	CANNON RES.	USF	Miscellaneous	166.32
1944	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	223.32
1944	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	120.20
1945	CA	MDF	BLACK MT.	USF	Lightning	636.16
1946	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	82.20
1949	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	121.78
1949	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	150.61
1949	CA	SHF		USF	Miscellaneous	124.55
1950	CA	SHF	TUNNEL 16	USF	Miscellaneous	154.43
1950	CA	SHF	LESTER FLAT	USF	Miscellaneous	111.09
1950	CA	SHF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	153.76
1950	CA	LNF	PORCUPINE	USF	Miscellaneous	12,627.74
1950	CA	SKU	SPRING HILL	CDF	0	862.39
1951	CA	SHF	MILE POST 40	USF	Miscellaneous	238.88
1954	CA	SHF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	128.52
1954	CA	SHF	LEACH RANCH	USF	Miscellaneous	212.82
1956	CA	SHF	CAMEL CREEK	USF	Miscellaneous	175.18
1959	CA	SKU		CDF	Unknown/Unidentified	14,857.74
1966	CA	LNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	2,229.88
1966	CA	MDF		USF	Miscellaneous	94.49
1977	CA	SKU	LIGHTNING #38	CDF	Unknown/Unidentified	23,436.74
1977	CA	SHU	HORRS CORNER	CDF	Lightning	9,763.92
1977	CA	MDF	SCARFACE	USF	Lightning	78,166.98
1979	CA	SHF	RIM	USF	Miscellaneous	255.25
1980	CA	LNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	518.03
1983	CA	MDF	VIRGIN	USF	Lightning	2.81
1996	CA	SHF	POCKET	USF	Lightning	47.29
1999	CA	LNF	TOAD	USF	Lightning	4.44
1999	CA	MDF	BELL WEST	USF	Miscellaneous	1,440.21
2000	CA	SKU	ADOBE	CDF	Lightning	18.54
2003	CA	SHF	THIMBLEBERRY	USF	Lightning	29.55

380,375.87

EVACUATION PLAN

Information not yet available.

COMMUNITY INFORMATION – Mt. Shasta

Community	Location/Parcels/Population	Structures/Resource Use	Water Supply	Valued Features
Mt Shasta	The community of Mt. Shasta, population 3,630 (2003), is located in the southern part of Siskiyou County, approximately 60 miles from the California and Oregon border. It is situated at the base of the southwestern slope of Mt. Shasta, a 14,162-foot volcano that is the second highest peak in the Cascade Range.	See sections below	See sections below	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacramento River Watershed • Businesses • Residences • Timberland • Relative infrastructure Mt. Shasta City Park

Community	Location/Parcels/Population	Structures/Resource Use	Water Supply	Valued Features
<p>Section A (Deetz Road, North Old Stage Road, Truck Village Drive)</p>	<p>Section A is located approximately 5 miles northwest of the city of Mt. Shasta and includes areas on both sides of Interstate 5. The majority of the area is on the north side of Deetz Road.</p> <p>Approximately: 600 people 200 structures 8 businesses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilities • Union Pacific Railroad • County roads are of adequate width. Some private roads are narrow and unpaved. • Several areas of homes have only one road leading in and out and driveways are narrow with poor side and overhead clearance and with limited turn-around area. • Many homes have no defensible space and are built in areas of heavy, volatile shrub accumulations and/or dense conifer stands. Slopes are flat to moderate. Most homes are wood-sided or are manufactured construction with aluminum or wood siding. 	<p>Private wells</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacramento River Watershed tributaries (Willow Creek and Wagon Creek) • Wetlands and riparian habitat • Grazing land • Businesses • Timberland • Wildlife • Fisheries • Homes • Related infrastructure

Community	Location/Parcels/Population	Structures/Resource Use	Water Supply	Valued Features
<p>Section B (Skyview Drive, North Old Stage Road, Summit Drive):</p>	<p>Section B is located approximately 4.5 miles northwest of the city of Mt. Shasta on the west side of Interstate 5. The Union Pacific Railroad tracks pass roughly north/south through the western portion of this section.</p> <p>Aproximately: 700 people 230 homes 10 businesses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilities • Union Pacific Railroad • County roads are adequate; many private roads are narrow with limited passing room for simultaneous access and escape, especially on west side of Summit Drive. • Many homes have only one way in and out and driveways are narrow with limited turn-around space. • Defensible space around residences is often limited along Old Stage Road south of Skyview, along Summit Road, and along Pony Trail and homes are wood-sided or are manufactured construction with aluminum or wood siding. 	<p>Private wells; water tanks near intersection of Kaiser Meadow Road and Skyview Road</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses • Timberland • Wildlife • Fitzgerald Fire Station • Homes • Related infrastructure

Community	Location/Parcels/Population	Structures/Resource Use	Water Supply	Valued Features
<p>Section C (Davis Place Road, Pine Grove Drive, Wyehka Way, Lassen Lane)</p>	<p>Section C is located approximately 2.5 miles northwest of the city of Mt. Shasta on the west side of Interstate 5. The Union Pacific Railroad tracks pass roughly north/south along the Section's eastern and northern boundaries.</p> <p>Approximately: 1000 people 320 homes 12 businesses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilities • Union Pacific Railroad • Access is mostly adequate with relatively wide paved roads. Many driveways are narrow and lack adequate space for turning equipment around. • Most homes are wood-sided or are manufactured construction with aluminum or wood siding. • Many homes have no defensible space. 	<p>Private wells; Abrams Lake; Wagon Creek</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacramento River Watershed tributaries • Wetlands • Riparian habitat • Grazing land • Horse and cow ranch • Businesses • Timberland • Wildlife • Fisheries • Homes • Related infrastructure

Community	Location/Parcels/Population	Structures/Resource Use	Water Supply	Valued Features
<p>Section D (North Shore of Lake Siskiyou, Shasta Ranch Road, Fish Hatchery)</p>	<p>Section D is located approximately 1.5 miles west/southwest of the city of Mt. Shasta on the west side of Interstate 5.</p> <p>Approximately: 700 people 220 homes 24 businesses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilities • State Fish Hatchery • MSFPD Fire Station on West Ream near South Old Stage Road • Majority of the Area is heavily forested; mostly flat except for slopes of Rainbow Ridge. • Dispersed recreational uses around Lake Siskiyou present a high potential ignition source. • Many residences do not have adequate defensible space. • Most homes are wood-sided. 	<p>Lake Siskiyou; Brown's Lake; Wagon Creek; private wells</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacramento River Watershed tributaries • Wetlands • Riparian habitat • Grazing land • Horse and cow ranch • Businesses • Timberland • Wildlife • Fisheries • Homes • Related infrastructure • Ream Ave Fire Station • Lake Siskiyou Recreationa Area Mt. shasta Fish Hatchery

Community	Location/Parcels/Population	Structures/Resource Use	Water Supply	Valued Features
<p>Section E (South Old Stage Road, Azalea Road, Big Canyon Drive)</p>	<p>Section E is located approximately 2 miles south of downtown Mt. Shasta and is crossed by Interstate 5 and State Highway 89. The Union Pacific Railroad track passes through the southwest portion of this Section. Lake Siskiyou forms most of the Section's western boundary.</p> <p>Approximately: 850 people 300 homes 30 businesses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union Pacific Railroad • Lake Siskiyou • Mt. Shasta Resort and golf course • Many homes are built in areas of heavy, volatile shrub accumulations and/or dense conifer stands. • County roads are of adequate width. Some private roads, especially off South Old Stage Road, are narrow and dead-end, with no alternate access/egress. Numerous cul-de-sacs. • Many driveways are narrow with poor side and overhead clearance and limited turn-around area. • Many homes have no defensible space. • Most homes are wood-sided or are manufactured construction with aluminum or wood siding. • Dunsmuir Airport, U.S. Forest Service Plantation, and heavy, dense brushfields just south of Hwy. 89 present potential ignition source with fuel loading upslope from airport 	<p>City hydrants; private wells; City water storage tanks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacramento River Watershed tributaries • Wetlands • Riparian habitat • Grazing land • Horse and cow ranch • Businesses • Timberland • Wildlife • Fisheries • Homes • Related infrastructure • Mount Shasta resort and Golf Course • Mount Shasta Spring Water Bottling Plant

Community	Location/Parcels/Population	Structures/Resource Use	Water Supply	Valued Features
<p>Section F (Old McCloud Road)</p>	<p>Section F is located approximately 1.5 miles southeast of downtown Mt. Shasta on the east side of Interstate 5 and north of State Highway 89.</p> <p>Approximately: 400 people 150 homes 4 businesses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mt. Shasta City water tanks • Utilities • communication towers on Quail Hill • About 30 percent of the Area is urban. Most of the remainder is scattered residential in forest vegetation, in flat to steep topography. • Main roads and streets are generally wide and mostly paved. Several cul-de-sacs within this Area. Quail Hill development has only one street in and out. • Many driveways are narrow with poor side and overhead clearance, and limited turn-around areas. • Many homes have inadequate defensible space. • Most homes are wood-sided or are manufactured construction with aluminum or wood siding. 	<p>City hydrants; private wells; City water storage tanks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife • Timberland • Oak woodlands • Businesses • Residences • Relative infrastructure • Mount Shasta Water tanks <p>Quail Hill communication towers</p>

Community	Location/Parcels/Population	Structures/Resource Use	Water Supply	Valued Features
Section G (Cold Creek Subdivision and Vicinity, Ski Village Drive, Everitt Memorial Highway)	Section G is located north and east of downtown Mt. Shasta and north of McCloud Avenue. Approximately: 1200 people 420 homes 48 businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mt. Shasta City Park • Utilities • McCloud River Railroad • Union Pacific Railroad • Eastern and northern portion of the Area includes many scattered homes in heavy brushfields, in flat to moderately sloping topography. • Defensible space is variable throughout the Area. • Numerous driveways are narrow with inadequate turn-around space. 	Private wells; City hydrants from Ski Village Drive south	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mt Shasta wetlands • Businesses • Timberland • Oak woodlands • Wildlife • Homes • Related infrastructure • Mt. Shasta City Park
Section H (Spring Hill Drive, North of Spring Hill)	Section H is located east of Interstate 5 and approximately 1 mile northwest of downtown Mt. Shasta, primarily including undeveloped areas north of Spring Hill.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently no residential in the Area. Mixed conifer and hardwood with brush on Spring Hill; extensive brushfields north of Spring Hill. • Flat to moderate slopes except on Spring Hill. • Fire spreading out of this Area could threaten Area G. 	Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses • Timberland • Oak woodlands • Wildlife • Sacramento River

COMMUNITY INFORMATION – McCloud

Incomplete data for the communities of the McCloud area

Community	Location/Parcels/Population	Structures/Resource Use	Water Supply	Valued Features
Town of McCloud				
Squaw Valley				
Mt. Shasta Forest				
Wilderness Estates				

COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT
(High, Medium, Low)

Area at Risk	Fuel Hazard	Risk of Wildfire Occurrence	Structural Ignitability	Firefighting Capability	Access	Overall Risk
Section A (Deetz Road, North Old Stage Road, Truck Village Drive)						
Section B (Skyview Drive, North Old Stage Road, Summit Drive):						
Section C (Davis Place Road, Pine Grove Drive, Wyecka Way, Lassen Lane)						
Section D (North Shore of Lake Siskiyou, Shasta Ranch Road, Fish Hatchery)						
Section E (South Old Stage Road, Azalea Road, Big Canyon Drive)						
Section F (Old McCloud Road)						
Section G (Cold Creek Subdivision and Vicinity, Ski Village Drive, Everitt Memorial Highway)						
Section H (Spring Hill Drive, North of Spring Hill)						

**OVERALL COMMUNITY PRIORITY
(High, Medium, Low)**

Community, Structure, or Area at Risk	Overall Risk	Community Value	Cultural Value	Overall Priority
Section A (Deetz Road, North Old Stage Road, Truck Village Drive)				
Section B (Skyview Drive, North Old Stage Road, Summit Drive):				
Section C (Davis Place Road, Pine Grove Drive, Wyehka Way, Lassen Lane)				
Section D (North Shore of Lake Siskiyou, Shasta Ranch Road, Fish Hatchery)				
Section E (South Old Stage Road, Azalea Road, Big Canyon Drive)				
Section F (Old McCloud Road)				
Section G (Cold Creek Subdivision and Vicinity, Ski Village Drive, Everitt Memorial Highway)				
Section H (Spring Hill Drive, North of Spring Hill)				

COMMUNITY HAZARD REDUCTION PRIORITIES

Area at Risk	Project Type Shaded fuel break, defensible space	Treatment prescribed fire, thinning from below, commercial thinning, sanitation- salvage, etc.	Overall Priority High, Medium, Low
Section A (Deetz Road, North Old Stage Road, Truck Village Drive)			
Section B (Skyview Drive, North Old Stage Road, Summit Drive):			
Section C (Davis Place Road, Pine Grove Drive, Wyehka Way, Lassen Lane)			
Section D (North Shore of Lake Siskiyou, Shasta Ranch Road, Fish Hatchery)			
Section E (South Old Stage Road, Azalea Road, Big Canyon Drive)			
Section F (Old McCloud Road)			
Section G (Cold Creek Subdivision and Vicinity, Ski Village Drive, Everitt Memorial Highway)			
Section H (Spring Hill Drive, North of Spring Hill)			

ACTION PLAN

Mt. Shasta Community Wildfire Protection Plan

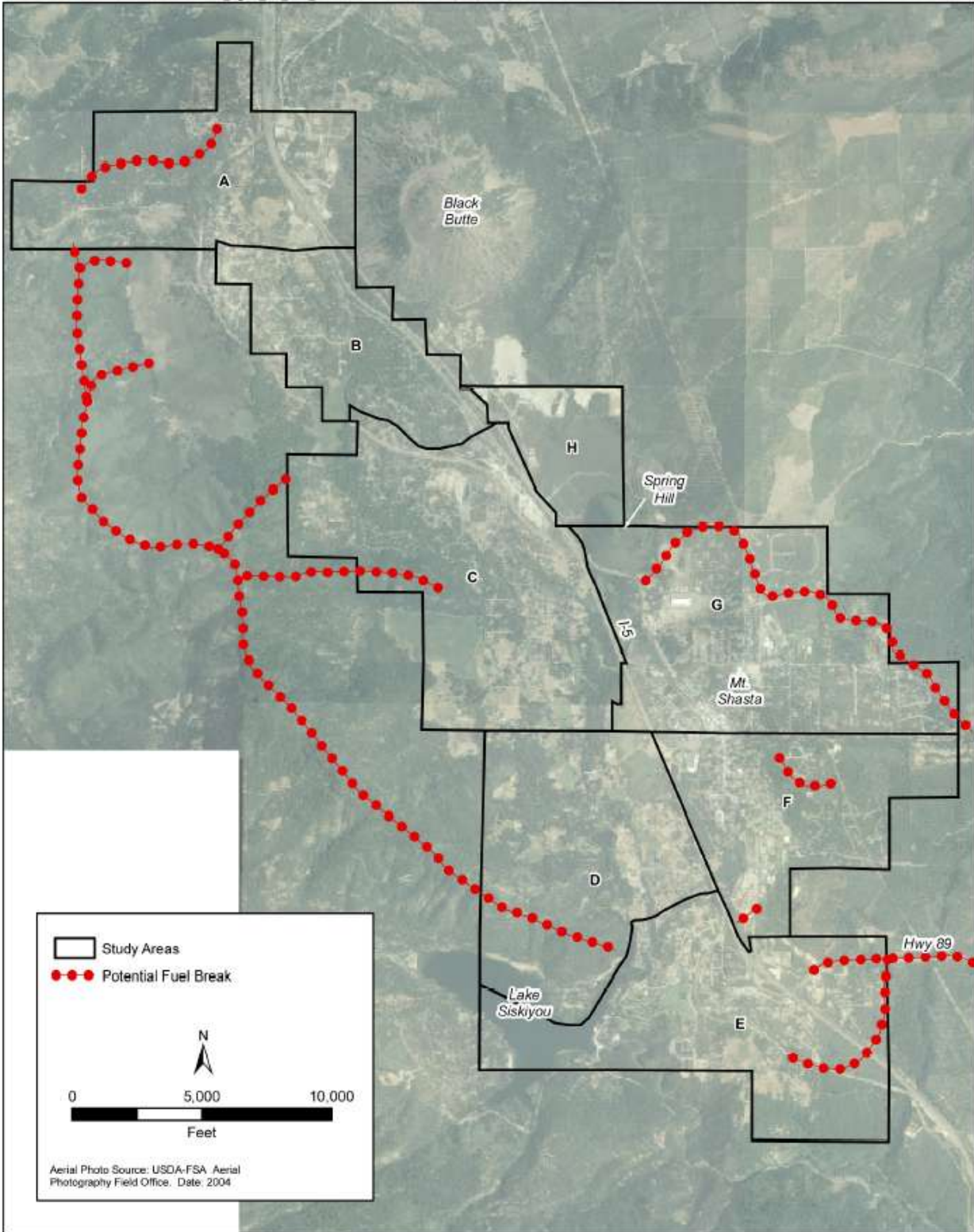
56 June 29, 2006

Treatment options are offered for the eight study areas analyzed in this CWPP. To comply with California Forest Practice Rules, final recommendations regarding forest management must be prepared by a Registered Professional Forester. All areas will require improvement of defensible space, and some include a combination of shaded fuelbreak and defensible space treatments. All proposed treatments generally occur on slopes ranging between 0 and 35 percent. Treatments on slopes greater than 35 percent are generally more expensive, and to be effective need to include a wider area because fire behavior intensity increases with slope. Concentrating treatments on flatter areas such as ridge tops provides an area where the combination of gentle slopes and modified fuel profile characteristically support a low intensity surface fire that can be effectively suppressed by ground crews.

Figure 7-1 illustrates approximate locations in which creation of fuel breaks may prove advantageous in the event of a wildfire. Many of these breaks are outside the CWPP area but would help prevent spread of fire into or out of the area. Below are preliminary planning recommendations for each of the eight sections defined within the CWPP study area. Implementation of any of these recommendations will require thorough and appropriate review prior to initiation. Widths, lengths, and locations of fuelbreaks discussed here can be varied to accommodate project specific goals and objectives.

Figure 7-1. Possible Fuel Break Locations

50385 - Mt. Shasta Fire Safe Plan\GIS\50385_Figure_7-1_Fuel_Break.mxd Source: N5R, Inc.; NAIP; Continental 04-28-05 TLA



Section A (Deetz Road, North Old Stage Road, Truck Village Drive):

- Implement defensible space at least 100 feet from structures.
- Construct a shaded fuelbreak approximately 400 feet wide extending from the wet meadow southeast of Woodside Court toward the southwest to a fuelbreak extension from Rainbow Ridge.
- Construct a shaded fuelbreak that would extend northeasterly along a ridge between Eddy Circle and Dogwood Drive.
- Reduce fuel density in high hazard vegetation types. Work will likely include both mechanical (mastication) and manual (thin and pile/burn or chip) methods.

Section B (Skyview Drive, North Old Stage Road, Summit Drive):

- Implement defensible space at least 100 feet from structures.
- Reduce fuel density in high hazard vegetation types.

Section C (Davis Place Road, Pine Grove Drive, Wyecka Way, Lassen Lane):

- Implement defensible space at least 100 feet from structures.
- Extend a shaded fuelbreak about 400 feet wide on the spur ridge that connects to Rainbow Ridge to the west of Frederick Street.
- Extend a 400-foot wide fuelbreak from Rainbow Ridge along a spur ridge between Wyecka Way and Timber Hills Road.
- Reduce fuel density in high hazard vegetation types. There may be opportunities to do mastication, biomass removal, and sawlog harvest.

Section D (North Shore of Lake Siskiyou, Shasta Ranch Road, Fish Hatchery):

- Implement defensible space at least 100 feet from structures. In the Shasta Ranch area, increase to 200-300 feet as appropriate to account for slope.
- Reduce fuel density in high hazard vegetation types.
- Construct a 400-foot wide shaded fuel break north of Siskiyou Lake along Rainbow Ridge. This treatment would tie into the proposed County Non-Industrial Timber Management Plan north of Lake Siskiyou and tie into proposed fuelbreaks on Sierra Pacific Industries lands west of the CWPP area.

Section E (South Old Stage Road, Azalea Road, Big Canyon Road):

- Implement a 200-foot defensible space in brush around structures.
- Reduce fuel density in high hazard vegetation types.
- Construct a 200-foot wide shaded fuelbreak for 1.5 miles along both sides of Route 89 east of the Interstate 5 intersection.
- Construct a 0.5-mile long, 400-foot wide fuelbreak from Highway 89 south along the upper edge of Big Canyon and southwest to the National Forest fuel break and Interstate 5.
- West of Interstate 5, extend the above fuel break southwest to the Union Pacific Railroad.
- Construct a 200-foot wide fuelbreak from Azalea Road southeastward between Fryer Road and the Union Pacific Railroad right of way, connecting to the fuel break described above.

Section F (Old McCloud Road, Eddy Drive):

- Implement defensible space at least 100 feet from structures in forest areas and 200 feet in brush areas.
- Reduce fuel density in high hazard vegetation types.
- Construct a 0.5-mile long, 400-foot wide shaded fuelbreak on the ridge north of Eddy Drive from the National Forest boundary west and then north along a ridge to Adams Drive.

Construct a 0.25-mile long, 400-foot wide shaded fuelbreak between the National Forest Section 22 and the intersection of South Mt. Shasta Boulevard and the onramp to Interstate 5. This fuelbreak would tie into treated plantations on the National Forest.

Section G (Ski Village Drive, Everitt Memorial Highway, Cold Creek Subdivision and Vicinity):

- Implement defensible space at least 100 feet from structures and 200 feet in brush field areas north of Ski Village Drive and along Everitt Memorial Highway.
- Reduce density of fuels in high hazard vegetation types.
- Construct a 400-foot wide fuelbreak (0.5 miles) from the U.S. Forest Service boundary on Everitt Memorial Highway west and southwest to south side of Spring Hill at Old Route 99. This area contains primarily brush fields, which could be treated through mechanical means (mastication).
- Construct a 200-foot wide fuelbreak along the Everitt Memorial Highway between the intersection of the McCloud Railroad right-of-way and the National Forest Boundary (0.5 miles).
- Extend a 200-foot wide fuelbreak about 1.75 miles east and southeast along the railroad right of way, extending through and beyond the USFS's proposed treatment in Section 11 to the junction of McCloud Avenue and the railroad.

Section H (North of Spring Hill):

- Reduce density of fuels in heavy brush fields.

CAL FIRE IGNITION MANAGEMENT PLAN

MAPS

WUI Areas

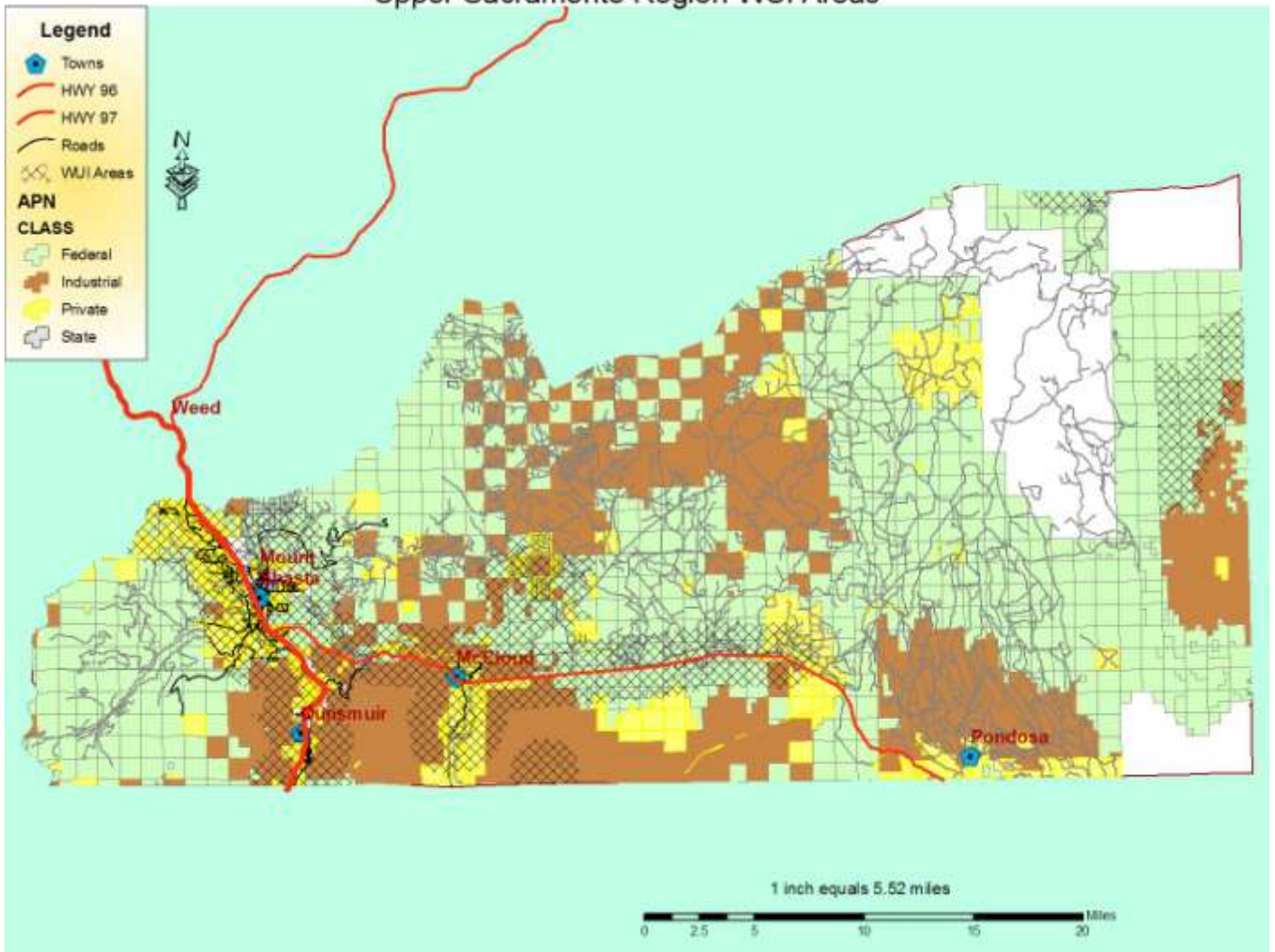
Fire History

Fire Starts

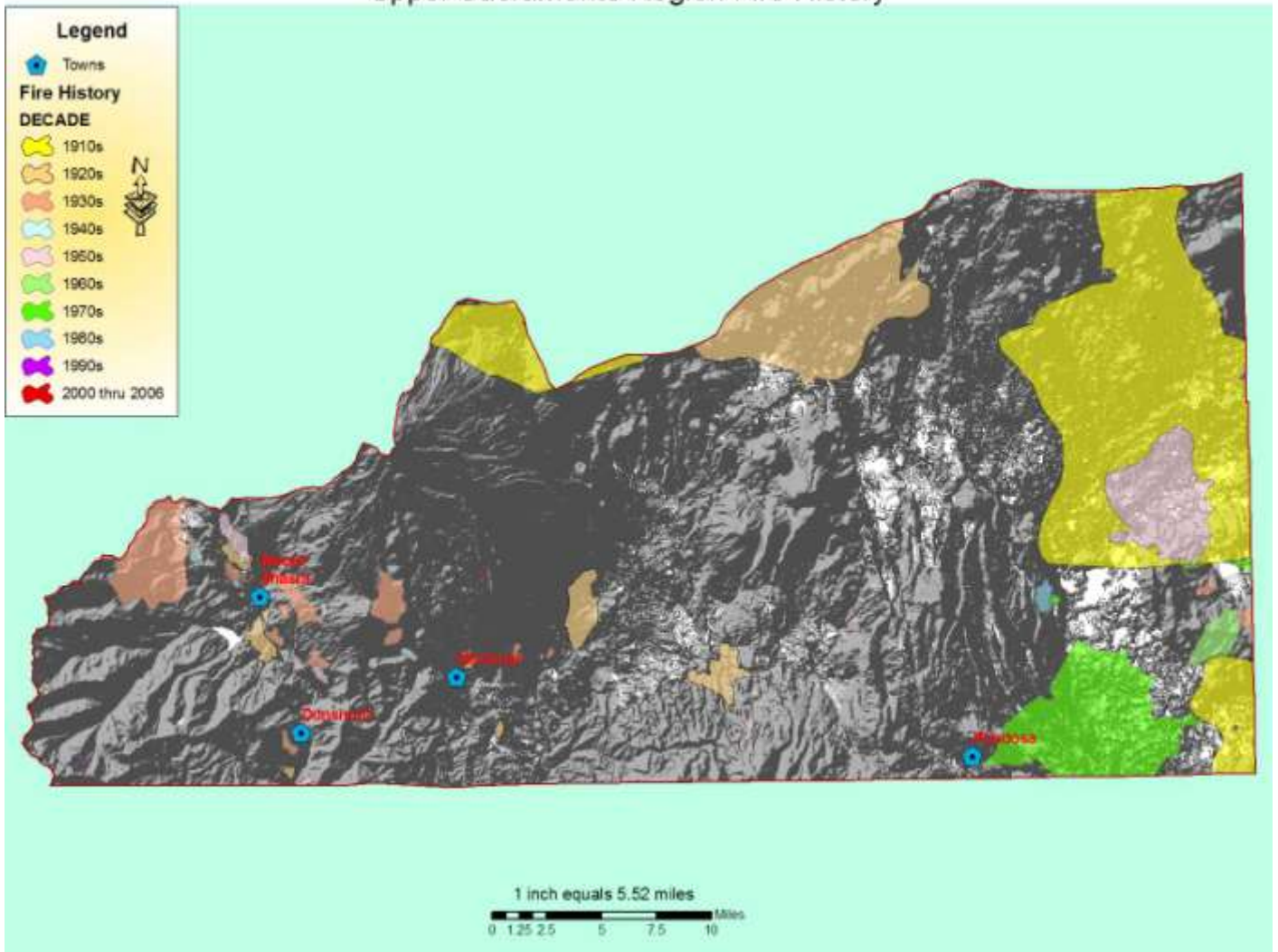
Fire Regime Condition Class

Water Locations

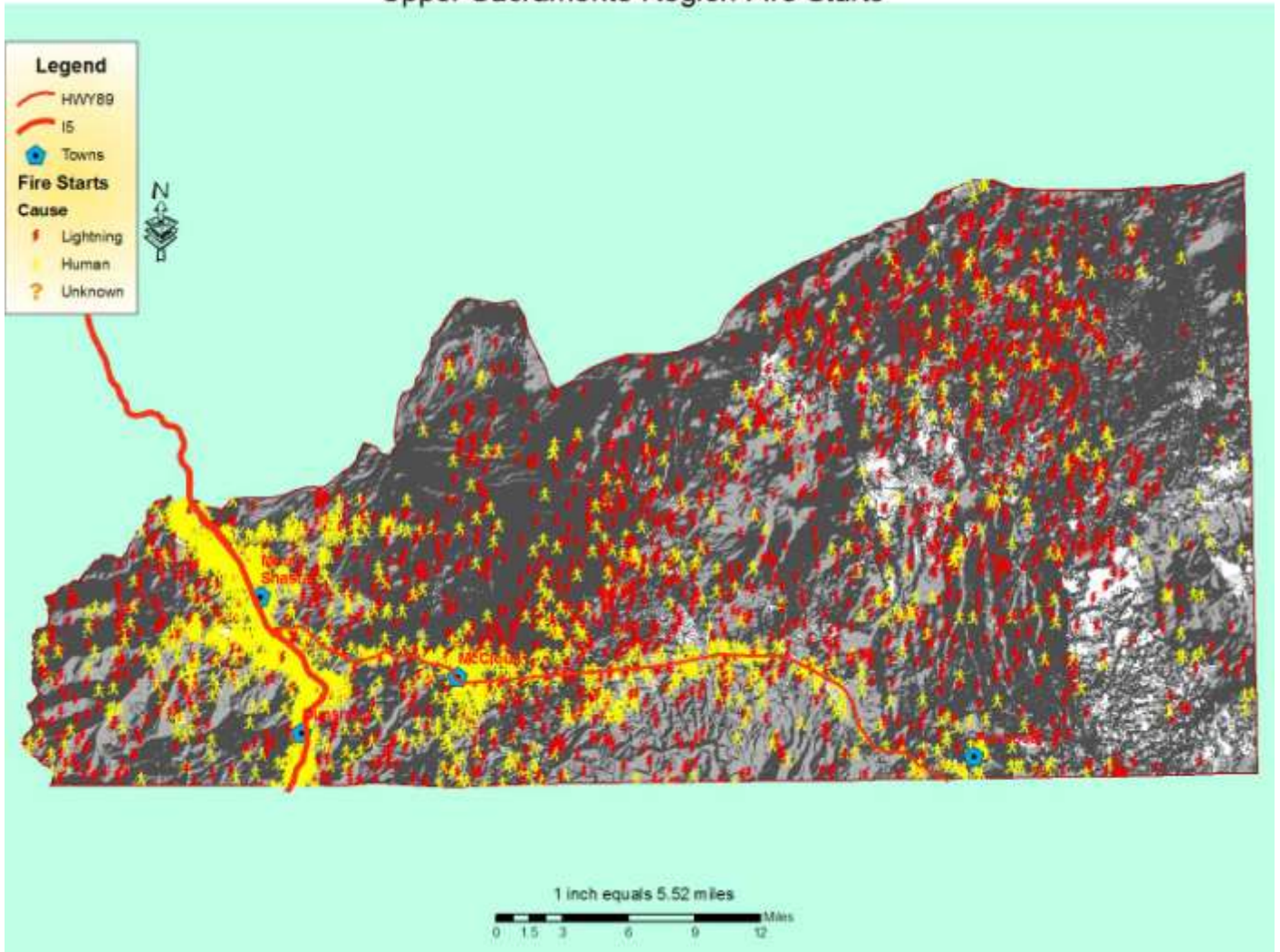
Upper Sacramento Region WUI Areas



Upper Sacramento Region Fire History



Upper Sacramento Region Fire Starts



Upper Sacramento Region Fire Regime Condition Class

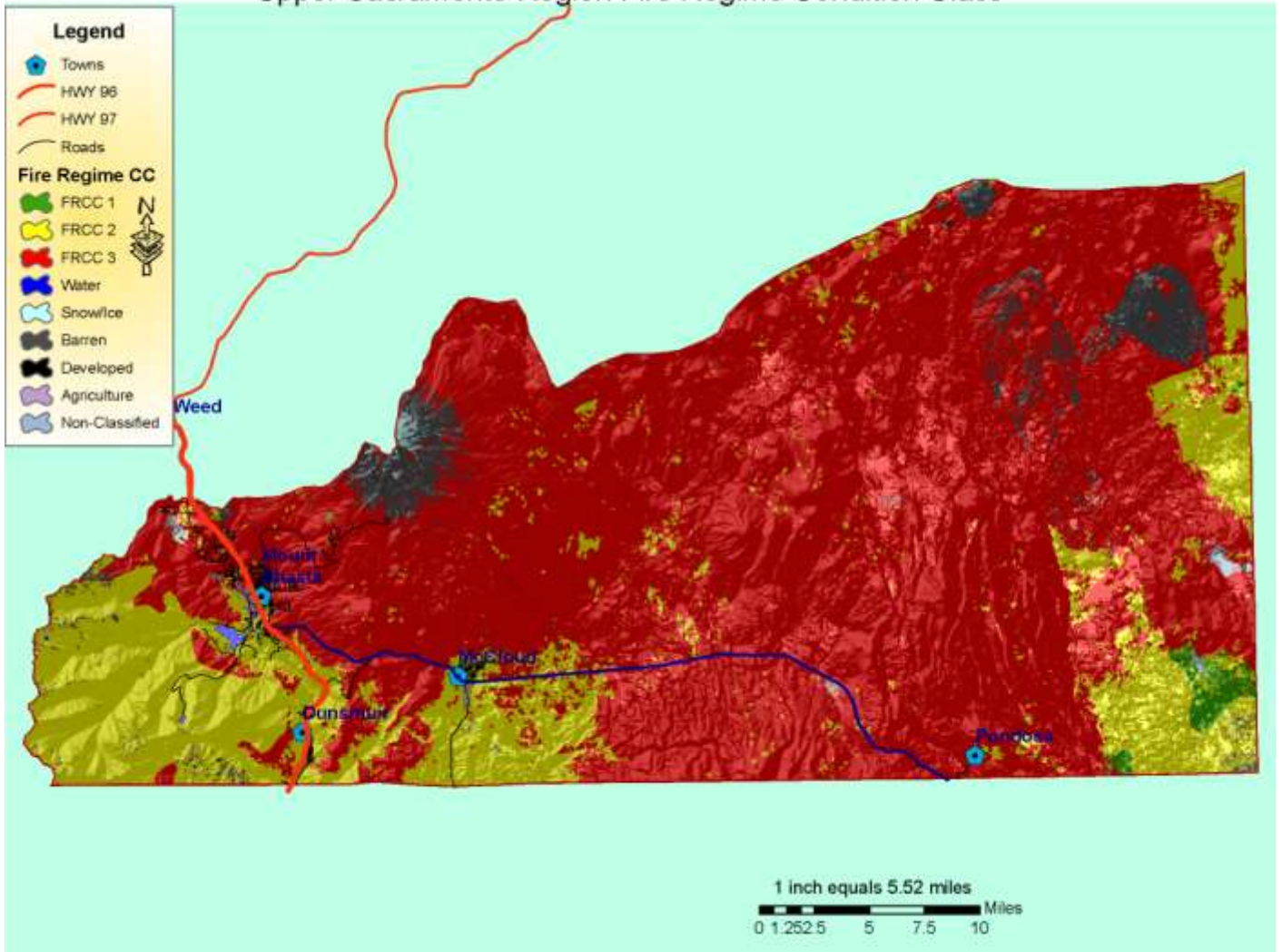
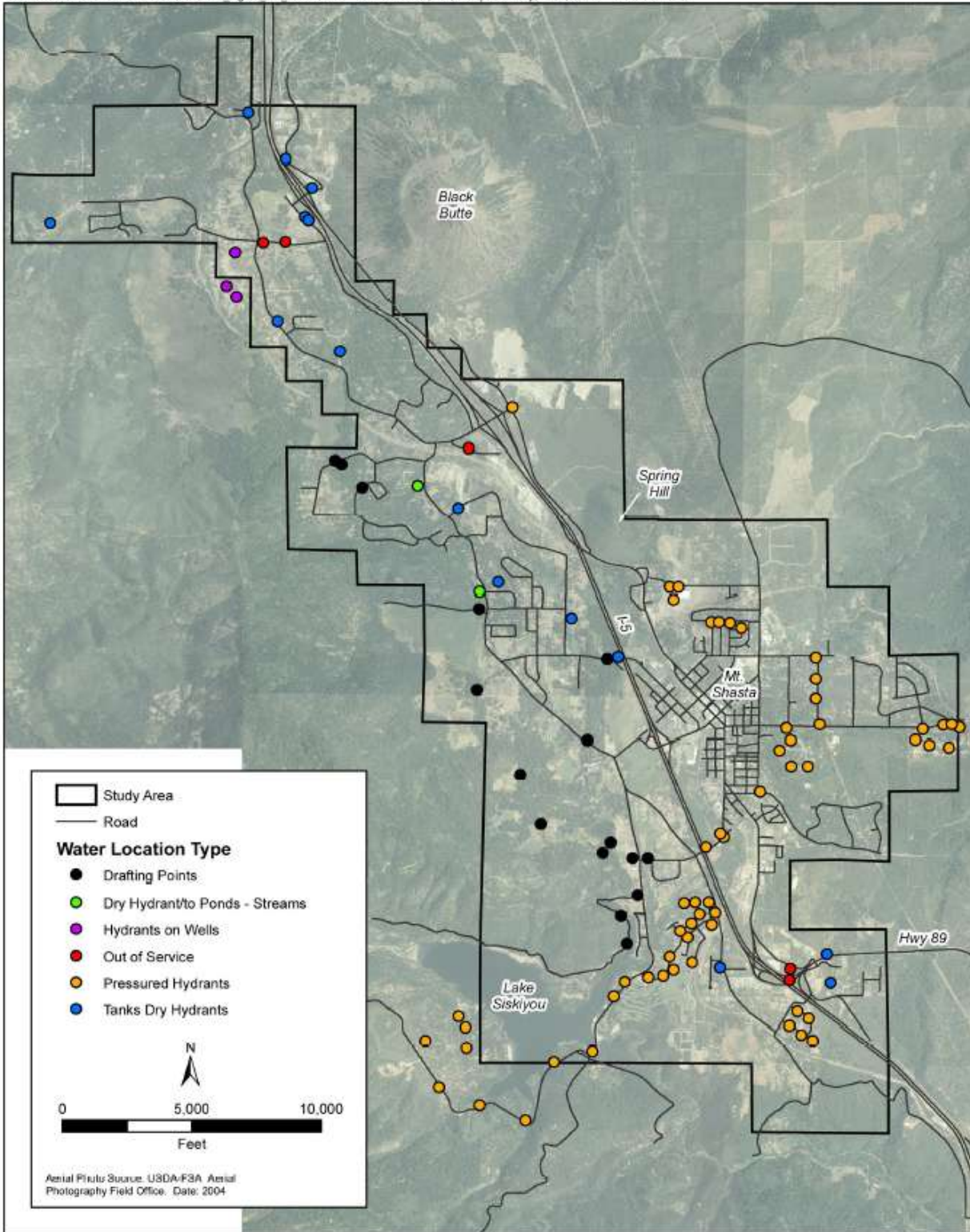


Figure 8-1. Water Locations

50385 - Mt. Shasta Fire Safe Plan\GIS\50385 Figure 8-1 Water.mxd Source: NSR, Inc.; Siskiyou County NAIP; USFS 04-29-05 TLA



SAFETY ZONES

EVACUATION SITES

Families

ADA	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	CAP	H/CAP	KIT	NOTE
YES	Mt Shasta High School	Physical Address: 710 Everitt Memorial Way 96067	Mt Shasta	Charlie Hoffman, Principal	Day:926-2614 Eve:926-4011 W/E:926-4011	500	Yes	Yes	Auditorium
		Mailing Address: 710 Everitt Memorial Way 96067		Daniel Parkin Bldg & Grounds	Day:926-2614 Eve:926-3445 W/E:926-3445				
YES	Mt Shasta Elementary	Physical Address: 501 Cedar 96067	Mt Shasta	Mary Alice Haistings, Asst to Principal	Day:926-3434 Eve:926-5618 W/E:926-5618	500	Yes	Partial	Cafeteria Multipurpose Room
		Mailing Address: 501 Cedar 96067		Mike Davis, Custodian	Day:926-3434 Eve:926-6070 W/E:926-6070	200	Yes		
YES	Sisson School	Physical Address: 601 E. Alma St. 96067	Mt Shasta	Sherry Zandona, Admin. Assist.	Day:926-3846 Eve:926-4914 W/E:926-4914	500 1,000	Yes	Partial	Cafeteria Gym
		Mailing Address: 595 E. Alma St. 96067		Cindy Tuttle (School District Adm. Asst.)	Day:926-6007 Eve:926-5010 W/E:926-5010		Yes		
YES	McCloud Union Elementary	Physical Address: 332 Hamilton Way 96057	McCloud	Brian Freeman, Principal	Day:964-2133 Eve:964-2536 W/E:964-2536	167	Yes	Full	Gym, Backup Emer Lights (No backup generator)
		Mailing Address: PO Box 700 96057		Sybil Stewart	Day:964-2133 Eve:964-2664 W/E:964-2664				
YES	McCloud High School	Physical Address: 133 Campus Way 96057	McCloud	Jim Burger, Administrator	Day:964-2181 Eve:235-9981 W/E:235-9981	790	Yes	No	Gym (No backup generator)
		Mailing Address: PO Box 1530 96057		Nick Nicholas, Maintenance	Day:964-2181 Eve:964-3107 W/E:964-3107				

ADA	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	CAP	H/CAP	KIT	NOTE
YES	American Legion Hall	Physical Address: 232 Broadway 96057	McCloud	American Legion	Day:964-2030 Eve:964-2030 W/E:964-2030	80	Yes (5)	Full	Kitchen, lg floor area, no power bk/up
		Mailing Address: P.O. Box 315 96057		Robert Johnson P.O. Box 453 96057	Day:964-2424 Eve:964-2424 W/E:964-2424				
YES	McCloud Presbyterian Church	Physical Address: 428 California St 96057	McCloud	Pastor Leon Thompson	Day:964-2381 Eve: W/E:	30	Yes	Full	No Power bk/up
		Mailing Address: P.O. Box 610 96057		Sybil Stewart	Day: 964-2133 Eve:964-2664 W/E:964-2664				
YES	First Baptist Church	Physical Address: Minnesota & Water St 96057	McCloud	Pastor Cliff Mero	Day:964-2313 Eve:964-2313 W/E:964-2313	75	Yes	Full	Tables, chairs, no power bk/up
		Mailing Address: Minnesota & Water St 96057		Tom Hofer	Day:964-2234 Eve:964-2234 W/E:964-2234				

Adults/Elderly & Invalid

ADA	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	CAP	H/CAP	KIT	NOTE
YES	Dutra Guest House	Physical Address: 170 N. 8th 96064	Montague	Lynelle Dutra	Day: 459-3266 Eve: 459-3266 W/E:459-3266	**	**	Full	** Determined by Available Beds
YES	Laurel Crest Manor	Physical Address: 201 Eugene Avenue 96067	Mt Shasta	Dan Dimapilis	Day:926-5410 Eve:926-5410 W/E:926-5410	*	*	Full	* Depends on Availability of Space

ADA	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	CAP	H/CAP	KIT	NOTE
		Mailing Address: 201 Eugene Avenue 96067							
YES	Shasta Healthcare	Physical Address: 3550 Churn Creek Rd. 96002 Mailing Address: 3550 Churn Crrek Rd. 96002	Redding	Jeremy Pantovich	Day:530/222-3630 Eve:530/222-3630 W/E:530/222-3630	*	*	Full	24 Hours Phone Coverage. * Availability of space will determine if they can take patients in an emergency
YES	Northern California Rehab. Hospital	Physical Address: 2801 Eureka Way 96001 Mailing Address: 2801 Eureka Way 96001	Redding	Chris Jones, Administrator	Day:530/246-9000 Eve:530/246-9000 W/E:530/246-9000	*	*	Full	24 Hours Phone Coverage. NO LONG TERM CARE. * Availability of space will determine if they can take patients in an emergency
YES	Shasta View Care & Rehabilitation for Weed	Physical Address: 445 Park 96094 Mailing Address: 445 Park 96094	Weed	Betty Groton, Administrator Director of Nursing Lynnette Jasmer, Business Office Manager Jason Aquila, Maintenance Supervisor	Day:938-4429 Eve:926-6884 * W/E:244-4803 Day:938-4429 Eve:435-2283 W/E:435-2283 Day:938-4429 Eve:235-4391 W/E:235-4391 Day: 938-4429 Eve:938-4297 W/E:938-4297	5		Full	Care Center * 90% of weekends at 926-6884

Animals

ADA	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	CAP	H/CAP	KIT	NOTE
NO	Larry & Frances Stidham	Physical Address: Dogs: 321 Payne Lane Yreka, CA 96097 Horses: 10004 So. Hwy. 99 Grenada, CA or 11820 & 11822 Old Hwy 99 Grenada, CA <i>Mailing Address:</i> P.O. Box 308 Yreka, CA 96097	Gazelle	Larry & Frances Stidham	Day:842-4161 Eve:842-3268 24-Hr: 1-800-827-9500				Call first. They will put animals up--have room for horses and have capability of making cages for dogs on-site. They would be willing to help with dog food. Areas: Yreka, Grenada, Gazelle, Hornbrook, Ft.Jones, Montague.
				Mary Stidham	Day: 842-4161 Eve and 24 Hrs: 1-800-827-9500				
NO	Rescue Ranch - Animals	Physical Address: 4400 Black Mt Rd 96064 Mailing Address:	Montague	Dan Viera	Day: 459-0653 Eve: 459-0653 W/E:459-0653				Takes in dogs
NO	Siskiyou Humane Society, Inc.	Physical Address: 1208 N. Mt. Shasta Blvd 96067 Mailing Address: P.O. Box 484 96067	Mt Shasta	Cathy Chastain	Day:926-4052 Eve: W/E:				Animal Pound
NO	Siskiyou Co Animal Control	Physical Address: 550 Foothill Dr 96097	Yreka	Ron Fisher	Day:841-4028/841-4025 Eve: 841-1596 W/E:841-1596	**			Animal Control Shelter

ADA	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	CAP	H/CAP	KIT	NOTE
		Mailing Address: 525 Foothill Dr 96097		Terry Layton	Day:841-4028/841-4025 Eve:842-4876 W/E:842-4876 Cell:530/598-6803				
NO	Loving Care Pet Motel	Physical Address: 201 Greenhorn Rd 96097 Mailing Address: 201 Greenhorn Rd 96097	Yreka	L.S. Friedman	Day:842-5710 Eve:459-5732 W/E:459-5732	**			Animal Motel

TRANSPORTATION

ADA	NAME	ADDRESS	AREA	CONTACT	PHONE	NOTE
YES	Mt Shasta High School	Physical Address: 710 Everitt Memorial Way 96067	Mt Shasta	Jim Cox, Principal	Day:926-2614 Eve:926-1638 W/E:926-1638 Cell:925-5082	Sch District contracts w/Mt Shasta Union Sch District to provide transportation to and from Mt Shasta H.S. SUHSD Buses for MSHS: 1 @ 87 pass 1 @ 72 pass 1 @ 35 pass Total = 194 pass
		Mailing Address: 710 Everitt Memorial Way 96067		Siskiyou Union High School District	Day:926-3006	
YES	Mt Shasta Elementary	Physical Address: 501 Cedar 96067	Mt Shasta	Mary Alice Haistings, Asst to Principal	Day:926-3434 Eve:926-5618 W/E:926-5618	Reference Sisson School's Spreadsheet for Bus Count
		Mailing Address: 501 Cedar 96067		Mt. Shasta Union School District's Transportation Dept.	Day:926-0874	
YES	Sisson School	Physical Address: 601 E. Alma St. 96067	Mt Shasta	Sherry Zandona, Admin. Assist.	Day:926-3846 Eve:926-4914 W/E:926-4914	2 Buses (#3 & #5) @ 84 pass = 168 pass total Mt. Shasta Union School District: Mt. Shasta Elementary and Sisson School Location of buses: Cedar Street
		Mailing Address: 595 E. Alma St. 96067		Cindy Tuttle (School District Admin. Assist.) Mt. Shasta Union School District	Day:926-6007 Eve:926-5010 W/E:926-5010	
YES	Siskiyou Opportunity Ctr	Physical Address: 1516 South Mt Shasta Bl	Mt Shasta	Laurinda Palmer, Admin. Assist.	Day:926-4698 Eve:261-1672	2 vans @ 12 pass (wheelchair capability)

ADA	NAME	ADDRESS	AREA	CONTACT	PHONE	NOTE
		96067 Mailing Address: P.O. Box 304 96067		Steve Rogers	W/E:261-1672 Day:926-4698 Eve:530/859-1012 W/E:530/859-1012	Total = 22 Pass
YES	McCloud Union Elementary	Physical Address: 332 Hamilton Way 96057 Mailing Address: PO Box 700 96057	McCloud	Brian Freeman, Principal Sybil Stewart	Day:964-2133 Eve:964-2536 W/E:964-2536 Day:964-2133 Eve:964-2664 W/E:964-2664	
YES	McCloud High School	Physical Address: 133 Campus Way 96057 Mailing Address: PO Box 1530 96057	McCloud	Jim Burger, Administrator <div style="background-color: #cccccc; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div>	Day:964-2181 Eve:235-9981 W/E:235-9981 Day: Eve: W/E:	1 bus @ 35 pass component of Siskiyou Union HS District (bus is part of SUHSD's inventory)