Unit Strategic Fire Plan
Siskiyou

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SIGNATURES

Unit Strategic Fire Plan developed for Siskiyou

This Plan:

- Was collaboratively developed. Interested parties, Federal, State, City, and County agencies within the Unit have been consulted and are listed in the plan.
- Identifies and prioritizes pre fire and post fire management strategies and tactics meant to reduce the loss of values at risk within the Unit.
- Is intended for use as a planning and assessment tool only. It is the responsibility of those implementing the projects to ensure that all environmental compliance and permitting processes are met as necessary.

6-2-2011

Unit Chief **Date**

Bernie Paul

6-2-2011

Pre-Fire Engineer **Date**

Steve Wilson

SISKIYOU UNIT

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's (CAL FIRE) Siskiyou Unit covers over 6,347 square miles which is larger than three of the U.S. States. CAL FIRE has the primary wildland fire responsibility for 1,269,672 acres. Siskiyou County has nine incorporated cities Yreka, Fort Jones, Etna, Weed, Mt. Shasta, Dorris, Dunsmuir, Montague and Tulelake and all have local responsibility for fire protection within the cities. The area outside the cities that falls within the Local Responsibility Area (LRA) is very small and includes the valley floors within the Butte Valley, Shasta Valley and Scott Valley. Siskiyou County has 44,900 residents and 24,292 of these residents live in the unincorporated areas of the county. CAL FIRE maintains all State Responsibility Area (SRA) and is responsible for the wildfire protection. Within the Unit 7 CAL FIRE Stations house 13 state engines and two dozers. Deadwood Camp is located at the north end of the Scott Valley and has four Fire Crews and 90 Inmates are housed there. CAL FIRE has PRC 4290 enforcement as a whole for all of Siskiyou County within the SRA. Siskiyou County has no county statute for fire safe regulations.

The Siskiyou Unit Administrative office is in the City of Yreka at the south end of town. The address is 1809 Fairlane Rd. The office consists of all administrative functions including, the Unit's warehouse, resource management functions, the Yreka Interagency Command Center (YICC), equipment repair shop, DGS radio repair shop, all prevention personnel, Pre-Fire Engineer and our Fire Prevention Specialist. Yreka is also the location of the Battalion II office and Yreka CAL FIRE Station. The Yreka CAL FIRE Station has two CAL FIRE engines and a dozer. The YICC dispatches all 30 local government fire departments and six ambulance services, CAL FIRE and all of the Klamath National Forest resources. This Dispatch Center is a true Interagency between the USFS and CAL FIRE.

Siskiyou's Fire Plan is about reducing ignitions and making Siskiyou County a fire safe Unit. The main goal is reducing loss of life, property and resource damage that fire causes. Siskiyou has a long history of lightning fires and has been successful in keeping them small. All of the Siskiyou Unit fire safe projects are designed to protect life, reduce damage to property and natural resources. The Siskiyou Unit works with local government as cooperators. We train together and utilize each others resources to enhance each others emergency response. The Unit uses the closest resource concept when dispatching to wildland fires.

Siskiyou's assets at risk from wildfire within the county are life, property, timber, graze land and watershed. We collaborate with stakeholders, Fire Departments and local Fire Safe Councils when proposing any projects. With only one Conservation Camp within the Unit we have to look outside to the private sector and other agencies to achieve the many projects identified within the Unit.

Siskiyou County is the last frontier of California and many of the residents live here for that reason. I personally take great pride along with the Siskiyou Unit in working for the public and educating the residents of Siskiyou County on the proper care and maintenance of a fire safe home. Our Fire Plan will be diligently implemented and reassessed yearly allowing us to adapt to the ever changing needs of Siskiyou County.

Bernie Paul
Siskiyou Unit Chief

SECTION I: UNIT OVERVIEW

A: UNIT DESCRIPTION

The Siskiyou Unit (SKU) is located in Northern California along the Oregon border and is comprised of Siskiyou County. The Siskiyou Unit encompasses 1.2 million acres of ecologically diverse wildlands. Ecotypes range from high desert in the east, to the magnificent coniferous forests of the Klamath River drainage to the lush ranch lands carpeting the interior valleys. Magnificent Mt. Shasta serves as the Units geographical centerpiece rising abruptly to an astonishing 14,179 feet in elevation. The County is drained by the Sacramento River in the south, the Klamath River in the north and the Salmon River in the west.

The weather patterns in Siskiyou County are as diverse as its ecology. Summer temperatures may climb into the 100's, while winter temperatures may drop well below freezing with significant snowstorms common throughout the winter months. Fuel types in the Unit include timber, timber with a grass understory, grass, brush, oak woodland, desert sage and western juniper stands. Like most mountainous areas, Siskiyou County may experience a high occurrence of lightning activity during the summer months. Ranching, recreation and the timber industry fuel Siskiyou County's economy. The summer months see a large influx of tourists who take advantage of the County's wide-open spaces for outdoor recreation including, hunting, fishing, white-water rafting, mountain climbing and camping.

Most of the large fires in the Siskiyou Unit over the past 50 years have been wind driven fires. Lightning, equipment use and debris burning have historically been the determined lead ignition sources for these large fires. Refer to the Fire History map in the Exhibits section for fire locations.

The Klamath National Forest, Shasta-Trinity National Forest and the Bureau of Land Management are the largest public land ownerships adjacent to the Unit. Other public lands include the Shasta Valley, Horseshoe Ranch, Butte Valley, Lower Klamath and Tulelake Wildlife Refuge Areas.

In June of 2010, the Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) released *California's Forest and Rangelands: 2010 Assessment.* As part of the assessment, states were required to identify key issues and define the status and trends throughout the forests. Furthermore, states were asked to identify specific geographic areas, called "priority landscapes". The intent of identifying "priority landscapes" was to assist investment and other programs focusing on the issue areas. The assessment identifies forest and rangeland issues throughout the state including Siskiyou County. The assessment also identifies strategies to address these issues. The complete assessment can be found on the CAL FIRE FRAP Website. The "priority landscapes" identified within the Siskiyou Unit will be considered during the planning phase of future projects within the Unit. The following "priority landscapes" and strategies have been identified within the Siskiyou Unit:

Wildfire Threats to Ecosystem Health and Community Safety
Developing coherent strategies involves collaborative planning, given the unique and disparate audience for dealing with the threat (i.e., numerous individual landowners). In terms of protecting communities, this is discussed in detail in Chapter 3.3: Planning for and Reducing Wildfire Risks to Communities.

Sustainable Working Forests and Rangelands
Opportunities exist for landowner assistance to enhance productivity and health of working landscapes. Risk Reduction on Forestlands: Identifies areas with timber and biomass energy assets that are threatened by wildfire and forest pests. Risk Reduction on Rangelands; identifies areas

where rangeland productivity is threatened by wildfire. Restoring Impacted Timberlands: identifies areas with timber and biomass energy assets that have been impacted by past wildfires or forest pest outbreaks.

Forest Pests and Other Threats to Ecosystem Health and Community Safety
Forest management tools include the removal of dead, dying and diseased trees, thinning of small and medium live trees, replanting multiple species, and other techniques used to remove hazards and improve ecosystem health. In California, responsibility for the control of forest pest outbreaks often falls to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) on state and privately owned lands and the U.S. Forest Service on federal lands. CAL FIRE, with the approval of the California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (BOF) can declare a zone of infestation for native and exotic insect and disease pests. Within a Zone of Infestation CAL FIRE employees may go on private lands to attempt eradication or control in a manner approved by the Board of Forestry.

Water Quality and Quantity Protection and Enhancement
Protecting and managing forests in source watersheds is an essential part of future strategies for providing a sustainable supply of clean water for a broad range of beneficial uses. Tools to address threats to water supplies include: water conservation, restoration of riparian forests, restoration of mountain meadows, and protection of groundwater. Tools to address water quality concerns include: reduction of soil erosion through Best Management Practices for forest roads and timber harvesting, additional protection for riparian areas in salmonid watersheds, road maintenance and fuel reduction treatments designed to reduce high severity wildfires.

Planning for Reducing Wildfire Risks to Communities
In California, community involvement in wildfire planning is extensive, as evidenced, for example, by Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP, as defined under the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003), local and regional Fire Safe Councils, Resource Conservation Districts and community participation in the federal Firewise Communities/USA program. State laws requiring “defensible space” around structures, building codes, and other responsibilities are aimed at helping communities reduce their risk of loss when wildfire strikes. Federal programs, such as the National Fire Plan, also help with funding for fire hazard reduction.

Emerging Markets for Forests and Rangeland Products and Services
Strengthen and develop new market opportunities for forest products and benefits provide incentives for forest stewardship and conservation. Emerging markets for renewable energy, ecosystem services and niche products area impacting how forest and rangelands are managed. Developing appropriate policies will require a better understanding of the benefits and environmental impacts of these emerging markets and how society values the various market and non-market products and services provided by forests and rangelands.

Plant, Wildlife, and Fish Habitat Protection, Conservation and Enhancement
Numerous efforts in California are working towards identifying and protecting important wildlife, plant, and fish habitat. Tools for addressing wildlife habitat needs include the purchase of land and conservation easements, development planning, zoning, habitat mitigation banking, and habitat restoration, and policies, regulations and funding mechanisms that support these efforts.

Climate Change: Threats and Opportunities
The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) has identified five strategies to mitigate against greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions: reforestation, forestland conservation, fuels reduction, urban forestry and forest management to improve carbon sequestration.

B: UNIT *PREPAREDNESS* AND FIREFIGHTING CAPABILITIES

At the peak of fire fighting preparedness, Siskiyou Unit suppression resources include approximately 70 career personnel and 120 seasonal personnel. The Siskiyou Unit is geographically divided into four fire battalions. Within these battalions the Siskiyou Unit has resources and facilities strategically located. These include: seven fire stations, one conservation camp, two dozers, and four fire lookouts. During summer months, thirteen schedule "B" engines, two dozers, four fire crews, and up to four fire lookouts are staffed. The fire lookouts are staffed based upon fire, weather and lightning activity levels. In the winter months, Siskiyou Unit staffs three stations with fiscal assistance from the County Amador Plan and the Zone of Increased Benefit (ZIB) in the McCloud area.

The Siskiyou Unit has an Emergency Command Center known as the Yreka Interagency Command Center (YICC). The YICC is located at the Siskiyou Unit Headquarters in Yreka and is a collaboration of CAL FIRE and United States Forest Service (USFS) staff. The YICC provides dispatching services for CAL FIRE, USFS, 30 local government departments and 6 ambulance companies. The YICC is responsible for emergency call taking, dispatching and tracking of resources. In 2010, the YICC handled an incident volume of just under 10, 000 incidents. The YICC has an Emergency Dispatcher at the console 24 hours a day. The Goal of the YICC is to meet and exceed the standards set in NFPA 1221 section 6.4.2. These standards specify that 95 present of all alarms be answered within 15 seconds and 99 percent answered within 40 seconds. In addition, Section 6.4.3 specifics that 95 percent of all dispatching be completed within 60 seconds.

Battalion 1 (Scott Valley Battalion) is located in the northwest portion of the Unit. Within the Battalion there is a CAL FIRE station located in the city of Fort Jones. The Fort Jones Station houses three Type III fire engines and one Type II fire dozer. Deadwood Conservation Camp is located north of Fort Jones along McAdams Creek. Deadwood is a 90 man camp and is capable of providing four Type I hand crews. There are two fire lookouts located within the Scott Valley Battalion, Quartz Hill and Duzel Rock

Battalion 2 (Shasta Valley Battalion) is centrally located in the northern portion of the Unit. Within the Shasta Valley Battalion there are two CAL FIRE stations. One station is in Yreka and one is located in Hornbook. The Yreka Station is considered the headquarters station and houses three Type III fire engines and one Type II dozer. Hornbook Station is located along Interstate 5 near the California and Oregon border in the town of Hornbrook. This station houses two Type III fire engines. Paradise Craggy serves as the fire lookout for the Shasta Valley Battalion.

Battalion 3 (Butte Valley Battalion) can be identified on a map as two distinct geographical areas separated by Federal Direct Protection Area. One portion of the Butte Valley Battalion is located in the central portion of the Unit near the City of Weed. The other is located in the northeast portion of the Unit and includes the Butte Valley and extends north to the Oregon border. Within the Butte Valley Battalion there are two CAL FIRE stations. One station is located in the City of Weed. The Weed Station houses two Type III fire engines and serves as the battalion headquarters. The second station is located in the town of Macdoel. Macdoel Station houses one Type III engine.

Battalion 4 (McCloud Battalion) is located in the southern portion of the Unit. Within the McCloud Battalion there are two CAL FIRE stations. One is located in McCloud and the other is located in Pondosa. McCloud Station houses two Type III fire engines. Pondosa Station is located within Shasta County but, is staffed and administered by the Siskiyou Unit. Pondosa Station houses two Type III fire engines. Siskiyou Bear serves as a fire lookout in the McCloud Battalion.

LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS

The Siskiyou Unit is very appreciative of its local fire departments. A large number of these departments are staffed completely by volunteers and whose personnel are often the first to arrive at fires, medical aids and other types of emergencies. Often these departments are located within Fire Protection Districts (FPDs) or Community Services Districts (CSDs) and are typically governed by elected boards of directors and have authority to levy taxes to support their work. Within The Siskiyou Unit, CAL FIRE reciprocates emergency services using Mutual Aid and Automatic Aid Agreements.

The following local fire departments exist within the Siskiyou Unit:

Etna City Fire Department	South Yreka Fire District
Fort Jones City Fire Department	City of Yreka Fire Department
Scott Valley Fire Protection District	Butte Valley Fire Protection District
Happy Camp Fire District	Dorris City Fire Department
Copco Lake Fire Protection District	Seiad Valley Fire Company
Gazelle Fire Protection District	Tennant Community Services District
Grenada Fire Protection District	Tulelake Fire Department
Hammond Ranch Fire Company	Weed City Fire Department
Hilt Fire Protection District	Lake Shastina Community Service District
Hornbrook Fire Protection District	Castella Fire Protection District
Klamath River Fire Company	Dunsmuir City Fire Department
Mayten Fire Protection District	McCloud Community Services District
Montague Community Services District	Mt Shasta City Fire Department
Mt. Shasta Vista Fire Company	Mount Shasta Fire Protection District
Salmon River Fire Company	Pleasant Valley Fire Company

SECTION II: COLLABORATION

A: COMMUNITY / AGENCIES / FIRE SAFE COUNCILS

Representatives involved in the development of the Unit Strategic Fire Plan are included in the following table. Their organization and title are indicated below:

Plan Development Team:

Organization	Representative (title)
Fire Safe Council Siskiyou Council	Giselle and Dale Nova
Lower Scott River FSC/Northern California Resource Center	Bruce Courtright/George Jennings
French Creek FSC/Northern California Resource Center	Terry Weathers/George Jennings
Scott Valley FSC/Northern California Resource Center	Larry Alexander/George Jennings
Yreka Area FSC/ Northern California Resource Center	Peter Jereb/ George Jennings
Juniper Flat FSC/Northern California Resource Center	Lynn Corliss/George Jennings
Rattlesnake Creek FSC/Northern California Resource Center	Chuck Kittle/ Larry Alexander
Upper Mid Klamath Watershed Council/ Northern California Resource Center	Bob Walker/ Larry Alexander
Scott Bar FSC/ Northern California Resource Center	Ginetta Clark/ Larry Alexander
Seiad Creek FSC/ Northern California Resource Center	Glen Briggs/ George Jennings
Greater Weed FSC	Kelly Conner
Weed City Fire Department	Darin Quigley
Etna City Fire Department	Larry Hicks
Fort Jones City	Annie Smith
Siskiyou County Wildfire Protection Panel	Unit Chief Bernie Paul

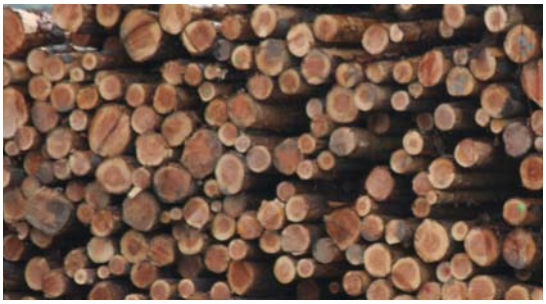
SECTION III: VALUES AT RISK

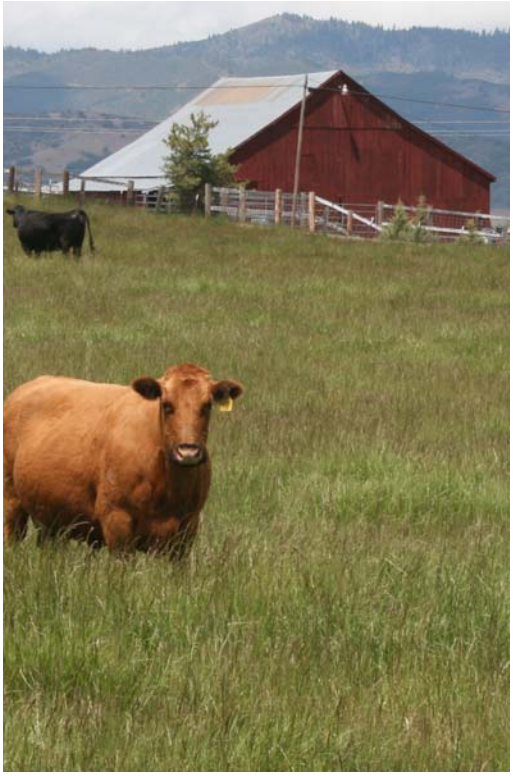
A: ASSETS AT RISK

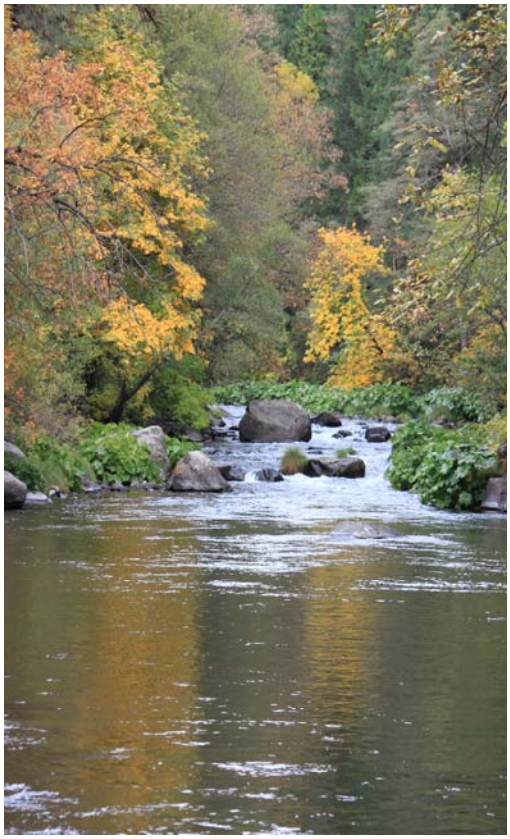
It is the goal of the Siskiyou Unit to protect life and property from the devastating effects of wildfire and other natural disasters. The Siskiyou Unit is vast in size and varied in its makeup of both natural and man-made assets at risk to wildfires.

The following are values identified at risk in the Siskiyou Unit:

- Citizen and firefighter safety
- Structures, residential and commercial
- Watershed and water
- Timber
- Rangelands
- Wildlife and associated habitat
- Infrastructure
- Air quality
- Unique areas (scenic, cultural, and historic)
- Recreation
- Soil erosion
- Hydro electric power







B: COMMUNITIES AT RISK

About Communities at Risk

To help protect people and their property from potential catastrophic wildfire, the National Fire Plan directs funding to be provided for projects designed to reduce the fire risks to communities. A fundamental step in achieving this goal was the identification of communities that are at high risk of damage from wildfire. These high risk communities identified within the wildland-urban interface (WUI), the area where homes and wildlands intermix, were published in the Federal Register in 2001. At the request of Congress, the Federal Register notice only listed those communities neighboring federal lands. The list represents the collaborative work of the 50 states and five federal agencies using a standardized process, whereby states were asked to submit all communities within their borders that met the criteria of a structure at high risk from wildfire.

The "Communities at Risk" in Siskiyou County listed in the table below are on the National Registry available at the following site: http://www.cafirealliance.org/communities_at_risk_a-d.php .

Community	Federal Threat	Community	Federal Threat
Big Springs	F	Lower Scott River	F
Callahan	F	Macdoel	
Cecilville	F	McCloud	F
Dorris	F	Montague	
Dunsmuir		Mount Shasta	F
Etna		Quartz Valley Indian Reservation	F
Fort Jones	F	Sawyers Bar	F
Gazelle		Scott Bar	F
Greenview	F	Seiad Valley	F
Grenada		Somes Bar	F
Hamburg	F	Tennant	F
Happy Camp	F	Tulelake	F
Hornbrook	F	Weed	F
Horse Creek	F	Yreka	F
Klamath River	F		

1. Federal Threat code of **F** *indicates some or all of the wildland fire threat to that community comes from federal (e.g., US Forest Service, BLM,) lands.*

FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES

While all of Siskiyou County is subject to some degree of fire hazard, there are specific features that make some areas more hazardous than others. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) is required by law to map areas of significant fire hazards based on fuels, terrain, weather, and other relevant factors. These maps were developed using science-based and field tested computer models that assign a hazard score based on factors that influence fire likelihood and fire behavior. Many factors are considered such as fire history, existing and potential fuel (natural vegetation), flame length, blowing embers, terrain, and typical weather for the area. There are three hazard zones in state responsibility areas: moderate, high and very high. These maps identify fire hazard, not fire risk. "Hazard" is based on the physical conditions that give a likelihood that an area will burn over a 30-50 year period without considering modifications such as fuel reduction efforts. "Risk" is the potential damage a fire can do to the area under existing conditions, including any modifications such as defensible space, irrigation and sprinklers, and ignition resistant building construction which can reduce fire risk. Risk considers the susceptibility of what is being protected.

These maps are intended to be used for:

- Implementing wildland-urban interface building standards for new construction.
- Natural hazard real estate disclosure at time of sale.
- 100-foot defensible space clearance requirements around buildings.
- Property development standards such as road widths, water supply and signage.
- Consideration in city and county general plans.

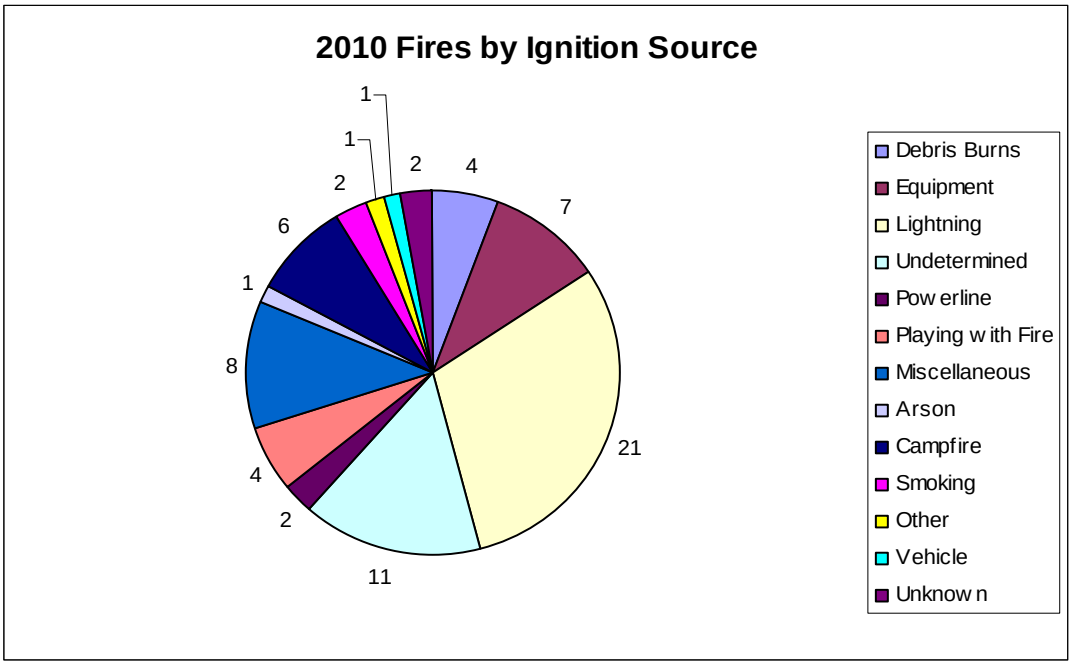
Visit the CAL FIRE Website at www.fire.ca.gov to determine the fire hazard severity in a specific area.

Hoy Fire 2006-Siskiyou County

A: FIRE PREVENTION

The Siskiyou Unit Fire Prevention Bureau is comprised of a Battalion Chief, two Fire Captains and a Fire Prevention Specialist II. Pre-fire engineering, enforcement, public education, information, and Volunteer In Prevention (VIP) are the five components of prevention. In general, these programs have been shown to be highly effective at reducing the incidence of fire. The Siskiyou Unit contributes its success to the utilization of these five main components. In addition, the Prevention Bureau prides itself on providing quality public service in a timely, accurate, and courteous manner.

In 2010 there were 70 Fires within the Siskiyou Unit State Responsibility Area (SRA). These statistics do not include the 23 calls within SRA to debris burns without escape, or assistance on Local Response Area (LRA) Fires and Federal Response Area (FRA) Fires. In 2010 lightning was the leading ignition source for fires in the Unit. This is consistent with historical data which shows lightning as the number one cause of fires within the Unit.



ENGINEERING & STRUCTURE IGNITABILITY

Public Resources Code 4290

These regulations have been prepared and adopted for establishing minimum wildfire protection standards in conjunction with building, construction and development in State Responsibility Areas (SRA). These regulations became effective September 1, 1991. The future design and construction of structures, subdivisions and developments in State Responsibility Area (SRA) shall provide for basic emergency access and perimeter wildfire protection measures as specified in Public Resources Code (PRC 4290). These measures shall provide for emergency access, signing and building numbering, private water supply reserves for emergency fire use, and vegetation modification. The fire protection standards contained within PRC 4290 shall specify the minimums for such measures. The Unit enforces PRC 4290 in its original form. The county has not yet increased these standards.

The County of Siskiyou is currently in the process of developing a *Land Development Manual* for *Improvement Standards and Specifications.* The County's purpose of adopting standards for the development of land in Siskiyou County is to protect the health and safety of its citizens, and to minimize or avoid environmental consequences. When complete, this manual will reference Public Resources Code 4290 and include provisions requiring applicable improvements to either meet or exceed these regulations.

Public Resources Code 4291

One of the main objectives of the Siskiyou Unit is to ensure residents comply with the provisions set forth within California Public Resources Code 4291. This is accomplished through education and enforcement. It is important residents recognize that their first defense against wildfire is to create and maintain defensible space around their homes.

California Public Resources Code 4291 requires property owners in mountainous areas, forest-covered lands, or any land that is covered with flammable material to create at a minimum a 100-foot defensible space (or to the property line) around their homes and other structures.

The state legislature enacted PRC 4291 to improve fire safety and to help prevent catastrophic fires. Under the law, property owners or those who control a property must establish a:

30-foot clean zone (or to property line).
70-foot reduced fuel zone (or to property line)

This does not mean the property must be clear-cut to bare soil, it involves thinning and breaking up the continuity of ladder fuels and large areas filled with contiguous shrubs that can readily transmit fire.

FIRE SAFE COUNCILS

Fire Safe Councils were developed with the mission to preserve California's natural and manmade resources by enlisting all Californians to make their homes, neighborhoods and communities fire safe. Siskiyou County is fortunate to have a large number of active Fire Safe Councils. The Siskiyou CAL FIRE Unit is very appreciative of the tremendous efforts these Fire Safe Councils have made in attempting to make Siskiyou County fire safe. Fire Safe Councils are pre-dominantly volunteer based organizations and are continually looking for new community members to join in their efforts. For a detailed list of Fire Safe Councils located in Siskiyou County refer to the Fire Safe Council of Siskiyou County website: www.**firesafesiskiyou**.org.

SISKIYOU COUNTY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PANEL

The Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors recently created the Siskiyou County Wildfire Protection Panel. The purpose of the Siskiyou County Wildfire Protection Panel is to set forth and describe in detail the elements that shall be required of each community wildfire protection plan affecting lands within Siskiyou County. The County Plan will also describe the collaborative processes that are to be used in developing fuels reduction strategies and projects, as well as the community wildfire protection plans. In addition, the County Plan will establish County priorities for projects. As a result, opportunities for community forests or stewardship projects in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) may be identified. Membership on the panel consists of the County Natural Resource Specialist, representatives from CAL FIRE, the U.S. Forest Service and other members as deemed appropriate by the County Board of Supervisors.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

Information and education is an extremely important component of the Siskiyou Unit. Each year the Unit participates and promotes many Fire Safety Education Programs throughout the County.

One of Siskiyou Units most successful Fire Safety Education Programs is the Fire Pals program. Fire Pals uses comedy and characterization to teach children about fire prevention and life safety at home and in the forest. In addition to Fire Pals, Smokey Bear and Sparky the Fire dog are commonly called to service to introduce and instill fire prevention and life safety messages in both children and adults. Our fire prevention messages are presented to the public by the Siskiyou Unit participating in hundreds of outreaches each year which include fair exhibits at (Siskiyou County Fair and Tulelake Fair), Northern California Special Olympics, poster contests, living with fire flyers, prevention road signs, rodeos, parades, classrooms, printed materials, radio, television spots, community meetings, Fire Safe Councils, one-on-one contacts with homeowners and up keeping of the Units web page. Our educational programs are informative and are provided to all ages.

Siskiyou Unit has a dedicated Volunteer in Prevention (VIP) Program that utilizes the citizens of our community who graciously volunteer their time to increase awareness, knowledge and actions implemented by individuals and communities to reduce human loss and property damage from wildland fires. VIPs assist in accomplishing these goals by conducting defensible space inspections required by Public Resource Code 4291. VIPs in the Siskiyou Unit educate thousands of people of all ages about fire prevention by participating in events and outreaches throughout Siskiyou County and other counties of California as well. Within the Siskiyou Unit, VIPs have also been trained to be fire lookouts, to inspect power lines, and to educate homeowners on how to keep their home fire safe. Furthermore, VIPs are trained to assist CAL FIRE's efforts in providing information to the media and public during wildland fires and other emergencies.

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

The Siskiyou Unit Resource Management staff administers numerous programs which support the California Strategic Fire Plan.

Fuels Modification

- Forest Practice – Siskiyou Unit Resource Management staff is responsible to enforce the California Forest Practice Act and Forest Practice Rules for timber operations on private timberlands. This enforcement starts with the review of the initial project, and continues through the harvesting of timber to completion. During the review of commercial timber harvesting plans, Unit staff has opportunities to provide written recommendations to project proponents designed to facilitate a positive change in the methods in which timber operations are conducted. We continually look for ways to improve forest health, fire safety, hazard reduction, public safety, vehicular access, water sources, timing of operations, wildlife benefits, and other site specific mitigating measures necessary to support the California's Strategic Fire Plan. The treatment of logging slash to reduce the overall fuel hazard must comply with the rules and regulations, which generally apply around structures and along roads.

- Vegetation Management Program (VMP) - The Vegetation Management Program (VMP) is a cost-sharing program utilizing prescribed fire, and mechanical means, for addressing wildland fire fuel hazards and other resource management issues on State Responsibility Area (SRA) lands. The use of prescribed fire mimics natural processes, restores fire to its historic role in wildland ecosystems, and provides significant fire hazard reduction benefits that enhance public and firefighter safety.

  VMP allows private landowners to enter into a contract with CAL FIRE to use prescribed fire to accomplish a combination of fire protection and resource management goals. The Unit will support projects that fit within the Unit's priority areas and are considered to be of the most value to the citizens and resources.

- California Forest Improvement Program (CFIP) – A state cost share program to assist private timberland owners in the management of their lands. Eligible practices include: site preparation, reforestation, pre-commercial thinning, pruning, release, slash disposal and land conservation projects. Funding assistance to landowners is 75%, or up to 90% for projects on lands damaged by wildfire.

- Grant funded fuel treatments – These projects generally involve the construction or maintenance of fuel breaks in the Wildland-Urban interface.

Environmental Review

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires public agencies to consider actions on projects that may directly or indirectly result in a physical change in the environment. When CAL FIRE funds, approves, permits, facilitates or carries out a project as lead agency it is obligated to ensure that the appropriate steps are taken in complying with CEQA by preparing an environmental review. This review is conducted by a Resource Management representative in the Forester classification assigned as the Unit Environmental Coordinator.

Reviews conducted by the Environmental Coordinator ensures that the statutory responsibilities of CAL FIRE are addressed in the project planning phase. Examples of CAL FIRE projects in the Unit include facility construction or repairs, maintenance and fire hazard clearance; fuel reduction projects such as shaded fuel breaks, prescribed burns, and live fire training.

Fire Suppression Repair

CAL FIRE has authority to conduct fire suppression repair activities during emergency incidents on State Responsibility Areas (SRA). This authority is provided under the Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 4675 & 4676. Fire suppression repair includes mitigating damage to resources and property caused by fire fighting efforts, including but not limited to, potential erosion from dozer and hand lines, road opening and watercourse crossings. The primary objective is to mitigate, fire suppression caused damage to as close to pre-fire conditions as is reasonably possible. This is done by minimizing sediment delivery to watercourses, mitigating slope conditions to pre-fire drainage patterns, removing fire suppression-related debris, restoring or removing berms and barriers as necessary, repairing gates and fence lines removed for fire control access, and implementing appropriate mitigation measures (in consultation with a CAL FIRE archaeologist) to protect cultural and/or historic resource sites.

The Resource Management staff provides suppression repair duties in the Unit. Their natural resource background, training and knowledge of both fire control issues and methods of addressing complex environmental issues greatly support the California's Strategic Fire Plan. They work with landowners and other stakeholders to provide a rapid post-fire assessment of the burned area. They have many private and agency contacts, and effectively utilize available resources, including CAL FIRE hand crews, to accomplish the restoration and protection activities.

Forest and Range Health

CAL FIRE's mission emphasizes the management and protection of California's natural resources. The Resource Management Program is an integral part of that responsibility. Management of overstocked timber stands is necessary to achieve the goals of restoring, enhancing and protecting California's natural resources. Healthy forests are more productive, are more resistant to diseases that weaken trees or cause mortality, and generally are at lower risk to catastrophic wildfire. Restoring rangeland through prescribed burning of non-native noxious weeds, forbs and grasses promotes increased range health, which has environmental and socio-economic benefit

A: DIVISION / BATTALION / PROGRAM PLANS

CAL FIRE

SISKIYOU UNIT PREVENTION BUREAU

IGNITION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Overview

The Siskiyou Unit Prevention Bureau covers approximately 1.6 million acres in Siskiyou County. Fuel types within the Unit include timber, brush, oak woodland, grasses, desert sage and juniper stands.

Due to the vast size of the County and the diverse landscapes contained within it, the weather in Siskiyou County can vary greatly from one location to the next. However, weather in Siskiyou County can be generally characterized as having hot, dry summers followed by cool, wet winters. Temperatures in the summer can soar above the 100 degree mark and dip below freezing in the winter. Windy conditions are consistently common in several geographical areas of the county. Historically, most of the large fires within the Unit have been wind driven. The mountain ranges and the local weather patterns support a natural mixture for severe electrical storms throughout most of the summer months. Often times these storms are accompanied with strong winds and can have little to no precipitation associated with them.

Historically, lightning has been the number one cause of ignitions within the Unit. 2010 ignition data indicates there were a higher number of debris burning ignitions than there were ignitions resulting from lightning. However, after careful data analysis, these numbers appear to be inflated. The actual number of debris burns with escape, only totaled four in 2010. The twenty-three additional debris fires did not actually escape the owner's control. In many of these instances, these debris burns were rather enforcement issues, (i.e. burning out of hours, burning on non- burn days), not requiring full suppression efforts from responding firefighting resources. Often times, actions taken by firefighting resources included having the responsible person extinguish the fire. Subsequently, the responsible person was then counseled and educated on the permit requirements of debris burning.

Ranching, recreation, and the timber industry fuel the County economy. As a result, ignitions related to equipment were the second highest number of fire causes within the Unit during 2010. The summer months see a large influx of tourists who take advantage of the County's wide range of outdoor activities. Activities include hiking, fishing, hunting, mountain climbing, white water rafting, mountain biking and camping. At times, these activities result in both authorized and unauthorized fires. In an effort to reduce the total number of negligent fires, the Prevention Bureau takes the lead role in informing, educating, and enforcing forest and fire laws.

Personnel within the Bureau work seamlessly with County Government to ensure public safety building codes are enforced in commercial and residential development. The Bureau vigorously and consistently pursues prompt enforcement of all forest and fire laws and seeks, when appropriate cost

recovery for fire suppression. Bureau personnel are active members on the Siskiyou County Arson Taskforce (SCAT) and collaborate with other law enforcement agencies as needed or requested.

Pre-Fire Engineering is another component of the prevention Bureau. The Bureau is responsible for ensuring the Fire Plan and statistical data, are properly captured, and reviewed for pre-fire planning.

The Bureau works with each Battalion towards accomplishing goals and objectives to reduce the ignition problem throughout the Unit. Mapping in a Geographical Information Systems (GIS) environment is a large component of the Pre-Fire Engineering duties. It is imperative that the Bureau assures that all maps are complete and accurate, and the most current methodologies are being used to capture data.

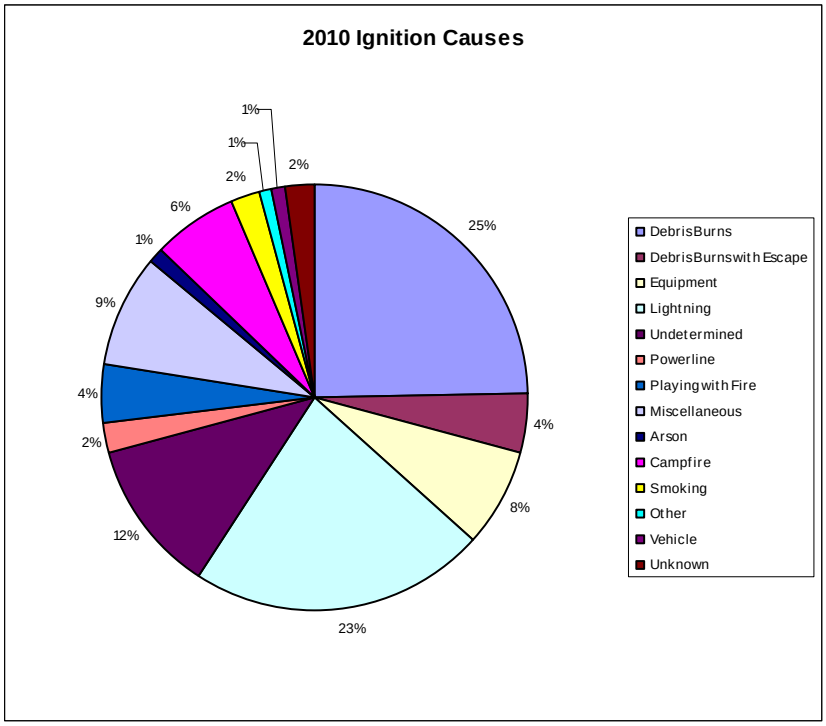
The Prevention Bureau continues to provide education and information through school programs, out reaches, and one-on-one contact with the public. The Bureau generates press releases and public service announcements on a regular basis, in an effort to inform and educate as many residents as possible. The Bureau actively participates in an inter-agency Fire Prevention Co-op. The cooperative is between local, state and federal agencies and is an ongoing effort to spread fire prevention messages to the communities we serve.

The Prevention Bureau also uses Volunteers in Prevention (VIP) to educate the public by performing clearance inspections around residences, issuing burn permits, campfire permits, power line inspections, and assisting with educational opportunities.

2010 FIRE CAUSES

Fires total: Breakdown as follows;

Debris Burns	23
Debris Burns with Escape	4
Equipment	7
Lightning	21
Undetermined	11
Power line	2
Playing with Fire	4
Miscellaneous	8
Arson	1
Campfire	6
Smoking	2
Other	1
Vehicle	1
Unknown	2
Total Number of Fires	**93**



FIRE PREVENTION GOALS

GOAL # 1

Reduce the total number and severity of fires throughout the Unit

- **a.** Prioritize projects, education, and community involvement in target areas based on analyzed ignition data.
- **b.** Reduce the total number of illegal debris burning fires through education and enforcement efforts.
- **c.** Work closely with state, federal, and local governments, to cooperatively reduce ignitions across jurisdictional boundaries.
- **d.** Actively patrol on high fire danger days and provide education on potential fire hazards, proper fire use, and fire safety.
- **e.** Actively patrol in areas with high ignitions and vigorously pursue prompt enforcement action of forest and fire laws when necessary.

GOAL # 2

Increase the total number of defendable homes within the Unit.

- **a.** Educate residents on the proper care, maintenance and benefits of a “defensible space” home.
- **b.** Analyze data to identify areas with large concentrations of homes that do not meet the defensible space requirements and target these areas for inspections.
- **c.** Provide training to Siskiyou Unit on PRC 4291 (LE-100) to use as an educational tool with any public contact.
- **d.** When necessary pursue enforcement actions to gain “defensible space” compliance.
- **e.** Collaborate with county and local governments and Fire Safe Councils to identify and prioritize projects that will increase a community’s defense in the event of wildfire.

GOAL # 3

Reduce the total number of undetermined fires within the Unit.

- **a.** Provide further training and education to field personnel in proper origin and cause investigation.
- **b.** Analyze investigation reports from the field for accuracy and completeness.
- **c.** Provide direction to field personnel on proper reporting techniques.

GOAL # 4

Enhance education and training for Bureau personnel

- **a.** Provide Bureau personnel with training in Juvenile Fire Setter Program.
- **b.** Provide Bureau personnel with training in Field Training Officer (FTO).
- **c.** Provide Bureau personnel with training in public information.
- **d.** Provide Bureau personnel with training in fire arms instruction.
- **e.** Provide Bureau personnel with advanced training in GIS.
- **f.** Provide Bureau personnel with advanced training in investigation.

CAL FIRE

Siskiyou Training Battalion

Training Battalion

The Siskiyou Unit Training Bureau provides on-going training, education and certification to all CAL FIRE personnel assigned to the Siskiyou Unit. The Training Bureau also provides training and education support for several local government volunteer fire departments throughout Siskiyou County. The Siskiyou Unit Training Bureau is currently State funded for one Battalion Chief.

The first priority of the Siskiyou Training Bureau is to provide the overall safety of permanent, seasonal and volunteer personnel through proper training. Training is conducted through instructional programs that target operational efficiency with emphasis on safe operating procedures in all aspects of fire and emergency operations. All training is focused on providing and maintaining the highest quality emergency services at both fire and medical responses to the citizens of California. Instructional programs target operational efficiency with emphasis on safety and cost effectiveness in all aspects of fire and emergency operations. The Siskiyou Unit requires all employees to spend at least 15 percent of their time in training. This training can range from informal routine station training to formal web-based or classroom environment training. The Siskiyou Unit has implemented an on-line training program (Target Safety) which has streamlined the delivery of emergency operational training. All training is based on defined, measurable objectives and delivered in the most effective and cost efficient manner.

The Siskiyou Unit is heavily involved with cooperative relationships, which include involvement with the College of the Siskiyou's (COS) Fire Program and training grounds. This cooperation leads to outstanding opportunities that allow quality and cost efficient professional training using one of the best fire training facilities on the West Coast. The Siskiyou Unit, in cooperation with the Klamath National Forest, Shasta-Trinity National Forest and many local government fire departments, conducts a two-day multi-agency drill (Siskiyou County Interagency Hall Drills) each July to provide annual re-certification for wildland fire training for the Siskiyou County fire services. Local, State and Federal wildland firefighters who participate in the drill are able to improve their skills, as well as, create cooperative working relationships in an interagency environment.

CAL FIRE

Deadwood Camp

Deadwood Camp is a 90 man, four fire crew camp located in Siskiyou County approximately five miles from the town of Fort Jones. The fire crews work on grade projects five days a week all year round. These projects include many fuel reduction projects for Fire Safe Councils, municipalities, schools, county government, state government agencies and federal government agencies. Acres treated vary by project and stakeholder needs and desires. As recognized by the fire plan, inmate labor for fuel reduction projects provides good training for fire fighting crews and defensible space around valuable assets and infrastructure at a reasonable cost to the taxpayer.

CAL FIRE

SCOTT VALLEY BATTALION

IGNITION MANAGEMENT PLAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Scott Valley Battalion (Battalion 1) is staffed by a Battalion Chief (Battalion 2611), Fort Jones Station is staffed with: 2 Fire Captains, 2 Fire Apparatus Engineers, 1 Heavy Fire Equipment Operator assigned year around. During the summer months, an LT Fire Apparatus Engineer and approximately 10 to 14 seasonal firefighters complete the peak summer staffing. Duzel Rock Lookout and Quartz Hill Lookout are located in the Battalion. Lookouts will be staffed during high fire danger or when severe lightning storms are predicted.

In the Scott Valley Battalion, the Scott Valley Volunteer Fire Protection District, the Etna City Volunteer Fire Department, Fort Jones Volunteer Fire Department, and the United States Forest Service (USFS) support the emergency response with Automatic Aid and Mutual Aid Agreements. It is inevitable that despite the highly effective wildand fire protection system, some fires will continue to escape control efforts under extreme weather conditions, or when resource availability is limited due to significant fire activity. As a result, a collaboration of efforts is necessary to create homes and communities that can withstand such fires.

The Scott Valley Battalion consists of approximately 387,000 acres of State Direct Protection Area (DPA). Most of the State Responsibility Area (SRA) is located in the hills surrounding the Local Responsibility Area (LRA) on the valley floor of the Scott Valley. Approximately 56,000 acres of CAL FIRE'S DPA are federal lands of the United States Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

Located throughout the Battalion there are a significant number of residences that reside within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). This situation creates a complex WUI problem that requires attention and mitigation to reduce the threat of catastrophic wildfires. The area of Fort Jones, Etna, Greenview, Quartz Valley, and Callahan support the most populated areas of the Battalion. State Highway 3 runs through the middle of the Battalion with moderate traffic during the daylight hours. Vegetation types range from grass, brush, to timber. Timber makes up approximately 85% of the Battalion vegetation type. Approximately 15% of the vegetation type is comprised of brush fields and annual grasses. Historically large fires have occurred throughout the Battalion, however in recent years the fire sizes have been relatively small in comparison. The conditions and potential have increased in recent years for a large fire to occur as a result of decreased level of timber harvesting, and an increased number of individuals moving into the WUI.

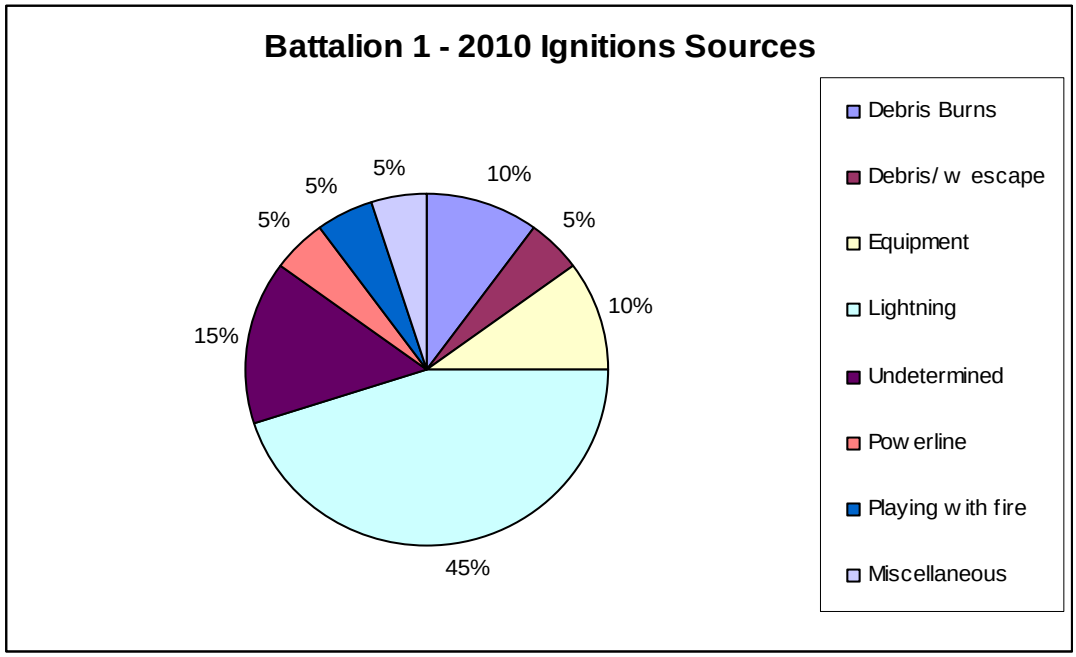
The weather patterns in the Battalion throughout the spring and summer months consist of warm and dry days with a moderate to strong afternoon breeze. During the nighttime hours the temperature usually drops with some relative humidity recovery.

The topography of the Battalion includes portions of the lush, agricultural lands of the Scott Valley floor and extends upward into the timberland of the steep and rugged mountains. The mountain ranges and the local weather patterns support a natural mixture for severe electrical storms throughout most of the summer months. Often times these storms are accompanied with strong winds and can have little to no precipitation associated with them.

The Scott Valley Battalion is fortunate to have several productive Fire Safe Councils which consist of the Lower Scott River FSC, French Creek FSC, Quartz Valley Area FSC, Rattlesnake Creek FSC, and the Scott Bar FSC. Over the past several years these Councils have evolved into a vital part of the hazard mitigation, and emergency response planning within the Battalion. Collectively these Fires Safe Councils have projected and completed several million dollars worth of fuels modifications projects reducing the fire threat in some of our target areas surrounding the foothills of the Scott Valley (See the attached spreadsheet of projected and completed projects within the Battalion).

2010 FIRE CAUSES

Debris Burns	2
Debris/ w escape	1
Equipment	2
Lightning	9
Undetermined	3
Power line	1
Playing with fire	1
Miscellaneous	1
Total Fires	20



FIRE PREVENTION GOALS

GOAL # 1

Reduce the total fires in the Battalion.

a. Advertise fire prevention messages with fire prevention signs along major roadways.
b. Provide public training through one-on-one public contact.
c. Educate the public with news releases and radio messages.
d. Train with local fire departments and fire agencies to achieve common goals.
e. Participate in local events for educational purposes.
f. Increase the total number and effectiveness of defensible space inspections, and promote an increasing level of compliance with defensible space laws (PRC4291).
g. Increase the total number of power line inspections and promote increasing level of compliance with power line laws and regulations (PRC4293).
h. Analyze trends in fire cause and focus prevention and education efforts to modify behavior and effect change.

GOAL # 2

Minimize fire size and reduce overall damage and costs associated with wildfires.

a. Support and assist Fire Safe Councils in identifying, obtaining and executing fuel modification projects throughout the Battalion.
b. Work with landowners to maintain access roads into remote fire prone areas.
c. Interact with local timber operators, timberland owners, and resource management staff to identify active timber operations, in an effort to educate and reduce the fire threat from their operations.
d. Support the availability and utilization of CAL FIRE hand crews and other CAL FIRE resources for fuel management activities including ongoing maintenance of existing fuels modification projects.

GOAL # 3

Identify high hazard areas and plan for defending assets at risk.

a. Open and maintain existing roads that lead into high fire prone areas.
b. Preplan with collaborators to produce evacuation and safe refuse areas within the Battalion.
c. Facilitate activities with individuals and organizations, as appropriate, to assist individual property owners in complying with fire safe regulations.
d. Provide a direct community presence in high fire prone areas. Articulate and promote to homeowners and landowners the concept of land use planning, as it relates to fire risk and living within the WUI.

SCOTT VALLEY BATTALION

LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS

- Residents within the Battalion
- Property owners within the Battalion
- Various Fire Safe Councils
- Timber owners
    - Fruit Growers Supply Company
    - Timber Products
    - Timber Vest
    - Jeld-Wen
    - Roseberg
    - Mason, Bruce & Girard
    - U.S. Forest Service, Klamath National Forest
    - BLM
- Siskiyou County Fire Departments
    - Scott Valley FPD
    - Etna FD
    - Fort Jones FD
    - Happy Camp FD
    - Seiad Valley Fire Company
    - Klamath River Fire Company
    - Salmon River Fire Company
    - CAL FIRE
    - USFS Fire
- City of Etna
- City of Fort Jones
- Town of Greenview
- Town of Callahan
- Cal-Trans Highway 3
- Pacific Power & Light (PacifiCorp)
- Siskiyou County Road Department

SCOTT VALLEY BATTALION

Pre-Fire Management Solutions

General description of the agreed on target areas:

Key points of the local fire problem – Extremely large area (387,000 acres), one CAL FIRE Station in the Battalion, Inaccessible terrain, and/or long travel times, High occurrence of lightning activity and lightning caused fires.

General description of the desired future condition:

Continue to improve and maintain existing fuel breaks. Concentrate on the fuel breaks which are located in close proximity to communities and residences. Work towards modifying fuel breaks to completely envelope these areas.

Maintain and reclaim forest roads that access areas prone to high lightning activity. Maintain and repair bridges, culverts, and water crossings.

Maintain water storage tanks originally constructed for fire use. Assess the need for water sources in other areas of the Battalion where water is scarce.

Refer to the Siskiyou Unit's Fire Plan for a detailed list of pre fire projects within Battalion 1.

CAL FIRE

SHASTA VALLEY BATTALION

IGNITION MANAGEMENT PLAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Shasta Valley Battalion is centrally located in the northern part of Siskiyou County with the north end bordering the State of Oregon and the Units Battalions 1 and 3 to the south. The east and west borders the Klamath National Forest (KNF) with several thousand acres of State Responsibility Area (SRA) extending into the KNF DPA. The Battalion is approximately 484,018 acres; 376,598 acres designated as SRA and 53,420 acres designated as Local Responsibility Area (LRA). It is comprised of the Siskiyou Unit Headquarters Station which houses two fire engines (E2664 & E2669) and one dozer (D2640), the Hornbrook Forest Fire Station which houses two fire engines (E2666 & E2668), and Paradise Craggy Lookout. Hornbrook Forest Fire Station is committed to year round fire protection due to a contract with Siskiyou County as part of the Amador Plan. Both stations are open year round for fire permit issuance and other public services. Paradise Craggy Lookout is only staffed with emergency workers during high fire danger days as well as during and after lightning storms.

Fuel types consist of grass, brush and timber that cover flat, rolling hills, and mountainous terrain. Much of the timberlands are fueled with medium to heavy slash from past logging operations. Interstate 5 and Highways 3, 96, 99,263, as well as the Central Oregon and Pacific Railroad (CORP) railroad line run through the center of the Battalion. There are several major electrical transmission lines running north-south through the Battalion. The Battalion has a significant wildland urban interface (WUI) problem with many houses dispersed amongst the wildland areas. Due to the significant WUI problem, the lack of immediate water sources, and long travel times, much of the prevention efforts have been focused on reducing the potential for large fire losses by public education and enforcement of the California Public Resource Code Section 4291, which requires up to one hundred feet of fuel reduction/clearance around structures.

The weather patterns in the Battalion throughout the spring and summer months consist of warm and dry days with moderate to strong afternoon winds. The Shasta Valley is very prone to steady strong north winds in the summer and very strong south wind in the winter months. During the nighttime hours the temperature usually drops with some relative humidity recovery.

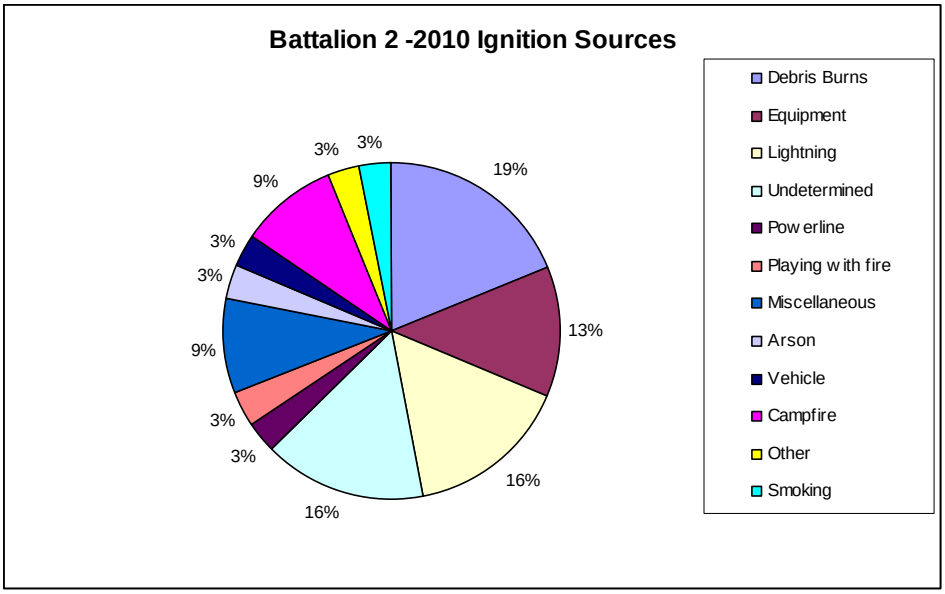
Although the wildland fire statistics do not display fires on LRA land, in past years LRA has hosted many of the Battalion's largest fires that have threatened to burn SRA. Many of these fires were found to have the same causes as the SRA fires.

The Siskiyou Unit is active in local community outreach programs, such as food / toy drives, school programs, Fire Prevention Week programs and public safety messages. Several fire prevention signs are displayed throughout the battalion along major roadways in support of these programs.

Existing Prevention Sign Locations:

- Copco Road near railroad tracks.
- Ager-Beswick Road at Omega Road.
- Ager Road at Yreka-Ager Road.
- Highway A-12 at Mt. Shasta Vista.
- Old Hwy. 99 south of Yreka near South Yreka F.D. (Also visible from Interstate 5)
- Hwy. A-12 east of Grenada.
- Hwy. 263 north of Yreka

Debris Burns	6
Equipment	4
Lightning	5
Undetermined	5
Powerline	1
Playing with fire	1
Miscellaneous	3
Arson	1
Vehicle	1
Campfire	3
Other	1
Smoking	1
Total Fires	32



SHASTA VALLEY BATTALION

FIRE PREVENTION GOALS

Goal #1

Reduce the total number of fires in the Battalion.

a. Advertise fire prevention messages with fire prevention signs along major roadways.
b. Educate children utilizing school programs.
c. Public education through public contact and participation in local events.
d. Public education through news releases.
e. Public education during burn permits issuance on proper and legal burning techniques.

Goal # 2

Reduce the impact of large, damaging fires in the Battalion.

a. Educate and enforce on proper clearances around structures, per PRC 4291.
b. California Public Resources Code Section 4291 using the LE-100 inspection program.
c. Support County and Battalion Fire Safe Councils.
d. Assist with fuel reduction programs and fuel break projects.
e. Current fuel break projects- Quail Run, Deer Meadows Road, Oak Valley Drive, Bennett Drive, and Black Mountain.
f. Support the California Public Resources Code Section 4290 program, which applies to new construction, to develop safer exit and egress to structures by establishing road and address standards, develop water supplies for emergency use, and delineate setbacks for fuel break / greenbelt development.

Goal # 3

Reduce the number of campfire escapes.

a. Educate the Public using media and public contact.
b. Post signs in all campgrounds.

LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS IN THE
SHASTA VALLEY BATTALION

- Residents within the Battalion
- Property owners within the Battalion
- Timber owners
- Roseburg Forest Products
- Timber Products
- Fruit Growers Supply Company
- U.S. Forest Service, Klamath National Forest
- BLM Medford
- BLM Redding
- Siskiyou County
- Cal-Trans: Highways 3, 96, 263 and Interstate 5
- Pacific Power & Light (PacifiCorp)
- Central Oregon and Pacific Railroad (CORP)

Fire Safe Councils

- Fire Safe Council of Siskiyou County
- Copco/Bogus
- Yreka Area Fire Safe Council
- Guys Gulch Working Group
- Shamrock Working Group
- Greenhorn Working Group
- Rolling Hills Working Group
- Greenhorn Working Group
- Hawkinsville Working Group
- Yreka Working Group
- Black Mountain Fire Safe Council

Siskiyou County Fire Departments within or bordering with the Shasta Valley Battalion

- Hilt Fire Hose Company
- Hornbrook Fire Department
- Yreka Fire Department
- South Yreka Fire Department
- Montague Fire Department
- Grenada Fire Department
- Copco Fire Department
- Mayten Fire Department
- Klamath River Fire Hose Company
- Klamath National Forest
- Black Mt. Fire Department
- Oregon Dept. of Forestry

Cities and Communities within the Shasta Valley Battalion

- City of Yreka
- City of Montague
- Town of Grenada
- Town of Hornbrook

- Community of Klamath River Country Estates
- Community of Copco
- Community of Klamath River
- Community of Big Springs
- Community of Little Shasta
- Community of Hilt
- Community of Colestine

Pre-Fire Management Solutions

General description of the desired future condition:

Resume the fire prevention messages with signs, school programs, news releases, meetings and local events, maintaining a positive presence within the community through the use of these programs.

Continue to improve and maintain existing fuel breaks. Concentrate on the fuel breaks which are located in close proximity to communities and residences. Work towards modifying fuel breaks to completely envelope these areas for protection as well as a means of egress and ingress.

Maintain and reclaim forest roads that access areas prone to high lightning activity. Repair, clear roads, and water crossings.

Assess the need for water sources in areas of the Battalion where water is scarce.

Refer to the Siskiyou Unit's Fire Plan for a detailed list of pre-fire projects within Shasta Valley Battalion

CAL FIRE

BUTTE VALLEY / WEED BATTALION

IGNITION MANAGEMENT PLAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Butte Valley-Weed Battalion (Battalion 3) is a compilation of two state fire stations and one Administrative Captain assigned to the City of Weed Fire Station. The staffing for the Battalion is as follows: a Battalion Chief (Battalion 2613), *Weed Station*: Two permanent Fire Captains, two permanent Fire Apparatus Engineers and one Limited Term (LT) Fire Apparatus Engineer. Approximately 10 to 14 seasonal firefighters complete the peak summer staffing. The Fire Apparatus assigned to Weed, are as follows E2663 (Model # 14) and E2676 (Model # 15). *Macdoel Station*: is staffed during fire season, with two Fire Captains and one Limited Term Relief Fire Captain. Approximately five to nine seasonal firefighters complete the station summer staffing. The fire engine at the Macdoel station is Engine 2660 (Model #34). *Weed City: 1* Administrative Fire Captain (Captain 1201).

There are approximately 364,000 acres of Direct Protection Area in the Battalion. The fuel types range from timber to junipers to desert sage. Most areas are arid with minimal surface water available for fire fighting. There are many areas with poor access due to volcanic geographic features. Most of the vegetation cover needs windy and dry conditions to burn intensely. The weather presents this condition many days throughout the year.

Most of the residents are in the cities of Weed, Dorris, Tulelake, and the communities of Macdoel, Gazelle, Lake Shastina, Hammond Ranch, and the Carrick Subdivision located northeast of Weed. Interstate 5 and State Highway 97 run through the Battalion with heavy traffic during most times of the day. The Union Pacific (UP) Railroad has tracks through the Weed area and through the Butte Valley. The Central Oregon and Pacific Railroad (CORP) has tracks from Weed heading North through the Shasta Valley. There are several sets of major electrical transmission lines that run north - south through the Battalion.

The City of Weed and the Lake Shastina Area has and will continue to be a high priority in the Battalion for Fire Safe Projects. The City of Weed has been continually working on a fuel break around the city. Some of the issues in Weed City and Lake Shastina Area are small lots, five-foot setbacks for homes, and many un-cleared undeveloped lots adjacent to homes. The area is surrounded by vast brush fields and timber which experiences high winds many days of the year.

There is an active Fire Safe Council in the Lake Shastina Area. The Fire Safe Council has been instrumental in fuel modification projects throughout the community with the assistance of grant funding. The Fire Safe Council has also helped with the development of a community evacuation plan, and was instrumental in the development of a new access road into the Lake Shastina subdivision.

The Mount Shasta Vista Fire Safe Council is providing grant funded “chipper days” to assist the residents with their fuel reduction projects. There is also a cooperative effort with the Klamath National Forest and the Shasta National Forest to develop borderline fuel reduction projects with the community.

The Greater Weed Area Fire Safe Council continues to work on completing the fuel break around the City of Weed and unincorporated area of Weed. Several Grant funded projects have been funded to improve emergency evacuations of the Hammond Ranch subdivision as well as a shaded fuel break. Additional grant projects are being proposed to improve ingress and egress as well as additional water storage for fire suppression.

Butte Valley Fire Safe Council was awarded two grants. The first one is to put in a water tank at Pleasant Valley Fire Station and upgrade the existing well. The second grant is to put in a shaded fuel break along two of the subdivisions main roads.

BUTTE VALLEY/WEED BATTALION

FUEL REDUCTION PROJECTS AS OF 2010

Weed City:

1. Grant Funded Fuel Reduction projects along major travel routs: Ongoing
2. College of the Siskiyou Fuel Reduction throughout Weed campus: Ongoing
3. CAL-TRANS right of way maintenance on State Highways: Ongoing
4. Maintenance of previously completed fire break on the East side of Weed: Planning

Hammond Ranch:

1. Dale Creek Road Fuel Reduction: Ongoing
2. Phase I of Hammond Ranch Fuel Reduction Grant: Ongoing
3. Phase II of Hammond Ranch Fuel Reduction Grant: Ongoing
4. Resource Advisory Council (R.A.C.) Grant funded Water Storage : Ongoing
5. Railroad Right of Way Maintenance: Planning

Mount Shasta Vista:

1. Resource Advisory Council (R.A.C) Grant Funded Chipper Days: Ongoing
2. Grant funded Subdivision Access and Egress fuel reduction: Ongoing
3. Resource Advisory Council (R.A.C) Grant funded Water Storage: Ongoing
4. USFS Klamath A-12 Project Fuel Reduction: Ongoing

Lake Shastina:

1. Easement Maintenance and fuel reduction, shaded fuel breaks; Ongoing
2. Fuel reduction on major travel routs: Planning
3. Fire Road maintenance: Planning

Butte Valley:

1. Resource Advisory Council (R.A.C) Grant Funded fuel reduction in Pleasant Valley Subdivision: Ongoing
2. Resource Advisory Council (R.A.C) Grant Funded Water Storage: Ongoing
3. Border Fuel reduction cooperation with Oregon Dept of Forestry: Planning

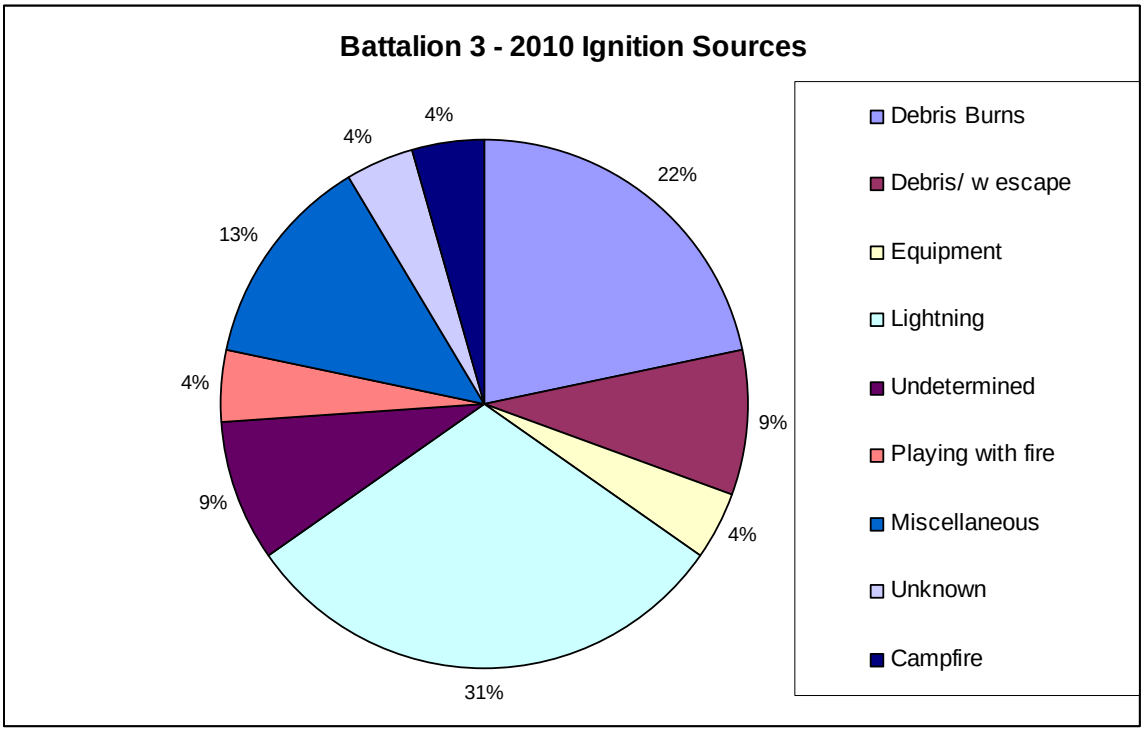
BUTTE VALLEY/WEED BATTALION

EMERGENCY INCIDENTS BATTALION 3 (SRA)

FIRE CAUSES
2010

.

	Number by Causes	Acres Burned
Undetermined	3	1
Lightning Fires	7	.6
Campfires	1	0
Smoking	0	0
Debris Burning	7	.7
Arson	0	0
Equipment Use	1	11
Playing With Fire	1	0
Vehicle Fires	0	0
Railroad	0	0
Power Lines	0	0
Miscellaneous	3	3
Total:	23	16.3



FIRE PREVENTION GOALS

GOAL # 1

To reduce the total fires in the Battalion:

- **a.** Advertise fire prevention messages with fire prevention signs along major roadways.
- **b.** LE-100 Inspections.
- **c.** Educate children utilizing school programs.
- **d.** Public education through public contact and Fire Safe Council outreach.
- **e.** Participation in local events.
- **f.** News releases.

GOAL # 2

Reduce the impact of a large fire in the Battalion:

- **a.** LE-100 inspections.
- **b.** Fire Safe training to home-owner groups and other community groups.
- **c.** Assist with fuel reduction programs and fuel break projects.
- **d.** Obtain funding to perform or contract the work done for fuels projects.
- **e.** Support the PRC 4290 and 4291 Program.
- **f.** Support Fire Safe Councils.
- **g.** Improve and develop water storage for fire suppression.

GOAL # 3

Instill Fire Prevention Goals and State Regulations to local Government Fire Depts.

- **a.** Jointly train and help local government fire departments.
- **b.** Assist in prevention, planning and protection to local government.
- **c.** Assist with media handouts and information material.

LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS

BUTTE VALLEY/WEED BATTALION

- Residents within the Battalion
- Property owners within the Battalion
- Timber owners
  - Roseburg Forest Products
  - Sierra Pacific Industry
  - Hearst Corporation
  - Hancock/Olympic Forests
  - Timber Products
  - U.S. Forest Service, Klamath National Forest
  - U.S. Forest Service, Shasta-Trinity National Forest
  - BLM
  - Siskiyou County

- Siskiyou County Fire Departments (Auto/Mutual Aid Agreements)
  - Weed FD
  - Lake Shastina CSD
  - Gazelle FD
  - Butte Valley FD
  - Dorris FD
  - Hammond Ranch FC
  - Mount Shasta Vista FC
  - Pleasant Valley FC
  - Tulelake FD
  - Tennant CSD
  - USFS Fire (KNF and SHF)
  - CAL FIRE
  - Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF)

- Cities and Communities
  - City of Weed
  - City of Dorris
  - City of Tulelake
  - College of the Siskiyou's
  - Town of Gazelle
  - Town of Macdoel
  - Town of Tennant
  - Town of Edgewood
  - Mount Shasta Vista Subdivision
  - Carrick Addition Subdivision
  - Pleasant Valley Subdivision
  - Lake Shastina CSD
  - Rancho Hills Subdivision
  - Hammond Ranch

- Additional Cooperators
  - CAL- TRANS
  - California Department of Fish and Game
  - Pacific Power & Light (PacifiCorp)
  - Siskiyou County
  - Union Pacific Railroad (UP)
  - Lake Shastina CSD / Rancho Hills Subdivision
  - Boyd Farms
  - Shasta Valley Farms
  - Lassen Canyon Nursery
  - Red Rock Ranch
  - Sierra Pacific Ranches
  - Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
  - College of the Siskiyou

BUTTE VALLEY/WEED BATTALION
PRE-FIRE MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS

Key points of the local fire problem – Extremely large area (364,000 acres), only two CAL FIRE Fire Stations in the Battalion, inaccessible terrain and/or long travel times. High occurrence of lightning activity and lightning caused fires. Area is subject to high winds creating fast moving fires with long range spotting potential.

General description of the future condition:

Continue to improve and maintain existing fuel breaks and fuels modification projects. Concentrate on fuel breaks and fuels modification projects that are located in close proximity to communities and residences. Work towards expanding fuel breaks and fuels modification projects to completely envelop high-risk areas.

Maintain and reclaim forest roads that access areas prone to lightning activity.

Maintain water storage tanks originally constructed for fire use. Assess the need for water sources in the Battalion where water is scarce.

Priorities:

1. Lake Shastina Subdivision
2. The Greater Weed Area
3. Mount Shasta Vista and Juniper Valley Subdivisions
4. The Greater Butte Valley Area

Action Plan:

Continue fuel breaks and fuels modification projects around and in the Lake Shastina subdivision, the greater Weed area, the Mount Shasta Vista subdivision, the Juniper Valley subdivision, and Pleasant Valley subdivision. Continue the Greater Weed Fuel Break to eventually encompass Weed City (the area west of Weed City and the Hammond Ranch Subdivision). Maintain a cooperative and supportive working environment with all Fire Safe Councils, Cities, and Stakeholders in the Battalion. CAL FIRE may play a key role in doing these fuel breaks and fuels modification projects by supplying equipment and personnel, if available.

CAL FIRE

McCloud Battalion
Ignition Management Plan

Description:

Battalion 4 is located in Southern Siskiyou County and parts of northern Shasta County. Total acreage in the Battalion is 267,855 acres. Two fire stations are maintained in Battalion 4. The McCloud Station is a year round station located on Squaw Valley Road in McCloud. The Pondosa Station is a seasonal station located on Highway 89, four miles from the old logging mill town Pondosa. Pondosa Station is also responsible for the maintenance and operations of Siskiyou Bear Lookout located on Bear Mountain. During fire season both stations are equipped with two fire engines. McCloud Station operates E2662 (model #14) and E2659 (model #34) and Pondosa Station operates E2661 (model #34) and E2667 (model #14).

A Battalion Chief (B2614), three Fire Captains (FC) and four Fire Apparatus Engineers (FAE), staff battalion 4. During the summer months the staffing is augmented by seasonal employees including one FC, two LT FAE and up to twenty-eight seasonal Firefighters.

The State Responsibility Area (SRA) within Battalion 4 is made up of both private and federal lands, almost entirely timber. The Fire Hazard Ranking for Battalion 4 is High and Very High. Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) challenges exist within Battalion 4 around the communities of Dunsmuir, Mt. Shasta and McCloud. Of particular concern are the rural areas on the east side of Mt. Shasta City, and in Mount Shasta Forest and Wilderness Estate subdivisions to the east of McCloud. Within the past year, Battalion 4 has added 33,000 acres to its Direct Protection Area (DPA) through a land swap with the United States Forest Service, which now incorporates the areas of concern into Battalion 4 response area.

Completed/ongoing major Fire Prevention projects within Battalion 4:

Water Supply Projects

- CAL FIRE McCloud is coordinating and assisting residents in the Mt. Shasta Forest subdivision with the installation of 2500 gallon water tanks for fire protection. To date, 18 tanks are placed and filled.
- CAL FIRE McCloud is working with the Fire Safe Council to apply for Resource Advisory Council (RAC) Grants to establish additional water supply in the McCloud area.
- Projects include building a 10,000-gallon water tank near Warm Castle located on Squaw Valley Road, establishing a dry hydrant system on Spring Meadows Road, and installing a connection to the Esperanza tank on Esperanza Road so the water supply will be accessible during the winter months for fire protection in the Wilderness Estates subdivision.

Fuel Breaks (as of 2011)

- **McCloud Phase I** – NW Fuel break is located along Highway 89, the M-15 Road and the Railroad in McCloud. Total Acreage 83, completion 2002. The Phase I Fuel break received a maintenance grant and was completed in 2007. The North part of the fuel break is in need of another maintenance grant.
- **McCloud Phase II** – East Fuel break is located on Truck Shop Road in McCloud. Total Acreage 31, completion 2004. Currently the land has undergone a parcel split and has been put up for sale to develop a subdivision.
- **McCloud Phase III** – South Fuel break is located along Squaw Valley Road and the M-3 Road in McCloud. Total Acreage 52, completion 2006.
- **McCloud Phase IV** – Huckleberry Ridge Fuel break is located East of McCloud Station and incorporates the Phase III Fuel break to protect the residents on Squaw Valley Road, Memeo Road, Spring Meadows Road, Shasta Pines Road and Big Fir Road. Total Acreage 104, completion 2006. Phase IV Fuel break received a maintenance grant and was completed in 2008. Station personnel continue to work on this fuel break absent of a grant.
- **Shasta Forest I** – This is the newest Fuel break that has been constructed in the McCloud area and is located in the center of the Mt. Shasta Forest subdivision. Total acreage 185, completion 2008.
- **Lake Siskiyou Phase V** – Is a maintenance grant for utilizing goats to minimize the growth of vegetation on an established fuel break.

- **Azalea Phase I** – This Fuel break is along the East side of I-5 on the CAL TRANS right of way south of Mt. Shasta and north of Dunsmuir. This Fuel break will provide fire protection to a subdivision from vehicle related igntions that occur on I-5 in that area. Total acreage 40, completion date 2012.
- **Rainbow Ridge Phase I** – This Fuel break is located west of the city of Mt. Shasta. This project is on Sierra Pacific Industry Land and it will clean up a logging operation and will establish a shaded fuel break along the ridgeline. Total acreage 20, completion date 2010.

McCloud Fire Safe Council

- Establish a program in the McCloud Battalion to assist senior citizens and disabled to ensure compliance of the PRC 4291 requirements of 100 feet of defensible space clearance from every building or structure that is used for support or shelter of any use or occupancy.
- Identify maintenance needs for established fuel breaks in the McCloud area.
- Apply for grants to establish additional water supplies in the Squaw Valley Road area.

Mt. Shasta Fire Safe Council

- **Southwest Mt. Shasta Fuel Reduction Project** – 50 acres of fuel reduction along emergency evacuation routes and homes along South Old Stage Road from Cantara Road, north and to the west end of Remour Lane. Fire safe education of homeowners is a key component. Completed 2011
- A masticator will complete the West Azalea Fuel Break.
- Crews will be utilized to complete East Azalea Fuel Break.
- Rainbow Ridge – Phase II has been cut & piled.

Dunsmuir Fire Safe Council

- Fishing Access (Prospect Way) Fuel Break
- Dunsmuir City Park thinning project is complete.
- Working on homeowner agreements in order to begin the Shasta Retreat Fuel Break project.
    - Hobo Camp Fuel Break project along railroad tracks below Manfredi's Gas station.

2011 Battalion 4 Fire Prevention Objectives:

- Work with the Mt. Shasta Forest Property Owners Association to build a fire station to house and place water tender in the subdivision. Siskiyou County General Fire applied for Assistance to Firefighter grant to assist

Mt. Shasta Forest Volunteers purchase a water tender. This will be a two-three year project.
- Provide address signs for the greater McCloud area to ensure that all residence are PRC 4291 compliant.
- Encourage water supply development for fire protection in the rural areas.
- Update and post fire prevention signs.
- Participate in Mt. Shasta and McCloud Fire Safe Council.
- Patrol Lake Siskiyou during Fourth of July fireworks.
- Participate in Mt. Shasta and McCloud community events, such as Fourth of July, Forest Festival, Mushroom Festival, Dog and Pony Parade, Civil War days and Christmas activities.
- Visit Mt. Shasta and McCloud schools as requested.

BATTALION 4

Fire Prevention Goals

GOAL #1

Prevent loss of life and property within the Battalion.
- Actively seek opportunities to provide fire safety information to the public.
- Continue participation in programs that are already established.
- LE-100 inspections.
- Update maps on water source and fuel breaks.

GOAL #2

Prevent human caused fires by providing homeowners and stakeholders with information about safe burning practices and current burn regulations.
- All employees will be well versed in current burn policies.
- Collect all fire plans from timber companies, ensure employees are familiar with locations of logging operations and access.
- Public education through public contact.
- Distribute Wildfire Safety brochure.

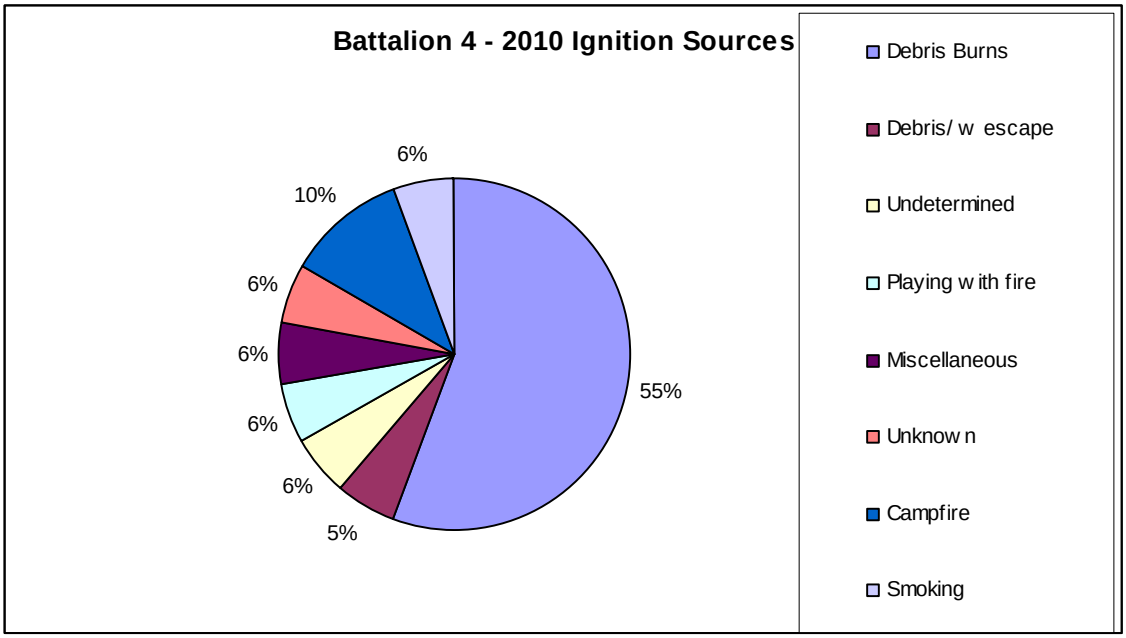
GOAL #3

Reduce the impact of large fires in the Battalion.
- Maintain Siskiyou Bear Lookout for staffing during lightning and high fire danger days.
- Assist and participate with fuel reduction programs and fuel break projects.
- Assist in maintaining the vast road system in the Battalion.
- Support and assist the Fire Safe Council both Mt. Shasta and McCloud.

BATTALION 4

SRA Fires and Causes

	2009		2010	
	Number By Cause	Acres Burned	Number By Cause	Acres Burned
Undetermined	3	.10	2	.10
Lightning	16	4.088	0	0
Campfire	2	.009	2	0
Smoking	0	0	1	.1
Debris Burning	1	.25	10	.30
Debris W/Escape	0	0	1	.30
Miscellaneous	0	0	1	.1
Playing w/fire	0	0	1	0
Vehicle	6	1.15	0	0
Railroad	0	0	0	0
Power	1	.10	0	0
Fireworks	1	.30	0	0
Total	**30**	**6.0**	**18**	**0.9**



BATTALION 4

List of Stakeholders

- Residents

- Property Owners

- Timber Companies

    - Hancock Forest Management
    - Hearst Corporation
    - Campbell Timberland Management
    - Bascom Realty
    - Roseburg Forest Products
    - Sierra Pacific Industry
    - W.M. Beatty and Associates

- USFS Shasta Trinity National Forest
- BLM
- Siskiyou County
- McCloud Zone of Increased Benefit (ZIB)
- Mt. Shasta Forest Property Owners Association
- McCloud River Railroad
- Willow Creek Ranch
- City of Dunsmuir
- City of Mt. Shasta
- Town of McCloud

- Fire Departments

    - McCloud Community Service District
    - Mt. Shasta City Fire Department
    - Mt. Shasta Fire Protection District
    - Dunsmuir Fire Department
    - Mt. Shasta Forest Volunteers

APPENDIX A: HIGH PRIORITY PRE FIRE PROJECTS

Batt	Project Number	Project Name	Status	Estimated Completion Year	Project Type	Net Acres
I		Scott River Road Shaded Fuel Break	M	2004	Fuel Modification	70
I	06-USFS-8908	Lower Scott River Access Roads SFB	M	2006	Fuel Modification	100
I	06-DG-11050555-021	West Community Shaded Fuel Break	M	2006	Fuel Modification	69
I	06-DG-11050555-022	Sniktaw Road Shaded Fuel Break	M	2006	Fuel Modification	40
I	07UFS9552	Lower Scott River Access Road II	M	2007	Fuel Modification	50
I	07-DG-11050500-017	French Creek Fuel Break Segment 1	M	2008	Fuel Modification	44
I	07-DG-11050500-025	Tyler Gulch Road Shaded Fuel Break	M	2008	Fuel Modification	57
I	07-DG-11050500-023	Rattlesnake Creek Road Shaded Fuel Break	M	2008	Fuel Modification	52
I	07-DG-11050500-022	Old English Road Shaded Fuel Break	M	2009	Fuel Modification	51
I	08USFS0109	Elderly & Disabled Landowner Defensible Space	M	2008	Fuel Modification	60
III	07-DG-11050500-028	Juniper Flat FSC Chipper Days	M	2008	Fuel Modification	
I	09USFS-X-0075 (1417)	Dangle Lane Shaded Fuel Break	C	2010	Fuel Modification	70
I	09USFS-SFA0090 (930)	French Creek Shaded Fuel Break Seg. B, C & E	C	2010	Fuel Modification	86
III	09USFS0102 (935)	Juniper Flat Hazardous Fuel Reduction	C	2010	Fuel Modification	50
I	09BLM0113 (1388)	Four Corners Community Safety Fuel Break Phases 3-4-5	C	2010	Fuel Modification	96
I	09BLM-0093 (931)	Four Corners Community Safety Fuel Break Phase 6	C	2010	Fuel Modification	151
I	09USFS-0096 (1519)	Lower Scott River Escape Route	C	2011	Fuel Modification	170
I	09USFS-X-0095 (1518)	Scott River Watershed Elderly & Disabled	C	2011	Fuel Modification	60
I	09UFS-0099 (1521)	Lower Scott River Ridgetop Fuel Break	C	2011	Fuel Modification	170
I	09UFS-0100 (1522)	Lower Scott River Road Fuel Break Maintenance	C	2011	Fuel Modification	70
III	10USFS-ES0465	Hammond Ranch Community Hazardous Fuels Reduction	A	2012	Fuel Modification	50
I	10USFS-ES0333	French Creek Road Shaded Fuel Break	A	2012	Fuel Modification	
III	10UFS-0653	Juniper Flat FSC Hazardous Fuels Reduction, Phase 2	A	2012	Fuel Modification	100
III	10UFS-0650	4th Annual Juniper Flat Free Chipper Days	A	2010	Fuel Modification	

Batt	Project Number	Project Name	Status	Estimated Completion Year	Project Type	Net Acres
I	10USFS-ES0329	Big Meadows Recreation Area Hazardous Fuels Reduction	A	2012	Fuel Modification	255
I	10USFS-ES0336	Western Scott Valley Shaded Fuel Break	A	2012	Fuel Modification	270
II	09-DG-11050500-064	Yreka Area FSC Elderly & Disabled Def. Space	A	2012	Fuel Modification	30
I	10-DG-11050500-014	Scott Valley Multiple Municipality Wildland Fire Protection Project	A	2012	Fuel Modification	120
I	11USFS-SFA-X-0038	Old High CCC Road Shaded Fuel Break	A	2012	Fuel Modification	177
III	11USFS-SFA-X-0042	Juniper Flat Defensible Perimeter Fuel Break, Phase I	A	2012	Fuel Modification	100
I	11USFS-SFA0072	Scott River Watershed CWPP Completion	A	2012	Planning	
II	11USFS-SFA0073	Yreka Area FSC CWPP Development	A	2012	Planning	
II	11USFS-SFA-X-0086	Yreka Area Defensible Space Fuels Reduction Project	A	2012	Fuel Modification	124
II	11USFS_SFA-X-0100	Yreka Area Critical Ingress/Egress Shaded Fuel Break	A	2012	Fuel Modification	150
III	11USFS-SFA-X-0120	Hammond Ranch Community Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project, Phase 2	A	2012	Fuel Modification	90
I		Scott River Road Shaded Fuel Break	A	2004	Fuel Modification	70
I	06-USFS-8908	Lower Scott River Access Roads SFB	M	2006	Fuel Modification	100
I	06-DG-11050555-021	West Community Shaded Fuel Break	M	2006	Fuel Modification	69
I	06-DG-11050555-022	Sniktaw Road Shaded Fuel Break	M	2006	Fuel Modification	40
I	07UFS9552	Lower Scott River Access Road II	M	2007	Fuel Modification	50
I	07-DG-11050500-017	French Creek Fuel Break Segment 1	M	2008	Fuel Modification	44
I	07-DG-11050500-025	Tyler Gulch Road Shaded Fuel Break	M	2008	Fuel Modification	57
I		Etna Fuel Break	M	2000	Fuel Modification	60
IV	10USFS0379	Lake Siskiyou Phase V	M	2012	Fuel Modification	40
IV	09-D6-11052912151-SKU-002	Azalea	A	2012	Fuel Modification	40
IV	10USFS-ES0382	Rainbow Ridge Fuelbreak Phase I	A	2012	Fuel Modification	44
III	10USFSES314	Weed City Fuel Break	M	2011	Fuel Modification	50
III		College of the Siskiyous	O		Fuel Modification	200
III		Shastina Drive-S. Weed Blvd	C	2011	Fuel Modification	50
III		Cal Trans	M	2011	Fuel Modification	
III		Columbus	M	2011	Fuel Modification	3

Batt	Project Number	Project Name	Status	Estimated Completion Year	Project Type	Net Acres
III		Old Edgewood Road	M	2009	Fuel Modification	12
IV		Bascom Wood	C	2011	Fuel Modification	240
IV	10USFS-ES0504	Dunsmuir Fuels Reduction Project of 20009	A	2011	Fuel Modification	32.5
IV		South Dunsmuir Fuel Break	P	2011	Fuel Modification	20
IV	01-BLM-0098	McCloud FMZ Phase #1	M	2003	Fuel Modification	83
IV	02-BLM0-0076	McCloud FMZ Phase #2	M	2004	Fuel Modification	32
IV	04-DG-11051400-005	McCloud FMZ Phase #3	M	2006	Fuel Modification	52
IV	05-BLM-0209	McCloud FMZ Phase #4	M	2006	Fuel Modification	43
IV	07USFS9430	McCloud FMZ Phase #4B	M	2006	Fuel Modification	24
IV	07USFS9434	Shasta Forest Interface Project 1	M	2007	Fuel Modification	49
IV		McCloud FMZ #5	P	2012	Fuel Modification	73
I-IV	10UFS0548	FSCSC Fuel Reduction 2010	A	2011	Fuel Modification	260
II	09UFS0159	FSCSC Fuel Reduction 2009	M	2011	Fuel Modification	50
I-IV	06BLM9058	FSCSC Planning and Coordination Support	C	2008	CWPP	
III	RAC2010	Hammond Ranch Water Storage	P	2012	Water Tanks	
III	RAC2010	Pleasant Valley Water Storage	P	2012	Water Tanks	
III	RAC2011	Pleasant Valley Senior Fuel Reduction Project	P	2012	Fuel Modification	
III	RAC2012	Siskiyou Fire Warden Brush Chipper	P	2012	Equipment	
III	Rx 2-023 SKU	East Weed Fuel Break	M	2005	Fuel Modification	12
IV		Siskiyou Golden Fair	O		Public Outreach	
III		Tulelake Fair	O		Public Outreach	
I-IV		School and Education Programs	O		Public Outreach	
IV	09-DG-11052912-151-SKU-001	Rainbow Ridge Fuelbreak Phase II	A	2011	Fuel Modification	20

Status Guide: A = Active, P = Planning, C = Completed, O = Ongoing, M = Maintenance.

APPENDIX B: UNIT STRATEGIC FIRE PLAN AMENDMENTS

Date	Section Updated	Page Numbers Updated	Description of Update	Updated By

CAL FIRE Units were asked to identify two or more priority objectives under each goal in the 2010 Strategic Fire Plan for California. The Units' priorities are identified in bold and a measurement criteria are provided for each of the identified objectives. Throughout the next year, the Units will implement the identified priorities and report on the measurement criteria by June 2012. The priority objectives are displayed under three headings:
A. SACRAMENTO PROGRAMS OR COMMITTEE ONLY
B. SACRAMENTO PROGRAMS AND STAFF OR COMMITTEE, REGIONS AND UNITS
C. UNITS ONLY
These categories are not intended to exclude Units from addressing priority objectives in any of the three categories, they are only recommendations.

A. SACRAMENTO PROGRAMS OR COMMITTEE ONLY

Goal 1: Identify and evaluate wildland fire hazards and recognize life, property and natural resource assets at risk, including watershed, habitat, social and other values of functioning ecosystems. Facilitate the sharing of all analyses and data collection across all ownerships for consistency in type and kind.

Objectives:

a) Identify and provide appropriate automated tools to facilitate the collection, analysis and consistent presentation of datasets.

Measurement Criteria: *CAL FIRE shall establish policy that specifies spatial databases covering all forest and rangeland to not be older than 10 years. Include minimum requirements for spatial databases. Follow the coordinated work schedule with the USDA Forest Service to maintain cost effective collection and processing of data.*

Goal 2: Articulate and promote the concept of land use planning as it relates to fire risk and individual landowner objectives and responsibilities.

Objectives:

a) Identify the minimum key elements necessary to achieve a fire safe community, and incorporate these elements into land use planning, CWPPs and regional, county and Unit fire plans.

Measurement Criteria: *CAL FIRE to create a working committee with CAL Chiefs, USDA Forest Service and other key organizations to develop, monitor and refine elements of fire safe community, including evacuation plans. The Committee shall review existing templates for FIREWISE Assessments, CWPPs, fire plans and land use plans; identify the common elements and approaches for better integration. Utilize fire protection, planning and engineering expertise to identify the key elements (from existing templates) necessary for fire safe communities. Once agreed upon, these key elements will then be used as a checklist to guide consistency in fire safe planning efforts across jurisdictions. At a minimum, annually report to the Board on results.*

Goal 3: Support and participate in the collaborative development and implementation of wildland fire protection plans and other local, county and regional plans that address fire protection and landowner objectives.

Objectives:

a) Establish a working group, consisting of Board members and Departmental staff, to develop minimum standard elements for inclusion in Unit fire plans.

b) Emphasize coordination of Unit fire plans with community wildfire protection plans to encourage and support one consistent approach. Develop county or regional fire plans by bringing together community-based groups, such as fire safe councils and affected fire and land management agencies.

Measurement Criteria: *These measurement criteria meets objectives a and b. CAL FIRE to revise the template for the Unit fire plans to incorporate the goals and objectives of the 2010 Strategic Fire Plan. During the revision, the template for a CWPP will be jointly reviewed in order to reduce duplication of fire planning efforts. The key elements identified through the process identified in Goal 2, Objective b will also be incorporated into the Unit fire plan/CWPP.*

c) Create and support venues in which individual community members can be actively involved in local fire safe councils, community emergency response teams, FIREWISE and other community-based efforts to develop readiness plans and educate landowners to mitigate the risks and effects of wildland fire.

Measurement Criteria: *The California Fire Alliance to work with the California and local FSCs to develop venues (e.g., workshops) that assist landowners with readiness planning and education. CAL FIRE, California Fire Alliance Liaison to report to the Board annually on Alliance activities.*

Goal 4: Increase awareness, knowledge and actions implemented by individuals and communities to reduce human loss and property damage from wildland fires, such as defensible space and other fuels reduction activities, fire prevention and fire safe building standards.

Objectives:

a) Educate landowners, residents and business owners about the risks and their incumbent responsibilities of living in the wildlands, including applicable regulations, prevention measures and preplanning activities.

Measurement Criteria*: In coordination with the CAL FIRE Communications Program, the USDA Forest Service and local fire agencies, University of California and county cooperative extension offices, CAL FIRE to collect information on methods and effectiveness of existing outreach. Complete the information collection within year one of adoption of the 2010 Strategic Fire Plan. Develop a common set of measures to assess CAL FIRE efforts, build those into Unit fire plans and report to the Board. Report the progress of implementation at the end of year two.*

Goal 5: Develop a method to integrate fire and fuels management practices with landowner priorities and multiple jurisdictional efforts within local, state and federal responsibility areas.

Objectives:

b) Work to remove regulatory barriers that limit hazardous fuels reduction activities.

Measurement Criteria: *In conjunction with the Resource Protection Committee, CAL FIRE will develop an approach to identifying and recommending ways to address regulatory and other barriers that limit hazardous fuels reduction activities. This approach should include consultation with the Board's Interagency Forestry Working Group and with other agencies, such as the USDA Forest Service, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the California Energy Commission, the Department of Fish and Game, regional water quality control boards, local government and the public. Finish this compilation within the first year of adoption of the 2010 Strategic Fire Plan. Based on barriers identified and recommendations for change, report to the Board starting in the second year.*

Goal 6: Determine the level of fire suppression resources necessary to protect the values and assets at risk identified during planning processes.

Objectives:

e) Initiate and maintain cooperative fire protection agreements with local, state and federal partners that value the importance of an integrated, cooperative, regional fire protection system and deliver efficient and cost effective emergency response capabilities beneficial to all stakeholders.

Measurement Criteria: *CAL FIRE to identify the number and effectiveness of agreements and partnerships. In conjunction with the Board's Resource Protection Committee, CAL FIRE will develop suggested measures of effectiveness of cooperative agreements. This should be in collaboration with its partners, completed within 18 months of adoption of the 2010 Strategic Fire Plan and reported to the Board.*

i) Provide for succession planning and employee development at all levels within CAL FIRE to maintain emergency response leadership capabilities, administrative management skills and pre-fire planning expertise.

Measurement Criteria: *CAL FIRE to revise and update the information developed in the 2005 Succession Planning meetings. This work should be completed within two years of the adoption of the 2010 Strategic Fire Plan, with annual reporting to the Board based on issues raised, including identification of key training needs, funding available and expenditures on the training program, content of Academy curricula, number of students requesting and/or able to take classes at the Academy, local community college or other educational outlets.*

B. SACRAMENTO PROGRAMS AND STAFF OR COMMITTEE, REGIONS AND UNITS

Goal 1: Identify and evaluate wildland fire hazards and recognize life, property and natural resource assets at risk, including watershed, habitat, social and other values of functioning ecosystems. Facilitate the sharing of all analyses and data collection across all ownerships for consistency in type and kind.

Objectives:

b) Engage and participate with local stakeholder groups (i.e., fire safe councils and others) to validate and prioritize the assets at risk.

Measurement Criteria*: CAL FIRE shall designate personnel as advisors/liaisons to the California Fire Safe Council (CFSC) and to each county or regional FSC. The advisors will be responsible for reporting activities to the Unit and Region. The advisor to the CFSC will report to the Board. Annual reporting of time-spent working will be displayed in hours at the Unit, Region and Headquarters level. Reporting will include activities with local FSCs, communities, watershed groups or others defining hazards and risk of wildfire and documenting these in a CWPP or Unit fire plan. Emphasize the products developed in Goal 3, Objective b. Advisors will emphasize using standard guidelines and templates for consistency throughout the state.*

Goal 2: Articulate and promote the concept of land use planning as it relates to fire risk and individual landowner objectives and responsibilities.

Objectives:

b) Assist the appropriate governmental bodies in the development of a comprehensive set of wildland and wildland urban interface (WUI) protection policies for inclusion in each county general plan or other appropriate local land use planning documents.

Measurement Criteria: *CAL FIRE to appoint a committee including Unit, Region, Headquarters and Contract County representatives. Develop a work plan that identifies key elements of improving WUI strategies, including planning. Reporting should be based on elements identified and priorities for addressing them.*

Under the Board's Resource Protection Committee, review existing Board policies as they relate to wildland fire and the relevance (ease of use, applicability) to incorporation in local general plans. Identify areas of possible improvement and update policies.

Track and report hours at the Unit, Region and Headquarters level spent in reviewing plans and projects; number of local Board/Council, Planning Commission meetings and/or meetings with other cooperators.

Goal 4: Increase awareness, knowledge and actions implemented by individuals and communities to reduce human loss and property damage from wildland fires, such as defensible space and other fuels reduction activities, fire prevention and fire safe building standards.

Objectives:

c) Increase the number and effectiveness of defensible space inspections and promote an increasing level of compliance with defensible space laws and regulations through the use of CAL FIRE staffing as available, public and private organizations, and alternative inspection methods.

Measurement Criteria: *CAL FIRE to form an advisory committee to review PRC §4291 regulations and make recommendations to the Board that will provide for consistency, streamlining and clarification of existing regulations. The Committee shall develop criteria to increase the number and effectiveness of defensible space inspections. The Committee will develop an implementation plan for the recommendations and report on progress to the Board*

Goal 7: Address post-fire responsibilities for natural resource recovery, including watershed protection reforestation, and ecosystem restoration.

Objectives:

a) Encourage rapid post-fire assessment, as appropriate, and project implementation to minimize flooding, protect water quality, limit sediment flows and reduce other risks on all land ownerships impacted by wildland fire.

Measurement Criteria*: Provide training for CAL FIRE personnel on suppression repair and damage assessment procedures. Develop standard formats and documentation templates for these assessments. Identify and use the findings to reduce the impacts of fire suppression on the landscape and improve resiliency of assets at risk from wildfire.*

C. UNITS ONLY

Goal 5: Develop a method to integrate fire and fuels management practices with landowner priorities and multiple jurisdictional efforts within local, state and federal responsibility areas.

Objectives:

h) Support the availability and utilization of CAL FIRE hand crews and other CAL FIRE resources, as well as public and private sector resources, for fuels management activities, including ongoing maintenance.

Measurement Criteria*: CAL FIRE will report to the Board on the number of crews available each year with a description of projects, including acres treated, completed by each Unit. Report the number of agreements and/or amount of funding and acres treated that involve grants or partnerships with federal agencies, resource conservation districts, local FSCs, fire districts, watershed groups or other non-profit or community groups that support the ability to carry out fuels reduction projects.*

Goal 7: Address post-fire responsibilities for natural resource recovery, including watershed protection reforestation, and ecosystem restoration.

Objectives:

e) Assist landowners and local government in the evaluation of the need to retain and utilize features (e.g., roads, firelines, water sources) developed during a fire suppression effort, taking into consideration those identified in previous planning efforts.

Measurement Criteria: *CAL FIRE (utilizing Incident Command Teams) to schedule a post-fire review of the planning documents that cover the area affected by the fire. Review the goals, objectives and projects (implemented and planned) to identify successes and failures. Review the features developed during the fire and incorporate them into the existing Unit fire plan documents. This objective will only be reported when a fire occurs in an area with an existing Unit fire plan document. Incident command teams may conduct this post fire assessment under the direction of the Unit Chief.*

D. ADDITIONAL UNIT SPECIFIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- Develop strong relationships with all stakeholders and Agencies within the Unit.
- Use collected data and analyze new data from all sources to prioritize projects and protect WUI areas and Watersheds within the Siskiyou Unit.
- Analyze every dollar spent on fire suppression, fuel reduction projects and losses for the WUI area to ensure we are spending money as needed.
- Fire Prevention will play a large role with Education to the Public and Businesses to prevent unwanted wildfire. Develop fire safe community and residents when they are in the planning stage. Use PRC 4291 to its fullest extent and foster acceptance from the home owners.

APPENDICES D-Z

EXHIBITS: **MAPS**

Figure A: Unit Map

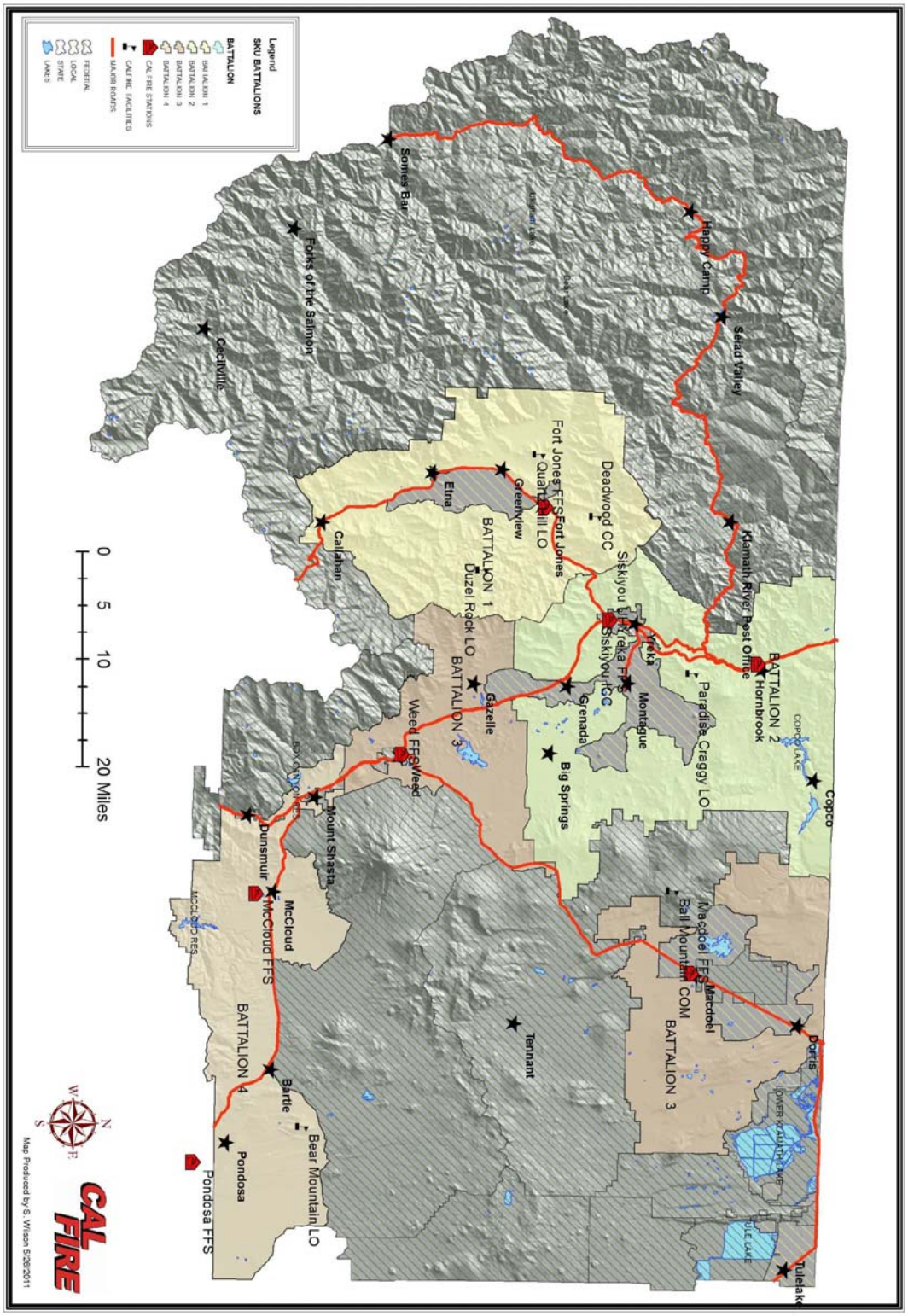
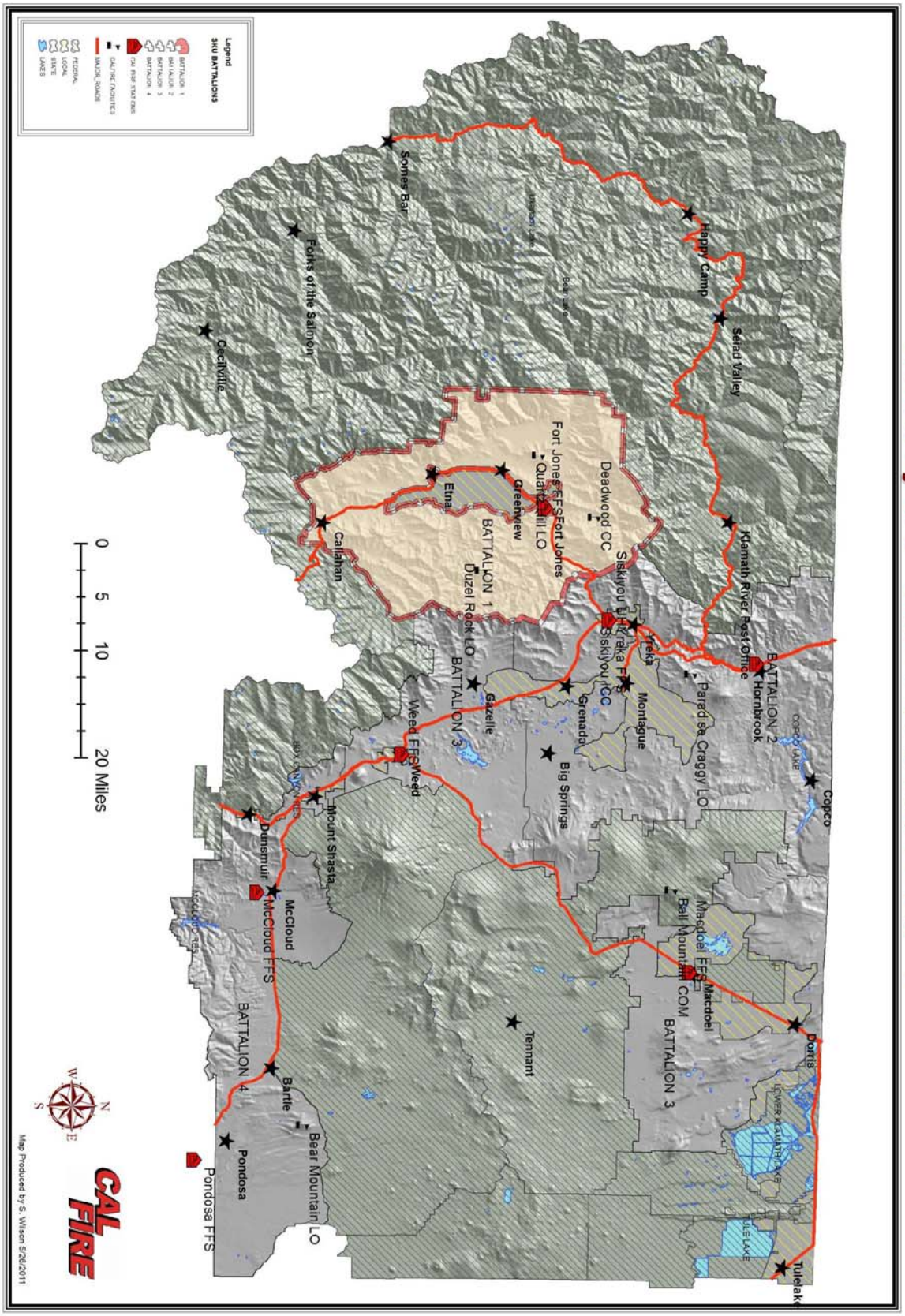
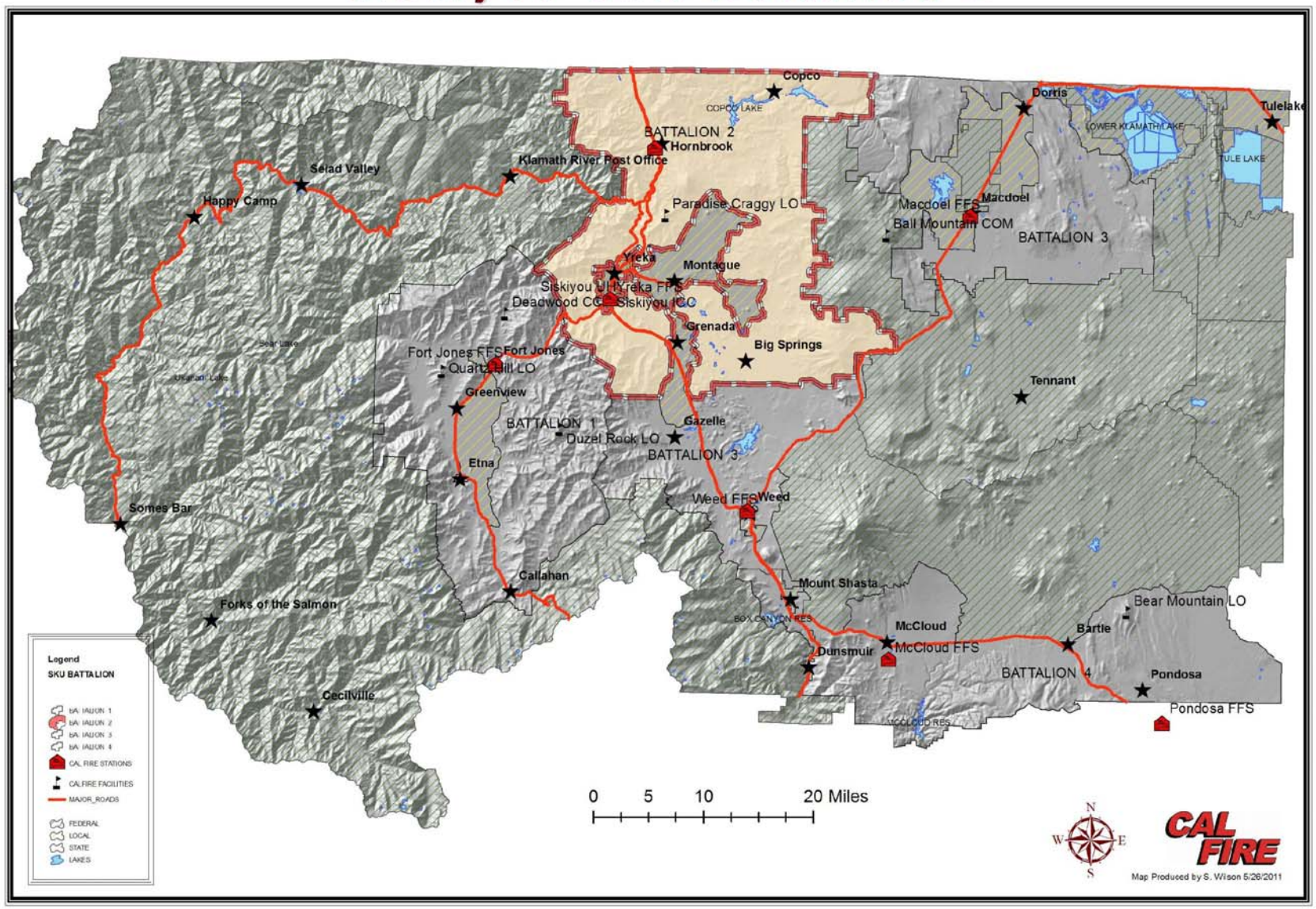
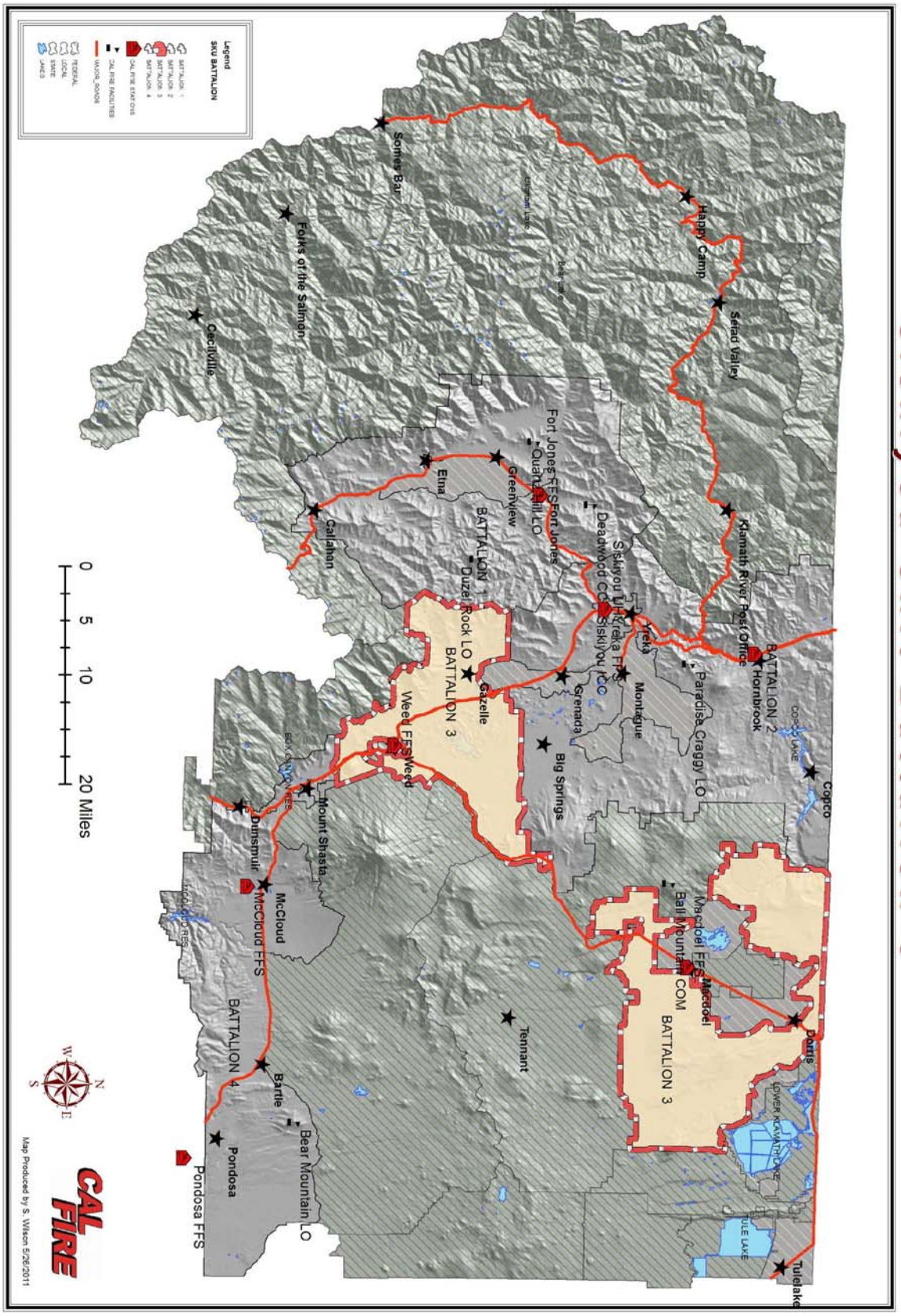


Figure B: Battalion Maps



Shasta Valley Battalion
Siskiyou Unit Battalion 2




Butte Valley Battalion
Siskiyou Unit Battalion 3
Legend
SKU BATTALION
BATTALION 1
BATTALION 2
BATTALION 3
BATTALION 4
CAL FIRE STATIONS
CAL FIRE FACILITIES
MAJOR ROADS
FEDERAL
LOCAL
STATE
LAKES
Happy Camp
Seiad Valley
Klamath River Post Office
BATTALION 2
Hornbrook
Paradise Craggy LO
Macdoel FFS
Macdoel
Ball Mountain COM
BATTALION 3
Tulelake
Dorris
Copco
Montague
Yreka
Siskiyou Unit Yreka FFS
Deadwood CCC
Siskiyou CCC
Grenada
Big Springs
Fort Jones FFS
Fort Jones
Quartz Hill LO
Greenview
Etna
BATTALION 1
Duzel Rock LO
Gazelle
BATTALION 3
Weed FFS
Weed
Tennant
Bartle
Bear Mountain LO
Pondosa
Pondosa FFS
BATTALION 4
McCloud FFS
McCloud
Dunsmuir
Mount Shasta
Callahan
Folks of the Salmon
Cecilville
Somes Bar
0 5 10 20 Miles
N
W
E
S
CAL FIRE
Map Produced by S. Wilson 5/26/2011

McCloud Battalion
Siskiyou Unit Battalion 4

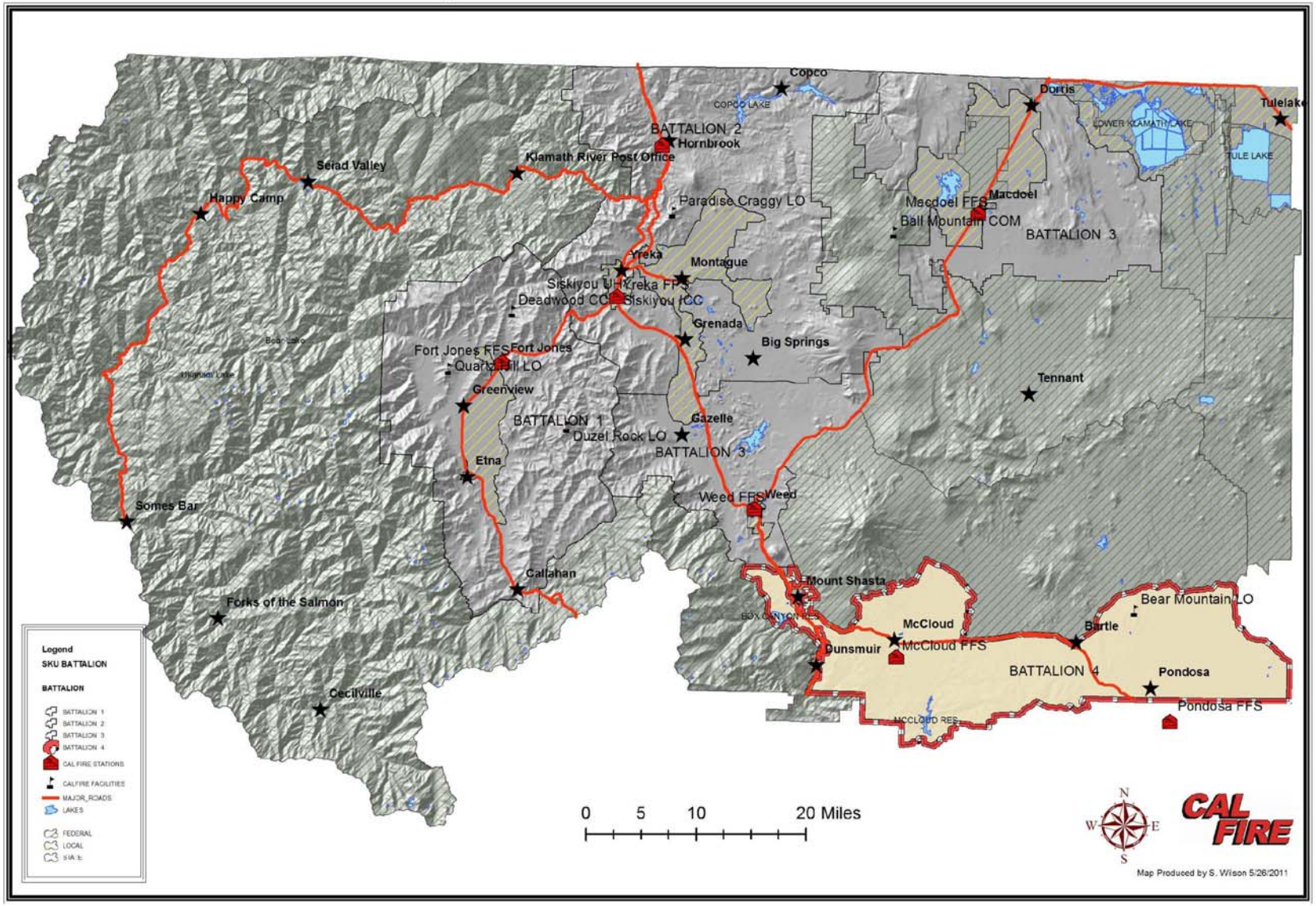


Figure C: Local Government Agencies

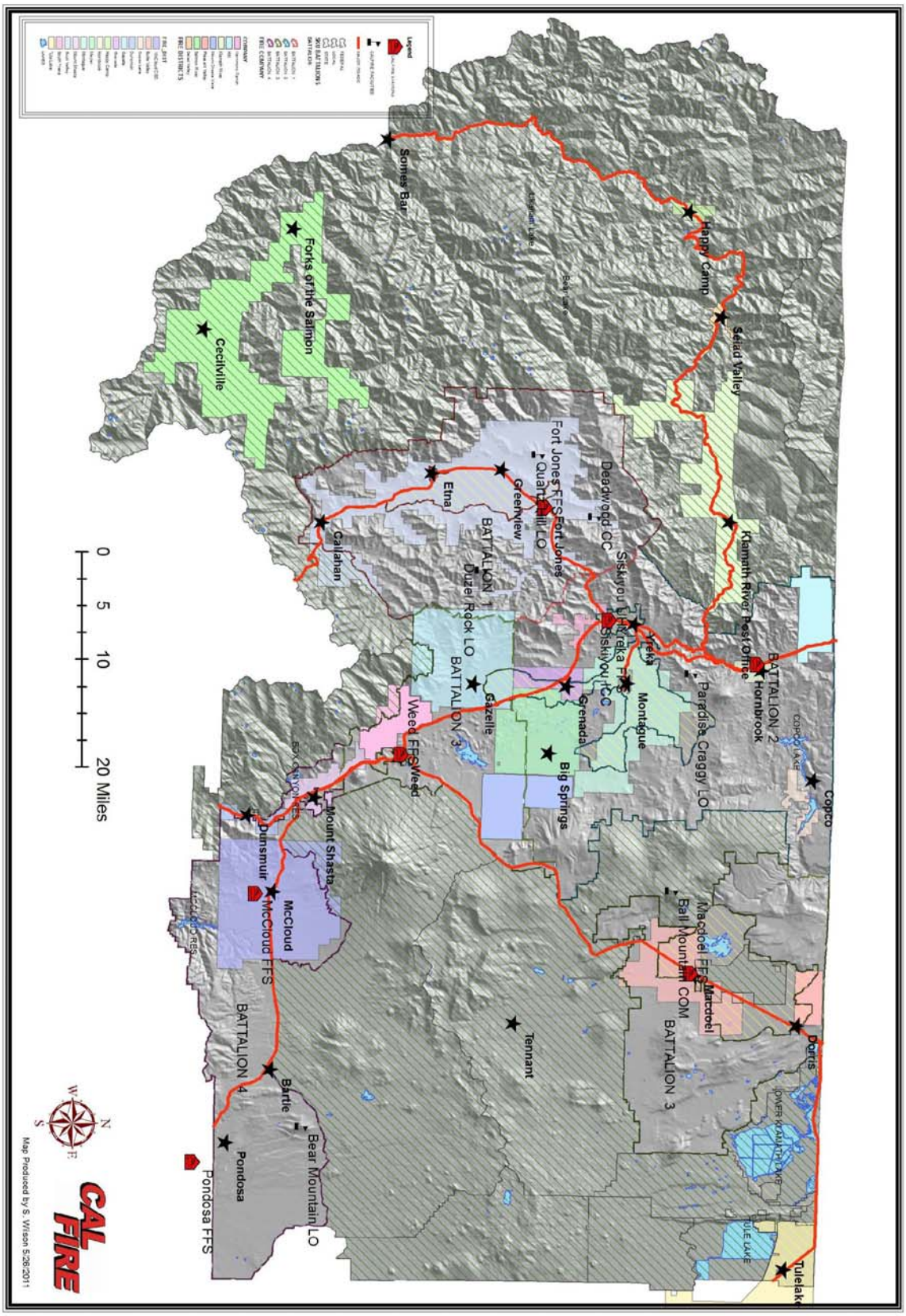
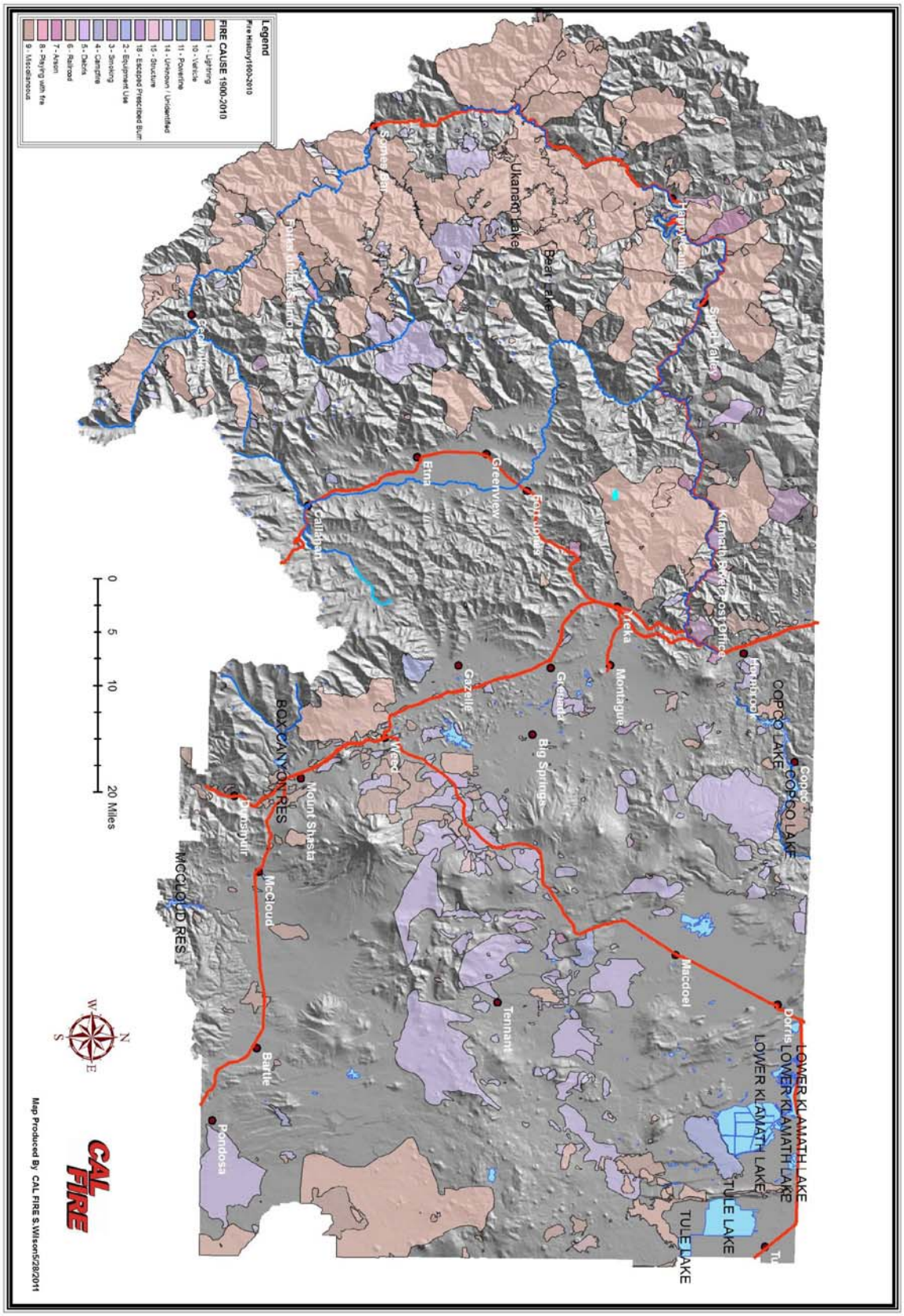


Figure D: Fire History



ADDENDUM: 2012