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10.1 Bibliography

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10.2 Data, GIS, fuel models, etc.

In process of being obtained.

10.3 Emergency Contact List

The following table lists all emergency service contacts as well as local medical facilities. The list is sorted alphabetically by City.

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	NOTE
Scott Valley Clinic	Physical Address: 155 Diggles Rd 96027	Etna	Eileen Silva	Day:467-5393 Eve:467-3102 W/E:467-3102	Clinic
	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 750 96027				
Scott Valley/Salmon River Sheriff's Substation	Physical Address: 591 Collier Way #A 96027	Etna	Sgt. Mike Gilley	Day:467-5445 Eve:467-5445 W/E:841-2900	Sheriff If no response, dial 841-2900
	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 840 96027		Lt James Betis	Day:467-5445 Eve:842-8311 W/E:841-2900	
Etna Police	Physical Address: 440 Main Street 96027	Etna	Chief Joshua E. Short	Day:467-3400 Eve:467-3091 W/E:598-8462 (cell)	Police
	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 460 96027		Autumn Allen	Day:467-3400 Eve:468-2876 W/E:468-9888	
Etna Fire Dept	Physical Address: 400 Main Street 96027	Etna	Larry Hicks, Chief	Sta:467-3295 Day:467-5256 Eve:467-5110 W/E:467-5110	FIRE DIAL 911 IF NO RESPONSE, CALL 467-3232
	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 460 96027		Charles Lincoln, Asst Chief	Day:467-5256 Eve:467-5187 W/E:467-5187	
Marble Mt Hlth Clinic	Physical Address: 11219 No. Hwy 3 96032 Mailing Address: P.O. Box 458	Fort Jones	David P. Wilson, M.D.	Day:468-5766 Eve:598-1175 (Cell) W/E:598-1125 (Cell)	Clinic
			Renee P. Wilson, R.N. Licensed Midwife MSN PNP	Day:468-5766 Eve:598-4326 (Cell) W/E:598-4326 (Cell)	
			Sally Chaney MSN PNP	Day:468-5766 Eve:	

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	NOTE
	96032			W/E:	
Fort Jones Fire Co	Physical Address: 31 Newton 96032	Fort Jones	Mike Purdy, Chief	Sta:468-2261 Day:841-4601 Eve:468-2178 W/E:468-2178	FIRE DIAL 911
	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 597 96032		Don Berry Asst Chief	Day:468-5505 Eve:468-5172 W/E:468-5172	
Gazelle Fire Dept.	Physical Loc: 18338 Old Hwy 99 96034	Gazelle	Rebecca Bridwell, Chief	Sta:435-2331 Day:841-2997 Eve:435-2265 W/E:435-2265 Cell:598-5297	Emergency Dial 911
	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2 96034		Bob Wilson, Chairman	Day:435-2319 Eve:435-2319 W/E:435-2319	
			Sandy Starks, Asst. Fire Chief	Day:435-2319 Eve:435-2319 W/E:435-2319	
Scott Valley Fire	Physical Address: 317 Maple Street 96037	Greenview	Benny Austin, Chief	Sta:468-2170 Day:468-2434 Cell:530/598-4950 W/E:842-7066	Fire
	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 130 96037		Richard Martin, Asst Chief	Day:467-5700 Cell:530/598-8777	
Grenada FPD	Physical Address: 6055 Fourth Ave 96038	Grenada	Bill Haars, Chief	Sta:436-2200 Day: Eve:436-2381 W/E:436-2381	Fire Emergency Dial 911
	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 214 96038		John Wetzig, Asst Chief	Day: Eve:436-2440 W/E:436-2400	
Happy Camp Clinic	Physical Address: 38 Park Way 96039	Happy Camp		Day:493-2070 Eve: W/E:	Clinic
	Mailing Address:				

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	NOTE
Sheriff Substation **	Physical Address:	Happy	Sgt. John Evans	Day:493-2338	Sheriff ** NO ANSWER - contact Siskiyou County Sheriff's Dept - 842-8300
	30 4th Avenue 96039	Camp	Happy Camp Substation	Eve:493-2338 W/E:493-2338	
	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 768 96039		Lt. John Villani Yreka Headquarters	Day:841-2900 Eve:841-2900 W/E:841-2900	
Happy Camp Volunteer Ambulance Service, Inc.	Physical Address: 26 Fourth Avenue 96039	Happy Camp	Kirk Eadie	Day:493-2643 Eve: W/E:	Ambulance (2) garaged at 63739 Creempton St Happy Camp, Ca 96039
	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 596 96039		David Eisenberg hcamb@sisqtel.net	Day:493-2643 Eve:493-2801 W/E:493-2801	
Happy Camp FPD	Physical Address: 26 Fourth Avenue 96039	Happy Camp	David Welin, Chief	Day:493-2643 Eve:493-2395 W/E:493-2395	Fire Emergency Dial 911
	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 189 96039		Phil Weeks, Asst Chief	Day: Eve:493-2866 W/E:493-2866	
Hilt Volunteer Fire Co.	Phy Loc: Hilt Road	Hilt	Steve Avgeris, Fire Chief	Home:541-488-1768 Cell Work:541-821-5832 Cell:541-821-8339 Fire Dist. Pick-Up Cell Phone: 541-821-4903 Fax Phone:541-552-9617	Fire Company
	Mailing Address: 1701 Colestin Rd Ashland, OR 97520		Cheri Avgeris	Day:541-488-1768 Eve:541-488-1768 Cell:541-821-7461	

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	NOTE
Hornbrook Fire Station	Physical Address: 15434 Hornbrook Rd 96044	Hornbrook	Cindy LaVasser, Chief	Sta:475-3458 Day: Eve:475-3624 W/E:475-3624	Fire Emergency Dial 911
	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 48 96044		Bryan Luetke, Asst Chief	Day: Eve:475-3245 W/E:475-3245	
Lake Shastina Fire Co	Physical Address: 16309 Everhart Dr 96094	Lake Shastina	Mike Montreuil, Chief	Sta:938-3161 Day:842-8771 Eve:938-2501 W/E:938-2501	Emergency 911 Fire
	Mailing Address: 16309 Everhart Dr 96094		Mike Murphy, Asst. Chief	Day:938-3161 Eve:938-2695 W/E:938-2695	
Lake Shastina Police Dept	Physical Address: 16309 Everhart Dr 96094 96094	Lake Shastina	Rick Alves, Chief	Sta:938-2226 Day:Cell 598-1953 Eve:Cell 598-1953 W/E:Cell 598-1953	Emergency 938-4113 Police
	Mailing Address: 16309 Everhart Dr 96094		Karen Ingram, Chief Security Officer	Day:Cell 598-2935 Eve:Cell 598-2935 W/E:Cell 598-2935	
McCloud Healthcare Clinic	Physical Address: 116 W Minnesota Av 96057	McCloud	Neva Bailey, Interim Administrator	Day:964-2389 Eve:964-2958 W/E:964-2958	Clinic
	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1143 96057		Bruce French, Board President	Day:964-2860 Eve:964-2860 W/E:964-2860	
McCloud Fire Dept	Physical Address: 319 Tucci Ave. 96057	McCloud	Craig A. Young, Chief craig@ci.mccloudcsd.ca.us	Sta:964-2422 Day: Eve: W/E: Cell:530-859-1700	Fire Emergency Call 911
	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 640 96057				

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	NOTE
Montague Fire Dept.	Physical Address: 111 S. 10th Street 96064	Montague	Robert McKnight, Chief	Sta: 459-5343 Day:Unavailable Eve: 459-5582 W/E: 459-5582	Fire Emergency Dial 911 Station - Non-Emergency 459-5343
	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 428 96064		Jasen Vela, Asst Chief	Day:842-4476 Eve:459-3071 W/E: 340-1114 Cell:340-1114	
Copco Lake FPD	Main Station 210 Physical Address: 27805 Copco Road 96064	Montague	James Mahon, Chief	Main Station 210: 459-0434 Station 211: 459-3610 Day:459-3871 Eve:459-3871 W/E:841-2300 (YPD)	Fire Emergency Dial 911
	Station 211 Physical Address: 16490 Patricia Ave 96064 Mailing Address: 27805 Copco Road 96064		Phil Reynolds, Captain	Sta:459-0434 Day:459-1137 Eve:459-1137 W/E:459-1137	
Mercy Medical Center	Physical Address: 914 Pine Street 96067 Mailing Address: 914 Pine Street 96067	Mt Shasta	#1 House Supervision	Day:926-6111 Eve: 926-6111 W/E:926-6111	Note: When operator answers, ask for House Supervisor and explain it is an emergency. Our "House Supervisor" has overall responsibility after hours and weekends. They also will/can contact B. Gansel & G. Lippert at anytime.
			#2 Billy Gansel	Day: 926-9313 Eve: 926-6111 W/E: 926-6111	
			#3 Greg Lippert	Day:926-9336 Eve:926-6111 W/E:926-6111	
Siskiyou Medical Group	Physical Address: 822 Pine Street 96067	Mt Shasta		Day: 926-5261 Eve: 926-5261 W/E: 926-5261	Clinic
	Mailing Address: 822 Pine Street 96067				

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	NOTE
Tulelake Police Dept	Physical Address: 470 "C" St. 96134	Tulelake	Tony M. Ross, Chief of Police S/O Dispatch S/O Dispatch	Sta:667-5284 Day:667-5459 Eve:1-800-404-2911 W/E:1-800-404-2911 Cell:598-6491	Police
	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 400 96134				
Tulelake FPD	Physical Address: 1 Ray Oehlerich Way 96134	Tulelake	Steve Scott, Chief	Sta:667-2997 Day: Eve:667-5350 W/E:667-5350	Fire Emergency Dial 911
	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 306 96134		Mike Hickman, Asst. Chief	Day: Eve:667-5169 W/E:667-5169 Cell:530/598-5890	
Weed Police Dept	Physical Address: 550 Main Street 96094	Weed	Lt. Bill Lachenmyer	Day: 938-5000 Eve: 938-5000 W/E: 938-5000	Police - Emergency Dial 911
	Mailing Address: 550 Main Street 96094				
Weed Fire Department	Physical Address: 128 Roseburg Park Way 96094	Weed	Darin Quigley, Chief	Sta: 938-5030 Day:859-1200(cell) Eve:938-2133 W/E: 938-2133	Fire Emergency Dial 911
	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 470 96094		Kent Cunningham Lieutenant	Day: 938-3348 Eve:938-3348 W/E:938-3348 Cell:859-1210	
			Scott Tavalero Fire Captain	Day:859-1210 (cell) Eve:938-1148 W/E:938-1148	

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	NOTE
Hammond Ranch Fire Co.	Physical Address: 8800 North Old Stage Rd 96094	Weed	Dave Jenkins, Chief davidjenkins1930@hughes.net	Sta:938-4200 Day:938-4089 Eve:938-4089 W/E:938-3558	Fire Emergency Dial 911
	Mailing Address: 8800 North Old Stage Rd 96094		Terry McGraw, President faffendford@finestplanet.com	Day:475-3453 Eve:938-2886 W/E:938-2886	
Karuk Tribe Clinic	1519 S Oregon St	Yreka	N/A	Day: 842-1623 Eve: N/A W/E: N/A	Clinic
Fairchild Med Group (Clinic)	475 Bruce St #500	Yreka	Carol Pattison	Day: 842-3507 Eve: N/A W/E: N/A	Clinic
Fairchild Med Center (Hospital)	444 Bruce St	Yreka	N/A	Day: 842-4121 Eve: 842-4121 W/E: 842-4121	Hospital
Klamath National Forest	1312 Fairlane Rd	Yreka	YICC (Yreka Interagency Communication Ctr)	Day: 842-3380 Eve: 911 W/E: 911	Fire Dept National Forest
			Tim Clark Mary Gausen		
Yreka Police	412 W Miner St	Yreka	Chief Brian Bowles	Day: 841-2300 Eve: 841-2300 W/E: 841-2300	Police - Emergencies dial 911
			Lt. Rick Berwick	Day: 841-2300 Eve: 841-2300 W/E: 841-2300	

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	NOTE
Yreka Volunteer Fire Department	Physical Address: 410 W. Miner St. 96097	Yreka	Joe Suter, Chief (w) 841-2370 (cell) 598-2061	Day: 841-2383 Eve:841-1470 W/E:841-1470	Emergencies dial 911 841 and 842 prefixes
	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1726 96097		Mike Mallory, Secretary/Treasurer (cell) 598-0261	Day:842-8043 Eve:842-2982 W/E:842-2982	
Siskiyou Co Sheriff's Department	Physical Address: 311 Lane St 96097	Yreka	24 Hr Dispatch	Day: 841-2900 Eve: 841-2900 W/E: 841-2900	Sheriff - Coroner (Sheriff Richard Riggins) (Lt. Jim Betts)
	Mailing Address: 311 Lane St 96097				
Veteran's Affair	Physical Address: 311 Lane St 96097	Yreka	Pam Rowe	Day: 842-8010 Eve: N/A W/E: N/A	Veteran's Services
	Mailing Address: 311 Lane St 96097		Michael D. Murphy	Day:842-8325 Eve: 938-2695 W/E:938-2695	
South Yreka Fire	Physical Address: 3420 Easy St 96097	Yreka	Tom Bagwell, Chief syfd@snowcrest.net	Day: 842-1477 Eve:842-2974 W/E:842-2974	Emergencies dial 911
	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 993 96097		Ed Matthews Asst Chief	Day: Eve:842-5872 W/E:842-5872	
CDF	Physical Address: 1809 Fairlane Rd 96097	Yreka	Alan Stovall	Day: 842-3517 Eve: W/E:	Fire
	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 128 96097				
Siskiyou Co Sheriff's Department per Co Sheriff Office - Montague's Sheriff Substation is not staffed	311 Lane St 96097	Yreka	Office	Day: 841-2900 Eve: 841-2900 W/E:841-2900	

10.4 Medically Fragile Individuals – emergency response form

APPENDIX A

**Siskiyou County Public Health
Voluntary Registration Request For Medically Fragile Individuals
Emergency Response**

I consent to have the below information given to Siskiyou County Public Health Department for the creation and maintenance of a crisis/emergency database. This information will only be used in the event of a crisis or disaster for location and evacuation purposes. The database will be updated annually.

Signature of Individual _____ **Date** _____

Name: _____ **Spouse:** _____

Physical Address: _____

City: _____ **Phone:** _____

Mailing Address (if different than above): _____

Do you live in a mobile home? _____, **or an apartment?** _____

If yes, what is the complex name? _____

Date of Birth: _____ **Age:** _____

Check applicable medical disabilities:

- Legally Blind Deaf Terminal Paralysis

Specify other chronic medical disabilities: _____

Are you:

- Self-ambulatory Ambulatory with Assist (walker, cane, arm)
 Confined to a wheelchair Non-ambulatory, bedridden

Check applicable special equipment that you are dependent on:

- Wheelchair Walker/Cane Crutches
 Life Support System Dialysis Insulin Dependent
 I V Feeding Tube Ostomy
 Oxygen: If yes, oxygen needed for _____ hours per day. Indicate liter flow: _____
Do you have a portable O2 tank? Yes _____ No _____

Psychiatrist/Therapist's Name: _____ Phone#: _____

General Physician's Name: _____ Phone#: _____

Home Health Care Provider: _____ Phone#: _____

Emergency Contact Person: _____ Phone#: _____

Do you have a reliable method of transportation? _____

If no, check the appropriate transportation type needed:

- Standard Vehicle (bus, car)
- Wheelchair Equipped
- Ambulance

Will a caregiver or service animal accompany you to a shelter if needed? _____

Relationship of caregiver: _____

Do you have a household pet(s)? Yes No How many? _____

Medical Condition/Level of Independence:

AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE NEEDED: (check one)

- Bedridden
- Maximum assist – unable to feed self, walk alone
- Moderate assist – need help to do daily activities
- Minimal assist – only require small amount of help
- Independent

Type of Heating in home: (check one) Type of water source in home: (check one)

- Wood
- Gas (propane, diesel)
- Electric
- Well
- City or community system
- Natural spring water

If you need assistance completing this form or have any questions, call Information and Assistance at 1-800-510-2020.

Return completed forms to: Siskiyou County Health Department

806 South Main Street
Yreka, CA 96097
Fax: 841-4076



Referring Agency _____

10.5 Glossary

Glossary of Fire Terms

Aerial Fuels: All live and dead vegetation in the forest canopy or above surface fuels, including tree branches, twigs and cones, snags, moss, and high brush.

Aerial Ignition: Ignition of fuels by dropping incendiary devices or materials from aircraft.

Air Tanker: A fixed-wing aircraft equipped to drop fire retardants or suppressants.

Agency: Any federal, state, or county government organization participating with jurisdictional responsibilities.

Anchor Point: An advantageous location, usually a barrier to fire spread, from which to start building a fire line. An anchor point is used to reduce the chance of firefighters being flanked by fire.

Aramid: The generic name for a high-strength, flame-resistant synthetic fabric used in the shirts and jeans of firefighters. Nomex, a brand name for aramid fabric, is the term commonly used by firefighters.

Aspect: Direction toward which a slope faces.

Backfire: A fire set along the inner edge of a fireline to consume the fuel in the path of a wildfire and/or change the direction of force of the fire's convection column.

Blow-up: A sudden increase in fire intensity or rate of spread strong enough to prevent direct control or to upset control plans. Blow-ups are often accompanied by violent convection and may have other characteristics of a firestorm (see flare-up).

Brush fire: A fire burning in vegetation that is predominantly shrubs, brush, and scrub growth.

Bucket Drops: The dropping of fire retardants or suppressants from specially designed buckets slung below a helicopter.

Buffer Zones: An area of reduced vegetation that separates wildlands from vulnerable residential or business developments. This barrier is similar to a greenbelt in that it is usually used for another purpose such as agriculture, recreation areas, parks, or golf courses.

Burning Index: An estimate of the potential difficulty of fire containment as it relates to the flame length at the most rapidly spreading portion of a fire's perimeter.

Candle or candling: A single tree or a very small clump of trees that is burning from the bottom up.

Campfire: As used to classify the cause of a wildland fire, a fire that was started for cooking or warming that spreads sufficiently from its source to require action by a fire control agency.

Control a fire: The complete extinguishment of a fire, including spot fires. Fireline has been strengthened so that flare-ups from within the perimeter of the fire will not break through this line.

Control Line: All built or natural fire barriers and treated fire edge used to control a fire.

Cooperating Agency: An agency supplying assistance other than direct suppression, rescue, support, or service functions to the incident control effort; e.g., Red Cross, law enforcement agency, telephone company, etc.

Coyote Tactics: A progressive line construction duty involving self-sufficient crews that build fire line until the end of the operational period, remain at or near the point while off duty, and begin building fire line again the next operational period where they left off.

Creeping fire: Fire burning with a low flame and spreading slowly.

Crown fire (crowning): The movement of fire through the crowns of trees or shrubs more or less independently of the surface fire.

Debris burning: A fire spreading from any fire originally set for the purpose of clearing land or for rubbish, garbage, range, stubble, or meadow burning.

Defensible Space: An area either natural or manmade where material capable of causing a fire to spread has been treated, cleared, reduced, or changed to act as a barrier between an advancing wildland fire and the loss to life, property, or resources. In practice, "defensible space" is defined as an area a minimum of 30 feet around a structure that is cleared of flammable brush or vegetation.

Deployment: See Fire Shelter Deployment.

Detection: The act or system of discovering and locating fires.

Direct Attack: Any treatment of burning fuel, such as by wetting, smothering, or chemically quenching the fire or by physically separating burning from unburned fuel.

Dispatch: The implementation of a command decision to move a resource or resources from one place to another.

Dispatcher: A person employed who receives reports of discovery and status of fires, confirms their locations, takes action promptly to provide people and equipment likely to be needed for control in first attack, and sends them to the proper place.

Dispatch Center: A facility from which resources are directly assigned to an incident.

Division: Divisions are used to divide an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the span-of-control of the operations chief. A division is located with the Incident Command System organization between the branch and the task force/strike team.

Dozer: Any tracked vehicle with a front-mounted blade used for exposing mineral soil.

Dozer Line: Fire line constructed by the front blade of a dozer.

Drip Torch: Hand-held device for igniting fires by dripping flaming liquid fuel on the materials to be burned; consists of a fuel fount, burner arm, and igniter. Fuel used is generally a mixture of diesel and gasoline.

Drop Zone: Target area for air tankers, helitankers, and cargo dropping.

Drought Index: A number representing net effect of evaporation, transpiration, and precipitation in producing cumulative moisture depletion in deep duff or upper soil layers.

Dry Lightning Storm: Thunderstorm in which negligible precipitation reaches the ground. Also called a dry storm.

Duff: The layer of decomposing organic materials lying below the litter layer of freshly fallen twigs, needles, and leaves and immediately above the mineral soil.

Energy Release Component (ERC): The computed total heat released per unit area (British thermal units per square foot) within the fire front at the head of a moving fire.

Engine: Any ground vehicle providing specified levels of pumping, water and hose capacity.

Engine Crew: Firefighters assigned to an engine. The Fireline Handbook defines the minimum crew makeup by engine type.

Entrapment: A situation where personnel are unexpectedly caught in a fire behavior-related, life-threatening position where planned escape routes or safety zones are absent, inadequate, or compromised. An entrapment may or may not include deployment of a fire shelter for its intended purpose. These situations may or may not result in injury. They include "near misses."

Escaped fire: A fire that has exceeded or is expected to exceed initial attack capabilities or prescription.

Escape Route: A preplanned and understood route firefighters take to move to a safety zone or other low-risk area, such as an already burned area, previously constructed safety area, a meadow that won't burn, natural rocky area that is large enough to take refuge without being burned. When escape routes deviate from a defined physical path, they should be clearly marked (flagged).

Escaped Fire: A fire which has exceeded or is expected to exceed initial attack capabilities or prescription.

Extended Attack Incident: A wildland fire that has not been contained or controlled by initial attack forces and for which more firefighting resources are arriving, en route, or being ordered by the initial attack incident commander.

Extreme fire behavior: "Extreme" implies a level of fire behavior characteristics that ordinarily precludes methods of direct control action. One or more of the following is usually involved: high rate of spread, prolific crowning and/or spotting, presence of fire whirls, strong convection column. Predictability is difficult because such fires often exercise some degree of influence on their environment and behave erratically, sometimes dangerously.

Faller: A person who fells trees. Also called a sawyer or cutter.

Field Observer: Person responsible to the Situation Unit Leader for collecting and reporting information about an incident obtained from personal observations and interviews.

Fine (Light) Fuels: Fast-drying fuels, generally with a comparatively high surface area-to-volume ratio, which are less than 1/4-inch in diameter and have a timelag of one hour or less. These fuels readily ignite and are rapidly consumed by fire when dry.

Fingers of a fire: The long narrow extensions of a fire projecting from the main body.

Firestorm: Violent convection caused by a large, continuous area of intense fire. Often characterized by destructively violent surface indrafts, near and beyond the perimeter, and sometimes by tornado-like fire whirls.

Fire Break: A natural or constructed barrier used to stop or check fires that may occur, or to provide a control line from which to work.

Fire Cache: A supply of fire tools and equipment assembled in planned quantities or standard units at a strategic point for exclusive use in fire suppression.

Fire Crew: An organized group of firefighters under the leadership of a crew leader or other designated official.

Fire Intensity: A general term relating to the heat energy released by a fire.

Fire Line: A linear fire barrier that is scraped or dug to mineral soil.

Fire Load: The number and size of fires historically experienced on a specified unit over a specified period (usually one day) at a specified index of fire danger.

Fire Management Plan (FMP): A strategic plan that defines a program to manage wildland and prescribed fires and documents the Fire Management Program in the approved land use plan. The plan is supplemented by operational plans such as preparedness plans, preplanned dispatch plans, prescribed fire plans, and prevention plans.

Fire Perimeter: The entire outer edge or boundary of a fire.

Fire Season: 1) Period(s) of the year during which wildland fires are likely to occur, spread, and affect resource values sufficient to warrant organized fire management activities. 2) A legally enacted time during which burning activities are regulated by state or local authority.

Fire Shelter: An aluminized tent offering protection by means of reflecting radiant heat and providing a volume of breathable air in a fire entrapment situation. Fire shelters should only be used in life-threatening situations, as a last resort.

Fire Shelter Deployment: The removing of a fire shelter from its case and using it as protection against fire.

Fire Storm: Violent convection caused by a large continuous area of intense fire. Often characterized by destructively violent surface indrafts, near and beyond the perimeter, and sometimes by tornado-like whirls.

Fire Triangle: Instructional aid in which the sides of a triangle are used to represent the three factors (oxygen, heat, fuel) necessary for combustion and flame production; removal of any of the three factors causes flame production to cease.

Fire Use Module (Prescribed Fire Module): A team of skilled and mobile personnel dedicated primarily to prescribed fire management. These are national and interagency resources, available throughout the prescribed fire season, that can ignite, hold and monitor prescribed fires.

Fire Weather: Weather conditions that influence fire ignition, behavior and suppression.

Fire Weather Watch: A term used by fire weather forecasters to notify using agencies, usually 24 to 72 hours ahead of the event, that current and developing meteorological conditions may evolve into dangerous fire weather.

Fire whirl: Spinning vortex column of ascending hot air and gases rising from a fire and carrying aloft smoke, debris, and flame. Fire whirls range in size from less than one foot to more than 500 feet in diameter. Large fire whirls have the intensity of a small tornado.

Fire whirl (center) shoots up from a crown fire.

Firefighting Resources: All people and major items of equipment that can or potentially could be assigned to fires.

Flame Height: The average maximum vertical extension of flames at the leading edge of the fire front. Occasional flashes that rise above the general level of flames are not considered. This distance is less than the flame length if flames are tilted due to wind or slope.

Flame Length: The distance between the flame tip and the midpoint of the flame depth at the base of the flame (generally the ground surface); an indicator of fire intensity.

Flaming front: The zone of a moving fire where the combustion is primarily flaming. Behind this flaming zone combustion is primarily glowing. Light fuels typically have a shallow flaming front, whereas heavy fuels have a deeper front. Also called fire front.

Flanks of a fire: The parts of a fire's perimeter that are roughly parallel to the main direction of spread.

Flare-up: Any sudden acceleration of fire spread or intensification of a fire. Unlike a blow-up, a flare-up lasts a relatively short time and does not radically change control plans.

Fuel: Combustible material. Includes, vegetation, such as grass, leaves, ground litter, plants, shrubs and trees, that feed a fire. (See Surface Fuels.)

Fuel Bed: An array of fuels usually constructed with specific loading, depth and particle size to meet experimental requirements; also, commonly used to describe the fuel composition in natural settings.

Fuel Loading: The amount of fuel present expressed quantitatively in terms of weight of fuel per unit area.

Fuel Model: Simulated fuel complex (or combination of vegetation types) for which all fuel descriptors required for the solution of a mathematical rate of spread model have been specified.

Fuel Moisture (Fuel Moisture Content): The quantity of moisture in fuel expressed as a percentage of the weight when thoroughly dried at 212 degrees Fahrenheit.

Fuel Reduction: Manipulation, including combustion, or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition and/or to lessen potential damage and resistance to control.

Fuel Type: An identifiable association of fuel elements of a distinctive plant species, form, size, arrangement, or other characteristics that will cause a predictable rate of fire spread or difficulty of control under specified weather conditions.

Fusee: A colored flare designed as a railway warning device and widely used to ignite suppression and prescription fires.

Ground Fuel: All combustible materials below the surface litter, including duff, tree or shrub roots, punchy wood, peat, and sawdust, that normally support a glowing combustion without flame.

Hand Line: A fireline built with hand tools.

Hazard Reduction: Any treatment of a hazard that reduces the threat of ignition and fire intensity or rate of spread.

Head of a Fire: The side of the fire having the fastest rate of spread.

Heavy Fuels: Fuels of large diameter such as snags, logs, large limb wood, that ignite and are consumed more slowly than flash fuels.

Helibase: The main location within the general incident area for parking, fueling, maintaining, and loading helicopters. The helibase is usually located at or near the incident base.

Helispot: A temporary landing spot for helicopters.

Helitack: The use of helicopters to transport crews, equipment, and fire retardants or suppressants to the fire line during the initial stages of a fire.

Helitack Crew: A group of firefighters trained in the technical and logistical use of helicopters for fire suppression.

Holding Actions: Planned actions required to achieve wildland prescribed fire management objectives. These actions have specific implementation timeframes for fire use actions but can have less sensitive implementation demands for suppression actions.

Holding Resources: Firefighting personnel and equipment assigned to do all required fire suppression work following fireline construction but generally not including extensive mop-up.

Hose Lay: Arrangement of connected lengths of fire hose and accessories on the ground, beginning at the first pumping unit and ending at the point of water delivery.

Hotshot Crew: A highly trained fire crew used mainly to build fireline by hand.

Hotspot: A particular active part of a fire.

Hotspotting: Reducing or stopping the spread of fire at points of particularly rapid rate of spread or special threat, generally the first step in prompt control, with emphasis on first priorities.

Incident: A human-caused or natural occurrence, such as wildland fire, that requires emergency service action to prevent or reduce the loss of life or damage to property or natural resources.

Incident Action Plan (IAP): Contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific tactical actions and supporting information for the next operational period. The plan may be oral or written. When written, the plan may have a number of attachments, including: incident objectives, organization assignment list, division assignment, incident radio communication plan, medical plan, traffic plan, safety plan, and incident map.

Incident Command Post (ICP): Location at which primary command functions are executed. The ICP may be co-located with the incident base or other incident facilities.

Incident Command System (ICS): The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedure and communications operating within a common organizational structure, with responsibility for the management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertaining to an incident.

Incident Commander: Individual responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Management Team: The incident commander and appropriate general or command staff personnel assigned to manage an incident.

Incident Objectives: Statements of guidance and direction necessary for selection of appropriate strategy(ies), and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed.

Infrared Detection: The use of heat sensing equipment, known as Infrared Scanners, for detection of heat sources that are not visually detectable by the normal surveillance methods of either ground or air patrols.

Initial Attack: The actions taken by the first resources to arrive at a wildfire to protect lives and property, and prevent further extension of the fire.

Ladder Fuels: Fuels which provide vertical continuity between strata, thereby allowing fire to carry from surface fuels into the crowns of trees or shrubs with relative ease. They help initiate and assure the continuation of crowning.

Large Fire: 1) For statistical purposes, a fire burning more than a specified area of land e.g., 300 acres. 2) A fire burning with a size and intensity such that its behavior is determined by interaction between its own convection column and weather conditions above the surface.

Lead Plane: Aircraft with pilot used to make dry runs over the target area to check wing and smoke conditions and topography and to lead air tankers to targets and supervise their drops.

Light (Fine) Fuels: Fast-drying fuels, generally with a comparatively high surface area-to-volume ratio, which are less than 1/4-inch in diameter and have a timelag of one hour or less. These fuels readily ignite and are rapidly consumed by fire when dry.

Lightning Activity Level (LAL): A number, on a scale of 1 to 6, that reflects frequency and character of cloud-to-ground lightning. The scale is exponential, based on powers of 2 (i.e., LAL 3 indicates twice the lightning of LAL 2).

Line Scout: A firefighter who determines the location of a fire line.

Litter: Top layer of the forest, scrubland, or grassland floor, directly above the fermentation layer, composed of loose debris of dead sticks, branches, twigs, and recently fallen leaves or needles, little altered in structure by decomposition.

Live Fuels: Living plants, such as trees, grasses, and shrubs, in which the seasonal moisture content cycle is controlled largely by internal physiological mechanisms, rather than by external weather influences.

Mop-up: To make a fire safe or reduce residual smoke after the fire has been controlled by extinguishing or removing burning material along or near the control line, felling snags, or moving logs so they won't roll downhill.

National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS): A uniform fire danger rating system that focuses on the environmental factors that control the moisture content of fuels.

National Wildfire Coordinating Group: A group formed under the direction of the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior and comprised of representatives of the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Association of State Foresters. The group's purpose is to facilitate coordination and effectiveness of wildland fire activities and provide a forum to discuss, recommend action, or resolve issues and problems of substantive nature. NWCG is the certifying body for all courses in the National Fire Curriculum.

Overhead: People assigned to supervisory positions, including incident commanders, command staff, general staff, directors, supervisors, and unit leaders.

Pack Test: Used to determine the aerobic capacity of fire suppression and support personnel and assign physical fitness scores. The test consists of walking a specified distance, with or without a weighted pack, in a predetermined period of time, with altitude corrections.

Prescribed fire: Any fire ignited by management actions under certain predetermined conditions to meet specific objectives related to hazardous fuels or habitat improvement. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist, and Environmental Protection Agency requirements must be met prior to ignition.

Prescribed Fire: Any fire ignited by management actions under certain, predetermined conditions to meet specific objectives related to hazardous fuels or habitat improvement. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist, and NEPA requirements must be met, prior to ignition.

Prescribed Fire Plan (Burn Plan): This document provides the prescribed fire burn boss information needed to implement an individual prescribed fire project.

Prescription: Measurable criteria that define conditions under which a prescribed fire may be ignited, guide selection of appropriate management responses, and indicate other required actions. Prescription criteria may include safety, economic, public health, environmental, geographic, administrative, social, or legal considerations.

Prevention: Activities directed at reducing the incidence of fires, including public education, law enforcement, personal contact, and reduction of fuel hazards.

Project Fire: A fire of such size or complexity that a large organization and prolonged activity is required to suppress it.

Project fire: A fire of such size or complexity that a large organization and prolonged activity is required to suppress it.

Rappelling: Technique of landing specifically trained firefighters from hovering helicopters; involves sliding down ropes with the aid of friction-producing devices.

Rate of Spread: The relative activity of a fire in extending its horizontal dimensions. It is expressed as a rate of increase of the total perimeter of the fire, as rate of forward spread of the fire front, or as rate of increase in area, depending on the intended use of the information. Usually it is expressed in chains or acres per hour for a specific period in the fire's history.

Reburn: The burning of an area that has been previously burned but that contains flammable fuel that ignites when burning conditions are more favorable; an area that has reburned.

Red Card: Fire qualification card issued to fire rated persons showing their training needs and their qualifications to fill specified fire suppression and support positions in a large fire suppression or incident organization.

Red Flag Warning: Term used by fire weather forecasters to alert forecast users to an ongoing or imminent critical fire weather pattern.

Rehabilitation: The activities necessary to repair damage or disturbance caused by wildland fires or the fire suppression activity.

Relative Humidity (Rh): The ratio of the amount of moisture in the air, to the maximum amount of moisture that air would contain if it were saturated. The ratio of the actual vapor pressure to the saturated vapor pressure.

Remote Automatic Weather Station (RAWS): An apparatus that automatically acquires, processes, and stores local weather data for later transmission to the GOES Satellite, from which the data is re-transmitted to an earth-receiving station for use in the National Fire Danger Rating System.

Resources: 1) Personnel, equipment, services and supplies available, or potentially available, for assignment to incidents. 2) The natural resources of an area, such as timber, grass, watershed values, recreation values, and wildlife habitat.

Resource Management Plan (RMP): A document prepared by field office staff with public participation and approved by field office managers that provides general guidance and direction for land management activities at a field office. The RMP identifies the need for fire in a particular area and for a specific benefit.

Resource Order: An order placed for firefighting or support resources.

Retardant: A substance or chemical agent which reduced the flammability of combustibles.

Run (of a fire) -- The rapid advance of the head of a fire with a marked change in fire line intensity and rate of spread from that noted before and after the advance.

Running: A rapidly spreading surface fire with a well-defined head.

Safety Zone: An area cleared of flammable materials used for escape in the event the line is outflanked or in case a spot fire causes fuels outside the control line to render the line unsafe. In firing operations, crews progress so as to maintain a safety zone close at hand allowing the fuels inside the control line to be consumed before going ahead. Safety zones may also be constructed as integral parts of fuel breaks; they are greatly enlarged areas which can be used with relative safety by firefighters and their equipment in the event of a blowup in the vicinity.

Scratch Line: An unfinished preliminary fire line hastily established or built as an emergency measure to check the spread of fire.

Slash: Debris left after logging, pruning, thinning or brush cutting; includes logs, chips, bark, branches, stumps and broken understory trees or brush.

Sling Load: Any cargo carried beneath a helicopter and attached by a lead line and swivel.

Slash: Debris left after logging, pruning, thinning or brush cutting; includes logs, chips, bark, branches, stumps and broken understory trees or brush.

Sling Load: Any cargo carried beneath a helicopter and attached by a lead line and swivel.

Slop-over: A fire edge that crosses over a control line or natural barrier intended to contain the fire.

Smokejumper: A firefighter who travels to fires by aircraft and parachute.

Smoke Management: Application of fire intensities and meteorological processes to minimize degradation of air quality during prescribed fires.

Smoldering fire: A fire burning without flame and barely spreading.

Snag: A standing dead tree or part of a dead tree from which at least the smaller branches have fallen.

Spot fire: A fire ignited outside the perimeter of the main fire by flying sparks or embers.

Spotting: Behavior of a fire producing sparks or embers that are carried by the wind and start new fires beyond the zone of direct ignition by the main fire.

Staging Area: Locations set up at an incident where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment on a three-minute available basis. Staging areas are managed by the operations section.

Structure fire: Fire originating in and burning any part or all of any building, shelter, or other structure.

Surface Fuels: Loose surface litter on the soil surface, normally consisting of fallen leaves or needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches that have not yet decayed enough to lose their identity; also grasses, forbs, low and medium shrubs, tree seedlings, heavier branchwood, downed logs, and stumps interspersed with or partially replacing the litter.

Test fire: A small fire ignited within the planned burn unit to determine the characteristics of the prescribed fire, such as fire behavior, detection performance, and control measures.

Torching: The ignition and flare-up of a tree or small group of trees, usually from bottom to top.

Uncontrolled fire: Any fire which threatens to destroy life, property, or natural resources.

Underburn: A fire that consumes surface fuels but not trees or shrubs.

Wildland fire: Any nonstructural fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland.

Wildland Fire Use: The management of naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific prestated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas outlined in Fire Management Plans.

Wildland Urban Interface: The line, area or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildlan

10.6 List of Process Participants

All Local Fire Safe Councils, volunteer community members, volunteer fire departments and other emergency service personnel within the boundaries of Siskiyou County.

CalFIRE

Natural Resource Conservation Service

NOAA Fisheries

Siskiyou County Office of Emergency Services

Siskiyou County Planning Department

Siskiyou County Road Department

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

U.S. Forest Service – Klamath National Forest

U.S. Forest Service – Six Rivers National Forest

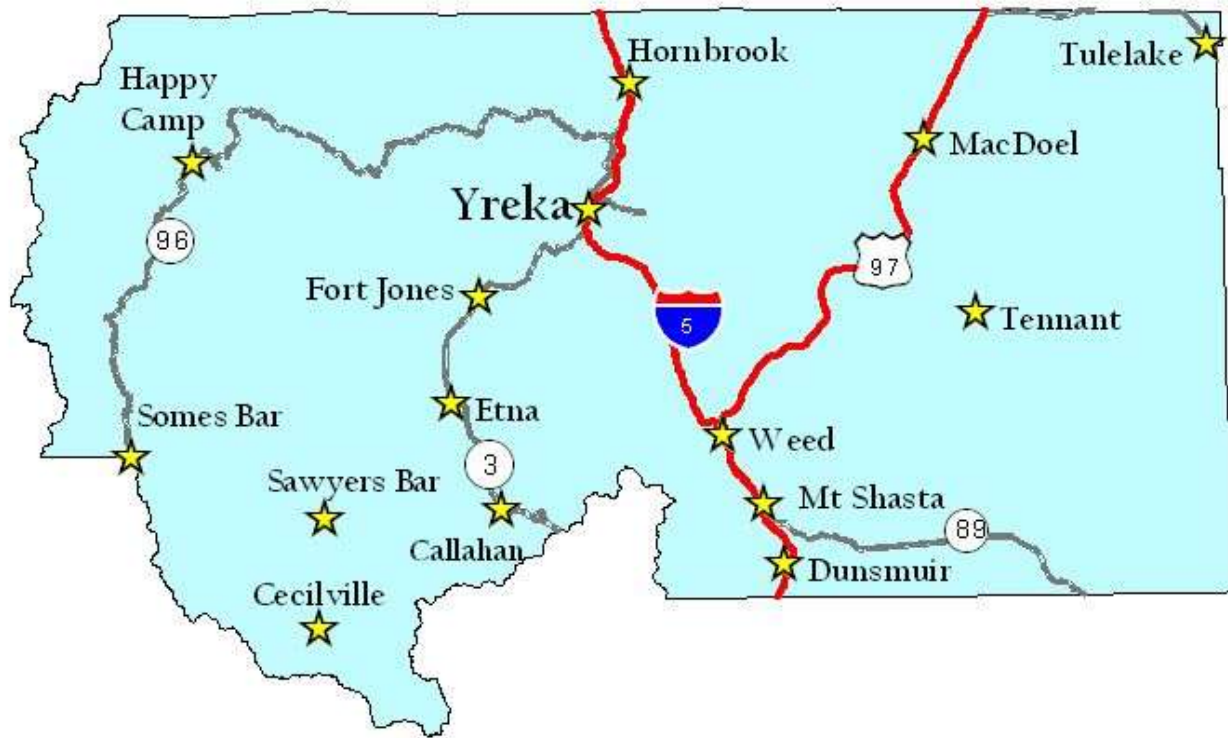
SCFSC Planning Committee:

Dale Nova, Mount Shasta Fire Safe Council and FSCSC Coordinator
Giselle Nova, Mount Shasta Fire Safe Council and FSCSC Coordinator
Jim Villeponteaux, Salmon River Fire Safe Council and FSCSC Coordinator
Rhonda Muse, FSCSC Director and Independent Consultant
Jamie Tarne, USFS – Klamath National Forest
Marc Horney, Natural Resource Conservation Service
Randi Paris, Natural Resource Conservation Service
Luke Kendall, CalFIRE
Ron Bravo, CalFIRE
Robert Goyeneche, Siskiyou County OES
Rob Rowley, Siskiyou County OES
Wayne Virag, Siskiyou County Planning Department
Patricia Matthews, Siskiyou County Planning Department
Marcia Armstrong, Siskiyou County Supervisor
Mike Gunter, CalTrans
Tim Lawson, CHP
Perry Daniels, FSCSC Director and Lower Scott River FSC
Kelly Conner, FSCSC Director and Greater Weed Area Fire Safe Council
Jerry Cone

Funding Sources for the CWPP:

Bureau of Land Management
Siskiyou County Resource Advisory Committee
USDA, US Forest Service, Klamath National Forest

10.7 Maps



Map 10.7.1: Planning Area



Map 10.7.2 Siskiyou County Landscape – satellite view

10.8 Resources

10.8.1 Current and Potential Funding Sources

Federal Government Grants <http://www.grants.gov/>

Fire Safe California Grants Clearinghouse <http://www.grants.firesafecouncil.org>

Shasta Regional Community Foundation <http://www.shastarcf.org/index.cfm>

10.8.2 Educational Materials, Literature

CalFire <http://www.calfire.ca.gov/>

California Fire Alliance <http://www.cafirealliance.org/>

The California Fire Safe Council <http://www.firesafecouncil.org/>

United States Forest Service <http://www.fs.fed.us/>

The Fire Safe Council of Siskiyou County <http://www.firesafesiskiyou.org/Public/HomePage>

10.8.3 Resource Managers

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
California State Office

<http://www.blm.gov/ca/st/en.html>

2800 Cottage Way, Suite W-1834

Sacramento, CA 95825-1886

Phone: (916) 978-4400

Fax: (916) 978-4416

United States Department of Agriculture

United States Forest Service (USFS)

[Klamath National Forest](#) (KNF)

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/klamath/>

Peg Boland, Forest Supervisor

1312 Fairlane Road

Yreka, CA 96097

530-842-6131

TTY 530-841-4573

United States Forest Service (USFS)

Shasta-Trinity National Forest (STNF)

www.fs.fed.us/r5/shastatrinity

Sharon Heywood, Forest Supervisor

3644 Avtech Parkway

Redding, CA 96002

530-226-2500

TDD 530-242-2237

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

<http://www.ca.nrcs.usda.gov/>

Resource Conservation Districts (RCD)

Fall River RCD

<http://www.carcd.org/wisp/fallriver/index.htm>

Region: [Modoc Plateau](#)

Location: Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, and Siskiyou Counties

PO Box 83, McArthur, CA 96056

Phone: (530) 336-6591

FAX: (530) 336-6591

Lava Beds-Butte Valley RCD

<http://www.carcd.org/wisp/lavabutte/index.htm>

Region: [Modoc](#) Coast

Location: Modoc and Siskiyou Counties

PO Box 861,

Tulelake, CA 96134

Phone: (530) 667-3473 ext.4

FAX: (530) 667-3125

Shasta Valley RCD

<http://www.svr.cd.org/>

Region: [North](#) Coast

Location: Siskiyou County

215 Executive Court Suite A, Yreka, CA 96097

Phone: (530) 842-6121 ext. 106

FAX: (530) 842-1027

Siskiyou RCD

<http://www.siskiyougcd.org/>

Region: [North](#) Coast

Siskiyou County

PO Box 268, Etna, CA 96027

Phone: (530) 467-3975

FAX: (530) 467-5617

email: sisqrcd@sisqtel.net

Website: not available

State of California

CalFire

<http://www.calfire.ca.gov/>

Siskiyou Unit

Unit Chief Bernie Paul

1809 Fairlane Road

Yreka, CA 96097

530-842-3516

10.8.4 Organizations/Agencies

Siskiyou County <http://www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/>

Department of Agriculture

<http://www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/agcomm/index.htm>

525 South Foothill Drive

Yreka, CA 96097

Phone: 530-841-4025

FAX: 530-842-6690

Public Health and Community Development Department
Planning Division

www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/planning

312 Butte Street

P.O. Box 1085

Yreka, CA 96097

Phone: 530-842-8200

FAX: 530-842-8211

Siskiyou County Sheriff

<http://www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/sheriffs/index.htm>

311 Lane Street

Yreka, CA 96097

530-842-8300

Office of Emergency Services

Corporal Rob Rowley

530-842-8351

Fire Safe Councils of Siskiyou County <http://www.firesafesiskiyou.org/Public/HomePage>

Copco Lake/Bogus

French Creek

Greater Weed Area

Happy Camp

Juniper Flat

Klamath River

Lake Shastina

Lower Scott River

McCloud

Mt. Shasta Area

Quartz Valley Area

Rattlesnake Creek Watershed

Salmon River

Scott Bar

Scott Valley

Seiad Valley

South Yreka

10.9 Local Fire Safe Council Priorities

Copco Lake/Bogus

French Creek

Greater Weed Area

Happy Camp

Juniper Flat

Klamath River

Lake Shastina

Lower Scott River

<i>Proposed Action</i>	<i>FSC Member ranking</i>
Scott River Road shaded fuel break *	1
Individual access road fuel treatments	2
Organize Fire Safe Council *	3
Assessment map showing water supplies	4
Fuel Reduction around homes and other infrastructure	5
Develop Adequate fuel breaks between properties	6
Road and Home signage	7
Private timber company land cleanup	8
Council wide Timber Harvest Plan for fuel reduction	9
Map all escape routes and safety zones	10
Develop Phone Tree	11
Develop Map of all Structures	12
Form Labor Pool for projects	13
Additional Emergency Access Roads	14
Join Chamber of Commerce	15
Secure funding for office space	16
Change Laws and Regs. Re:Lop and Scatter slash	Nr
Complete professional assessment of fuel load	Nr
Training and education on pumps, fire safety, etc.	Nr

McCloud

Mt. Shasta Area

Quartz Valley Area

Rattlesnake Creek Watershed

Implement Defensible Space Projects on Private Property	
Priority	Location
1	Defensible Space on Upper Slope Properties with little or no recent fuel reduction work
	1. Offield Mountain
	2. Taylor Hole
2	100 ft. Defensible Space on Lower Slope Properties throughout the Salmon River
3	Upper Slope Properties with little or no recent fuel reduction work
4	Lower Slope Properties with little or no recent fuel reduction work
5	Upper Slope Properties in need of rework
6	Lower Slope Properties in need of rework
7	Upper Slope Shaded Fuelbreaks along Private Roads
8	Lower Slope Shaded Fuelbreaks along Private Roads
1	Upper Slope Shaded Fuelbreaks 200 feet around Private Properties Boundaries
2	Lower Slope Shaded fuelbreaks 200 feet around Private Properties Boundaries
3	Upper Slope Shaded Fuelbreaks along Public Roads (E-Access Routes)
4	Lower Slope Shaded Fuelbreaks along Public Roads (E-Access Routes)
5	Domestic Water Use Areas with no recent Fire or Treatment
6	Special WUI Areas with no recent Fire or Treatment
7	Domestic Water Use Areas with recent Fire or Treatment
8	Special WUI Areas with recent Fire or Treatment
9	Forest roads and ridges, where reasonable, to create firesheds

Scott Bar

Scott Valley

Seiad Valley

South Yreka