



www.hammondlandowners.org

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HLA Annual Meeting Reminder

Don't forget to sign up for the annual meeting luncheon! Announcements have gone out to all members and some RSVPs have been received already. It's historically very informative and a lot of fun to catch up with neighbors.

Guest Speaker Randy Klokow, and possibly others, will be discussing current wildfire abatement actions in the Hammond Ranch area. Topics will include the Hammond Ranch Community Wildfire Protection Plan, an Evacuation Road Survey, Partnership with the Northern California Resource Center (NCRC), the chipping program, CalFire's Triage Process, Community Education Projects, the Dogwood Fuel Break Project and current projects at the Hammond Ranch Fire Station. Wildfire is an important issue in the Hammond Ranch area. You don't want to miss this presentation!

In case you've forgotten, the meeting is Saturday, November 4 at 11:30a.m. at the Best Western Tree House dining room in Mt. Shasta. The deadline for getting your RSVP in is **October 30**. If you haven't received the invitation and RSVP, contact Larie Wearing at lariedw@gmail.com or 938-4288 and let her know.

Hiking During Hunting Season - How to Stay Safe

It's hunting season in our area till October 30, so taking precautions while hiking is wise. Here's some suggestions:

Wear something orange colored, such as a vest or hat. Avoid wearing earth tones and white as white resembles the rear of a deer.

Avoid hiking during peak times, sunrise and sunset.

Make noise, whistle or sing. If you hear shots, make your presence known.

Protect your dog. They make orange vests for them too.

Hike in a national park where hunting is prohibited.



Note to Road Committees

The annual reimbursement for road maintenance does not include reimbursement for funds expended for snow removal.

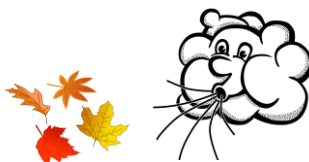
An Autumn Greeting

"Come," said the Wind to the Leaves one day.

"Come over the meadow and we will play.

Put on your dresses of red and gold.

For summer is gone and days grow cold."



Code Enforcement/Marijuana Reporting

To complain about non-compliance with County of Siskiyou Planning Department codes, click this link and get instructions and the form: <https://www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/content/community-development-code-compliance>.

If you have witnessed any illegal marijuana activity in Siskiyou County and wish to report it, you can report it to the Sheriff's Office - Online Marijuana Crime Reporting by clicking this link:

<https://www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/content/sheriff-s-office-online-marijuana-crime-reporting>.

The more complaints received the more action will be taken.

Our Mission Statement: To provide information, to assist in the coordination of group actions, to determine guidelines and make suggestions in matters relating to development and use of property on Hammond Ranch.



Run Report

July: 3 medical calls, 8 vegetation fires, 2 structure fires and 1 smoke check.

August: 4 vegetation fires, 2 traffic collisions, 2 medical and 1 other.

September: 3 medical calls, 3 vegetation fires and 1 structure fire.

From the Chief

In light of the devastating fires this year in California, particularly the Napa fire where so many lives were lost, I think it is important to revisit fire evacuation planning for Our community. Currently I am working with Hammond Ranch FireSafe Council on this very issue. I would like to have another fire awareness training day with a emphasis on evacuation planning.

If you are interested in attending, please email our FireSafe Council administrator, Randy Klokow at rklokow@gmail.com.

If there is enough interest, we can to set up a date for the event.

Dave Jenkins

Fire Chief, Hammond Ranch

CodeRED

Although this was printed in April's newsletter, given this summer's fires, it is more important than ever to register with CodeRed, Siskiyou County's emergency notification service.

The system distributes emergency messages via telephone to targeted areas or the entire county at a rate of 1,000 calls per minute. CodeRED uses a one-of-a-kind Internet mapping capability for geographic targeting of calls, coupled with a high-speed telephone calling system capable of delivering customized pre-recorded emergency messages directly to homes and businesses, live individuals and answering machines.

This service is used in case of fires, chemical spills, evacuations, lock downs, downed power lines, lost individuals, natural disasters, abductions, water system problems, bomb threats, or other emergencies. Calls are geographically targeted for localized messaging. If widespread, the entire community could be called within 20 to 30 minutes. The system also reports who did not get a call so that they may be contacted by other means.

Hammond Ranch residents are encouraged to enter their contact information for home, business and mobile phones so they may be contacted by the system in the event of an emergency. Those who do not register their address and phone number may not be notified with CodeRED in the case of an emergency. Registration is confidential, free and easy.

You can register by clicking this link: [CodeRed](http://www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/content/codered-emergency-alert-system) or going to <http://www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/content/codered-emergency-alert-system> and clicking the CodeRED icon located on the homepage.



CC&Rs Regarding Trailers and Sewage

There have been complaints regarding recreational vehicles being used for extended periods of time and renting out property for camping, which includes the issue of waste disposal on the Ranch. Hammond Ranch's CC&Rs address those issues quite clearly. You can find the entire CC&Rs on the website, under the "About" page, but here is a reprint of two pertinent paragraphs.

- 3. No shed, tent, garage, tar paper shack, travel trailer or camper or other outbuilding shall at any time be used as a residence upon any part of said development, except that a trailer or camper may be so used while a residence is under construction for a period of not to exceed three hundred sixty (360) days and, further, that a trailer, camper or tent may be used as a residence on any parcel for a period not to exceed four (4) consecutive months for summer recreational purposes.
- 4. All bathroom and toilet conveniences shall be placed within the walls of the cabin or house. Each parcel owners shall dispose of sewage by means of a septic tank constructed on his parcel at his own expense. The location, design, size, construction and maintenance of such tank shall comply with all rules, regulations and requirements of the Siskiyou County Health Department and of any other public body having jurisdiction thereof.

County Rules Regarding Trailers

Siskiyou County Code of Ordinances also addresses the above issues. Below is an excerpt from that ordinance.

"Section 3-17.01. - Camping outside designated campgrounds.

- Camping outside of designated campgrounds either in a recreational vehicle or other shelter or means is allowed for a cumulative period not to exceed thirty (30) days in one calendar year.
- (a) When a property owner has an active building permit for construction or placement of a dwelling on their property, and providing such use is not prohibited by deed restrictions, such property owner may live in a recreational vehicle, as defined in [Section 10-6.3602](#)(ep), connected to the required and properly permitted utilities, for a period not to exceed two (2) years from the date the building permit was issued."

The entire text of the section can be found by clicking this link: [County Code 3-17](#).

Emergency Phone Tree/Alert System

The Board has initiated an emergency phone tree system, mainly in the case of fire danger and evacuation. Using the phone tree system can spread a brief message quickly and efficiently to a large number of people. Katie LeBaron has volunteered to be the coordinator for that project.

If you would like to be on the phone tree call list, email Katie at katielebowden@gmail.com or send her a message via snailmail to HLA, PO Box 795, Mt. Shasta, CA 96067 or by phone at 938-9787. Please include your name, address and contact number(s).

Speed Bumps

Because of our dirt and rock roads, there have been frequent discussions amongst residents about installing speed bumps to slow the traffic in order to reduce dust and damage to the roads. While it may seem like a good solution, there are some good arguments against speed bumps. Randy Klokow found an article online that points out these arguments.

A few are below. The entire article can be found at: <http://www.co.tillamook.or.us/gov/pw/Documents/speed-bump-flyer.pdf> or by clicking this link: [Speed Bumps](#).

Speed bumps slow down emergency vehicles.

The maximum optimum response time for victims of sudden cardiac arrest is 4 minutes, at which time you have a 50-50 chance of survival. At 5 minutes, you have a 19% chance of survival. The average time for a fire to burn beyond its flashover point is 6 minutes.

Speed bumps increase air pollution and fuel usage.

Research was carried out in Austria with 6 humps and a 40-kph speed limit over a mile stretch of road. Nitrogen oxide emissions increased 10 times, carbon monoxide 3 times, and carbon dioxide 25%. Fuel consumption rose 27%. In Portland, Maine, speed bumps were installed along Stevens Avenue. Volatile organic compound emissions increased by 46%.

Speed bumps harm the disabled and those with physical ailments.

The Commission on Disability at Berkeley wrote that "For some people with disabilities, the pain and injury which can result from driving or riding over speed humps makes these 'traffic calming devices' into virtual barricades."

Speed bumps make snow removal difficult, as snowplow operators would have to raise their plows at the humps.

Speed bumps increase vehicle wear and tear.

Speed bumps increase noise.

Speed bumps increase neighborhood friction and road rage.

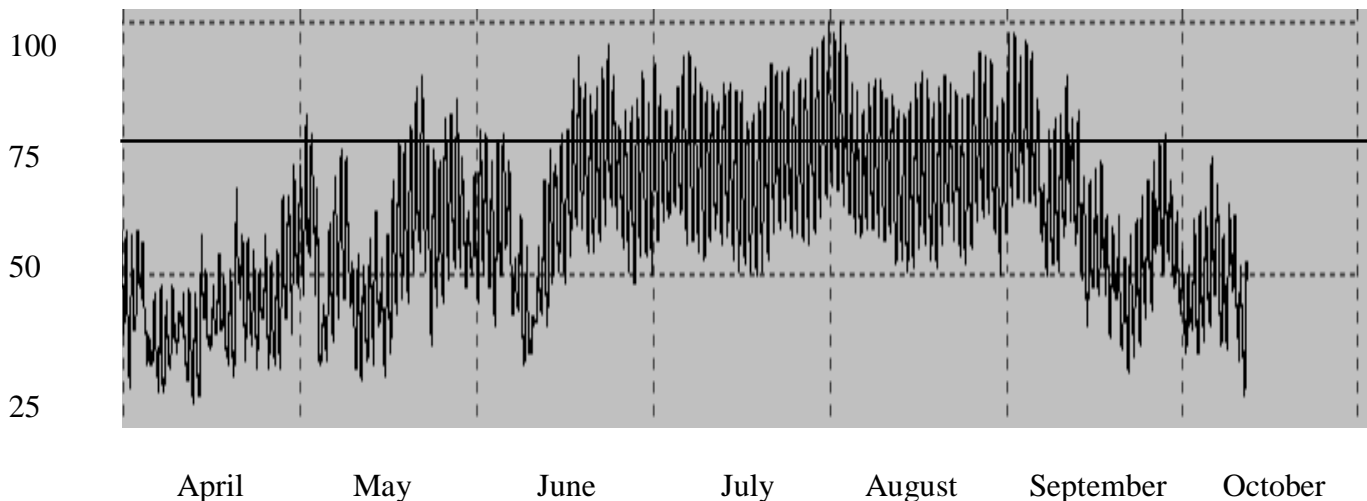
Speed bumps can cause accidental air bag deployment.

Speed bumps can injure emergency response members.



Weather by Dan Axelrod

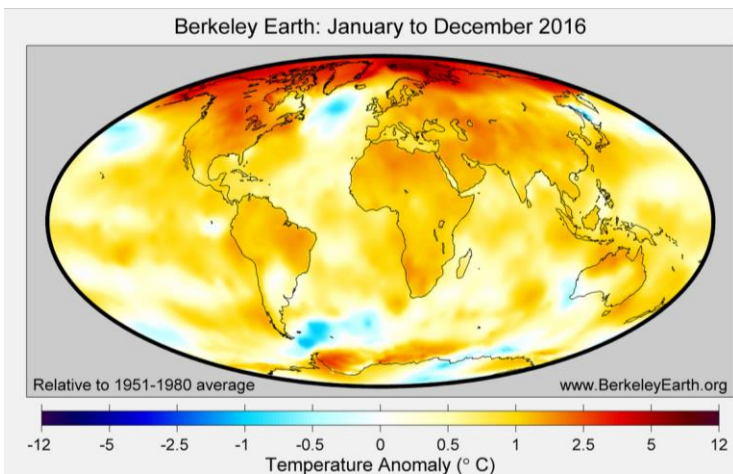
After the winter of 2016-17, which featured above-average snowfall (a total of 226" at 4200' elevation in the SE part of Hammond Ranch), the ensuing 2017 summer was significantly hotter than the historical average. Here is the daily temperature, recorded automatically at that Hammond Ranch location:



The graph here does have one possible inaccuracy. The automated weather station's temperature sensor is located in a white plastic louvered vessel which shades it and which is ventilated by a small solar-powered fan. At some point in the summer, the fan stopped working, which probably allowed the temperature readings to go too high by a few degrees in the afternoon. So the peak temperature of 100 °F recorded in a heat wave in the several days around August 1 may (or may not) be a bit overstated. The fan problem was repaired by the end of August.

Nonetheless, the unusual summer heat is not overstated. According to the National Weather Service, the City of Mt. Shasta saw average daily temperatures that were well above normal every month, deviating in °F by the following: May, +3.2; June, +3.2; July +4.5; August, +5.9, and September, +2.5.

The positive deviation is not just local or even just confined to the west coast of the U.S. Warming on a global scale has been going on for many years, but not uniformly. Here is a map of the effect for just last year, assembled by a group of physicists and earth scientists at UC Berkeley, some of whom were early climate "skeptics" until they examined the data.



One interesting feature illustrated here is that the north polar region has seen the largest amount of warming. A consequence of that polar warming is a decrease in the difference of temperature between the equator and the north pole. That temperature difference normally drives the jet stream. A decrease in the temperature gradient would slow the jet stream and possibly make it undulate farther north and south as it encircles the globe at our approximate latitude. This effect would alter the weather everywhere, not just at the north pole.

Even more noticeable than the unusual heat was smoke. Lightning-sparked wildfires in the Marble Mountains (made more likely to spread by the hot and dry conditions) produced a huge amount of smoke. But this smoke could not dissipate effectively. At night, when the earth radiates the heat of the day into outer space, air in contact with the ground becomes cold. That cold air, being more dense than warm air above, rolls down into valleys overnight. This creates a temperature "inversion" which has an unpleasant consequence: it inhibits vertical venting. Consequently, smoke produced overnight just accumulates in the lower levels of the atmosphere. The smoke accumulation continued for weeks in July and August.

Aside from causing a pervasive smell and respiratory problems (and possibly increased incidence of disease over the long term), and completely obscuring views of even nearby mountains, the smoke did have one "good" effect: it blocked some sunlight and prevented afternoon temperatures from rising even higher.

The San Francisco Bay Area's "fire season," particularly disastrous this year, is somewhat delayed on the calendar compared to our area. The Bay Area in summer is cooled by onshore breezes drawn into the baking Central Valley to replace the rising hot air there, much as a vacuum cleaner pulls in surrounding air. But in the Fall, the Central Valley is no longer so hot and this allows the Bay Area to finally heat up in a manner more consistent with its low latitude and elevation.

Apart from the wildfires and the local and worldwide heat, there was another unusual occurrence this year: hurricane energy. Of course, the number, path and intensity of hurricanes varies greatly from year to year. But one variable more cleanly depicts the hurricane season's power: the "accumulated cyclone energy" (ACE). The ACE measures the approximate kinetic energy of moving air in each hurricane, summed up over all of its duration and then summed up over all the hurricanes in the season. So far, this season's ACE is the third highest seasonal total ever recorded since 1933, and the season is not over yet. The energy of a hurricane derives from two sources: the spinning of the earth and the heat released by water vapor evaporated from the ocean as the vapor rises and condenses into water droplets. If the earth were not spinning, there would be no hurricanes. And hurricanes need the ocean surface temperature to be at least 79 °F to supply water vapor at a sufficient rate. The Atlantic and Gulf hurricane breeding regions were unusually warm this year, a situation which will become more common as global warming continues. Even the Mt. Shasta area got into the hurricane act: the remnants of Pacific Hurricane Lidia drifted into the area on September 7 and dumped about 0.37" of water in a very brief shower of only 40 minutes duration.

What are the prospects for this winter for this area? NOAA estimates that the chances for above-normal temperatures are slightly better than are the chances for below normal temperatures for the three month period of December through February, but nothing dramatic. Precipitation is as equally likely to be above average as below average. In other words, there is no strong signal that this winter will be very different from average, but perhaps a bit more of the precipitation will be rain rather than snow than has been typical. At the 4200' Hammond Ranch location, the date of the first measurable snow accumulation (0.1" or more) has averaged October 30.

Dan Axelrod

2017 Board Members

President	Erich Ziller	938-4993
Vice President	Paul Elberts	938-3835
Secretary	Jeanne George	524-7278
Treasurer	Katie LeBaron	938-9787
At-Large	Bob Keyser	938-4140
	Pam Robinson	707-217-1309
	Tom Wearing	938-4288

The Hammond Ranch Scene Editor
Larie Wearing 938-4288

The HLA Board of Directors cares about and wants to hear members' opinions, suggestions and ideas. Everyone is welcome to attend any of the board meetings. If you plan to attend, please let the host know in advance so that accommodations can be made.

We also encourage members to write to us and create a dialogue on topics of interest to Hammond Ranch landowners. The Board members can be reached by phone at the numbers listed above, by snail mail c/o HLA, P.O. Box 795, Mount Shasta, California 96067, or via email at hla@hammondlandowners.org.

Calendar

- HLA Board Meeting – Second Tuesday of every month, 7:00 p.m. The location is available on the website or from any Board member. The next meeting will be Tuesday, November 14, 2017, at the Keyser resident. Call to confirm before attending.
- HLA Annual Picnic – Saturday, July 7, 2018.
- HLA Members' Annual Meeting and Luncheon – Saturday, November 4, 2017 at 11:30a.m. at the Best Western Treehouse.
- Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors – First, second and third Tuesdays of every month, 10:00 a.m., County Courthouse, Yreka. Call Clerk at 842-8081 to confirm the meeting.
- Hammond Ranch Fire Safe Council -- Meetings will be scheduled by Randy Klokow. He can be contacted at rklokow@gmail.com.

Ranch Service Providers

A listing has been compiled of those available for hire with heavy equipment to provide services to the Ranch, including snow removal. You will find it by going to the website on the News and Events page: www.hammondlandowners.org.



Moving or changing email address?

Please send changes of address to:
The Hammond Ranch Scene

c/o HLA
P.O. Box 795
Mt. Shasta, CA 96067-0795
or email to:

hla@hammondlandowners.org

Hammond Landowners Association, Inc.



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