Tehama County Tuesday, April 8, 2025 9:00 AM Board of Supervisors Meeting Minutes

Greg Jones, District 5

Robert Burroughs, District 1 Tom Walker, District 2 Pati Nolen, District 3, Vice Chair Matt Hansen, District 4, Chairman



727 Oak Street, Red Bluff, CA 96080 (530) 527-4655 http://www.tehama.gov Board Chambers

> Gabriel Hydrick Chief Administrator

> > Margaret Long County Counsel

Sean Houghtby Clerk of the Board (530) 527-3287

9:00 AM CALL TO ORDER / PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Present: Supervisor Greg Jones, Supervisor Rob Burroughs, Supervisor Tom

Walker, and Chairperson Matt Hansen

ABSENT: Vice Chair Pati Nolen

Chairman Hansen presided. Present in the chambers were Clerk of the Board Sean Houghtby by Deputy Mary DiMaggio, County Counsel Margaret Long, and Chief Administrator Gabriel Hydrick.

PUBLIC COMMENT

A resident led prayer and discussed the 3/25/25 police report made about Supervisor Nolen.

A resident commented on workplace disputes with the Board members and suggested cooperative solutions to promote a positive work environment.

A resident commented on the 3/25/25 police report made about Supervisor Nolen.

A resident commented on psychopaths and their relations with election and business fraud.

A resident commented on the Farquhar Road, Cottonwood California regarding the ongoing issues illegal gate and road access.

A resident commented on the 3/25/25 police report made about Supervisor Nolen.

A resident commented on the 3/25/25 police report made about Supervisor Nolen and prayed for Pastor Scott's health.

A resident suggested that all the Board of Supervisors take a mandatory drug test and commented about his grandson.

A resident reminded the public to file their taxes and commented on Personnel rules, Brown Act violations, disfunctions of the County Board of Supervisors, and agenda review.

A resident was saddened by the 3/25/25 police reports made about Supervisor Nolen and suggested the Sheriff's department investigate the case.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF AGENDA CORRECTIONS

The clerk announced Regular Item #32 has been withdrawn by the department.

PREVIOUS REPORTABLE ACTIONS FROM CLOSED SESSION

31. CLOSED SESSION 25-0310 a) Liability Claims Pursuant to Government Code 54956.95 Claimant: PG&E Agency claimed against: Tehama County.

Report Out: Voted 5-0 to deny the claim.

32. CLOSED SESSION 25-0332 a) Liability Claims Pursuant to Government Code 54956.95 Claimant: Phillip Blade Agency claimed against: Tehama County.

Report Out: Voted 5-0 to deny the claim.

33. CLOSED SESSION 25-0335 a) EMPLOYEE NEGOTIATIONS - CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATORS (Government Code Section 54957.6) Agency Negotiators: Che Johnson & Coral Ferrin Employee Organization: Tehama County Peace Officer's Association.

Report Out: Direction to negotiators.

34. CLOSED SESSION 25-0326 a) CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - ANTICIPATED LITIGATION (54956.9 9(d) (2) (one case)).

Report Out: Direction given to staff.

35. CLOSED SESSION 25-0318 a) CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - ANTICIPATED LITIGATION (54956.9 9 (d) (one case)).

Report Out: Item continued to next board meeting.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS STANDING AND AD HOC COMMITTEE

Public Works Committee (Standing) (Hansen, Walker) - Meeting in 2 weeks.

Veterans Halls Advisory Committee (Standing) (Burroughs, Jones) - Next meeting 5/19/25.

Public Safety Tax Initiative Working Group (Hansen, Jones) - Not met.

Personnel Procedures & Guidelines Ad Hoc Committee (Burroughs, Walker) - Not met.

REPORTS OF MEETINGS ATTENDED INCLUDING AB1234

Supervisor Jones – Demand Management Meeting with Dr. Stone and Dr. Chaudry and Job Training Center Meeting.

Supervisor Burroughs - None.

Supervisor Walker – RCRC Joint Powers Authority Board, Meet and Greet with State Assembly Member, Red Bluff City Council Meeting and Solid Waste.

Supervisor Hansen - Solid Waste and Richfield School Annual Ham Dinner Fundraiser.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY COUNTY DEPARTMENTS

Child Support Director Tonya Moore announced an outreach campaign for child support services with the theme "No Bull We're Here to Help".

Building Official Patrick Ewald announced the activities of the Building Department.

Administrative Services Director Tom Provine gave an update regarding the flood damages for River Park and announced there will be a contract and transfer for the Boat Ramp.

Sheriff Dave Kain announced the Coroner's Office received the mobile morgue trailer and regional assets and gave an update on the Coroner's Office regarding the lift for the gurney system.

CONSENT AGENDA

Approval of the Consent Agenda.

A motion was made by Supervisor Jones, seconded by Supervisor Walker, to approve the Consent Agenda. The motion carried by the following vote:

RESULT: APPROVED THE CONSENT AGENDA

MOVER: Greg Jones SECONDER: Tom Walker

AYES: Supervisor Jones, Supervisor Burroughs, Supervisor Walker, and

Chairperson Hansen

ABSENT: Vice Chair Nolen

1. GENERAL WARRANT REGISTER - 3/9/25 - 3/22/25

25-0476

25-0451

2. ADMINISTRATION

a) Declare the following vehicles to be surplus County property:

- 1) PUBLIC WORKS 1996 C2500 Chevrolet pickup, VIN #1GCGK24R0TE131692, County Inventory #19361, Stock #021.
- 2) PUBLIC WORKS 1992 C1500 Chevrolet pickup, VIN #1GDC14K3NZ209357, County Inventory #17472, Stock #042.
- 3) PUBLIC WORKS 1992 C1500 Chevrolet pickup, VIN #1GDC14K3NZ209343, County Inventory #17471, Stock #041.
- 4) PUBLÍC WORKS 1999 GMC 2500 pickup, VIN #1GTGC24RXXF047330, County inventory #20704. Stock #511.
- 5) PUBLIC WORKS 1995 C2500 Chevrolet pickup, VIN #1GCFC24KSE242533, County Inventory #19215, Stock #729.
- 6) PUBLIC WORKS 1998 C2500 Chevrolet pickup, VIN#1GCGC24R1WZ201789, County Inventory #20267, Stock #033
- 7) SOCIAL SERVICES 2006 Ford Taurus, VIN# 1FAFP53U06A223679, County Inventory #25777, Stock #355.
- 8) SOCIAL SERVICES 2008 Ford Focus, VIN# 1FAHP34N98W204526, County Inventory #25871, Stock #866.
- 9) LIBRARY 2008 Ford Fusion, VIN# 3FAHP07188R227337, County Inventory #26642, Stock #858.
- 10)LIBRARY 2010 Ford Fusion, VIN# 3FAHP0HG5AR108931, County Inventory #28244, Stock #952.

- b) Declare the following equipment to be surplus County property:
 - 1) PUBLIC WORKS 1993 Ford 6640SL tractor, Serial #BD50435, County Inventory #17868, Stock #617.
 - 2) PUBLIC WORKS 1980 CASE 480C tractor, Serial #8982109, County Inventory #10433, Stock #410.
 - 3) PUBLIC WORKS Asphalt Emulsion Sprayer, no Serial #, County Inventory #6976, Stock #888.
 - 4) PUBLIC WORKS Asphalt Emulsion Sprayer, no Serial #, County Inventory #6872, Stock #875.
- c) Authorization for Administration/Purchasing to dispose of the property in the manner that provides the highest possible return to the County.

3. AUDITOR'S CLAIM

25-0474

- a) Court Operations, 2026-53221, Benjamin E. Magid, PH.D., \$128.
- b) Court Operations, 2026-53221, Benjamin E. Magid, PH.D., \$1,744.
- c) Court Operations, 2026-53221, Borges Law Office, Inc., \$192.
- d) Court Operations, 2026-53221, Borges Law Office, Inc., \$1,392.
- e) Court Operations, 2026-53221, David Fox & Associates, \$2,850.
- f) Social Services, 5013-53280, IHSS MOE 03/2025, \$213,360.50.

4. ASSESSOR / PERSONNEL

25-0421

a) OTHER THAN "A" STEP - Approval to appoint the applicant as Assessment Clerk III, Range 20 Step B, effective 4/1/25, or upon successful completion of all pre-employment requirements.

5. COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

25-0518

a) AGREEMENT - Approval and authorization for the ex officio Executive Director of the Tehama County Community Action Agency to sign Standard Agreement #25F-6049 with the California Department of Community Services and Development, to receive Community Services Block Grant funds in an amount not to exceed \$302,929, effective 1/1/25 through 4/30/26.

Enactment No: MISC, AGR 2025-066

6. COMMITTEE & COMMISSION / SPECIAL DISTRICT

25-0416

a) SIMPSON-FINNELL PARK COMMITTEE - One (1) appointment to fill the vacancy of Francyne Burt with the said new term expiring 6/30/2028 (Interested Person: Francyne Burt).

7. ELECTIONS 25-0525

a) AGREEMENT - Approval and authorization for the County Clerk & Recorder to execute Standard Agreement 24G27152 with the Secretary of State, for reimbursement of funds under the Help America Vote Act of 2002, to reimburse the County for costs associated with election technology and security improvements in the amount of \$15,789, effective 6/1/25 through 6/30/26.

Enactment No: MISC, AGR 2025-067

8. FIRE 25-0428

a) Approval to issue a refund to Robin Uhalde in the amount of \$501 for

9. HEALTH SERVICES AGENCY / MENTAL HEALTH

25-0487

a) AGREEMENT - Approval and authorization for the Executive Director to sign Amendment No. 1 with Aurora Behavioral Healthcare-Santa Rosa, LLC, a California limited liability company dba Aurora Santa Rosa Hospital (Misc. Agree. #2024-367) for the purpose of providing Psychiatric Inpatient Services, thereby amending the total maximum compensation not to exceed \$500,000 in any one fiscal year, effective 7/1/24 through 6/30/26.

Enactment No: MISC. AGR 2025-068

10. HEALTH SERVICES AGENCY / MENTAL HEALTH

25-0493

a) AGREEMENT - Approval and authorization for the Executive Director to sign the Amendment No. 3 with Agreement #1016-WET-2021-TC with the California Mental Health Services Authority (CalMHSA) (Misc. Agree #2022-22 amended by Misc. Agree #2024-259 and Misc. Agree #2025-041) for participation in the Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSPHD) and Workforce Education and Training (WET), thereby amending the deadline to utilize unspent funds to 6/30/26.

Enactment No: MISC. AGR 2025-069

11. HEALTH SERVICES AGENCY / MENTAL HEALTH

25-0494

a) AGREEMENT - Approval and authorization for the Executive Director to sign Agreement #12388-TC-Peers with the California Mental Health Services Authority (CalMHSA) for participation in the Medi-Cal Peer Support Specialist Certification program, effective upon the date of execution and shall terminate one year from execution.

Enactment No: MISC. AGR 2025-070

12. HEALTH SERVICES AGENCY / PUBLIC HEALTH

25-0505

a) AGREEMENT - Approval and authorization for the Executive Director to sign the agreement with Simpson University for placement of students, effective 7/1/25 and shall terminate 6/30/30.

Enactment No: MISC. AGR 2025-071

13. HEALTH SERVICES AGENCY / PUBLIC HEALTH

25-0507

a) AGREEMENT - Approval and authorization for the Executive Director to sign Amendment No. 1 with M. Susan Haun, a sole proprietor, doing business as Strategies by Design (Misc. Agree. #2022-97) for the purpose of providing local evaluation, monitoring and analysis of the Tehama County Tobacco Education Program (TEP) thereby extending the contract term by an additional two (2) years and amending the maximum compensation amount to \$164,250, effective 3/1/22 and shall terminate 6/30/27.

Enactment No: MISC. AGR 2025-072

14. PUBLIC GUARDIAN / PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR

25-1000

a) TRANSFER OF FUNDS: B-47, From Contingency (1109-59000) \$11,873.75 to Public Guardian Public Administrator, Maintenance of Equipment (2073-53170) \$11,873.75 (Requires a 4/5's vote).

15. SHERIFF'S OFFICE

25-0479

a) TRANSFER OF FUNDS: SHERIFF; B-49 - From CALAIM (2032-4505723), to

Contingency (2002-59000), \$15,160; and From Contingency (2002-59000) to Professional/Special Services (2032-53230), \$15,160 (Requires a 4/5's vote).

16. SHERIFF'S OFFICE

25-0445

a) AGREEMENT - Approval and authorization for the Sheriff and Chairman to sign the Special Event Supplemental Law Enforcement Services Agreement with the District Agricultural Association for the purpose of providing Special Event supplemental law enforcement services at the 2025 Tehama District Fair in the estimated amount of \$11,464.74, effective 5/1/25 and shall terminate 5/4/25.

Enactment No: MISC. AGR 2025-073

17. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

25-0563

- a) Waive the reading and approve the minutes of the regular meeting held
 - 1) 3/18/25
 - 2) 3/25/25

9:42 A.M. RECESS to convene as the Tehama County Air Pollution Control District

CONSENT

Approval of the Consent Agenda.

A motion was made by Supervisor Walker, seconded by Supervisor Jones, to approve the Consent Agenda. The motion carried by the following vote:

RESULT: APPROVED THE CONSENT AGENDA

MOVER: Tom Walker SECONDER: Greg Jones

AYES: Supervisor Jones, Supervisor Burroughs, Supervisor Walker, and

Chairperson Hansen

ABSENT: Vice Chair Nolen

18. TEHAMA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

25-0448

a) AGREEMENT - Approval and authorization for the Air Pollution Control Officer to sign a FARMER Incentive Program Agreement with Crain Orchards Inc, in the amount up to \$47,437, effective upon execution by both parties and terminates ten years from the date of installation.

Enactment No: MISC. AGR 2025-074

19. TEHAMA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

25-0519

a) AGREEMENT - Approval and authorization for the Air Pollution Control Officer to sign a FARMER Incentive Program Agreement with L. Tapia Orchards, an amount up to \$40,503, effective upon execution by both parties and terminates three years from the date of installation.

Enactment No: MISC. AGR 2025-075

20. TEHAMA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

25-0520

a) AGREEMENT - Approval and authorization for the Air Pollution Control Officer to sign a FARMER Incentive Program Agreement with Milky Way Farms, in the amount up to \$51,751, effective upon execution by both parties and terminates three years from the date of installation.

Enactment No: MISC. AGR 2025-076

21. TEHAMA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

25-0521

a) AGREEMENT - Approval and authorization for the Air Pollution Control Officer to sign a FARMER Incentive Program Agreement with California Olive Ranch, Inc., in the amount up to \$13,500, effective upon execution by both parties and terminates three years from the date of installation.

Enactment No: MISC. AGR 2025-077

22. TEHAMA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

25-0523

a) AGREEMENT - Approval and authorization for the Air Pollution Control Officer to sign a FARMER Incentive Program Agreement with Todd Henderson, in an amount up to \$55,000, effective upon execution by both parties and terminates three years from the date of installation.

Enactment No: MISC. AGR 2025-078

23. TEHAMA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

25-0524

a) AGREEMENT - Approval and authorization for the Air Pollution Control Officer to sign a FARMER Incentive Program Agreement with J. Garcia Olive Company, LLC, in the amount up to \$39,657, effective upon execution by both parties and terminates four years from the date of installation.

Enactment No: MISC. AGR 2025-079

24. TEHAMA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

25-0522

a) AGREEMENT - Approval and authorization for the Air Pollution Control Officer to sign a FARMER Incentive Program Agreement with J. Garcia Olive Company, LLC, in the amount up to \$55,000, effective upon execution by both parties and terminates five years from the date of installation.

Enactment No: MISC. AGR 2025-080

9:43 A.M. ADJOURN to reconvene as the Tehama County Board of Supervisors

REGULAR AGENDA

25. TEHAMA COUNTY 4KIDS - Tehama County for Kids Coordinator Jane Gutierrez

25-0303

a) PROCLAMATION - Adoption of a Proclamation designating April 2025 as Child Abuse Prevention Month.

Tehama County for Kids Coordinator Jane Gutierrez introduced Child Abuse Prevention Council member Emily Kinner to read the proclamation.

RESULT: APPROVE
MOVER: Tom Walker
SECONDER: Rob Burroughs

AYES: Supervisor Jones, Supervisor Burroughs, Supervisor Walker, and

Chairperson Hansen

ABSENT: Vice Chair Nolen

26. EMPOWER TEHAMA - Executive Director Daniel Buchanan

25-0356

a) PROCLAMATION - Adoption of a proclamation proclaiming April 2025 as "Sexual Assault Awareness Month" in Tehama County.

Executive Director Daniel Buchanan announced on 4/9/25 Corning in the Morning Event Page 7 of 13

at Banner Bank highlighting the sexual assault awareness exhibit and read the proclamation.

RESULT: APPROVE Tom Walker SECONDER: Greg Jones

AYES: Supervisor Jones, Supervisor Burroughs, Supervisor Walker, and

Chairperson Hansen

ABSENT: Vice Chair Nolen

27. HEALTH SERVICES AGENCY / PUBLIC HEALTH ADVISORY BOARD - 25-0504 Executive Director Jayme Bottke, Community Health Education Supervisor Carissa Crawford, and Chairperson Tina Brown

a) PROCLAMATION - Adoption of a proclamation proclaiming the week of April 7-13, 2025, as "Public Health Week" in Tehama County.

Health Services Agency Executive Director Jayme Bottke introduced staff to read the proclamation and present the Health Hero and Public Health and Employee of the Year Awards.

First 5 Tehama Heidi Mendenhall was awarded Community Health Hero Award.

Corning Recreation was awarded Community Health Hero Award for Organization.

Nedalyn Bennett was awarded the Public Health Employee of the Year Award.

Supervisor Burroughs thanked the staff and volunteers for their hard work and support.

RESULT: APPROVE
MOVER: Tom Walker
SECONDER: Greg Jones

AYES: Supervisor Jones, Supervisor Burroughs, Supervisor Walker, and

Chairperson Hansen

ABSENT: Vice Chair Nolen

- b) INFORMATIONAL PRESENTATION Regarding the Tehama County Public Health Advisory Board's Annual Report for 2023-2024.
- c) PRESENTATION Presentation of Community Health Hero Award.
- d) PRESENTATION Presentation of the Public Health Employee of the Year Award.

28. TEHAMA COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - Chamber of Commerce 25-0468 CEO Dave Gowan

a) INFORMATION PRESENTATION - Informational update regarding Economic Development activities in Tehama County.

Chamber of Commerce CEO Dave Gowan presented an informational update for the economic development and discussed all the events promoting economic growth.

Jessica Clark questioned the LATCF funds were allocated for and gave ideas to help

increase their marketing efforts to promote economic growth.

Michael Kain questioned what the LATCF funds were allocated for and the proof of accounting.

In response to Supervisor Hansen, Mr. Gowan explained the financial report and economic development approach.

John Ward thanked Mr. Gowan for his efforts.

Corning City Manager Brant Mesker expressed his concerns about the lack of representation in the South County and requests separation between Tehama County Economic Development and City of Red Bluff.

29. DISTRICT ATTORNEY / PERSONNEL - District Attorney Matt Rogers 25-0501

a) Approval of the revised classification specification of District Attorney Investigator I/II - Extra Help, effective 4/8/25.

RESULT: APPROVE Tom Walker SECONDER: Greg Jones

AYES: Supervisor Jones, Supervisor Burroughs, Supervisor Walker, and

Chairperson Hansen

ABSENT: Vice Chair Nolen

30. PUBLIC WORKS - Interim Director Will Pike

25-0490

a) RESOLUTION - Adoption of a Resolution authorizing the Interim Director of Public Works to execute the State Lands Commission Lease Agreement No. 5008 for the Aramayo Way Bridge.

RESULT: APPROVE
MOVER: Greg Jones
SECONDER: Rob Burroughs

AYES: Supervisor Jones, Supervisor Burroughs, Supervisor Walker, and

Chairperson Hansen

ABSENT: Vice Chair Nolen

Enactment No: RES NO. 2025-023 & MISC. AGR 2025-081

b) AGREEMENT- Approval and authorization for the Interim-Director to sign the General Lease agreement with the State of California State Lands Commission for use and maintenance of an existing vehicle bridge with a pedestrian sidewalk known as the Aramayo Way Bridge. The term for this agreement is 20 years; effective 2/28/24 through 2/27/44.

RESULT: APPROVE
MOVER: Rob Burroughs
SECONDER: Greg Jones

AYES: Supervisor Jones, Supervisor Burroughs, Supervisor Walker, and

Chairperson Hansen

ABSENT: Vice Chair Nolen

Enactment No: RES NO. 2025-023 & MISC. AGR 2025-081

31. SHERIFF'S OFFICE - Sheriff Dave Kain

25-0419

a) AGREEMENT - Approval and authorization for the Chair and the Sheriff to sign Amendment No. 2 with Employers Investigative Services (Misc Agree. #2022-264 amended by Misc. Agree. #2024-308), for the purpose of providing personnel investigations to the County, thereby amending the maximum amount not to exceed \$160,000, effective through 7/31/25 (subject to receipt of required insurance documentation).

RESULT: APPROVE
MOVER: Rob Burroughs
SECONDER: Tom Walker

AYES: Supervisor Jones, Supervisor Burroughs, Supervisor Walker, and

Chairperson Hansen

ABSENT: Vice Chair Nolen

Enactment No: MISC. AGR 2025-082

32. SHERIFF'S OFFICE / PERSONNEL - Sheriff Dave Kain 25-0475 a) Approval of a new classification specification of Sheriff's Executive Secretary within the Deputy Sheriff's Association Memorandum of Understanding, effective 4/6/25 b) RESOLUTION - Request adoption of a resolution to amend the FY 2024-25 Position Allocation List (PAL), (Reso #2024-080), by deleting one (1.00 FTE) Administrative Secretary III and adding one (1.00 FTE) Sheriff's Executive Secretary, effective 4/6/25 c) Approval to reclassify one (1) Administrative Secretary III incumbent to Sheriff's Executive Secretary, effective 4/6/25 RESULT: Withdrawn by the Department

33. HEALTH SERVICES AGENCY - Executive Director Jayme Bottke

a) AGREEMENT - Approval and authorization for the Executive Director to sign the agreement with California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS), for the purpose of providing DHCS access to properties being purchased through the Behavioral Health Bridge Housing Program grant funds, effective date of signing through 6/30/27.

In response to Supervisor Hansen, Health Services Agency Executive Director Jayme Bottke confirmed the infrastructure has been created and the zoning of the property.

RESULT: APPROVE Tom Walker SECONDER: Greg Jones

AYES: Supervisor Jones, Supervisor Burroughs, Supervisor Walker, and

Chairperson Hansen

ABSENT: Vice Chair Nolen

Enactment No: MISC. AGR 2025-083

34. HEALTH SERVICES AGENCY - Executive Director Jayme Bottke
a) AGREEMENT - Approval and authorization for the Executive Director to sign the agreement with Poor and the Homeless County Coalition (PATH), for the purpose of implementing the Behavioral Health Bridge Housing Program plan, with a total maximum amount not to exceed \$457,000, effective 3/1/25 through 6/30/26 (Subject to receipt of required insurance documentation).

Health Services Agency Executive Director Jayme Bottke explained the agreement would hold the PATH facility accountability for audits or on-site inspections.

In response to Supervisor Walker, Mrs. Bottke discussed the timeframe and the funding spent.

RESULT: APPROVE **MOVER:** Tom Walker

SECONDER:

AYES: Supervisor Jones, Supervisor Burroughs, Supervisor Walker, and

Chairperson Hansen

Greg Jones

ABSENT: Vice Chair Nolen

Enactment No: MISC, AGR 2025-084

35. HEALTH SERVICES / PURCHASING - Executive Director Jayme Bottke 25-0453

a) Authorization to reject all bids received for two (2) new, four-wheel drive full-size sport utility vehicles (SUVs).

RESULT: APPROVE MOVER: Greg Jones SECONDER: Tom Walker

AYES: Supervisor Jones, Supervisor Burroughs, Supervisor Walker, and

Chairperson Hansen

ABSENT: Vice Chair Nolen

b) Authorization for the Purchasing Agent to negotiate with North State vehicle vendors to obtain two (2) new, four wheel drive full size SUVs and further authorize the Purchasing Agent to sign a purchase order for the acquisition in an amount not to exceed \$140,000.

RESULT: APPROVE Greg Jones SECONDER: Tom Walker

AYES: Supervisor Jones, Supervisor Burroughs, Supervisor Walker, and

Chairperson Hansen

ABSENT: Vice Chair Nolen

36. ADMINISTRATION - Information Systems Manager David Bliss

25-0464

a) AGREEMENT- Approval and authorization for the Chair to sign the agreement with Kambrian for the purpose of providing a 3-year license for Keeper Security Software and Support in an amount not to exceed \$56,152.74 effective on date of signing and shall remain in effect until 4/7/28 (Subject to receipt of required insurance documentation).

Information Systems Manager David Bliss discussed the 3-year licensing agreement for password management.

In response to Supervisor Walker, Mr. Bliss explained the cost amount for each user account.

In response to Supervisor Burroughs, Mr. Bliss discussed online resources, managing credentials, and protection of authentications.

In response to Supervisor Walker, Mr. Bliss gave a breakdown of the cost and total users.

In response to Supervisor Burroughs, Chairman Hansen discussed all the security breaches the County has faced over the years.

Michael Kain discussed advanced technology and expressed his concerns with the security breaches in Tehama County.

In response to Supervisor Burroughs, Mr. Bliss discussed the ransomware attack and their monetary amount.

In response to Chairman Hansen, Mr. Bliss discussed the long-term effects for the password generator and master password process for users.

RESULT: APPROVE
MOVER: Rob Burroughs
SECONDER: Tom Walker

AYES: Supervisor Jones, Supervisor Burroughs, Supervisor Walker, and

Chairperson Hansen

ABSENT: Vice Chair Nolen

Enactment No: MISC. AGR 2025-085

37. BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

25-0527

a) Board discussion and possible appointment of two (2) representatives from the Board of Supervisors to participate in the City of Red Bluff / Tehama County Ad Hoc Committee.

Motion made by Supervisor Burroughs to include the Chief Administrator Gabriel Hydrick as a representative and appointed Supervisors Walker and Burroughs as representatives of the City of Red Bluff/Tehama County Ad Hoc Committee. Seconded by Supervisor Walker.

RESULT: APPROVE
MOVER: Rob Burroughs
SECONDER: Tom Walker

AYES: Supervisor Jones, Supervisor Burroughs, Supervisor Walker, and

Chairperson Hansen

ABSENT: Vice Chair Nolen

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

There were no future agenda items.

CLOSED SESSION

Louise Wilkinson commented on Closed Session item #39.

11:12 A.M. RECESS 1:11 P.M. RECONVENE

REPORTABLE ACTIONS FROM CLOSED SESSION

38. CLOSED SESSION 25-0531 a) CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - ANTICIPATED LITIGATION (54956.9(d) (2) (one case)).

Report Out: Direction given to staff.

39. CLOSED SESSION 25-0517 a) PERSONNEL / PUBLIC EMPLOYEE APPOINTMENT OR EMPLOYMENT (Government Code Section 54957) Title: Interim Director of Public Works.

Report Out: Direction given to staff.

40. CLOSED SESSION 25-0317 a) PERSONNEL / PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION (Government Code Section 54957) Title: Director of Planning (New Appointment Onboarding)

Report Out: Onboarding completed.

ADJOURN

1:11 P.M. There being no further business before the Board, the meeting was adjourned.

ATTEST: April 9, 2025

APPROVED

Chairman of the Board of Supervisors

SEAN HOUGHTBY, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

Deputy

PUBLIC COMMENT

In some workplace disputes, the lines between genuine concerns and strategic maneuvering can become blurred. When allegations of a hostile work environment surface, it's essential to consider the complexities of the situation. Are tensions escalating due to unresolved issues, or is there another dynamic at play? Might certain behaviors be contributing to the perceived hostility, rather than simply responding to it? Their approach to addressing concerns, particularly those related to alcohol, has raised eyebrows. Is their method driven by a genuine desire to support employees, or are other motivations at work? Do their actions align with county policies and procedures, or is there a disconnect? As we navigate these situations, we must ask ourselves: What are the underlying motivations and drivers of the conflict? How do individual actions impact the work environment, and what are the potential consequences of those actions? By examining these questions, we can gain a deeper understanding of the situation and its many facets.

- 1. Are there any personal or professional agendas influencing the actions of key individuals involved?
- 2. What legacies do we want to leave for our children?
- 3. What steps can be taken to mitigate the risk of litigation and promote a more positive and productive work environment?

Please pay very close attention. There are documented instances that demonstrate a concerning pattern of behavior by a certain employee, which poses a significant risk of litigation. I urge the board to take immediate action to address this issue. The potential consequences of inaction could be severe, and it's essential to mitigate this risk before it's too late.

Honestly, I'd rather be here to thank and appreciate you, but instead I'm having to bring up some tough issues. While there are a few individuals who make me proud, the team as a whole falls short. We need more teamwork, collaboration, and decisive action to benefit our community. It's time to move away from bureaucratic approaches and the status quo. You were elected to serve the community, not to play politics. I urge you to set a better example, work for

the greater good, and ensure that all employees follow policies and procedures consistently. There have been instances where top officials have disregarded these policies, and it's time to restore accountability. Please can we work together to create a more equitable and effective government.

I invite you all to look for other solutions to find cooperative solutions, so we can move forward. It's time for change. Our county can't continue to be held back by the fear of potential litigation. This has gone on for far too long. As the new board, it's your responsibility to act and put an end to this.

California Constitution Article I - Declaration of Rights Section 25.

Universal Citation: CA Constitution art I § 25

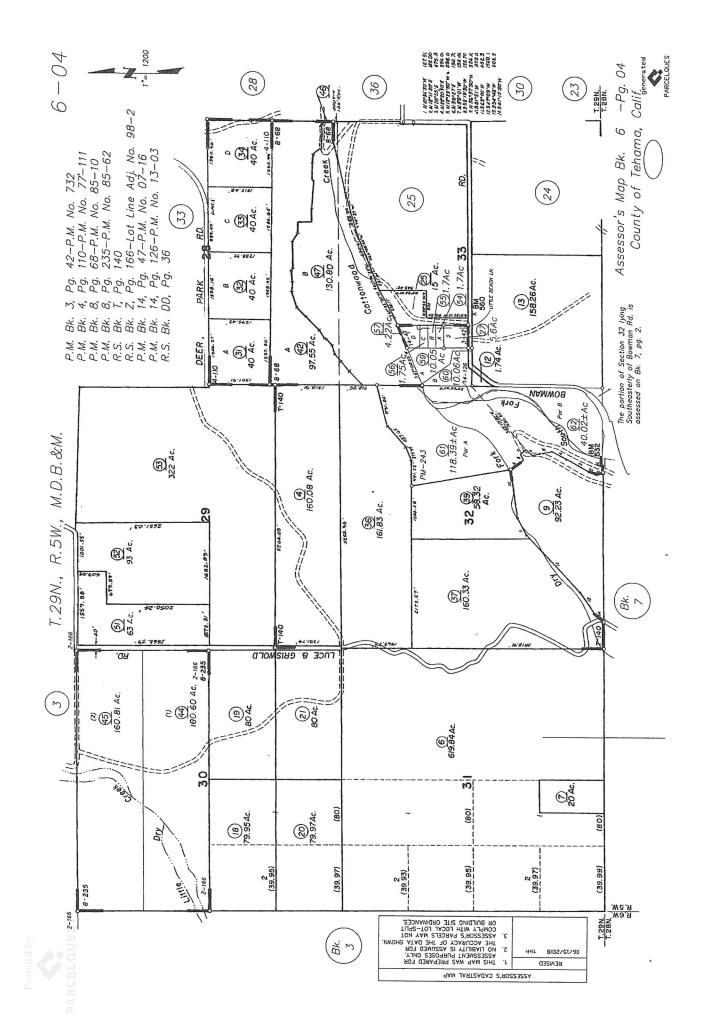
Section 25.

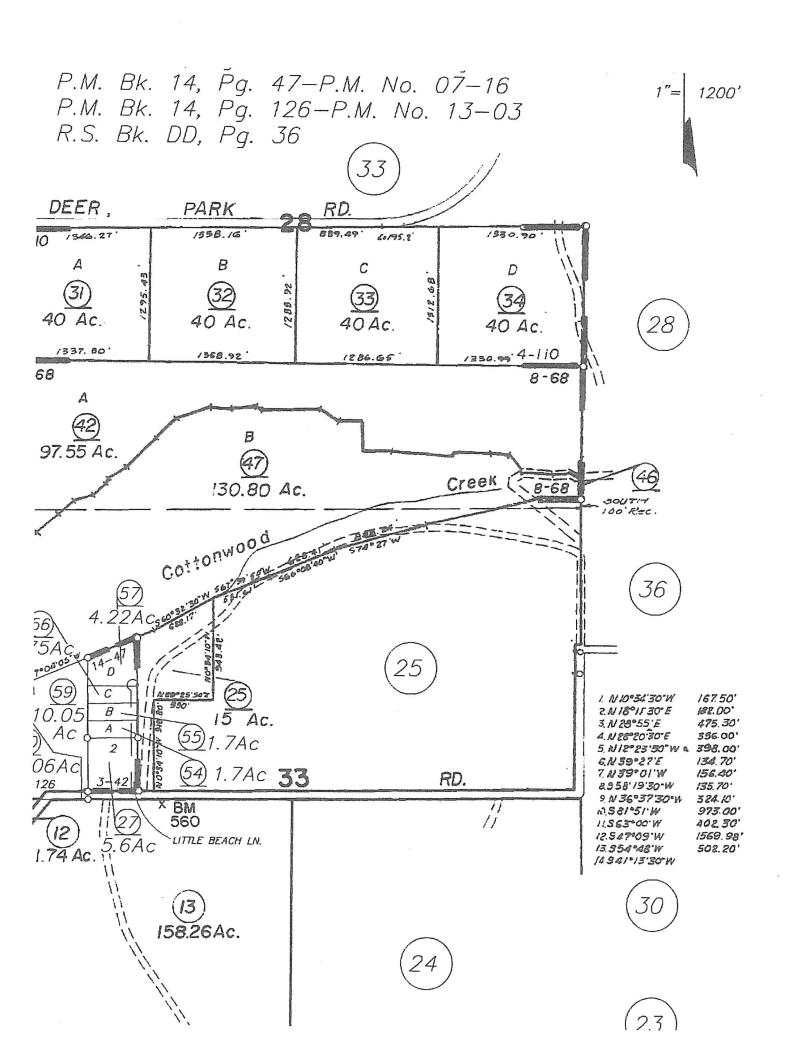
The people shall have the right to fish upon and from the public lands of the State and in the waters thereof, excepting upon lands set aside for fish hatcheries, and no land owned by the State shall ever be sold or transferred without reserving in the people the absolute right to fish thereupon; and no law shall ever be passed making it a crime for the people to enter upon the public lands within this State for the purpose of fishing in any water containing fish that have been planted therein by the State; provided, that the legislature may by statute, provide for the season when and the conditions under which the different species of fish may be taken.

(Sec. 25 added Nov. 8, 1910, by A.C.A. 14. Res.Ch. 44, 1909.)

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State of California v. Superior Court (Lyon)

[S.F. No. 23981. Supreme Court of California. March 20, 1981.] THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA et al., Petitioners, v. THE SUPERIOR COURT OF LAKE COUNTY, Respondent; RAYMOND R. LYON et al., Real Parties in Interest

(Opinion by Mosk, J., with Bird, C.J., Tobriner and Newman, JJ., concurring. Separate concurring and dissenting opinion by Clark, J., with Richardson, J., concurring.)

COUNSEL

George Deukmejian, Attorney General, N. Gregory Taylor and Jan Stevens, Assistant Attorneys General, Denis Smaage, Stephen Mills and Richard M. Frank, Deputy Attorneys General, for Petitioners. [29 Cal. 3d 214]

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No appearance for Respondent.

Charles D. Haughton, County Counsel, Robert L. Bridges, Deputy County Counsel, Edgar B. Washburn, Barbara L. Gately and Washburn, Kemp & Wagenseil for Real Parties in Interest.

Harry D. Miller, Karl E. Geier, Miller, Starr & Regalia, Green, Green & Rigby and Denslow Green as Amici Curiae on behalf of Real Parties in Interest.

OPINION

MOSK, J.

In City of Berkeley v. Superior Court (1980) 26 Cal. 3d 515 [162 Cal. Rptr. 327, 606 P.2d 362], we reaffirmed the ancient doctrine that tidelands — lands between the lines of mean high tide and mean low tide — are owned by the public, that the state holds these lands in trust for the people for their use for commerce, navigation, fishing and other purposes, and that this trust interest is retained even if the title to tidelands has been conveyed to private persons, unless the conveyance has been made to promote the purposes of the trust.

The present case also concerns lands along the shoreline, but the issue here is the boundary between state and private ownership in nontidal navigable lakes and streams between high and low water, i.e., lands alternately covered and uncovered by water as the level of the lake rises and falls with the seasons. The Attorney General, representing the People, claims that these lands are owned by the state, which acquired title thereto by virtue of its sovereignty upon admission to the Union, that they have not been conveyed to the owners of the lands along the shoreline, and that even if such conveyances have been made, the lands in dispute are subject to the trust described in City of Berkely.

Raymond R. Lyon and Margaret L. Lyon, real parties in interest (hereafter called Lyon) own 800 acres along the shore of Clear Lake in [29 Cal. 3d 215] Lake County, a navigable body of water with an area of about 64 square miles. The portion of the property involved in the present dispute consists of more than 500 acres of marshland at the southern end of the lake, known as the Anderson Marsh, most of which is covered by water at certain times of the year. Lyon's predecessors in interest purchased the property from the state under patents issued between 1850 and 1906. These grants did not specify the waterward boundary of the land conveyed. Lyon sought to develop the property and applied for a permit to repair a levee for the purpose of reclaiming a portion of the marsh. The Fish and Game Commission notified him that it could not process his application for a permit because the State of California claimed ownership of the portion of the marsh which extends below the high water mark.

Lyon filed an action against the state and various of its agencies, fn. 1 seeking to quiet title to the marsh, and for declaratory relief. He relied, inter alia, upon section 830 of the Civil Code. fn. 2 The section, which was adopted in 1872, provides "Except where the grant under which the land is held indicates a different intent, the owner of the upland, when it borders on tide-water, takes to ordinary high-water mark;

when it borders upon a navigable lake or stream, where there is no tide, the owner takes to the edge of the lake or stream, at low-water mark; when it borders upon any other water, the owner takes to the middle of the lake or stream."

The People filed a cross-complaint to quiet title in the state to the portion of the Anderson Marsh between high and low water and for declaratory relief. The County of Lake intervened in the action in its capacity as grantee in trust of the state's interest in the lands underlying the lake. (Stats. 1973, ch. 639, § 1, p. 1165.) The county supported Lyon's claim that he owns the property to the line of low water.

Lyon, the county, and the People, all moved for partial summary judgment based on their respective claims. The trial court ruled in favor of Lyon and the county (hereafter sometimes collectively referred to as Lyon); it determined that no portion of the Anderson Marsh lying landward of the ordinary low water mark of Clear Lake is sovereign [29 Cal. 3d 216] property of the state or subject to a common law public trust, but that the waters of the lake are impressed with a public servitude so that when the water rises above the low water mark, the public has the right to navigate between that line and the ordinary high water mark. The People seek a writ of mandate to compel the trial court to vacate its order, and to grant the People's motion for partial summary judgment.

The case involves issues which are of vast importance to the general public as well as to the owners of land bordering upon navigable lakes and streams. The significance of these issues has generated extensive briefs by amici curiae, fn. 3 and their analyses and arguments have been of considerable assistance to the court. No less than 4,000 miles of shoreline along 34 navigable lakes and 31 navigable rivers in the state are involved. Substantial areas of land will be affected by our decision; at Clear Lake alone, there is a difference of 5,000 acres in the surface area of the lake between high and low water, and the Anderson Marsh constitutes one-half of the remaining fresh water marsh at Clear Lake. Lands of the type involved in this proceeding constitute a resource which is fast disappearing in California; they are of great importance for the ecology, and for the recreational needs of the residents of the state.

Lyon's claim to the fee ownership of Anderson Marsh to the low water line is based on the following reasoning: California never acquired title to the beds underlying navigable nontidal waters above low tide. The United States Supreme Court has made it plain that the ownership of such lands is a matter of state rather than federal law. (Hardin v. Jordan (1891) 140 U.S. 371, 382 [35 L. Ed. 428, 433, 11 S. Ct.

808]; Barney v. Keokuk (1876) 94 U.S. 324, 338 [24 L. Ed. 224, 228].) The states exercised their options with regard to ownership of such land by adopting different rules; some states claim only to low water, some to high water, and others make no sovereign claim to the beds of nontidal bodies. Indeed, only a minority of states claim sovereign ownership to high water. fn. 4 When California entered the Union, it [29 Cal. 3d 217] determined to exercise no sovereign claim to the beds of nontidal navigable waters. This choice was made when, upon admission to statehood, the Legislature adopted a statute which provided that unless inconsistent with applicable federal or state law, the "Common Law of England shall be the rule of decision in all the Courts of this State." (Stats. 1850, ch. 95, p. 219.) Under English common law, the sovereign made no claim to ownership of lands underlying nontidal waters. Therefore, by the adoption of the English common law, California made no claim to ownership of the beds of such waters. Subsequently, by the enactment of section 830 in 1872, the state determined to claim title only to low water.

The People contend, on the other hand, that California acquired title to the lands in question to the high water mark in its sovereign capacity upon statehood, citing, inter alia, State Land Board v. Corvallis Sand & Gravel Co. (1977) 429 U.S. 363, 370-371 [50 L. Ed. 2d 550, 558-559, 97 S. Ct. 582]; Barney v. Keokuk, supra, 94 U.S. 324, 338. Moreover, argue the People, section 830 did not grant such lands to private persons because that provision only sets forth a rule for the construction of deeds and does not constitute a grant of sovereign land.

We consider, first, whether California acquired sovereign ownership in the lands between low and high water in nontidal navigable lakes and rivers upon admission to the Union. If this question is answered in the negative, the People's claim to fee ownership of these lands cannot prevail. If, on the other hand, the state owned the property in question at the time of admission to the Union, it will be necessary to decide whether, by the enactment of section 830 in 1872, it granted an interest therein to riparian landowners and, if so, the extent of the interest conveyed.

We begin with the proposition that, even accepting Lyon's assertion that the state did not automatically succeed to title to the beds of navigable nontidal lakes and streams to high water upon statehood but only had the option to make such a claim, absent an indication that the new state declined to exercise sovereign ownership of such lands, we would be compelled to decide the issue in favor of the state's title. The only basis for a claim that California abdicated its rights to claim to high [29]

Cal. 3d 218] water in 1850 was the adoption of the common law of England as the rule of decision in this state. fn. 5

In England, there were different rules concerning the ownership by private persons of the beds of tidal waters and nontidal waters. Nontidal rivers and lakes were privately owned; a riparian holder took to the middle of the lake or the thread of the stream, much like the landowner along a public street. At the same time, the beds of all navigable waters were said to belong to the crown, and the King held such property in trust for the public and could not dispose of it free of that trust. Only waters where the tide ebbed and flowed were considered to be navigable in England. The reason for the difference in these rules is readily explainable: in England there were no navigable streams of any importance beyond the ebb and flow of the tide. Therefore, the terms "navigable" and "tidal" became synonymous; tidal (navigable) waters came to mean public waters, while nontidal (and in England nonnavigable) waters came to mean private waters. (The Propeller Genesee Chief et al. v. Fitzhugh et al. (1851) 53 U.S. (12 How.) 443, 454-458 [13 L. Ed. 1058, 1063-1065]; Barney v. Keokuk, supra, 94 U.S. 324, 338.) fn. 6

Some of the original 13 states adopted the common law rule early in their history, for the same reason that the rule was appropriate in England, i.e., most of their waters were tidewaters, and until the use of steamboats "there could be nothing like foreign commerce upon waters with an unchanging current resisting the upward passage." (The Propeller Genesee Chief, 53 U.S. at p. 455 [13 L.Ed. at p. 1063].) However, the English rule was obviously inappropriate as the nation [29 Cal. 3d 219] expanded westward, where there were great rivers and lakes which were navigable in fact, even though they were not subject to the ebb and flow of the tide. These distinctions, and the inapplicability of the common law rules to conditions in much of the United States were recognized as early as 1851 by the United States Supreme Court. In The Propeller Genesee Chief it was held that the federal government had admiralty jurisdiction in rivers and lakes which were navigable in fact, whether or not the tide ebbed and flowed therein. In 1856, the courts of this state recognized that the tidal character of a body of water was not a proper test of navigability. (American Water Co. v. Amsden (1856) 6 Cal. 443, 446.)

The question of public ownership of navigable rivers and lakes was discussed in McManus v. Carmichael (1856) 3 Iowa 1. That case, which involved the boundary of public ownership along the Mississippi River, contains an exhaustive analysis of the common law rule of England and its application by early American courts. The court

held that only those parts of the common law which were suitable to the conditions in Iowa were adopted by the new state. The opinion asks, rhetorically and somewhat floridly, "whether the rules and tests which are applicable enough to the rivulets of England, shall be taken to measure those waters whose flow is through the climates and zones of the earth?" (Id. at p. 31.) Needless to say, it held that the state owned the beds of navigable nontidal bodies to high water, and that the common law rule was inappropriate to the United States because the great nontidal rivers and lakes in this country are navigable in fact. Other states recognized the inapplicability of the English rule to conditions in this country prior to 1850. (E.g., Carson v. Blazer (Pa. 1810) 2 Binn. 475, 484-486; Cates v. Wadlington (S.C. 1822) 1 McCord 580, 582.)

In Barney v. Keokuk, supra, 94 U.S. 324, the high court considered the rule declared in McManus, and left no doubt the correct doctrine was laid down by that case, i.e., that the states own the beds of navigable nontidal bodies to high water, and that the common law is inapplicable to conditions in the United States. Nevertheless, it held that states which had adopted the common law rule had the power to determine whether "as rules of property" it would be safe to change their adherence to the common law. After reaching these conclusions, the court made a statement upon which Lyon places great reliance: "If they [the states] choose to resign to the riparian proprietor rights which properly belong to them in their sovereign capacity, it is not for others [29 Cal. 3d 220] to raise objections." (Id. at p. 338 [24 L.Ed. at p. 228].) Later cases repeated the proposition that the states are free to determine the ownership of lands below high water mark in navigable nontidal lakes and streams. (Hardin v. Jordan, supra, 140 U.S. 371, 382 [35 L. Ed. 428, 433]; Shively v. Bowlby (1894) 152 U.S. 1, 40 [38 L. Ed. 331, 346, 14 S. Ct. 548].)

[1] With this background, we consider whether we are compelled to conclude, as Lyon asserts, that by the adoption of the English common law in 1850, California accepted the rule of private ownership of nontidal navigable waters so that title to their beds was never in the state but was granted directly to private riparian owners. We do not so conclude.

First, our courts have never adhered slavishly to common law doctrines if they were unsuitable to the circumstances of our people or if the conditions were those never contemplated by the common law. (Van Ness v. Pacard (1829) 27 U.S. (2 Pet.) 137, 143-144 [7 L. Ed. 374, 376-377]; Jones v. California Development (1916) 173 Cal. 565, 573-574 [160 P. 823].) Crandall v. Woods (1857) 8 Cal. 136, 142-143, referred to the

English test of navigability as a rule "framed with special reference to the physical condition of a country differing widely from our own." The law is replete with situations in which this and other jurisdictions which adopted the common law have refused to follow those aspects which were unsuitable to local conditions. (See Traynor, Statutes Revolving in Common-Law Orbits (1968) 43 State Bar J. 509, 518 et seq.; Hall, The Common Law (1951) 4 Vand.L.Rev. 791, 805 et seq.) If we were to hold, as Lyon urges, that the adoption of the common law in 1850 signified the acceptance in this state of the English rule regarding the ownership of the lands in question, we would "apply a rule founded on a particular reason, to a case where that reason utterly fails." (Crandall at p. 143.) fn. 7 [29 Cal. 3d 221]

Rejection of the common law rule is also supported by the enactment of section 830 in 1872. As we have seen, under English common law, a riparian landholder owned land beneath nontidal waters to the middle of the lake or the thread of the stream; the King had no ownership interest in such lands. Under the terms of section 830, according to Lyon, the boundary between public and private ownership was set at the low water line. If we were to accept Lyon's assertion, we would be led to the entirely irrational conclusion that, although California, by the adoption of the common law in 1850, granted fee title to lands beneath navigable nontidal waters to the center line, 22 years later it deprived riparian owners of their property to the center by the enactment of section 830, and decreed that thenceforth they owned only to the low water mark. fn. 8

Finally, we observe that the jurisdictions which hold the high water line to be the boundary between private and public ownership have also adopted the common law as the rule of decision. fn. 9 These cases demonstrate that there is an inconsistency between not accepting the English rule regarding the ownership of the beds of nontidal navigable lakes and rivers and the adoption of the common law as the rule of decision. [29 Cal. 3d 222]

The conclusion follows that California succeeded to the ownership of the beds of such waters upon its admission to the Union, to the high water mark.

[2] We next consider whether the Legislature granted the lands in question to private persons by the enactment of section 830 in 1872. We do not doubt that the state had the power to make such grants. (See, e.g., State Land Board v. Corvallis Sand & Gravel Co., supra, 429 U.S. 363, 375 [50 L. Ed. 2d 550, 561]; Barney v. Keokuk, supra, 94 U.S. 324, 338; Hardin v. Jordan, supra, 140 U.S. 371, 382 [35 L. Ed. 428, 433].) The question is whether section 830 was intended to accomplish this result.

As we have seen, the section provides that "[e]xcept where the grant under which the land is held indicates a different intent, the owner of the upland, ... when it borders upon a navigable lake or stream, where there is no tide, ... takes to the edge of the lake or stream, at low water mark" fn. 10 Section 830 was a part of the Field Code, and when it was enacted in 1872, the Legislature added section 670 as well as section 2077 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Section 670 provides that the state is the owner of "all land below the water of a navigable lake or stream" Section 2077 sets forth rules for construing conveyances in situations where the construction is doubtful. It provides that a deed to land bordering a navigable nontidal lake is to be construed as conveying the right of the grantor to low water mark.

The People urge that section 670 is a rule of property, and sections 830 and 2077 are rules of construction. They point out that section 830 contains no words of conveyance, such as "grant" or "quitclaim," and [29 Cal. 3d 223] argue that to construe the section as a grant of thousands of linear miles of lands owned by the public would violate the rule that grants by the public to a private party are to be construed in favor of the public. (§ 1069; People v. Centr-O-Mart (1950) 34 Cal. 2d 702, 703 [214 P.2d 378]; Oakland v. Oakland Water Front Co. (1897) 118 Cal. 160, 174-175 [50 P. 277].) Lyon claims, on the other hand, that section 830 constitutes a rule of property, and that by enactment of the section, the state granted to riparian owners the lands to low water.

The parties cite numerous cases in support of their respective positions as to the interpretation of the section. We have examined these cases, and we find that while they contain dicta, suggestions, and implications from which one side or the other may take comfort, none contains a direct holding on the question whether section 830 was intended to constitute a grant of property between high and low water in navigable lakes and rivers.

Lyon relies upon Packer v. Bird (1886) 71 Cal. 134 [11 P. 873]. In that case, the plaintiff claimed ownership of an island in a navigable portion of the Sacramento River, asserting that his patent extended to the thread of the stream, which included the island. The court held that his title went only to the "edge of the stream" and did not include the island. The quoted words are obviously ambiguous, but Lyon, in support of the argument that the "edge of the stream" means low water, relies upon the briefs of the parties in the case, which discussed the import of sections 830 and 670. Reference in a brief to these statutes is insufficient to clarify the ambiguous language employed by the court. fn. 11

The case most favorable to the position of Lyon is the City of Los Angeles v. Aitken (1935) 10 Cal. App. 2d 460 [52 P.2d 585]. There the court declared that the title of private landholders in a navigable nontidal lake extended to low water mark, citing section 830, and that the state was the owner below low water, citing section 670. However, the statement was dictum, since the only issue in the case was whether Los Angeles, which sought to condemn fee simple title to the littoral rights [29 Cal. 3d 224] of landowners to maintain the natural level of the lake, could avoid payment of substantial damages because of the poor quality of the water for domestic use. fn. 12

The People rely primarily on Churchill Company v. Kingsbury (1918) 178 Cal. 554 [174 P. 329]. In that case, the petitioner sought to compel the surveyor-general to perform acts preliminary to issuance of a patent for the lands between high and low water in Little Klamath Lake, which the court found to be navigable. The petitioner relied upon the terms of an 1893 statute in support of his claim. It was held that the statute did not authorize the issuance of the patent. In the course of its opinion, the court noted that the petitioner took the position that "the land is, in fact sovereign land of the state, and in this, we think it is clearly right." (178 Cal. at p. 558.) The statement was dictum, the court did not cite section 830, and Lyon points out that the briefs of the parties in the case did not bring the section to the attention of the court. (See also People v. Morrill (1864) 26 Cal. 336, 356.)

If the decisional law is ambiguous regarding whether section 830 constitutes a grant or a rule for the construction of deeds, the same cannot be said of the administrative interpretation of the provision. Lyon has produced a voluminous body of evidence demonstrating that, with few exceptions, state authorities, including the Attorney General, took the position until at least 1970 that by virtue of the provisions of section 830 the state claimed ownership only to the low water mark. (See 43 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 291, 295 (1964); 30 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 262, 269 (1957); 23 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 306, 307 (1954); 23 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 97, 98 (1954).) In 1970, the Attorney General reexamined this position, and reversed his opinion, and in the trial of a condemnation action involving the Feather River (People v. Shasta Pipe and Supply Co., Sup. Ct. Butte Co., No. 37390, and in other actions thereafter, asserted [29 Cal. 3d 225] that the state owned the land under navigable lakes and streams to high water. In 1977, the Attorney General advised the State Lands Commission of this position.

According to affidavits, the files of the State Lands Commission contain hundreds of letters stating or implying that the state's ownership extends waterward of the ordinary low water mark.

Finally, the Legislature has impliedly accepted the low water mark of Clear Lake as the boundary of the state's ownership. The state has conveyed to Lake County its title to Clear Lake, in trust. The language of the grant assumes that the state's interest is to low water mark. (Stats. 1973, ch. 639, § 1, p. 1165.) fn. 13

We are aware of the rule that the administrative construction of a statute is not necessarily determinative (Whitcomb Hotel, Inc. v. Cal. Emp. Com. (1944) 24 Cal. 2d 753, 756-757 [151 P.2d 233, 155 A.L.R. 405]), but we cannot ignore these long-continued and frequently expressed views to the effect that section 830 constitutes a grant to private persons of title to the beds of navigable nontidal bodies to low water mark. It cannot be said that the statute is so clear and unambiguous that these expressions may be disregarded. In this connection, we note that two states which adopted a statute similar to section 830 as part of the Field Code, interpret their enactments as conveying title to riparian owners to the low water mark in navigable nontidal waters. (Mont. Rev. Codes 1947, § 67-712; Herrin v. Sutherland (1925) 74 Mont. 587 [241 P. 328, 331, 42 A.L.R. 937]; N.D. Cent. Code, § 47-01-15; Hoque v. Bourgois (N.D. 1955) 71 N.W.2d 47, 52 [54 A.L.R.2d 633].) fn. 14 [29 Cal. 3d 226]

We conclude, therefore, that Lyon has title to the low water mark of Clear Lake.

[3a] We come, then, to the question whether the grant of lands between high and low water made by section 830 to riparian landholders is free of the trust described in City of Berkeley. It is well settled that if the state holds these lands in trust for the benefit of the public, its conveyance of title to private persons does not necessarily free the property from the burden of the public trust. Instead, unless the conveyance is made for the purpose of promoting trust goals, the grantee takes title subject to the rights of the public. This was the holding in City of Berkeley and in People v. California Fish Co. (1913) 166 Cal. 576, 596 [138 P. 79].

In City of Berkeley, we were concerned with whether 22,299 acres of tidelands in San Francisco Bay, granted to private persons by deeds purportedly in fee, between 1868 and 1870, were subject to the tidelands trust. We answered this question in the affirmative. We observed that under the venerable doctrine of the tidelands trust, which had its origin in Roman law, tidelands are owned by the state in trust for the public, for their use for commerce, navigation, fishing, recreation, or for the

purpose of preserving the property in its natural state. Grants of such lands to private persons are subject to the trust unless the conveyances are made to enhance trust purposes. We determined that the grants in question were not made for such purposes, and that in any event, the state was not empowered to make such vast grants to private parties in its role as trustee.

The holding of California Fish is similar. There it was decided that, although various statutes authorizing the alienation of tidelands into private ownership effectively passed title, the grantees took subject to the rights of the public because the grants in question were not made for the purpose of promoting the aims of the trust.

Lyon and amicus California Land Title Association urge that there is not and never has been a doctrine that nontidal navigable waters are subject to a public trust. Rather, they claim, such waters are impressed only with a "recreational or navigational easement" which allows the public to use only the waters, so that when they rise above low water mark, the public may use them for navigation or fishing, but the bed between low and high water belongs to the riparian owner and when the [29 Cal. 3d 227] water recedes the public has no right to use of the land above the low water mark.

The People and supporting amici curiae rely upon article X, section 4 of the Constitution, fn. 15 which provides for freedom of access to and the right of navigation upon waters that are navigable. They rely also upon numerous cases which declare that California owns the lands under navigable waters in trust, without distinguishing between tidal and nontidal bodies in this regard. (See, e.g., Colberg, Inc. v. State of California (1967) 67 Cal. 2d 408, 416 [62 Cal. Rptr. 401, 432 P.2d 3]; Boone v. Kingsbury (1928) 206 Cal. 148, 189 [273 P. 797]; People v. Gold Run D. & M. Co. (1884) 66 Cal. 138, 151 [4 P. 1152].)

In our view, Illinois Central Railroad Company v. Illinois (1892) 146 U.S. 387 [36 L. Ed. 1018, 13 S. Ct. 110], which we described in City of Berkeley as the "seminal case on the scope of the public trust doctrine" (26 Cal.3d at p. 521), settled the issue. It held very clearly that the applicability of the public trust doctrine does not turn upon whether a body of water is subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, but upon whether it is navigable in fact.

Illinois Central involved a grant by the State of Illinois of 1,000 acres of the bed of Lake Michigan constituting the entire harbor of the City of Chicago, to the Illinois Central Railroad. The high court held that the grant was revocable, that the state

held these lands in trust for the public, and that it was powerless to relinquish its rights as trustee. The opinion addressed itself specifically to whether the trust doctrine was inapplicable because there was no appreciable tide in Lake Michigan. It rejected this premise in the following unmistakable language: "... by the common law, the doctrine of the dominion over and ownership by the crown of lands ... under tidewaters is not founded upon the existence of the tide over the lands, but upon the fact that the waters are navigable, tide waters and navigable waters ... being used as synonymous terms in England. The public being interested in the use of such waters, the possession by private individuals of lands under them [29 Cal. 3d 228] could not be permitted except by license of the crown, which could alone exercise such dominion over the waters as would insure freedom in their use so far as consistent with the public interest. The doctrine is founded upon the necessity of preserving to the public the use of navigable waters from private interruption and encroachment, a reason as applicable to navigable fresh waters as to waters moved by the tide. We hold, therefore, that the same doctrine as to the dominion and sovereignty over and ownership of lands under the navigable waters of the Great Lakes applies, which obtains at the common law as to the dominion and sovereignty over and ownership of lands under tide waters on the borders of the sea, and that the lands are held by the same right in the one case as in the other, and subject to the same trusts and limitations." (146 U.S. at pp. 436-437 [36 L.Ed. at pp. 1036-1037].)

Lyon and amicus California Land Title Association insist that the holding of Illinois Central is confined to the Great Lakes, which are "special because of their size and importance in interstate commerce." While it is true that the opinion emphasizes the importance of the Great Lakes for commerce, the portion of the opinion quoted above makes it clear that it is navigability which is the touchstone in determining whether or not the public trust applies. The application of the trust doctrine to tidal waters is not confined to those bodies which are huge in size and important for purposes of commerce; we can see no reason why such a test should not be applied to nontidal waters. Nor does Illinois Central set forth a special rule relating to Lake Michigan. Other jurisdictions have recognized that the doctrine enunciated in that case applies to nontidal bodies which cannot be characterized as "inland seas." (E.g., State v. Southern Sand & Material Co. (1914) 113 Ark. 149 [167 S.W. 854, 856]; State v. Korrer (1914) 127 Minn. 60 [148 N.W. 617, 623]; Flisrand v. Madson (1915) 35 S.D. 457 [152 N.W. 796, 801]; Hazen v. Perkins (1918) 92 Vt. 414 [105 A. 249, 251, 23 A.L.R. 748]; State v. Public Service Commission (1957) 275 Wis. 112 [81 N.W.2d 71, 73-74.] fn. 16 It is noteworthy that South Dakota, like California, has adopted a provision similar to section 830 but, as Flisrand makes clear, the state has impressed a trust

for public uses on the riparian owner's property between high and low water. [29 Cal. 3d 229]

Another matter of interest in this connection is that an opinion of the California Attorney General relied upon by Lyon for the proposition that section 830 has been interpreted by state officials as setting a low water boundary for public ownership explicitly qualified this opinion by the statement that the riparian owner's title between low and high water is held in trust to preserve the rights of commerce and navigation for the public. (43 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen., supra, 291, 294.) fn. 17

Our conclusion that the public trust is applicable to nontidal waters is also pertinent to the consideration of Lyon's argument, apparently accepted by the trial court, that as to the area between high and low water the public has an interest only in the water itself, so that it may use the water for boating and fishing, but when a lake or stream is at low water, the public has no right to use the bed to the high water mark. In Marks v. Whitney (1971) 6 Cal. 3d 251, 259 [98 Cal. Rptr. 790, 491 P.2d 374], we held that, although early cases had expressed the scope of the public's right in tidelands as encompassing navigation, commerce and fishing, the permissible range of public uses is far broader, including the right to hunt, bathe or swim, and the right to preserve the tidelands in their natural state.

We see no justification in reason or authority for the proposition advanced by Lyon. In People ex rel. Baker v. Mack (1971) 19 Cal. App. 3d 1040 [97 Cal. Rptr. 448], relied upon by Lyon as holding that the public interest in nontidal waters is confined to the waters themselves, the primary issue was the navigability of a section of the Fall River, which defendants had obstructed by erection of booms, fences and bridges, preventing plaintiff from boating, hunting and fishing in the stream. The court adopted a broad definition of navigability, holding that any waters which could be used for recreation were navigable and could be used by the public. In the course of its opinion, the court made the following statement, upon which Lyon relies: " [M]embers of the public have the right to navigate and to exercise the incidents of navigation in a lawful manner at any point below high water mark on [29 Cal. 3d 230] waters of this state which are capable of being navigated by oar or motor-propelled small craft." (19 Cal.App.3d at p. 1050.)

We fail to see how Lyon can find comfort in this statement. It does not mean that the public's rights are confined to the waters as such, but merely attempts to distinguish between waters capable of commercial use -- which were there claimed to be the

test of navigability -- and those capable of recreational use. Other cases cited by Lyon also fail to support his position. fn. 18

Nevertheless, argues Lyon, there is a sound reason in logic why tidal and nontidal waters should be treated differently insofar as these public rights are concerned. He asserts that because tidelands are subject to inundation on a daily basis and nontidal waters are inundated only seasonally, tidelands are constantly subject to use for commerce, navigation and fishing, while the strip of land between low and high water in a nontidal body is only useful for such purposes for a limited portion of the year. Therefore, he concludes, the necessity for impressing nontidal waters with the public trust is greatly reduced.

But this contention is predicated on an exceedingly narrow view of the purposes of the public trust. As Justice McComb pointed out for a unanimous court in Marks v. Whitney, supra, 6 Cal. 3d 251, 259, the public's rights in tidelands are not confined to commerce, navigation and fishing, but include recreational uses and the right to preserve the tidelands in their natural state. We discern no valid reason why the scope of the public's right in nontidal waters should not be equally broad. Lyon's assertions in this regard imply the resurrection of the common law distinction between tidal and nontidal waters -- a distinction [29 Cal. 3d 231] which has been thoroughly discredited in this country. As was said in Illinois Central, when the United States rejected the English rule that admiralty jurisdiction was confined to tidewaters because it was inapplicable to the conditions in this country, "the limitation and all its incidents were discarded." (146 U.S. 387 at p. 436 [36 L. Ed. 1018 at p. 1036].) We hold that the same incidents of the trust applicable to tidelands also apply to nontidal navigable waters and that the public's interest is not confined to the water, but extends also to the bed of the water.

In California Fish it was held that a statute authorizing the conveyance of tidelands will not be interpreted to abandon the public trust unless no other interpretation is reasonably possible. Nothing in the language of section 830 requires a conclusion that riparian landholders take free of the public's rights in the lands between low and high water in navigable lakes and streams. We conclude, therefore, that Lyon's title to such lands is impressed with the public trust.

Lyon's final argument is that his ownership of the Anderson Marsh to low water free of the public trust is a "rule of property" and that a determination applying a trust to such property would accomplish a taking of private property in violation of federal and state constitutional provisions. He relies upon cases which recognize the

protection of property rights afforded by the federal and state Constitutions. (Board of Regents v. Roth (1972) 408 U.S. 564, 577 [33 L. Ed. 2d 548, 561, 92 S. Ct. 2701]; Agins v. City of Tiburon (1979) 24 Cal. 3d 266, 273-274 [157 Cal. Rptr. 372, 598 P.2d 25]; House v. L.A. County Flood Control Dist. (1944) 25 Cal. 2d 384, 391 [153 P.2d 950].) [4] We doubt whether any failure of the state to previously assert its trust rights in the lands below high water (but see 43 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen., supra, 291, 294) constitutes a "rule of property." fn. 19 [29 Cal. 3d 232]

Indeed, in some respects, our holding constitutes less of an interference with property rights than occurred in Illinois Central, California Fish, and City of Berkeley. In those cases, the landowners had received outright grants from the state, purportedly in fee, while the title of Lyon to the lands in issue here is based only upon administrative interpretation of an ambiguous statute. In Illinois Central the high court held that the grant of the lands in question was revocable -- not merely that the railroad held the property subject to the trust -- on the ground that "[t]here can be no irrepealable contract in a conveyance of property by a grantor in disregard of a public trust, under which he was bound to hold and manage it." (146 U.S. 387, at p. 460 [36 L. Ed. 1018, at p. 1045].) And, in California Fish, in response to an argument by the grantees that the public should be estopped to claim any interest in the tidelands it had sold into private ownership, the court declared that the grantees had received title to the soil (subject to the public trust), and that they had "received consideration for their money, and it is to be presumed that they bought with knowledge of the law on the subject." [5] In at least two jurisdictions in which the matter has been considered, the fact that the land between high and low water is owned by private parties is held not to prevent the imposition of the public trust to the high water mark. (State v. Korrer, supra, 148 N.W. 617, 623; Flisrand v. Madson, supra, 152 N.W. 796, 801.) fn. 20

[3b] We emphasize that Lyon is not deprived of the use of the lands between low and high water, and that he may utilize them in any manner not incompatible with the public's interest in the property. fn. 21 [29 Cal. 3d 233]

Let a writ of mandate issue directing the trial court to vacate its order granting Lyon partial summary judgment, and to grant the People's motion for partial summary judgment insofar as consistent with the views expressed above.

Bird, C. J., Tobriner, J., and Newman, J., concurred.

CLARK, J.,

Concurring and Dissenting.

The majority opinion overwhelmingly establishes that by statute, case authority and practice California historically has not claimed title to land between the high and low water marks of inland bodies of water. I thus concur in the majority holding that Lyon has fee title to lands above the low water mark of Clear Lake.

However, I must dissent from the holding that lands lying along navigable streams and lakes between high and low water levels are subject to the tidelands and submerged lands trust. That trust should be limited to tidelands as its name implies -- lands covered and uncovered by the flow and ebb of the tide -- and submerged lands. Historically, the trust has not been applied to land between high and low water mark on navigable lakes and streams (the shorezone). To the contrary, millions of acres have been reclaimed between high and low water for residential, agricultural, and general governmental uses -- uses which would have been and are improper if the trust doctrine is applicable. History establishes it would have been against public policy -- greatly impeding the development of the resources of our state -- to have applied the trust doctrine. To apply that doctrine for the first time today casts clouds on thousands if not millions of land titles and uses, and jeopardizes agricultural and residential uses of millions of acres which are presently so used and are far more valuable for farm and home than for trust uses. While public recreational and ecological uses of the shorezone are important considerations, the state has and is providing for such uses. Application of the trust to millions of acres historically and presently within the shorezone is overkill, contrary to public policy, and an inequitable infringement on long-settled and vested titles.

I. The Trust

The common law trust at issue has repeatedly been described by our courts as applying to tide and submerged lands. (E.g., City of Berkeley v. Superior Court (1980) 26 Cal. 3d 515, 518-519, fn. 1 [162 Cal. Rptr. 327, 606 P.2d 362]; Marks v. Whitney (1971) 6 Cal. 3d 251, 257, fn. 1 [29 Cal. 3d 234] [98 Cal. Rptr. 790, 491 P.2d 374]; City of Long Beach v. Mansell (1970) 3 Cal. 3d 462, 482 [91 Cal. Rptr. 23, 476 P.2d 423]; San Diego County Archaeological Society Inc. v. Compadres (1978) 81 Cal. App. 3d 923, 925 [146 Cal. Rptr. 786].) The Clear Lake lands now at issue are not tidelands -- they are not daily covered and uncovered by the flow and ebb of tide water. (See Marks v. Whitney, supra, 6 Cal. 3d 251, 258; People v. Kerber (1908) 152 Cal. 731, 733 [93 P. 878].) Unlike tidelands the instant shorezone is uncovered for long periods of time --

often the better part of a year. Tidelands unlike the instant lands are covered and uncovered twice each day by salt water, which -- unlike the waters of Clear Lake -- severely limits use of underlying lands for agricultural purposes. The instant shorezone land is obviously not submerged land.

Before considering historical matters requiring rejection of the majority's extension of the trust to shorezones, we should first consider the trust as it applies to true tide and submerged lands.

Tidelands and submerged lands owned by the state are held in trust for public purposes of navigation, commerce and fisheries. (City of Long Beach v. Mansell, supra, 3 Cal. 3d 462, 482; People v. California Fish Co. (1913) 166 Cal. 576, 584 [138 P. 79].) Tidelands subject to the trust may not be alienated into absolute private ownership; an attempted conveyance of such land transfers "only bare legal title," and the property remains subject to the public trust easement. (Id.) The decisions of this court have established that the trust is a limitation on governmental as well as private reclamation activities. (City of Long Beach, supra, 3 Cal. 3d 462, 482-486; Atwood v. Hammond (1935) 4 Cal. 2d 31, 38 [48 P.2d 20]; City of Oakland v. Williams (1929) 206 Cal. 315, 327-328, 330-331 [274 P. 328].)

The uses permitted within the trust are described in Marks v. Whitney (1971) 6 Cal. 3d 251, 259-260 [98 Cal. Rptr. 790, 491 P.2d 374], as follows: "Public trust easements are traditionally defined in terms of navigation, commerce and fisheries. They have been held to include the right to fish, hunt, bathe, swim, to use for boating and general recreation purposes the navigable waters of the state, and to use the bottom of the navigable waters for anchoring, standing, or other purposes. [Citations.] The public has the same rights in and to tidelands. [¶] The public uses to which tidelands are subject are sufficiently flexible to encompass changing public needs. In administering the trust the state is not burdened with an outmoded classification favoring one mode of utilization [29 Cal. 3d 235] over another. [Citations.] There is a growing public recognition that one of the most important public uses of the tidelands -- a use encompassed within the tidelands trust -- is the preservation of those lands in their natural state, so that they may serve as ecological units for scientific study, as open space, and as environments which provide food and habitat for birds and marine life, and which favorably affect the scenery and climate of the area. It is not necessary to here define precisely all the public uses which encumber tidelands."

Permissible uses of tidelands whether by government or private citizens are numerous within the broad terms of the public trust for navigation, commerce, fishing and other purposes. For example, in City of Oakland v. Williams (1929) 206 Cal. 315, 319-323 [274 P. 328], this court upheld the use of such lands by a private party for a warehouse to be used for shipping, processing, and packing dried fruits. (See Atwood v. Hammond (1935) 4 Cal. 2d 31, 40 [48 P.2d 20].)

Nevertheless, there are certain common land uses which are not included within trust uses, namely, residential, agricultural, and general governmental. Individuals as well as government may enforce the trust. (Marks v. Whitney, supra, 6 Cal. 2d 251, 261-262.)

Reclamation of tidelands does not in and of itself terminate the public trust. (Marks v. Whitney, supra, 6 Cal. 3d 251, 261; City of Long Beach v. Mansell, supra, 3 Cal. 3d 462, 483; Newcomb v. City of Newport Beach (1936) 7 Cal. 2d 393, 402 [60 P.2d 825]; Atwood v. Hammond (1935) 4 Cal. 2d 31, 40-41 [48 P.2d 20].) However, if the Legislature finds and determines that particular lands are no longer useful for trust purposes, it may free them from the trust. (Marks v. Whitney, supra, 6 Cal. 3d 251, 260; City of Long Beach v. Mansell, supra, 3 Cal. 3d 462, 482.) Statutes purporting to terminate the public use will be carefully scanned to determine whether that was the legislative intent. (City of Berkeley v. Superior Court, supra, 26 Cal. 3d 515, 525.)

II. The Shorezone Historically

We were taught in elementary schools that geographical conditions encountered by early settlers of our great California valleys were significantly different from those presently existing. Winter and spring rains and snows melting in the Sierras created great inland seas in the center of California. The width of rivers measured by feet in summer [29 Cal. 3d 236] extended to miles during parts of the spring. fn. 1 While the land regularly covered by water was as rich as any in the world, it could only be effectively farmed after the water receded. The flooding and short growing season limited production of crops and improvements which could be made.

Much of the history of California is tied to reclamation and farming of the state's rich bottom land. Such reclaimed lands have become some of the world's most productive farmland. Other large areas of reclaimed land have been used for urban development. For example, much of Sacramento is built upon reclaimed land. (E.g., Gray v. Reclamation District No. 1500 (1917) 174 Cal. 622, 626-631 [163 P. 1024] (Sacramento and Feather Rivers); Miller & Lux v. Madera Canal etc. Co. (1909) 155

Cal. 59, 67 et seq. [99 P. 502] (San Joaquin River); Modoc L. & L. S. Co. v. Booth (1894) 102 Cal. 151, 153 et seq. [36 P. 431] (Pitt River).)

In addition to tracts now protected from flood waters there remain large tracts that - while flooded in winter and spring -- are naturally drained and farmed in the summer and fall. For example, the Yolo Basin, which is used during the annual runoff to reduce flood pressure on other areas (see, Gray v. Reclamation District No. 1500, supra, 174 Cal. 622, 631), is an area of many square miles and is put to productive farm use when the waters recede.

Similarly, not all homes built within the shorezones are free from regular flooding. Thousands of such homes remain, for example, along the Russian River. These shorezone homes are regularly flooded.

The acres of reclaimed land which have been put to productive agricultural and residential use number in the millions. So far as I am [29 Cal. 3d 237] aware, the Legislature has never found or determined such reclaimed lands useless for trust purposes or free of the trust. Indeed, it is by no means clear the Legislature could have found or could now find such reclaimed lands or even the greater portion thereof useless for trust purposes when we remember that among such purposes are recreational and ecological uses. While the lands may be extremely valuable for agricultural and residential purposes, a balancing of values is not the test under the trust doctrine. The test is lack of value for trust purposes. In addition, it must be pointed out that the government exacted a ransom of \$783,500 to clear the title of the homeowners in the subdivision in the asserted tidelands area involved in City of Long Beach v. Mansell, supra, 3 Cal. 3d 462, 475.

The history of development of our great agricultural valleys and related residential development is directly in conflict with the asserted common law trust the majority seek to impose.

The majority trust doctrine is not merely in conflict with the private assertion of fee interest to reclaimed lands, but it is abundantly clear the state has encouraged and provided for such uses. One need only examine the three volumes of West Publishing Company's Appendix to our Water Code to note the collection of statutes enacted by our Legislature to establish reclamation districts which were obviously designed to further private agricultural use of reclaimed lands. While such districts may have also furthered navigational purposes on the concerned bodies of waters, it would be unreasonable to conclude that assessments against reclaimed lands to

finance the costs of reclamation did not reflect increased values of properties as agricultural lands or that reclamation districts were not created with the intent the lands were to be used for agricultural purposes. Further, numerous municipalities in historical shorezone areas have approved subdivisions for residential development and have provided residential services, all of which activities are in conflict with the majority's trust.

In concluding that in the past 130 years there has been a public policy to maintain land in its natural state or to limit historical shorezones to trust uses, the majority blind themselves to the historical development of controlling law. This law recognizes what highly productive members of our society undertook to forge, not only to serve their needs but also to serve the needs of society with the authorization, approval [29 Cal. 3d 238] and encouragement over the years of our Legislatures, Governors, and local governmental agencies.

Application of the trust doctrine to the shorezone is contrary to California public policy. Rather than precluding farming and residential use of the shorezone, the policy has been to encourage reclamation and farming and residential use of these properties.

Protection of parts of our historic shorezone for the purposes permitted by the trust is a worthy endeavor but it should not be accomplished with a blunderbuss that confiscates thousands -- perhaps millions -- of titles, and jeopardizes existing use of millions of acres of residential and farm lands. While, as the majority recognize (State of California v. Superior Court (Fogerty) (1981) post, p. 240 [172 Cal. Rptr. 713, 625 P.2d 256]), the state must compensate the landowner for improvements should it choose to exercise the trust and take property for park or other purpose, it is not required to compensate for taking the land. From time immemorial landowners within the shorezone have conducted themselves in good faith as if they were owners in fee, and the land (apart from improvements) has been assessed and taxed as in the case of all fees not subject to the state's assertion of a right to take under a trust. To impose the trust at this late date on all property within the shorezone so that the state may take it without payment is confiscation and constitutionally impermissible.

In concluding that the trust doctrine must extend to the shorezone the majority rely mainly upon Illinois Central Railroad v. Illinois (1892) 146 U.S. 387 [36 L. Ed. 1018, 13 S. Ct. 110] where the Supreme Court held that a grant of submerged lands in Lake Michigan was subject to the trust. (Id., at p. 452 et seq. [36 L.Ed. at p. 1042 et seq.].)

The court expressly recognized that it did not impose a trust on the shorezone. It stated: "If it be ascertained ... and determined that such piers and docks do not extend beyond the point of practicable navigability, the claim of the railroad company to their title and possession will be confirmed; but if they or either of them are found on such inquiry to extend beyond the point of such navigability, then the State will be entitled to a decree that they, or the one thus extended, be abated and removed to the extent shown" (Id., at p. 450 [36 L.Ed. at p. 1041].) The court's order was to the same effect. (Id., at p. 464 [36 L.Ed. at pp. 1046-1047].) [29 Cal. 3d 239]

Far from serving as authority to extend the trust to freshwater shorezones, Illinois Central Railway reflects it is only navigable submerged lands that are subject to the trust.

I would deny mandate.

Richardson, J., Concurred.

FN 1. Lyon joined the Department of Fish and Game and the State Lands Commission in the action. The commission has jurisdiction over the beds of navigable waters owned by the state or in which the state has an interest. (Pub. Resources Code, § 6301.)

FN 2. All references are to the Civil Code unless otherwise noted.

FN 3. The Department of Water Resources has filed an amicus brief in support of the People, as have the Sierra Club and the Natural Resources Defense Council (joint brief) and the Audubon Society and Friends of the Earth (joint brief). The California Land Title Association and the California Association of Realtors (hereafter referred to as California Land Title Association) have filed a joint brief on behalf of Lyon, and the Upper San Joaquin River Association also supports Lyon's position.

FN 4. Approximately 20 states adopt a low water line for navigable lakes and rivers, a few allow private ownership to the middle of the water, and other jurisdictions have adopted different rules for lakes and rivers. Ten jurisdictions have adopted the high water rule. (See fn. 9 at p. 222 post.)

FN 5. The disagreement between the parties in this regard appears to focus not upon the question whether the state had the power to grant these lands to private persons, but upon when such power was exercised, i.e., when California entered the Union or thereafter. The People urge that the state succeeded to the ownership of the lands in question to high water as an inherent aspect of sovereignty, although sovereignty implies that after admission to the Union the state had the power to grant them to private persons. Lyon argues, on the other hand, that California never owned these lands but only had the option to claim ownership, and when it was admitted to the Union, by the adoption of the common law in 1850 and section 830 in 1872, the state elected not to exercise its right to claim ownership of the land between low and high water.

FN 6. The People contend that although the common law rule has generally been assumed to be as described above, there is some authority for the proposition that the tidal character of a body of water was not a critical factor in England in the determination of navigability. Numerous cases in addition to those referred to above support our characterization of the English rule. We need not discuss the authorities upon which the People rely, since we shall conclude that the common law test was not adopted in California.

FN 7. Lyon appears to argue that because The Propeller Genesee Chief was not decided until 1851, the year after California entered the Union, and Barney was not decided until four years after section 830 was enacted into law, the holdings of these cases may not be considered in deciding whether California, by adopting common law rules, intended to relinquish the state's right to claim ownership of the beds of navigable nontidal waters. We cannot agree. These cases and many others (including some cases cited above decided before 1850) demonstrate that the common law rule regarding nontidal waters is inappropriate to conditions in this state. The concept that only common law doctrine applicable to local conditions has been incorporated into our law is as old as the state itself.

FN 8. Wright v. Seymour (1886) 69 Cal. 122, 127 [10 P. 323], is relied upon by Lyon for the proposition that section 830 merely codified the common law. It is true that the decision states the section is a "declaration of the law ... as it has existed since the formation of our state government." However, this statement was made with reference to the portion of section 830 relating to tidal waters.

Lyon does not directly discuss the inconsistency between his assertions regarding the common law and the effect of section 830. He claims that the state "may have followed the English common law prior to 1872, and made no claims to the beds of non-tidal navigable waters," and that section 830 "finally resolved any uncertainty about prior common law rules in California." The problem with this approach is that

it skirts the critical issue whether the state or private persons owned the beds of navigable nontidal bodies to high water between 1850 and 1872. If California followed the English common law, then private persons owned these lands to the center line and were deprived of their property between that line and low water by the enactment of section 830. If, as we conclude above, the common law rule was not adopted in this respect, then the lands were owned by the state to high water, at least until 1872. Amicus curiae California Land Title Association, recognizing this anomaly, asserts that enactment of section 830 amounted to an unconstitutional taking of lands of riparian owners between the center line and low water mark.

FN 9. Alaska (State, Dept. of Natural Resources v. Pankratz (1975) 538 P.2d 984, 988); Arizona (State v. Bonelli Cattle Company (1971) 107 Ariz. 465 [489 P.2d 699, 701-702], revd. on other grounds (1973) 414 U.S. 313 [38 L. Ed. 2d 526, 94 S. Ct. 517], overruled in Corvallis Sand & Gravel Co., supra, 429 U.S. 363, 382 [50 L. Ed. 2d 550, 565]); Arkansas (Anderson v. Reames (1942) 204 Ark. 216 [161 S.W.2d 957, 959]); Florida (Martin v. Busch (1927) 93 Fla. 535 [112 So. 274, 283]); Idaho (Gasman v. Wilcox (1934) 54 Idaho 700 [35 P.2d 265, 266]); Kansas (Siler v. Dreyer (1958) 183 Kan. 419 [327 P.2d 1031, 1033]); Oklahoma (State v. Nolegs (1914) 40 Okla. 479 [139 P. 943, 946]); Oregon (Brusco Towboat Co. v. State, By and Through Straub (1977) 30 Ore.App. 509 [567 P.2d 1037, 1040, 1042]); Utah (Provo City v. Jacobson (1947) 111 Utah 68 [181 P.2d 213, 214]; Washington (State v. Superior Court (1912) 70 Wash. 442 [126 P. 945, 947]).

FN 10. As originally enacted, the section did not contain the introductory clause. It read, "When land borders upon tide water, or upon water which constitutes an exterior boundary of the State, the owner of the upland takes to high water mark; when it borders upon a navigable lake where there is no tide, the owner takes to the edge of the lake at low water mark; when it borders upon any other water, the owner takes to the middle of the lake or stream." The statute was amended in 1874 to its present form. (Stats. 1873-1874, Amend. to the Codes, ch. 612, p. 220.) The People rely upon this change as indicating that the section was intended to set forth only a rule of construction.

FN 11. Packer was affirmed by the United States Supreme Court, which also employed ambiguous language in its decision. (Packer v. Bird (1891) 137 U.S. 661, 672 [34 L. Ed. 819, 822, 11 S. Ct. 210].) Later decisions of the high court cited Packer for the proposition that the jurisdiction of California in nontidal navigable waters

extends to high water. (Hardin v. Jordan, supra, 140 U.S. 371, 382-383 [35 L. Ed. 428, 433-434]; Shively v. Bowlby, supra, 152 U.S. 1, 44-45 [38 L. Ed. 331, 347-348].)

FN 12. Other cases relied upon by Lyon either make no reference to section 830 (Maginnis v. Hurlbutt (1920) 49 Cal. App. 460 [193 P. 606]; Crews v. Johnson (1962) 202 Cal. App. 2d 256, 258 [21 Cal. Rptr. 37] [in a dispute between adjoining littoral owners at Clear Lake, the court stated that the parties conceded that private ownership of the submerged lands extended to low water]) or refer to the section but do not discuss its meaning (Craig v. White (1921) 187 Cal. 489, 492 [202 P. 648] [the court cited § 830 for the proposition that patents issued by the federal government conveyed title to the patentees to "the actual margin of the lake"]; Foss v. Johnstone (1910) 158 Cal. 119, 130 [110 P. 294] [citing § 830 as setting forth "certain incidents attaching to lands bordering upon waters" in a case involving a nonnavigable pond].) In United States v. Gossett (9th Cir. 1969) 416 F.2d 565, 568-569, the court classified California as a low water jurisdiction, apparently based largely upon the disclaimer by California's Attorney General to ownership of the state above that line.

FN 13. Section 1 of the statute, after granting to the county, in trust, the state's interest in Clear Lake, provides, "The low water mark for Clear Lake has not been determined, and such determination may have to be made by judicial adjudication. Subject to such later determination and for the purpose of the administration of this grant only, the low water mark shall be considered by the parties to this grant as being zero on the Rumsey Gauge." The Rumsey Gauge refers to a method by which Captain George Rumsey established the level of Clear Lake. The intersection of zero on that gauge with an elevation of 1,318.65 feet may represent the low water mark of the lake.

FN 14. There is no merit in the argument of the People that because section 830 has been employed to construe deeds in disputes involving nonnavigable waters (Hess v. Merrell (1947) 78 Cal. App. 2d 896, 899-900 [178 P.2d 467]) and tide waters (Lynch v. Kupfer (1933) 134 Cal. App. 652, 656 [26 P.2d 33]), the provision cannot be viewed as a rule of property in nontidal cases. We find nothing inconsistent in the notion that the provision may state a rule of property and may also constitute a rule for the construction of deeds.

FN 15. This provision was adopted in 1879 as article XV, section 2. It states: "No individual, partnership, or corporation, claiming or possessing the frontage or tidal lands of a harbor, bay, inlet, estuary, or other navigable water in this State, shall be

permitted to exclude the right of way to such water whenever it is required for any public purpose, nor to destroy or obstruct the free navigation of such water; and the Legislature shall enact such laws as will give the most liberal construction to this provision, so that access to the navigable waters of this State shall be always attainable for the people thereof."

FN 16. In support of this assertion, Lyon states that other navigable waters in Illinois, such as the Mississippi River, are owned by private parties. (Citing City of St. Louis v. Rutz (1891) 138 U.S. 226, 242 [34 L. Ed. 941, 947-948, 11 S. Ct. 337]; Peoria v. Central Nat. Bank (1906) 224 Ill. 43 [79 N.E. 296, 299].) In Appleby v. City of New York (1926) 271 U.S. 364, 395 [70 L. Ed. 992, 1004, 46 S. Ct. 569], it was said that although Illinois Central was "necessarily a statement of Illinois law," the general principle declared therein has been recognized throughout the country.

FN 17. The opinion states, "[U]pon its admission to the Union, California acquired title to all land below the high water mark of all navigable water within its territory, whether or not such water was tidal. This title is held in trust for the people of the State, in order to preserve the right of commerce and navigation for the public

"There is no requirement that the state claim all land below high water mark. As long as the rights of the public are not impaired, the state may permit private ownership of land beneath non-tidal, navigable waters."

FN 18. Hitchings v. Del Rio Woods Recreation & Park Dist. (1976) 55 Cal. App. 3d 560 [127 Cal. Rptr. 830], was an action for declaratory relief to determine whether a certain portion of the Russian River was navigable. The court adopted the broad recreational use test of navigability set forth in People ex rel. Baker v. Mack, supra, 19 Cal. App. 3d 1040, 1050, and held that the river was deemed in law to be navigable even though it was not in fact navigable for some part of the year.

In Bohn v. Albertson (1951) 107 Cal. App. 2d 738 [238 P.2d 128], a tract of land was flooded when a levee broke. The flooding converted the land into a navigable body of water, upon which pleasure boats sailed and the public fished. It was held that the landowner could not charge the public for use of the water because while it was subject to recreational use it was a navigable body. However, the court held that the landowner had the right to reclaim the land since he had not lost title when it was suddenly flooded by the break in the levee, in accordance with the established rule governing avulsion.

FN 19. In Abbott v. City of Los Angeles (1958) 50 Cal. 2d 438, 456 [326 P.2d 484], a "rule of property" was defined as "A settled rule or principle, resting usually on precedents or a course of decisions, regulating the ownership or devolution of property The principle appears to be an extension of the 'stare decisis' rule, which ... seems to apply with peculiar force and strictness to decisions which have determined questions respecting real property and vested rights"

Lyon's reliance on the "rule of property" which he espouses is open to question. The agreement under which he purchased Anderson Marsh provides that the seller does not warrant ownership of lands below zero mark on the Rumsey Gauge, and it makes provision to set aside some of the purchase monies in trust in the event a governmental body claims property above that point. Moreover, title insurance policies relating to the property except from coverage claims of the state to any portion of the property lying within the bed of the lake, any rights of the public for commerce, navigation or fishing, and any adverse claim to lands created by artificial means.

FN 20. The People raise an additional question regarding the correctness of the trial court's ruling. The court determined that the appropriate boundary between public and private ownership is to be measured in accordance with the "last natural" ordinary low water mark of the lake, i.e., the water level in existence prior to the construction of a dam in 1914. The People argue that the proper standard of measure is the lake in its current condition. This issue is also presented in State of California v. Superior Court (Fogerty) (1981) post, at page 240 [172 Cal. Rptr. 713, 625 P.2d 256], and it is discussed in the opinion in that case. We conclude that the position of the People is correct, and that the determination of the boundary between public and private ownership must be assessed in accordance with the shoreline of the lake as it exists presently.

FN 21. Lyon has moved to strike the People's "Replication to Answer to Petition for Writ of Mandamus" and an appendix to that brief. The People filed a motion to strike certain portions of the brief of amicus curiae California Land Title Association. These motions are denied.

FN 1. Historically, the Sacramento River has carried off the annual spring flow of seasonal rains and melting snows which arise in surrounding mountains. Large basins were formed as vast amounts of water regularly overflowed river banks. During spring seasons, the total basin covered 1,250 square miles and in extraordinary years 1,700 square miles. When spring flood waters evaporated, the

most fertile and productive agricultural land was exposed. (See, Rep. of A Board of Engineers Upon Examination of Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Feather Rivers, Cal., H.R. Doc. No. 262, 59th Cong., 1st Sess., p. 6 (1905); Rolle, California: A History (1969) pp. 370-371.) Similarly, the Fresno River (Miller & Lux v. Madera Canal etc. Co. (1909) 155 Cal. 59, 63-64 [99 P. 502], and the San Joaquin River (Herminghaus v. So. California Edison Co. (1926) 200 Cal. 81, 87-88 [252 P. 607]) have traditionally overflowed during the spring time to produce large marshland areas, which were subsequently highly productive.

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FINDLAW / CASE LAW / CALIFORNIA / CA CT. APP. / ZACK INC V. CITY OF SAUSALITO

ZACK INC v. CITY OF SAUSALITO (2008)

Court of Appeal, First District, Division 2, California.

ZACK'S, INC., Plaintiff and Appellant, v. CITY OF SAUSALITO et al., Defendants and Respondents.

Nos. A118244, A118723.

Decided: August 11, 2008

Seiler Epstein Ziegler & Applegate LLP, Douglas Allen Applegate, San Francisco, for Appellant Zack's, Inc. Lepper & Harrington, Gary M. Lepper, Paul V. Samoni, Walnut Creek, Jennifer Rebecca Beierle, for Respondent City of Sausalito. Edmund G. Brown Jr., Attorney General, J. Matthew Rodriguez, Sr. Asst. A.G., Alice Busching Reynolds, Deputy A.G, for Respondents The State of California, State Lands Commission and Paul D. Thayer. Keegin Harrison Schoppert Smith, & Karner LLP, Paul C. Smith, San Rafael, for Respondent Edgewater Yacht Sales.

The questions this case poses are (1) whether a city can lawfully lease a portion of a dedicated public street to a private party for a commercial purpose, thereby impairing private and public easements therein, where the street is situated on tidelands granted the city by the Legislature and held by it pursuant to the common law public trust relating to tidelands and submerged lands and, if so, (2) whether the power granted the city by the Legislature permits it to vacate or close the leased portion of the street without complying with general statutes applicable to the vacating or closing of public streets.

Appellant, Zack's, Inc. (Zack's), commenced this action against the City of Sausalito (City), the State of California, the California State Lands Commission, Paul D. Thayer, Executive Officer of the State Lands Commission (hereafter collectively the state or state respondents), and Edgewater Yacht Sales

(Edgewater), claiming that the storage of boats and equipment by Edgewater on a leased portion of a street upon which Zack's property abuts constitutes a nuisance per se. Zack's complaint also included causes of action to quiet its title to easements of ingress and egress to the street and for an adjudication that a statute transferring title to the tidelands at issue to City pursuant to the public trust does not authorize City to lease a portion of the street for a use that interferes with private and public easements in the street. The cause of action for nuisance is only against City and Edgewater; the two remaining causes of action are against all respondents.

City and state respondents separately moved for summary judgment and Edgewater joined in City's motion. The motions were both granted on the ground that Zack's claims are all barred by applicable statutes of limitation. Judgment in favor of City and state respondents was entered on that basis, as was a subsequent separate judgment in favor of Edgewater.

We shall reverse the judgments.

FACTS AND PROCEEDINGS BELOW

Zack's owns property improved with a large "warehouse style building" at the corner of Locust Street and Humboldt Avenue in the City. The north side of the property abuts on Locust Street, which travels easterly and westerly, and the west side abuts on Humboldt Avenue, which runs northerly and southerly. Approximately halfway between Locust Street and Turney Street, the next parallel street to the south, Humboldt Avenue terminates at the edge of Richardson Bay, a body of water within San Francisco Bay. The south and east sides of Zack's property are bounded and apparently partially submerged by Richardson Bay. In 1979, City leased to Edgewater month-to-month, a portion of Humboldt Avenue contiguous to Zack's property and to the waters of Richardson Bay that abut the end of the street, for use "only for the storage of boats in the water premises and storage of boats on trailers in the land premises." As we later explain, Zack's property and the streets it abuts are on reclaimed tidelands originally held by the state in trust for the public purposes of navigation, commerce, and fishery. In 1957, the Legislature enacted an uncodified statute transferring to City, upon express conditions, the state's right, title, and interest in the submerged land and tideland over and upon which the leased premises are located, and also transferring to City the state's responsibilities as trustee of said lands. (Stats.1957, ch. 791, § 2, pp. 2002-2004 (hereafter the 1957 statute).)

Because Zack's had access to its warehouse from Locust Avenue, Edgewater's leasehold did not significantly interfere with its use of its property until 1999. That year, Zack's commenced efforts to develop the property by converting the warehouse into a restaurant. This effort has allegedly been frustrated by the fact that use of the leasehold for the storage of boats eliminated parking, blocked easy access to Zack's building, and obstructed visibility of the building from City's main thoroughfare, a block away. For these reasons, Zack's claims it was unable to interest prospective operators of its proposed restaurant.

On March 7, 2005, after City had rejected development proposals that would have eliminated Edgewater's boat storage facility, Zack's commenced this action by filing a complaint for nuisance and inverse condemnation. Five months later, Zack's moved for summary adjudication, claiming undisputed material facts entitled it to judgment as a matter of law on its nuisance claim. The ground of the motion was that City had no lawful basis upon which to grant a leasehold in a public street, and obstruction of the street by the leasehold therefore constituted a nuisance per se. City opposed the motion by simultaneously filing a cross-motion for summary judgment or, in the alternative, summary adjudication. Resting on the proposition that "[n]othing which is done or maintained under the express authority of a statute can be deemed a nuisance" (Civ.Code § 3482), City asserted that the 1957 statute provided it "express[] authorit[y]" to lease a portion of that tidewater street for commercial use as a boat storage facility. The trial court agreed. Finding that the 1957 statute "necessarily" conferred the requisite authority to lease Humboldt Avenue to a private party for purposes of boat storage, the court concluded that "the reasonable use of the street for this purpose cannot be a nuisance as a matter of law," and City had a complete defense to the cause of action for nuisance. Accordingly, the court denied Zack's motion for summary adjudication and granted that of City.

Thereafter, on April 11, 2006, the court granted Zack's leave to amend its complaint not only by adding causes of action for quiet title and declaratory relief and to add state respondents as defendants to those causes of action, but also by amending its nuisance claim. With respect to the nuisance claim, Zack's proposed to add a paragraph stating that "[w]hether by reason of the proper interpretation of [the 1957 statute] or by virtue of the invalidity of [that statute], the use of Humboldt Avenue for private purposes is not a use specifically authorized by the California Legislature." City objected to this additional language on the ground that it asserts a claim the court had previously rejected. Agreeing with City that this legal question had been resolved, the court barred Zack's from adding the new language to its nuisance claim. The proposed new language was, however, surplusage, because the remaining portion of the "amended" cause of action for nuisance, which the court allowed, is identical to that of the original cause of action summarily adjudicated in favor of City; both state: "The private commercial use of a public street is a nuisance per se under California Civil Code section 3479" and "'a municipality has no power to authorize the use of streets for a private purpose.'"

The court allowed the "amendment" reiterating this "new" nuisance cause of action and those for quiet title and declaratory relief on the ground that "[t]hese new causes of action, for the first time, challenge the manner in which the City of Sausalito exercised its statutory authority to lease to defendant Edgewater Yacht Sales, the right to use the street for boat storage." The court's ruling and explanation are puzzling.

The only "manner" in which Zack's has ever claimed Edgewater's leasehold constitutes a nuisance per se is that it "unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use, in the customary manner, of any . street," and the only lawful basis for the challenged use of Humboldt Avenue that City has ever offered in response to

the claim was (and remains) the 1957 statute. Nor do Zack's quiet title and declaratory relief claims relate in any way to the "manner" in which City exercised its leasing authority; the gravamen of both is simply that City lacks statutory authority to lease Humboldt Avenue to a private party. The court's allowance of the amendment therefore cannot be reconciled with its earlier denial of Zack's motion for summary adjudication on the ground that the 1957 statute "necessarily" conferred on City the requisite authority to lease Humboldt Avenue to a private party for purposes of boat storage, and therefore "the reasonable use of the street for this purpose cannot be a nuisance as a matter of law," and City had a "complete defense" to the cause of action for nuisance.

In November 2006, City and state respondents moved for summary judgment on the ground that the Edgewater leasehold is authorized by the 1957 statute and any rights Zack's may have in Humboldt Avenue are subservient to those of City and have been extinguished by adverse use. Zack's was not entitled to relief under any of its causes of action, the state maintained, because use of Humboldt Avenue for a boat storage facility was authorized under the 1957 statute. On March 1, 2007, the court issued an order granting City's and state respondents' motions for summary judgment on the ground that all of Zack's claims against City "are barred by the statutes of limitation" (citing Code Civ. Proc., §§ 318, 319, 338, subd. (j)). The court reasoned that Zack's claims "accrued, at the latest, when [it] bought [the] property in 1998, and thereby incurred an 'actual' impairment to its easement interests from defendant Edgewater's existing use of the disputed portion of Humboldt Avenue. The direct cause of the harm was apparent and 'stabilized' when [Zack's] bought its property." Because the statutes of limitations cited by the court relate to actions other than ones to abate a public nuisance and "[n]o lapse of time can legalize a public nuisance" (Civ.Code, § 3490), the court's ruling necessarily implies a determination that the leasehold was not a public nuisance because it was authorized by the 1957 statute.

Although the trial court did not explicitly address the issue, its ruling also necessarily rejected an important subsidiary claim advanced by Zack's in opposition to summary judgment. Zack's argued that even if the 1957 statute authorized the leasehold, it did not relieve City of the need to comply with general statutes governing the vacating or closure of a portion of a public street, which was the effect of the lease. Zack's claimed the 1957 statute does not exempt City from those general statutes, and City's failure to comply with them voids the leasehold (see County of San Diego v. Cal. Water etc. Co. (1947) 30 Cal.2d 817, 824, 186 P.2d 124) and deprives City of the defense that the lease is statutorily authorized and the leasehold therefore cannot give rise to nuisance liability.

Notice of entry of judgment based on the court's rulings was filed on April 23, 2007.³

DISCUSSION

Our review of a judgment based upon a grant of summary judgment is de novo. As in the trial court, the moving party's papers are strictly construed and the opposing party's are liberally construed. All doubts as to the propriety of granting the motion-i.e., whether there is any issue of triable fact-are to be resolved in favor of the party opposing the motion. (Saelzer v. Advanced Group 400 (2001) 25 Cal.4th 763, 768-769, 107 Cal.Rptr.2d 617, 23 P.3d 1143.) We independently determine the construction and effect of the facts presented to the trial judge as a matter of law. (Wiener v. Southcoast Childcare Centers, Inc. (2004) 32 Cal.4th 1138, 1142, 12 Cal.Rptr.3d 615, 88 P.3d 517; Saldana v. Globe-Weis Systems Co. (1991) 233 Cal.App.3d 1505, 1511-1515, 285 Cal.Rptr. 385.)

The grant of summary judgment is based upon the trial court's determinations that (1) the leasehold City granted Edgewater was expressly authorized by the 1957 statute; and (2) that statute relieved City of the need to comply with general statutes relating to street closure. Both of these determinations present pure issues of law as to which our review is de novo.

11

Zack's assertion that City's lease impairs its private easement in Humboldt Avenue assumes that that thoroughfare is, to use the appellation Zack's favors, a "real street." Respondents, loath to allow that the land at issue is the same as any other street, variously refer to it in their briefs as "the leased property" or "the boat storage area." The importance the parties attach to the characterization of Humboldt Avenue arises out of the fact that the land upon which it sits is reclaimed tidelands held by City in trust for the benefit of the public pursuant to the 1957 statute. Therefore, before turning to the scope and effect of the 1957 statute, it is necessary to briefly explain the common law public trust relating to tidelands and submerged lands.

In 1850, when California was admitted to the union, it acquired ownership of all tidelands and the beds of all inland navigable waters within its borders. (Phillips Petroleum Co. v. Mississippi (1988) 484 U.S. 469, 473-474, 108 S.Ct. 791, 98 L.Ed.2d 877; Shively v. Bowlby (1894) 152 U.S. 1, 53-54, 14 S.Ct. 548, 38 L.Ed. 331; City of Berkeley v. Superior Court (1980) 26 Cal.3d 515, 521, 162 Cal.Rptr. 327, 606 P.2d 362; see also Civ.Code, § 670.) Such tidelands and submerged lands ⁴ "BElong to the state in its sovereign character and are held in trust for the public purposes of navigation and fishery. A public easement and servitude exists over these lands for those purposes. 'The control of the state for the purposes of the trust can never be lost, except as to such parcels as are used in promoting the interests of the public therein, or can be disposed of without any substantial impairment of the public interest in the lands and waters remaining.'" (People v. California Fish Co. (1913) 166 Cal. 576, 584, 138 P. 79; Illinois Central Railroad v. Illinois (1892) 146 U.S. 387, 452-453, 13 S.Ct. 110, 36 L.Ed. 1018 (Illinois Central).) "'The right of the state is subservient to the public rights of navigation and fishery, and theoretically, at least, the state can make no disposition of them prejudicial to the right of the public to use them for the purposes of navigation and fishery, and whatever disposition she does make of them her grantee takes

them upon the same terms upon which she holds them, and, of course, subject to the public rights above mentioned.' [Citations.]" (People v. California Fish Co., at p. 584, 138 P. 79, quoting Ward v. Mulford (1867) 32 Cal. 365, 372.)

The public trust doctrine, which is traceable to Roman law,⁵ rests on several related concepts. First, that the public rights of commerce, navigation, fishery, and recreation are so intrinsically important and vital to free citizens that their unfettered availability to all is essential in a democratic society. (Martin v. Waddell (1842) 41 U.S. (16 Pet.) 367, 413-414, 10 L.Ed. 997.) "An allied principle holds that certain interests are so particularly the gifts of nature's bounty that they ought to be reserved for the whole of the populace. [¶] Finally, there is often a recognition, albeit one that has been irregularly perceived in legal doctrine, that certain uses have a peculiarly public nature that makes their adaptation to private use inappropriate. The best known example is found in the rule of water law that one does not own a property right in water in the same way he owns his watch or his shoes, but that he owns only an usufruct-an interest that incorporates the needs of others. It is thus thought to be incumbent upon government to regulate water uses for the general benefit of the community and to take account thereby of the public nature and the interdependency which the physical quality of the resource implies." (Sax, The Public Trust Doctrine, supra, 68 Mich. L.Rev. at pp. 484-485.)

The obligations a government may have as tidelands trustee are more complex and demanding than its general obligation to act for the public benefit. Where, as here, the propriety of a governmental reallocation of trust land from one public use to another is placed in question, the seminal opinion in Illinois Central, supra, 146 U.S. 387, 13 S.Ct. 110 makes clear that courts should "look with considerable skepticism upon any governmental conduct which is calculated either to reallocate that resource to more restricted uses or to subject public uses to the self-interest of private parties." (Sax, The Public Trust Doctrine, supra, 68 Mich. L.Rev. at p. 490.) Trust lands may be devoted to purposes unrelated to the trust if such purposes are incidental to and accommodate trust uses but, as Illinois Central shows, there are limits on the legislative authority to free use of trust land for nontrust purposes.

The trust powers of the state "may for a limited period be delegated to a municipality or other body, but there always remains with the [s]tate the right to revoke those powers and exercise them in a more direct manner, and one more comformable to its wishes." (Illinois Central, supra, 146 U.S. at pp. 453-454, 13 S.Ct. 110.) With exceptions not here pertinent, the public trust continues to apply to tidelands even if, as is the case with respect to the portion of Humboldt Avenue with which we are concerned, the lands are no longer submerged due to the placement of fill. (City of Long Beach v. Mansell (1970) 3 Cal.3d 462, 479, 91 Cal.Rptr. 23, 476 P.2d 423.)

Soon after California became a state, and despite limitations imposed by the public trust doctrine upon the alienation of tidelands to private parties, the Legislature began to sell into private ownership vast tracts of tidelands, many of which transfers were fraudulently made.⁶ (City of Berkeley v. Superior

Court, supra, 26 Cal.3d at pp. 521, 522-523, 162 Cal.Rptr. 327, 606 P.2d 362.) In 1868, as part of an effort to raise revenues, the Legislature created the State Board of Tide Land Commissioners and directed it to take possession of marshland, tideland and submerged land in the City of San Francisco, to establish a waterfront line for the city, and to sell lots within that line, reserving parcels for certain purposes. (Stats.1867-1868, ch. 543, §§ 1, 4, 5, pp. 716-720.)" (City of Berkeley v. Superior Court, at pp. 522-523, 162 Cal.Rptr. 327, 606 P.2d 362.) A supplementary act in 1870 directed the board to survey and subdivide waters of San Francisco Bay including those of Richardson Bay within Marin County. (Stats.1869-1870, ch. 388, §§ 1, 2, 3, pp. 541-542.) The survey and subdivision of tidelands and submerged lands of Richardson Bay commissioned by the board resulted in the creation of lots separated by designated streets. Portions of most of the lots and streets created were subsequently raised by the placement of fill and are no longer completely submerged or wholly subject to tidal action.

One such lot is that now owned and occupied by Zack's, which in 1871 was sold by the state to one John Turney, Zack's predecessor in interest, for \$250. Humboldt Avenue is among the streets designated by the 1870 subdivision, and the designation constitutes a dedication of the land upon which it sits to use as a public street regardless whether City ever formally accepted that dedication. (Arques v. City of Sausalito (1954) 126 Cal.App.2d 403, 406, 272 P.2d 58.)

In 1938, the Legislature created respondent State Lands Commission and transferred to it authority over lands and waters previously within the possession or jurisdiction of the Board of Tide Land Commissioners. The State Lands Commission, which has "exclusive jurisdiction over all ungranted tidelands and submerged lands owned by the State," and "exclusively administer [s] and control[s] all such lands, and may lease or otherwise dispose of such lands." (Pub.Res.Code, § 6301), retained control over Humboldt Avenue until the land upon which it is situated was conveyed to City by the 1957 statute.

111.

"The administration of the trust by the state is committed to the Legislature, and a determination of that branch of government made within the scope of its powers is conclusive in the absence of clear evidence that its effect will be to impair the power of succeeding legislatures to administer the trust in a manner consistent with its broad purposes." (City of Long Beach v. Mansell, supra, 3 Cal.3d at p. 482, fn. 17, 91 Cal.Rptr. 23, 476 P.2d 423.) With respect to the tidelands here at issue, the Legislature delegated the state's trust power to City by means of the 1957 statute.

The uncodified statute, set forth in its entirety in the Appendix to this opinion, recites that City is granted "all of the right, title, and interest of the State of California, held by virtue of its sovereignty, in all tidelands and submerged lands of San Francisco Bay, whether filled or unfilled, situated and lying within the boundaries of the incorporated area of [the City of Sausalito], as such boundaries exist on the effective date of this act, to be forever held by said city, and its successors, in trust" for specified uses

and purposes and upon express conditions. (Stats.1957, ch. 791, § 2, p. 2002.) The statute provides that the transferred lands "shall be used by said city. for the establishment, improvement and conduct of a harbor., and for the construction, maintenance and operation thereon of wharves, docks, piers, slips, quays and other utilities, structures, facilities and appliances necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of commerce and navigation by air as well as by water." (Id., § 2, subd. (a), p. 2003.) Although the statute declares that City "shall not at any time, grant, convey, give or alien said lands, or any part thereof, to any individual, firm or corporation for any purposes whatsoever" (and therefore conforms to what is now article X, § 3 of the California Constitution), it expressly provides that City "may grant franchises thereon and may lease said lands, or any part thereof, for limited periods (but in no event exceeding 50 years), for purposes consistent with the trust upon which said lands are held by the State of California, and with the requirements of commerce and navigation at said harbor, and collect and retain rents from such leases, franchises and privileges." (Ibid., italics added.) Grants of waterfront lands similar in form and expression to the 1957 statute "have been interpreted repeatedly as conveyances to municipalities of tidelands subject to the public trust for navigation and commerce." (Atwood v. Hammond (1935) 4 Cal.2d 31, 37-38, 48 P.2d 20.)

Respondents maintain that the placement of a boat storage facility on Humboldt Avenue is consistent with the trust and authorized by the 1957 statute, and therefore cannot be deemed a nuisance, because the principle that "'a municipality has no power to authorize the use of streets for a private purpose' " (Western States etc. Co. v. Bayside L. Co. (1920) 182 Cal. 140, 144, 187 P. 735) does not apply where "the power has been delegated by the legislature" (ibid.), and "[n]othing which is done or maintained under the express authority of a statute can be deemed a nuisance." (Civ.Code, § 3482.) Courts have, however, "circumscribed the exculpatory effect of Civil Code section 3482. (Varjabedian v. City of Madera [(1977)] 20 Cal.3d 285, 291, 142 Cal.Rptr. 429, 572 P.2d 43.) The statutory immunity is available only where the acts complained of are authorized by the express terms of the statute or permit under which the justification is made, '"'. or by the plainest and most necessary implication from the powers expressly conferred, so that it can be fairly stated that the Legislature contemplated the doing of the very act which occasions the injury.'"' [Citation.] Courts must scrutinize the statutes in question to ascertain whether a legislative intent exists to sanction a nuisance. (Greater Westchester Homeowners Assn. v. City of Los Angeles (1979) 26 Cal.3d 86, 102 [, 160 Cal.Rptr. 733, 603 P.2d 1329].)" (Jordan v. City of Santa Barbara (1996) 46 Cal.App.4th 1245, 1258, 54 Cal.Rptr.2d 340.)

IV.

Boat storage facilities on reclaimed trust land or water are not among the authorized uses and purposes expressly identified by the 1957 statute, but we have little difficulty concluding that authority to operate such facilities on trust land, by City or its lessee, is necessarily implied. The statute authorizes use of the conveyed lands "for the establishment, improvement and conduct of a harbor." The chief function of a harbor is to shelter and otherwise accommodate boats or ships, which is among the

purposes of the "wharves, docks, piers, slips, [and] quays" the statute refers to specifically. The statutory authorization is not limited to those five uses, however, and extends as well to "other utilities, structures, facilities and appliances necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of commerce and navigation by . water." Boat storage facilities on and off the water seem to us necessary, or at the very least convenient, for the promotion and accommodation of commerce and navigation on water at a harbor. As courts have observed, "[t]he public uses to which tidelands are subject are sufficiently flexible to encompass changing public needs. In administering the trust the state [or a successor trustee, such as City] is not burdened with an outmoded classification favoring one mode of utilization over another." Marks v. Whitney (1971) 6 Cal.3d 251, 259, 98 Cal.Rptr. 790, 491 P.2d 374; Colberg, Inc. v. State of California ex rel. Dept. Pub. Wks. (1967) 67 Cal.2d 408, 421-422, 62 Cal.Rptr. 401, 432 P.2d 3.)

Zack's does not contest City's general power as trustee to reallocate tidelands from one use to another that also serves trust purposes. But it does claim City lacks power under either the trust or the 1957 statute to shift a strip of tidelands to another use after it has been dedicated a public street and lots abutting the street have been sold on the basis of that dedication, as was Zack's property. This claim rests almost entirely on the opinion of the Ninth Circuit in State of California v. United States (9th Cir.1948) 169 F.2d 914 (State of California).

State of California, supra, 169 F.2d 914, was a condemnation action against the state by the federal government which took and condemned four parcels of unreclaimed land covered by the waters of San Francisco Bay needed for the expansion of facilities at the Naval Dry Docks in the Hunter's Point district of San Francisco. The district court awarded the state \$1 for its interests in each parcel and the state appealed. Though the question nominally presented was "'the proper valuation in a condemnation proceeding for tracts of land laid out as streets by the California Board of Tide Land Commissioners in 1869, which tracts were under 20 feet of water at the time of taking, in 1942' " (id. at p. 916), the court felt that the "real issue" was "'whether or not, in law and in fact, the strips of land were actually streets at the date of the taking in condemnation.'" (ld. at p. 917.) The court found that the strips of land were at that time actually streets because they marked the boundaries of the lots created by the surveyor's map and were designated on that map as "streets," submerged lands are fully capable of being dedicated as streets, and the sale by the state of lots abutting and served by those streets constituted a complete dedication of such streets to the public. (ld. at p. 923.)

In the course of reaching this conclusion, the court found apt and quoted the following language in our opinion in McGinn v. State Board of Harbor Commrs. (1931) 113 Cal.App. 695, 299 P. 100 (McGinn), which related to a similar sale of tidelands by the state: "'Having authorized the preparation of the map and having approved the map as filed with the streets, lanes, and other public places delineated thereon, the state stood in the same position as all owners of private property, and must therefore be deemed to have dedicated to public use all the public highways and places as delineated upon that map. Having

immediately sold these lots in accordance with the map, the state was without authority thereafter to withdraw from public use any of the streets shown upon the map.'" (State of California, supra, 169 F.2d at p. 921, quoting McGinn, supra, 113 Cal.App. at p. 703, 299 P. 100, italics added.)

Zack's maintains that the pertinent facts of this case are materially indistinguishable from those of State of California, supra, 169 F.2d 914. The designation of Humboldt Avenue as a public street by the Board of Tide Land Commissioners in 1870 and the board's sale to private parties of lots delineated on the subdivision map as abutting Humboldt Avenue, including the 1871 sale of Zack's lot to Turney, its predecessor in interest, also constituted a dedication of Humboldt Avenue to public use as a street. Because this dedication could not be withdrawn by the state, Zack's maintains, neither can it be withdrawn by City, because the 1957 statute conferred on City no greater rights than the state possessed at the time of the transfer. State of California does not support this argument.

The language in the opinion Zack's relies upon does not say or even imply that the state lacked authority to ever withdraw the dedication of the strips of land at issue to use as streets, but only that it lacked authority to withdraw such land from public use (State of California, supra, 169 F.2d at p. 921), defers to pertinent California case law, the Ninth Circuit acknowledged that "'where legislative authority exists, it is not to be questioned that [dedicated] streets themselves may be converted into public wharves.'" (Id. at p. 923, quoting Shirley v. City of Benicia (1897) 118 Cal. 344, 346, 50 P. 404.) The circumstances, if any, in which the state could at some later time withdraw the dedication of any street shown on the subdivision map and employ it for another use were not presented in State of California; nor were those issues presented to us in McGinn, supra, 113 Cal.App. 695, 299 P. 100, which the Ninth Circuit relied upon, or in Breed v. Cunningham (1852) 2 Cal. 361, the case we relied upon in McGinn. Moreover, as we have observed, "[t]he public uses to which tidelands are subject are sufficiently flexible to encompass changing public needs" (Marks v. Whitney, supra, 6 Cal.3d 251, 259, 98 Cal.Rptr. 790, 491 P.2d 374), and property subject to the tidelands trust can be placed under the use and control of private parties when necessary "for the improvement of the navigation and use of the waters, or when parcels can be disposed of without impairment of the public interest in what remains." (Illinois Central, supra, 146 U.S. 387, 453, 13 S.Ct. 110, 36 L.Ed. 1018.) If, in adapting tidelands for public use "it is found necessary or advisable, in aid of the use, to cut off portions of it from access to navigable water, so that they become unavailable for navigation, the state has power to exclude such portions from the public use and, to that extent, revoke the original dedication." (People v. California Fish Co., supra. 166 Cal. 576, 597, 138 P. 79.)

In short, State of California, supra, 169 F.2d 914 does not support Zack's claim that Edgewater's leasehold must be enjoined because the land upon which it sits had irrevocably been dedicated to use as a street; nor is there any support for that proposition in our law. The purposes of the public trust would almost certainly be frustrated over time if a tidelands trustee could not accommodate changing

public needs through the reallocation of resources to new public uses. While there are circumstances in which government may irrevocably commit the use of land to a particular public purpose (such as a constitutional provision that certain land preserves "shall be forever kept as wild forest lands" (N.Y. Const., art. XIV, § 1)) or must do so (as where the land was acquired by government under a deed restricting the use to which it may be put), 9 no such circumstances are here presented. Ordinarily, a public trustee's decision that trust land shall be used for a specific purpose, such as the dedication of such land as a street, stands only until the trustee decides to reallocate the land to some other public purpose or to dispose of it if that is congenial to the interests protected by the trust. As we have said, the questions regarding such a reallocation are whether the other use would be more restricted than the present use or elevate the interests of private parties over the public interest. Zack's may be able to show that a reallocation of a portion of Humboldt Avenue to use as a commercial boat storage facility would suffer those deficiencies, but it has not done so yet. Accordingly, we reject Zack's claim that the dedication of Humboldt Avenue as a street can never be withdrawn by City and the land it sits on put to another public use. 10

Thus we turn to Zack's alternative argument, which we find more substantial.

V.

Accepting the determination we have just made, that a dedication of trust land as a street is not immutable, Zack's alternatively argues that the 1957 statute does not authorize City to vacate or close a tideland street in order to use it for another trust purpose without regard to general statutes relating to the vacation or closure of streets.

"The streets of a city belong to the people of the state, and every citizen of the state has a right to the use thereof, subject to legislative control. The right of control over street traffic is an exercise of a part of the sovereign power of the state. While it is true that the regulation of traffic upon a public street is of special interest to the people of a municipality, it does not follow that such regulation is a municipal affair, and if there is a doubt as to whether or not such regulation is a municipal affair, that doubt must be resolved in favor of the legislative authority of the state." (City of Lafayette v. County of Contra Costa (1979) 91 Cal.App.3d 749, 753, 154 Cal.Rptr. 374, quoting Ex parte Daniels (1920) 183 Cal. 636, 639, 192 P. 442; accord, Escobedo v. State of California (1950) 35 Cal.2d 870, 875-876, 222 P.2d 1, overruled on other grounds, Rios v. Cozens (1972) 7 Cal.3d 792, 799, 103 Cal.Rptr. 299, 499 P.2d 979.) The field of traffic control is thus preempted by the state. (Rumford v. City of Berkeley (1982) 31 Cal.3d 545, 550, 183 Cal.Rptr. 73, 645 P.2d 124; Veh.Code, § 21 ["no local authority shall enact or enforce any ordinance on the matters covered by this code unless expressly authorized therein"].) With a minor exception not here applicable, ¹¹ a city is not expressly authorized to close a street for any purpose other than that it is unnecessary for present or future uses as a street. (Citizens Against Gated Enclaves v.

Whitley Heights Civic Assn. (1994) 23 Cal.App.4th 812, 821, 28 Cal.Rptr.2d 451.) "What the City cannot do is wave the magic wand and declare a public street not to be a public street." (Ibid.)

Under the specific statutes Zack's invokes, a legislative body of a local agency proposing "the complete or partial abandonment or termination of the public right to use a street, highway, or public service easement" (Sts. & Hy.Code, § 8309) must "set a hearing by fixing the date, hour, and place of the hearing and cause the publishing and posting of the notices" (id., § 8320) in a newspaper (id., § 8322) and also by "conspicuously [posting] notices of vacation along the line of the street, highway, or public easement proposed to be vacated" (id., § 8323). At the hearing, the legislative body "shall hear the evidence offered by persons interested," and, if it "finds, from all the evidence submitted, that the street, highway or public easement described in the notice . is unnecessary for present or prospective use, the legislative body may adopt a resolution vacating the street, highway, or public service easement," which shall be recorded. (Id., §§ 8324, 8325.) A legislative body may "summarily" vacate a street or highway only if, as is not here the case, the thoroughfare "has been superseded by relocation," or has been "impassable" for five consecutive years, or the vacation is pursuant to an agreement with the state department of transportation (id., §§ 8330-8333), and the local legislative body adopts a "resolution of vacation" conforming to statutory requirements (id., § 8335). If a local authority desires to close a street to vehicular traffic, it must comply with Vehicle Code section 21101, subdivision (a)(1), which provides that "Local authorities . may adopt rules and regulations by ordinance or resolution . [4] (a) [to] [c]los[e] any highway to vehicular traffic when, in the opinion of the legislative body having jurisdiction, the highway is . [¶] (1) [n]o longer needed for vehicular traffic." 12

Ratchford v. County of Sonoma (1972) 22 Cal.App.3d 1056, 99 Cal.Rptr. 887, illustrates the manner in which the statutes just described limit a local agency's discretion to vacate even a small portion of a public street. The trial court had denied the plaintiff, the owner of property abutting a mapped subdivision street, any relief from a resolution of a county board of supervisors vacating a portion of the mapped street (into which a residence slightly extended) as unnecessary for either present or prospective use. (Id. at pp. 1063-1064, 99 Cal.Rptr. 887.) The Court of Appeal reversed with directions to enter judgment that the board of supervisors exceeded its jurisdiction and that the purported resolution of abandonment be declared void. Among other things, the court pointed out that the record failed to reveal any public benefit or interest in the abandonment of the portion of the rights of way involved. Significantly, in reliance on Beals v. City of Los Angeles (1943) 23 Cal.2d 381, 384-385, 144 P.2d 839, the court found that a property owner's private easement in the street appurtenant to abutting property could not be defeated because, like Zack's, she had other access to her property. (Ratchford v. County of Sonoma, supra, 22 Cal.App.3d at p. 1069, 99 Cal.Rptr. 887.)

The force of the street closure statutes is dramatized by County of San Diego v. Cal. Water etc. Co., supra, 30 Cal.2d 817, 186 P.2d 124. In that case, the defendant public utility was engaged in constructing a dam which, when completed and full, would flood a portion of a county highway, and the

county sought to enjoin the flooding. The defendant claimed the county had waived damages and was estopped to obtain injunctive relief by its conduct. The county had previously sought and received from the defendant a "'temporary right of way'" on its property that could be used by the public until the county completed a future permanent road north of the temporary route. (Id. at p. 819, 186 P.2d 124.) The easement was located almost exactly along the line of an original highway. The deed granting the easement provided that the right of way should revert to the defendant upon completion of the permanent highway, and also that by accepting the easement the county agreed that the defendant should not be liable to it for any claim or damages of any kind or nature whatsoever arising out of or in any manner connected with the building of the dam, including inundation of the easement. (Ibid.) The company later began construction of the dam without it or the county instituting a proceeding to determine whether the proposed use of the easement by the utility was more necessary to the public than its use as a highway. (Id. at p. 821, 186 P.2d 124.) The trial court ruled for the county, enjoining the defendant from flooding the road without first adequately compensating the county, and the Supreme Court affirmed. (Id. at pp. 818-823, 186 P.2d 124.)

In concluding that the county's agreement with the defendant was not a "binding contractual obligation," the Supreme Court emphasized that the methods by which county boards of supervisors may abandon public highways are solely those prescribed by the Streets and Highway Code, which require "the fixing of a day for hearing, notice to all freeholders in the road district, publication of notice in a newspaper, hearing of evidence by any party interested, and a finding that the road, or portion thereof, 'is unnecessary for present or prospective public use.' [Citation.]" (County of San Diego v. Cal. Water etc. Co., supra, 30 Cal.2d at p. 823, 186 P.2d 124.) As the court emphasized, "[t]he cases are apparently uniform to the effect that, if the Legislature has provided a method by which a county or city may abandon or vacate roads, that method is exclusive. [Citations.]" (Ibid., italics added.) Contracts such as that between the county and the defendant were judicially disapproved, the court stated, "not only because they are unauthorized by legislation and would permit evasion of the statutory mode of procedure and safeguards but also, it is said, because they constitute improper attempts by the local officials to bind themselves in advance as to the exercise of their judgment in the future and, further, because the receipt of the agreed upon consideration might influence their future decision, which is to be made primarily upon considerations of public necessity for highway purposes. [Citations.]" (Id. at p. 824, 186 P.2d 124.) The contract at issue was void, the court concluded, "since there has been no notice, hearing, finding as to public necessity, or resolution of abandonment." (Ibid.)

City concedes it has never given the requisite notice, held a public hearing, and made a formal finding that the portion of Humboldt Avenue occupied by Edgewater's leasehold may be vacated or closed to other uses because it is unnecessary for present or prospective use as a public street, as required by Streets and Highways Code section 8324, subdivision (b), or closed to vehicular traffic because it is no longer needed for that purpose, as required by Vehicle Code section 21101, subdivision (a)(1). City maintains the lease was nevertheless "expressly authorized" by the 1957 statute; that is, that the

provision of the 1957 statute authorizing it to lease portions of the conveyed tidelands for purposes consistent with the trust and with the requirements of commerce and navigation relieves it of the need to comply with the general statutes relating to street closure.

City asserts in its brief that the "method[s] by which a county or city may abandon or vacate roads" that were at issue in County of San Diego v. Cal. Water etc. Co., supra, 30 Cal.2d 817, 186 P.2d 124 and Ratchford v. County of Sonoma, supra, 22 Cal.App.3d 1056, 99 Cal.Rptr. 887 (which are in amended form now prescribed by the sections of the Streets and Highway and Vehicle Codes previously described) are inapplicable in this case, because "here, the 1957 statute 'has provided a method' whereby the City, in its discretion, can lease ('vacate,' as it were) all or a portion of Humboldt Avenue." The situation in this case is "unique," City says, "since the 1957 Statute's 'method' for management of these tidelands grant streets is different from ordinary 'abandonment' proceedings." ¹³ We cannot agree.

First of all, the portion of the 1957 statute City relies upon-that authorizing City to lease portions of the tidelands conveyed for a limited period of time for trust purposes-does not provide a "method" whereby City can vacate or close a tideland street it proposes to reallocate for another trust purpose pursuant to a lease. Nor does the language of the statute even imply that City's administration of the trust land conveyed is exempt from the requirements of facially applicable land use statutes, such as those relating to the vacating and closing of public streets. Indeed, the opposite inference is virtually compelled. The statute authorizes City to use the transferred trust land not only for a water harbor and related facilities but as well for "an airport or aviation facilities." It would be absurd to think that by authorizing City to use trust land for an airport, which would have significant environmental effects, the Legislature exempted it from the many state and federal laws regulating the placement, construction, operation, and maintenance of airports, such as, to take just one of many possible examples, the Airport Approaches Zoning Law. (Gov.Code, § 50485 et seq.) So far as we know, no court has ever suggested, and no tidelands trustee has ever claimed, that a special statute granting tidelands and submerged lands (of which there are many in California) ¹⁴ has the effect of empowering a trustee to administer the lands conveyed free from the constraints of facially applicable general land use statutes. 15 This is not surprising, because the effect of exempting tidelands and submerged lands from such laws would offend public expectations and have destabilizing consequences, such as the suspension of general statutes specifically designed by the people's representatives to protect tidelands and submerged lands, including the Marine Life Protection Act (Fish & G.Code, § 2850 et seq.) and the McAteer-Petris Act (Gov.Code, § 66600 et seq.). "The function of the public trust as a legal doctrine is to protect such public expectations against destabilizing changes, just as we protect conventional private property from such changes." (Sax, Liberating the Public Trust Doctrine from Its Historical Shackles (1980) 14 U.C. Davis L.Rev. 185, 188, fn. omitted.)

We do not know how many California streets are now situated upon reclaimed tidelands held in trust, but given the length of our coast and its many bays and the extensive development of our coastlands,

we are confident there are thousands. ¹⁶ It cannot reasonably be supposed that the Legislature intended that governments holding these streets can summarily close them to vehicular traffic, even if they are heavily trafficked major thoroughfares, but can close nearby nontideland streets, even those of marginal use, only on the basis of a resolution or ordinance made upon a formal finding that the street is no longer needed for vehicular traffic after a noticed hearing on the issue. (Veh.Code § 21101, subd. (a)(1).) The members of the public who benefit from the statutorily mandated decision process are also beneficiaries of the trust; the application of those democratic processes to the vacating or closing of tideland streets is no less salutary than its application to all other streets. "Any action which will adversely affect traditional public rights in trust lands is a matter of general public interest and should therefore be made only if there has been full consideration of the state's public interest in the matter; such actions should not be taken in some fragmentary and publicly invisible way. Only with such a safeguard can there be any assurance that the public interest will get adequate public attention." (Sax, The Public Trust Doctrine, supra, 68 Mich. L.Rev. 471, 531.)

It also bears noting that City was long ago authoritatively advised that its power to realign or vacate public streets located on the trust lands it holds pursuant to the 1957 statute is no greater than its authority to vacate nontidelands streets. Shortly after receiving the trust lands granted by the 1957 statute, City learned that encroachments, namely piers, had been unlawfully erected on some of the dedicated streets located on that land. Desiring to realign some of those streets and vacate others. City sought from the Attorney General a formal opinion whether "[i]n the absence of state legislation expressly permitting Sausalito to do so, does its council have the same legal authority to vacate. tideland streets as it has to vacate non-tideland street areas." (37 Ops. Atty. Gen. 141 (1961).) Taking a position which, as we explain shortly, is strikingly inconsistent with his position in this case, the Attorney General opined that City "has authority under general statutes to vacate these tidelands streets to the same extent that it may vacate non-tideland street areas." (Id. at p. 143, italics added.) The Attorney General concluded in 1961 that City's power to vacate tideland streets arises not under the tideland trust or the 1957 statute, but under "general statutes" of this state, providing "express authority to open, close, and realign public streets when the public interest or convenience requires any such acts. [Citations.]" (Id. at pp. 141-142.) 17 The sections of the Streets and Highways and Vehicle Codes earlier described are such statutes, and the methods they prescribe are the "exclusive" methods by which a California street may be vacated or closed. (County of San Diego v. Cal. Water etc. Co., supra, 30 Cal.2d at p. 823, 186 P.2d 124; see also City of Los Angeles v. Fiske (1953) 117 Cal.App.2d 167, 172, 255 P.2d 445.)

As we have said, the statutory immunity provided by Civil Code section 3482 ("[n]othing which is done or maintained under the express authority of a statute can be deemed a nuisance") is available only where the acts complained of are either expressly authorized by the terms of the statute under which the justification is made or necessarily implied, "'" so that it can be fairly stated that the Legislature

contemplated the doing of the very act which occasions the injury.""" (Jordan v. City of Santa Barbara, supra, 46 Cal.App.4th 1245, 1258, 54 Cal.Rptr.2d 340.) The 1957 statute authorizing the lease of tidelands does not even imply, let alone expressly state, that the power to lease is free of the constraints of otherwise applicable state laws. Because there has been no notice, hearing, finding of public necessity, or resolution of vacation or closure of the portion of Humboldt Avenue upon which the Edgewater leasehold is situated, as required by the street closure statutes, the Edgewater leasehold is not maintained under the express authority of an applicable statute and can therefore be deemed a nuisance. (Civ.Code, § 3482.)

VI.

The trial court apparently found it unnecessary to address Zack's claim that City's vacation or closure of Humboldt Avenue to accommodate Edgewater's boat storage facility violated the street closure statutes, and the immunity provided by Civil Code section 3482 therefore inapplicable, because the court accepted state respondents' contention that the basis of all of Zack's causes of action was a purely private easement interest in the street that had been extinguished by Edgewater's adverse use of the street for 25 years. According to state respondents, Zack's property rights derive entirely from those conveyed by the state to its predecessor in interest in 1871, and the state cannot give a private party, and did not convey to Zack's predecessor in interest, such title as would empower it to delimit or modify City's power as trustee to designate the public use to which tidelands (including that upon which the Edgewater leasehold is situated) will be put. This argument can easily be dispatched.

The easement interest Zack's asserts arises not under the patent but under the common law; it is described in the seminal case of Williams v. Los Angeles Ry. Co. (1907) 150 Cal. 592, 89 P. 330 (Williams) as follows: "Every lot fronting upon a street has, as appurtenances thereto, certain private easements in the street, in front of and adjacent to the lot, which easements are a part of the lot, and are private property as fully as the lot itself, though exercised in the street and extending into and over the street. Any obstruction to the use of the street which impairs or destroys these easements is a private injury, special and peculiar to the owner of the lot. [9] These private easements are,- 1. The right of ingress and egress to and from the lot over and by means of the adjacent portion of the street [citations] .; 2. The right to receive light from the space occupied by the street, and to the circulation of air therefrom [citations] .; and 3. The right to have the street space kept open so that signs or goods displayed in and upon the lot may be seen by the passerby, in order that they may be attracted as customers to patronize the business carried on thereon [citations]." (Id. at pp. 594-595, 89 P. 330.) "These rights are not dependent upon the intent of the political subdivision which constructs the street; rather, they arise as a matter of law when a highway is established, irrespective of the mode by which it is established." (Short Line Associates v. City and County of San Francisco (1978) 78 Cal. App. 3d 50, 55, 143 Cal.Rptr. 921.)

The right described in Williams, supra, 150 Cal. 592, 89 P. 330, was at issue in Strong v. Sullivan (1919) 180 Cal. 331, 181 P. 59. In that case, the trial court denied the plaintiff injunctive relief against the defendant, who owned and, pursuant to a license granted by the city under the authority of an ordinance, operated a portable lunch wagon each evening on a public street adjacent to the plaintiff's property. The trial court reasoned that the license under the ordinance constituted permission to establish the defendant's business in the street without regard to surrounding conditions. (Id. at pp. 332-333, 181 P. 59.) The Supreme Court disagreed: "The finding that the defendant's wagon obstructed the ingress and egress of plaintiff and his tenants to and from his property, and interfered with the free use of the public street in front of his building, was equivalent to a holding that defendant was maintaining a public nuisance which was especially injurious to plaintiff and which, therefore, might be enjoined at his suit, because any injury to the use of the street which impairs plaintiff's private easements in the street in front of and adjacent to his lot amounts to an injury giving plaintiff, as an abutting owner, the right to maintain an action for damages or for an injunction." (Id. at p. 333, 181 P. 59; see also Western States etc. Co. v. Bayside L. Co., supra, 182 Cal. 140, 144-145, 187 P. 735 [city has "no power to authorize the use of a street for a lumber-yard"].)

"[I]t is a familiar and well-established principle that the owner of a lot abutting on a street has an easement or right of way over it, which in the strictest sense of the word is property. [Citations.]" (McLean v. Llewellyn Iron Works (1905) 2 Cal.App. 346, 348, 83 P. 1082.) Impairment of that property right constitutes both a private and a public nuisance. (Friends of H Street v. City of Sacramento, supra, 20 Cal.App.4th at p. 160, 24 Cal.Rptr.2d 607.) Zack's has a direct remedy to abate a public nuisance that is a private nuisance as to it if the nuisance is "especially injurious to himself, but not otherwise" (Civ.Code, § 3493), and there is no question that an owner of property abutting a public street is specially injured by an obstruction of that street. (McLean v. Llewellyn Iron Works, at p. 348, 83 P. 1082.) Because the nuisance Zack's alleges fits the statutory definition of a public nuisance (Civ.Code, § 3480), it cannot be time-barred. (Civ.Code, § 3490; McLean v. Llewellyn Iron Works, at p. 350, 83 P. 1082.)

VII.

Finally, we turn to state respondents' suggestion that any acknowledgement of Zack's easement interest in Humboldt Avenue would violate the public trust doctrine because that doctrine vests in the trustee "absolute power" to determine the use to which tidelands will be put. This idea rests upon the statement in Marks v. Whitney, supra, 6 Cal.3d 251, 98 Cal.Rptr. 790, 491 P.2d 374, that "[t]he power of [a public trustee] to control, regulate and utilize its navigable waterways and the lands lying beneath them, when acting within the terms of the trust, is absolute " (id. at p. 260, 98 Cal.Rptr. 790, 491 P.2d 374, italics added), and the statement in Colberg, Inc. v. State of California ex rel. Dept. Pub. Wks., supra, 67 Cal.2d 408, 62 Cal.Rptr. 401, 432 P.2d 3, that the state's " power to control, regulate and utilize [navigable] waters within the terms of the trust is absolute except as limited by the paramount supervisory power of

the federal government over navigable water." (Id. at pp. 416-417, 62 Cal.Rptr. 401, 432 P.2d 3.) State respondents misconstrue these statements.

Judicial characterization of the power of a tidelands trustee as "absolute" has caused confusion because that word "can have, and persistently has had, several different meanings in the public trust context." (Note, The Public Trust in Tidal Areas: A Sometime Submerged Traditional Doctrine (1970) 79 Yale L.J. 762, 779.) The adjective "absolute" is most commonly used in tideland cases to single out a particular type of public easement as superior to all others. ¹⁹ "Absolute" can also be used to mean that a public trust easement is inextinguishable, or that "[t]he package of all public interests is absolute vis-àvis any and all conflicting private interests." (Id. at p. 780.)

It is in the latter sense that the word was used in Marks v. Whitney, supra, 6 Cal.3d 251, 98 Cal.Rptr. 790, 491 P.2d 374. No public trustee was a party to that case, which was a quiet title action to settle a boundary line dispute caused by overlapping and defective surveys and to enjoin the defendants (Whitney) from asserting any claim or right in or to the property of the plaintiff (Marks). (Id. at p. 256, 98 Cal.Rptr. 790, 491 P.2d 374.) Understood in context, the statement in the opinion that the power of the state to control, regulate and utilize the trust land at issue was "absolute" meant only that the plaintiff's private property rights had to submit to the burden of the public easement created by the state in the exercise of its trust power. While the judicial resolution preserved the public right, so too did the court note that the private right of the plaintiff was entitled to "'as full effect as the public interests will permit." (Marks v. Whitney, at p. 259, 98 Cal.Rptr. 790, 491 P.2d 374.) The court was also careful to note that, unlike the present case, "[w]e are not here presented with any action by the state [or a successor trustee] . modifying, terminating, altering or relinquishing the jus publicum in these tidelands. ." (Id. at p. 260, 98 Cal.Rptr. 790, 491 P.2d 374.)

The state power described in Colberg, Inc. v. State of California ex rel. Dept. Pub. Wks., supra, 67 Cal.2d 408, 62 Cal.Rptr. 401, 432 P.2d 3 as "absolute" was not based on the public trust doctrine but on the navigation servitude doctrine, sometimes referred to as a "'superior navigation easement,'" which arises under the Commerce Clause. (United States v. Twin City Power Co. (1956) 350 U.S. 222, 224-225, 76 S.Ct. 259, 100 L.Ed. 240; Scranton v. Wheeler (1900) 179 U.S. 141, 160, 21 S.Ct. 48, 45 L.Ed. 126.) This servitude applies only in cases in which the private right allegedly impaired is that of access to navigable waters (a right Zack's fully possesses independently of Humboldt Avenue and does not claim City has impaired). Under the navigation servitude, an individual's private right of access must always give way to a public right that cannot otherwise be accommodated; so that the state's power to subordinate the private to the public right is sometimes, as in Colberg, said to be "absolute." Although the navigation servitude is most often employed by the federal government, a state navigation servitude, inferior only to the federal servitude, does exist. (Comment, The State Navigation Servitude (1969) 4 Land & Water L.Rev. 527.) Though a state may use the navigation servitude doctrine to accomplish tideland trust purposes, and it is for that reason sometimes conflated with the public trust doctrine, the

navigation servitude is a separate doctrine.²⁰ (Colberg, Inc. v. State of California ex rel. Dept. Pub. Wks., supra, 67 Cal.2d at p. 419, fn. 10, 62 Cal.Rptr. 401, 432 P.2d 3.) In any case, the power of the state to improve utilization of navigable water was declared "absolute" in Colberg only vis-à-vis the plaintiffs' private right of access to such waters, which conflicted with the superior state servitude. Colberg hardly supports state respondents' extravagant suggestion that Zack's rights in an abutting public street are wholly subservient to City's "absolute power" as tidelands trustee.

While the power vested in a tidelands trustee to define and enforce a particular public easement may in some senses be called "absolute," it is nevertheless always "subject to certain expressed reservations and restrictions" and never greater than that "commensurate with the duties of the trust." (People v. California Fish Co., supra, 166 Cal. at p. 597, 138 P. 79.) Thus a tidelands trustee lacks unrestricted power not only to dispose of a tidelands street in a manner that conflicts with trust purposes (Lane v. City of Redondo Beach, supra, 49 Cal.App.3d 251, 122 Cal.Rptr. 189), but also to impair private rights in trust land more substantially than is necessary to protect public interests therein (Marks v. Whitney, supra, 6 Cal.3d at p. 259, 98 Cal.Rptr. 790, 491 P.2d 374). State respondents fail to see that unlike the claimants in People v. California Fish Co., supra, 166 Cal. 576, 138 P. 79, City of Berkeley v. Superior Court, supra, 26 Cal.3d 515, 162 Cal.Rptr. 327, 606 P.2d 362 and several other cases they rely upon, who asserted that they owned tidelands entirely free of the public trust, the easement rights Zack's urges us vindication of those rights therefore would not effect the "individual expropriation" of tidelands that state respondents posit. As we said in Arques v. City of Sausalito, supra, 126 Cal.App.2d 403, 405, 272 P.2d 58, a case involving the same municipality and tidelands involved in this case, the full rights to use a tideland street for ingress to and egress from a property abutting that street are "recognized and protected" by the tidelands trust. The public trust doctrine therefore allows a leasehold interfering with public and private rights to use a tidelands street to be adjudicated a nuisance and enjoined for the failure of the trustee to comply with the street closure statutes.

DISPOSITION

For the foregoing reasons, the trial court's grants of summary judgment were error. The judgments are reversed and the matter remanded to the trial court for further proceedings consistent with this opinion. Costs on appeal are awarded to Zack's.

Appendix

Stats.1957, ch. 791, § 2, pp. 2002-2004CHAPTER 791

An act conveying certain tidelands and lands lying under inland navigable waters, situate in San Francisco Bay, to the City of Sausalito, for public purposes and benefits, and providing for the

government, management and control thereof, reserving rights to the State; and in connection therewith repealing Chapter 913 of the Statutes of 1951 and Chapter 534 of the Statutes of 1953.

[Approved by Governor June 5, 1957. Filed with Secretary of State June 6, 1957.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 913 of the Statutes of 1951 and Chapter 534 of the Statutes of 1953 are repealed.

- SEC. 2. There is hereby granted and conveyed to the City of Sausalito, County of Marin, all of the right, title, and interest of the State of California, held by virtue of its sovereignty, in and to all tidelands and submerged lands of San Francisco Bay, whether filled or unfilled, situated and lying within the boundaries of the incorporated area of said city, as such boundaries exist on the effective date of this act, to be forever held by said city, and its successors, in trust for the uses and purposes and upon the express conditions following, to wit:
- (a) That said lands shall be used by said city, and its successors, for the establishment, improvement and conduct of a harbor, including an airport or aviation facilities, and for the construction, maintenance and operation thereon of wharves, docks, piers, slips, quays and other utilities, structures, facilities and appliances necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of commerce and navigation by air as well as by water, and for the construction, maintenance, and operation thereon of public buildings and public parks and playgrounds, and for public recreational purposes, and said city, or its successors, shall not at any time, grant, convey, give or alien said lands, or any part thereof, to any individual, firm or corporation for any purposes whatsoever; provided, that said city, or its successors, may grant franchises thereon and may lease said lands, or any part thereof, for limited periods (but in no event exceeding 50 years), for purposes consistent with the trust upon which said lands are held by the State of California, and with the requirements of commerce and navigation at said harbor, and collect and retain rents from such leases, franchises and privileges.
- (b) That said lands shall be improved by said city without expense to the State, and shall always remain available for public use for all purposes consistent with the trust under which the State holds sovereign lands, and the State of California shall have at all times the right to use, without charge, all wharves, docks, piers, slips, quays, and other improvements and facilities constructed on said lands, or any part thereof, for any vessel or other watercraft or aircraft, or railroad, owned or operated by the State of California.
- (c) That in the management, conduct or operation of said harbor, or of any of the utilities, structures or appliances mentioned in paragraph (a) hereof, no discrimination in rates, tolls or charges or in facilities

for any use or service in connection therewith shall ever be made, authorized or permitted by said city or its successors.

- (d) The absolute right to fish in the waters of said harbor, with the right of convenient access to said waters over said lands for said purpose, is hereby reserved to the people of the State of California.
- (e) There is hereby excepted and reserved to the State of California all deposits of minerals, including oil and gas, in said lands, and to the State of California, or persons authorized by the State of California, the right to prospect for, mine, and remove such deposits from said lands.
- (f) The lands herein described are granted subject to the express reservation and condition that the State may at any time in the future use said lands or any portion thereof for highway purposes without compensation to the city, its successors or assigns, or any person, firm or public or private corporation claiming under it, except that in the event improvements have been placed upon the property taken by the State for said purposes, compensation shall be made to the 'person entitled thereto for the value of his interest in the improvements taken or the damages to such interests.

FOOTNOTES

- 1. Edgewater acknowledged in the lease its awareness of Public Resources Code sections 6701-6706, which relate to the leasing of public lands, and agreed to bear all costs of any proceedings necessary to protect any interests it may have that are protected by those statutes.
- 2. After they were made parties, state respondents demurred to the cause of action for inverse condemnation, and the trial court sustained the demurrer without leave to amend. Zack's does not challenge that ruling on this appeal. Therefore, the only causes of action here at issue are those for nuisance, which is only against respondents City and Edgewater Yacht Sales, and quiet title and declaratory relief, which are only against City and state respondents.
- 3. The trial court thereafter entered a separate judgment in favor of respondent Edgewater Yacht Sales. Subsequently we granted Zack's motion to consolidate the separate appeals from the two judgments.
- 4. "The term 'tidelands' is often used generically to cover all the state trust lands in and fronting on the ocean or the bay; but in California, where statutes distinguished various kinds of lands for purposes of disposition, it is useful to separate submerged lands-which are those always covered by water, even at low tide-from tidelands-those covered and uncovered by daily tides, that is, the lands lying between mean high-tide and mean low-tide-and from swamp and overflowed lands-those which are above mean high-tide, but subject to extreme high tides so that marsh grasses grow on them; they are commonly called marshlands." (Sax, The Public Trust Doctrine in Natural Resource Law: Effective Judicial Intervention, 68 Mich. L.Rev. 471, 525, fn. 159 (hereafter The Public Trust Doctrine).)

- 5. Book II, title I, sections 1 through 5, of the Institutes of Justinian declare that: "1. Things common to mankind by the law of nature, are the air, running water, the sea, and consequently the shores of the sea; no man therefore is prohibited from approaching any part of the sea-shore, whilst he abstains from damaging farms, monuments, edifices, & c. which are not in common as the sea is. [9] 2. Rivers and ports are public; hence the right of fishing in a port, or in rivers are in common. [4] 3. All that tract of land, over which the greatest winter flood extends itself, is the sea-shore. [4] 4. By the law of nations the use of the banks is as public as the rivers; therefore all persons are at equal liberty to land their vessels, unload them, and to fasten ropes to trees upon the banks, as to navigate upon the river itself; still, the banks of a river are the property of those who possess the land adjoining; and therefore the trees which grow upon them, are also the property of the same persons. [¶] 5. The use of the sea-shore, as well as of the sea, is also public by the law of nations; and therefore any person may erect a cottage upon it, to which he may resort to dry his nets, and hawl them from the water; for the shores are not understood to be property in any man, but are compared to the sea itself, and to the sand or ground which is under the sea." (Cooper, The Institutes of Justinian (3d ed. 1852), Bk. II, tit. I, §§ 1-5, pp. 67-67.) Justinian's rules found their way into French law and in that way also into the law of the State of Louisiana, where they were codified and remain vital. (See, e.g., Gulf Oil Corporation v. State Mineral Board (La.1975) 317 So.2d 576, 581-582.) The same principles were in the 13th century incorporated by Alfonso X of Castile into Las Siete Partidas (see Las Siete Partidas (Scott transl.1932) at 3.28.6["[e]very man has a right to use the rivers for commerce and fisheries, to tie up to the banks, and to land cargo and fish on them"]), and entered California through Spanish and Mexican law. The Supreme Court has suggested that these principles, which were guaranteed by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, provide an independent basis for public access to navigable waters. (Stevens, The Public Trust: A Sovereign's Ancient Prerogative Becomes the People's Environmental Right (1980) 14 U.C. Davis L.Rev. 195, 197, citing Knight v. United States Land Ass'n (1891) 142 U.S. 161, 183-187, 12 S.Ct. 258, 35 L.Ed. 974; San Francisco v. LeRoy (1891) 138 U.S. 656, 670-672, 11 S.Ct. 364, 34 L.Ed. 1096.)
- 6. "The widespread abuses in the disposition of tidelands led to the adoption in 1879 of article XV, sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution (now art. X, §§ 3 & 4). These provisions prohibit the sale to private persons of tidelands within two miles of an incorporated city, and state that no individual may obstruct the free navigation of tidelands on navigable waters nor the right of way to such waters, when acquired for a public purpose." (City of Berkeley v. Superior Court, supra, 26 Cal.3d at p. 523, 162 Cal.Rptr. 327, 606 P.2d 362.) In 1980, our Supreme Court noted that "[a]s a result of these open-handed policies, today almost one-quarter of the [San Francisco] Bay is claimed by private persons. Of the remainder, approximately one-quarter has been granted by the state to cities and counties, the state owns about one-half, and the federal government 5 percent. [Citation.]" (Ibid.) (Other historic abuses of the tideland trust in California are described in Note, California's Tideland Trust: Shoring It Up (1971) 22 Hastings L.J. 759, 763-765.)

- 7. See Comment, The Tideland Trust: Economic Currents in a Traditional Legal Doctrine (1974) 21 UCLA L.Rev. 826, 832-836.
- The flexibility in the uses to which tidelands may be put, and the fact that public trust uses may and often do conflict with one another, creates complexity. As the State Lands Commission has pointed out, "granted and ungranted lands already may have been developed for particular trust uses that are incompatible with other trust uses or may have become antiquated. Some tidelands have been dedicated exclusively to industrial port uses, for example, and in these areas, recreational uses, even if also authorized by the trust grant, may be incompatible. Similarly, tidelands set aside for public beaches may not be suitable for construction of a cannery, even though a cannery may be an acceptable trust use. Piers, wharves and warehouses that once served commercial navigation but no longer can serve modern container shipping may have to be removed or converted to a more productive trust use. Historic public trust uses may have been replaced by new technologies [and] . [a]ntiquated structures on the waterfront may be an impediment rather than a magnet for public access and use of the waters." (California State Lands Commission, The Public Trust Doctrine, available at http://www.slc.ca.gov/ Policy_Statements/Public_Trust/Public_Trust_Doctrine.pdf, at p. 4.)Development of tidelands for nonmaritime commercial purposes (see, e.g., People v. City of Long Beach (1959) 51 Cal.2d 875, 338 P.2d 177 [Y.M.C.A. for members of the armed services]; Martin v. Smith (1960) 184 Cal.App.2d 571, 7 Cal.Rptr. 725 [restaurant, bar, motel, swimming pool; shops and a parking area]; and Haggerty v. City of Oakland (1958) 161 Cal.App.2d 407, 326 P.2d 957 [hall for exhibitions, conventions and banquets]) thus increasingly conflict with the "growing public recognition that one of the most important public uses of the tidelands . is the preservation of those lands in their natural state, so that they may serve as ecological units for scientific study, as open space, and as environments which provide food and habitat for birds and marine life, and which favorably affect the scenery and climate of the area." (Marks v. Whitney, supra, 6 Cal.3d at pp. 259-260, 98 Cal.Rptr. 790, 491 P.2d 374; see also Note, California's Tideland Trust: Shoring It Up, supra, 22 Hastings L.J. at pp. 771-773.)
- 9. The question "whether the government can or should be viewed as having made any irrevocable commitments about the use of particular governmental resources" is discussed in Sax, The Public Trust Doctrine, supra, 68 Mich. L.Rev. at pages 480-483.
- 10. Because we shall declare the Edgewater leasehold in Humboldt Avenue an enjoinable nuisance for other reasons, we need not address Zack's claim that City's use of Humboldt Avenue for any purpose other than that of a street would constitute the taking of an interest in property by government, which under the Fifth Amendment cannot be done without compensation. Zack's analogizing of a rededication of a portion of Humboldt Avenue to a new use and a taking of private property by government seems problematic because the land "taken" has always belonged to the public as a whole. In any event, this issue, which has never been addressed by the parties and may turn on facts not yet

established, will arise only if City vacates or closes the portion of Humboldt Avenue now occupied by the Edgewater leasehold in the manner prescribed by general statutes, which we proceed to describe.

- 11. Vehicle Code section 21101.4 permits the temporary closing of a street due to criminal activity after certain determinations have been made.
- 12. Vehicle Code section 360 provides that "'[h]ighway' is a way or place of whatever nature, publicly maintained and open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel. Highway includes street." Respondents have never maintained that Humboldt Avenue does not fit this definition.
- City also argues that any impairment of easement rights Zack's may have are not sufficiently 13. substantial to warrant the relief it seeks, and that the summary judgment can be affirmed on that ground. The cases City relies upon do not involve the vacating or closing of a street but the question whether a street or other "improvement" (see, e.g., Sts. & Hy.Code, § 22525) impermissibly encroaches upon easement rights of owners of abutting property, which is primarily a factual question. (People [ex rel. Department of Public Works] v. Ayon (1960) 54 Cal.2d 217, 223, 5 Cal.Rptr. 151, 352 P.2d 519; Border Business Park, Inc. v. City of San Diego (2006) 142 Cal.App.4th 1538, 1554, 49 Cal.Rptr.3d 259; Friends of H Street v. City of Sacramento (1993) 20 Cal.App.4th 152, 167, 24 Cal.Rptr.2d 607; see also Genazzi v. County of Marin (1928) 88 Cal.App. 545, 547, 263 P. 825.) Moreover, City's argument misses the point of Zack's alternative contention, which concedes City can vacate or close to vehicular traffic all or a portion of that land, but only after compliance with applicable statutes it has ignored. City's only response to this argument is that it represents an "intransigent effort to 'reverse' the trial court's decision on the permissibility of leasing under the 1957 statute." According to City, Humboldt Avenue has been neither vacated nor abandoned, as Zack's claims; "it simply has been partially leased, as it may be under state law." Thus, in the end, City falls back on the 1957 statute.
- 14. Since the first legislative grant of sovereign tidelands and submerged lands to the City of Martinez in 1851, our Legislature had by 1976 enacted nearly 300 statutes granting tidelands and submerged lands to 65 governmental agencies in this state, including cities, counties, and water, sanitary, port and harbor districts, and also several public educational institutions. (State Lands Commission, Report on the Use, Development, and Administration of Granted Tidelands and Submerged Lands (1976), pp. 1, 12-18.) At that time, tidelands owned by the state and not granted in trust to any city, county or other local agency or to the United States existed in 15 counties. (State Lands Commission, Inventory of Ungranted Tidelands (1981), p 1.) For examples of statutes granting tidelands to municipalities see Stats.1961, ch. 1763, pp. 3767-3770 (Albany); Stats.1919, ch. 517, p. 1098 (Berkeley); Stats.1911, ch. 676, p. 1304 (Long Beach); Stats.1911, ch. 656, p. 1256 (Los Angeles); Stats.1911, chs. 654, 657, pp. 1254, 1258 (Oakland).
- 15. At least one court in another state has said there is no exemption from such general laws. In State Bd. of Trustees v. Day Cruise Assoc. (2001) 794 So.2d 696, a Florida District Court of Appeal

invalidated a rule promulgated by the state agency holding title to and charged with managing trust lands because neither the broad responsibilities of the agency under the public trust doctrine nor the policies of that doctrine exempted it from operation of the state Administrative Procedure Act, which did not authorize the challenged rule.

- 16. As of 1976, approximately 71 trustees administered more than 180 specific parcels of land in California then collectively comprising roughly 330,000 acres of tidelands and submerged lands. The major ports of San Diego, Long Beach, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, Stockton and Richmond, as well as numerous harbors in coastal counties are located on granted lands, as are scores of marinas, aquatic parks, fishing piers, and environmentally sensitive habitats. (State Lands Commission, Report on the Use, Development, and Administration of Granted Tidelands and Submerged Lands, supra, at p. 1.)
- 17. The vacation or closure of a tidelands street conflicts with the trust only if the use to which the vacated land is put is inconsistent with trust purposes. Thus the Attorney General's opinion correctly notes that realignment or closing of a tidelands street must be consistent with the trust "and access to and from navigable waters must not be substantially impeded although a reduction in the actual number of streets would not necessarily be inconsistent with the trust. [Citations.]" (37 Ops. Atty. Gen., supra, at p. 142; see also Lane v. City of Redondo Beach (1975) 49 Cal.App.3d 251, 122 Cal.Rptr. 189.)
- 18. State respondents advance this claim primarily in opposition to Zack's causes of action to quiet title and for declaratory relief, because the nuisance claim is only against City and Edgewater; however, the state sees the nuisance claim as an attempt to "revive" a stale easement or "transmute its causes of action into a nuisance action against the state." In fact, all of Zack's causes of action relate to the same public/private easement interest. Zack's seeks to quiet title to its "right of ingress and egress to and from [its] lot over and by means of the adjacent portion of [Humboldt Avenue] ., [t]he right to receive light from the space occupied by the street, and to the circulation of air therefrom ., and . [t]he right to have the space kept open so that signs or goods displayed in and upon [its] lot may be seen by the passerby, in order that they may be attracted as customers to patronize the business carried on therein."

 By its cause of action for declaratory relief, Zack's seeks an adjudication that City does not have

authority "to itself use or by lease authorize a use of Humboldt Avenue in a manner that blocks full access and ingress of the street [sic] and that interferes with [Zack's] easement rights."

19. Though even here there can be confusion. Public trust theory protects many interests and they can be ranked hierarchically (see discussion, ante, 81 Cal.Rptr.3d at p. 809, fn. 8); so that an interest subordinate to a paramount right can nevertheless be characterized as "absolute" as to all lesser rights. It has been suggested that "this usage can have ill effects. For example certain 'lesser' protections

It has been suggested that "this usage can have ill effects. For example, certain 'lesser' protections will be defined as separate from the public trust theory so they may co-exist logically alongside the greater protections. More seriously, the courts may be over-cautious in recognizing important public

interests in tidal areas because they feel that recognition would entail protecting the interest to the same degree as the prototype (and most heavily defended) public trust theory right-navigation. [¶] As more interests are taken into consideration, as they have been and will have to be in our increasingly congested environment, the mechanistic advantages of this . use of 'absolute' turns increasingly into costly rigidities that distort the weighing process for doctrinal reasons." (Note, The Public Trust in Tidal Areas: A Sometime Submerged Traditional Doctrine, supra, 79 Yale L.J. at p. 780, fn. omitted.)

20. The navigation servitude is like the power of eminent domain in that both are means of putting private property to public use, but there is an important difference. Under the eminent domain power, the government can acquire private property for public ownership only if, as required by the Fifth Amendment, the former owner is compensated. No such prohibition applies in connection with the navigation servitude. Because title to tidelands and submerged lands was from the beginning "subject to the servitude in respect of navigation created in favor of the Federal government by the Constitution" (Gibson v. United States (1897) 166 U.S. 269, 272, 17 S.Ct. 578, 41 L.Ed. 996), any damage resulting from the "improvement of a navigable highway, for the public good," is deemed not to have been "the result of a taking," but "merely incidental to the exercise of a servitude to which [the] property had always been subject" (id. at p. 276, 17 S.Ct. 578), and compensation is therefore not required.

KLINE, P.J.

We concur: LAMBDEN and RICHMAN, JJ.

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Docket No: Nos. A118244, A118723.

Decided: August 11, 2008

Court: Court of Appeal, First District, Division 2, California.

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ADDITION TO THE PACKET ITEM # 26













SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS EXHIBIT

Empower Tehama is dedicated to supporting survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault. In 2023, we expanded our services to become **Tehama County's Rape Crisis Center**, offering vital resources for survivors.

This April, for **Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM)**, we are launching a **special exhibit** to bring attention to the impact of sexual assault and the support systems that can help survivors heal.

EXHIBIT PIECES WILL BE DISPLAYED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY:

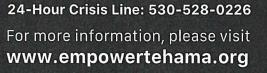
- April 1st April 11th | Tehama County Library (Corning)
- April 14th 18th | Tehama County Library (Red Bluff)
- April 21st 25th | Tehama County Library (Los Molinos)
- April 28th May 2nd | Dignity Health Lassen Medical Clinic (Red Bluff)

THANK YOU TO OUR SPONSORS:











SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS MONTH

PROCLAMATION • APRIL 2025

WHEREAS, Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) calls attention to the fact that sexual violence is widespread and impacts every person in this community;

WHEREAS, over 53% of women and over 29% of men reported experiencing contact sexual violence in their lifetime (Chen, et al., 2023);

WHEREAS, child sexual abuse prevention must be a priority to confront the reality that one in twenty boys and one in nine girls will experience sexual abuse or assault before age 18 (Finkelhor et al., 2014);

WHEREAS, we must work together to build online communities free from sexual harassment, abuse, and assault by practicing digital consent, intervening when we see harmful behaviors, and promoting online communities that value inclusion, safety, and respect;

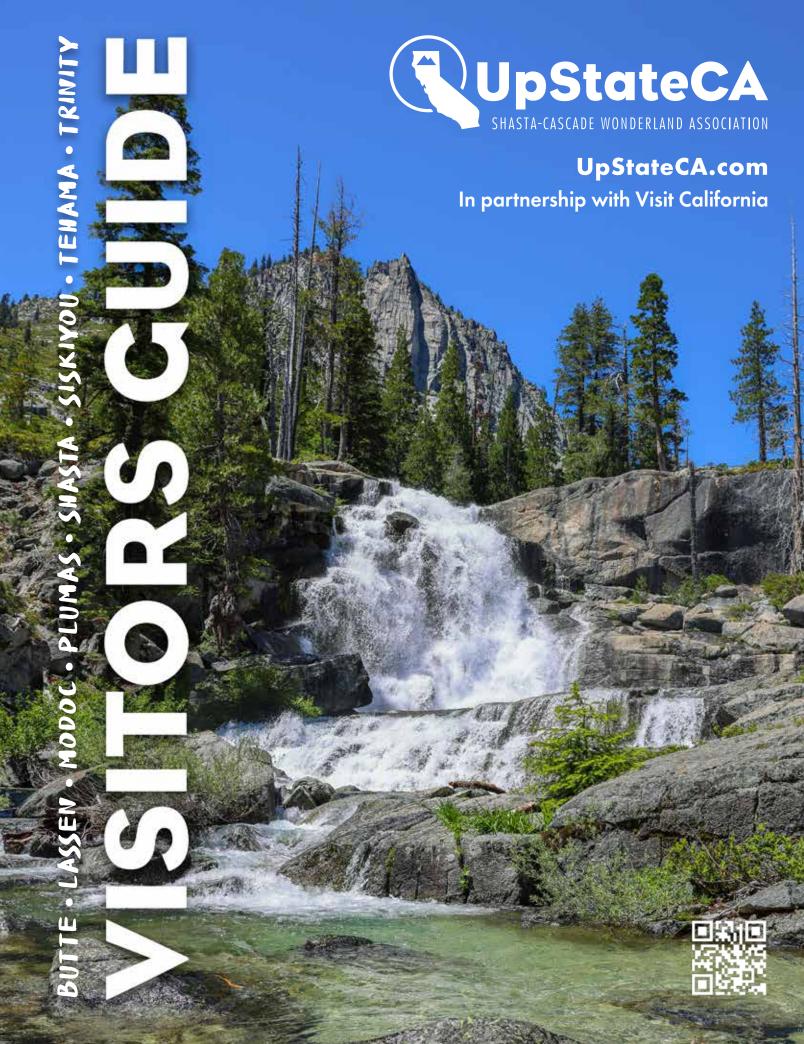
WHEREAS, prevention is possible when everyone gets involved. The first step is increasing education, awareness, and community involvement. It's time to take action to create a safer environment for all;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Matt Hansen, Chairman of the Tehama County Board of Supervisors, do hereby proclaim the month of April as **Sexual Assault Awareness Month**, and encourage all of our citizens to join advocates and communities across the country in taking action to prevent sexual violence and assisting victims in accessing the information and supportive services they need.

Signature	Date

ADDITION TO PACKET ITEM #28

Red Bluff 2025 Directory & Visitor Guide





































Dear Adventurers,

Welcome to the UpStateCA Visitors Guide! As we turn the page on yet another inspiring edition, I want to take a moment to thank you for being an integral part of our ever-growing community of travel enthusiasts, adventurers, and culture seekers. It is your shared passion for discovery that fuels our dedication to bringing the world to your doorstep.

As you leaf through these pages, I hope you feel inspired to dream, plan, and depart on a trip to UpStateCA. Our goal is to ignite your imagination and remind you that UpStateCA is full of charming towns and back country

roads that are waiting to be explored far from the hustle and bustle of urban life.

In today's world of anxiety and unrest, good health relies on each of us finding ways to decompress. The great outdoors brings a peace and rescue from chaos that restores the soul. Even though I believe the outdoors is a renewing source of life, I also understand that not everyone wants to escape the city without some aspect of modern-day comfort. That's why UpStateCA is the perfect choice for time away from home. It is a very short journey from our towns to our wilderness.

I hope when you visit UpStateCA you will leave with unforgettable memories and a deep appreciation for the beauty and culture of this remarkable region. We hope you, your family, and friends visit us soon! Please let us know if we can do anything for you.

For advice on how to maximize your time in UpStateCA, visit the California Welcome Center located on Interstate 5 in Anderson or www.UpStateCA.com. On behalf of our community, we welcome you as our guest.

Happy reading and safe travels,

Dave Gowan Board President

Shasta-Cascade Wonderland Association

California Welcome Center: 530-365-7500





On the Cover: Upper Canyon Creek Falls

WHAT'S INSIDE





Shasta-Cascade Wonderland Association

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THE OFFICIAL VISITORS GUIDE TO THE SHASTA CASCADE REGION OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

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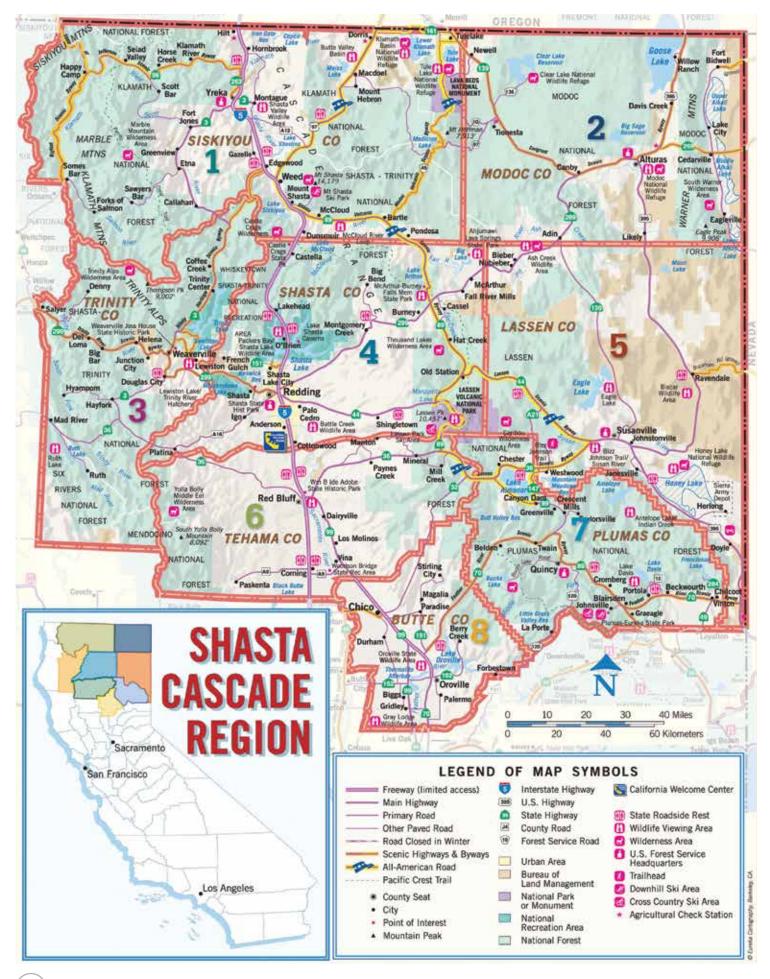
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UpStateCA Visitors Guide

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The Feather River Scenic Byway follows the north fork of the Feather River into the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The route is one of California's earliest routes over the Sierras, providing the lowest elevation highway crossing during major winter storms. The byway traverses the northern Sierra Nevada and ends near the Nevada border, making it unique in its botanical and cultural diversity. Lodging and other traveler services are available in Oroville, Quincy and Graeagle/Portola, with other limited services along the route.

DRIVE TIPS

• Distance: 125 miles

Minimum Driving Time: 4 hoursBest Time to Go: Spring through Fall

Historic Highway 99

Broad Valleys Dotted with Magnificent Oaks, Fertile Fields, Orchards, and Old Bridges

Like other routes, Highway 99 began as a horse and stagecoach trail extending from Mexico to Canada, and was eventually improved to higher standards as time moved on. In the early 1920s when automobiles were being mass produced, a definitive United States Highway system was needed for the promotion of commerce and tourism. In 1926 the Pacific Highway was designated to become US Highway 99. Lodging and various traveler services are available in Red Bluff and Chico, with other limited services along the route.

DRIVE TIPS

• Distance: 42 miles

Minimum Driving Time: 1 hour
Best Time to Go: Year-round

Trinity River Scenic Byway

From the Valley Oaks to the Redwood Coast

This scenic byway may offer some of the most diverse scenery, botanical variety, wildlife and climatic zones of any drive in far Northern California. The route encompasses the dryer, warmer Sacramento River Valley to the cool, often foggy Redwood Coast. It features a variety of cultural and historical glimpses of gold mining, timber, and Native American history. Lodging and other traveler services are available in Redding, Weaverville, and Eureka/Arcata, with limited services in Willow Creek, and other small towns along the route.

DRIVE TIPS

• Distance: 140 miles

• Minimum Driving Time: 4 hours

 Best Time to Go: Year-round, but check for road conditions over the summit during the winter months.

Trinity Heritage Scenic Byway

Mountain Lakes, Gold Rush History, and the Pacific Crest Trail

Water is never far away from the Trinity Heritage Scenic Byway, including Lewiston Lake, Trinity Lake, the Trinity River, and numerous sparkling streams in far Northern California. You will be driving through some of the most beautiful and rugged portions of Trinity and Siskiyou County. Much of the route follows the path of 19th century gold miners and settlers, and offers scenic views of mountainsides, jagged cliffs, and dramatic vistas. Lodging and other traveler services are available in Weaverville, Lewiston, Trinity Center, and Weed, with some limited services along the route.

DRIVE TIPS

• Distance: 120 miles

Minimum Driving Time: 3-4 hoursBest Time to Go: Spring through Fall

Shasta Dam/Shasta Lake Scenic Byway

Stunning Views and Adventures Await

This byway is just seven miles north of Redding off of Interstate 5. It runs through the City of Shasta Lake which has all services. The byway begins at Shasta Dam Blvd. and Lake Blvd., and continues west to a vista point that affords the traveler a stunning view of the three Shastas: Shasta Dam (one of the tallest center overflow dams in the world), Shasta Lake (California's largest manmade lake), and Mt. Shasta (14,179 feet). Many activities are available after reaching Shasta Dam—guided tours of the Dam, boat ramp, and bank fishing is available at Fisherman's Point. Camping, biking, and hiking trails are located on the west side of the dam.

DRIVE TIPS

Distance: 3 miles (7 miles from I-5)
Minimum Driving Time: 5-8 minutes
Best Time to Go: Year-round

Bigfoot Scenic Byway

Wild & Scenic River Canyons, Legendary Bigfoot Lore, and Native American & Gold Rush History

This scenic drive follows two nationally designated Wild and Scenic Rivers: The Klamath River and the north fork of the Trinity River, both known for their trophy sized steelhead and salmon, and thrilling whitewater boating. These rivers cut through the Siskiyou and Klamath mountains, and provide ideal habitat for wildlife. Hoopa, Yurok, and Karuk Native American tribes have made their home in the area for at least a thousand years. Lodging and traveler services are available in Willow Creek and Happy Camp, with other limited services along the route.

DRIVE TIPS

• Distance: 88 miles

Minimum Driving Time: 2 hoursBest Time to Go: April-November

State of Jefferson Scenic Byway

Colorful Settlement History, a Blend of Narrow Valleys, Steep Forested Mountains & the Rugged Klamath River

The State of Jefferson Scenic Byway derives its name from an early 1940s movement where locals blockaded Highway 96 and declared Jefferson to be its own state. Many believed that Jefferson would have become the 49th state in the Union had the bombing in Pearl Harbor not focused the nation on war in the Pacific. The mighty Klamath River, called the "Clamet" by Native Americans, continues to shape the lifestyle and landscape of Northern California. Lodging and traveler services are available in Yreka and Happy Camp, with camping and lodging opportunities along Hwy. 96, and other limited services along the route.

DRIVE TIPS

• Distance: 108 miles

• Minimum Driving Time: 3-4 hours

 Best Time to Go: Year-round for Hwy. 96 portion, Grayback Summit closed during the winter months.

Barrel Springs Back Country Byway

High Desert, Applegate-Lassen Trail, and 150 Years of Little Change

In the northeastern corner of California, the Warner Mountains rise in a near solid wall to an elevation of almost 10,000 feet. Crossing over these mountains at Cedar Valley, you will enter a totally different world. Explorer John Freeman named it "the Great Basin", the land where none of the rivers run to the sea. Lodging and other traveler services are only available in Cedarville. There are no other services along the route.

DRIVE TIPS

• Distance: 93 miles

• Minimum Driving Time: 3 hours

• Best Time to Go: Summer, check road conditions before traveling.

Smith River Scenic Byway

Wild & Scenic River, National Recreation Area, Diverse Landscape

This scenic byway follows the Smith River, which is considered one of the crown jewels of the National Wild & Scenic River System. As the byway climbs away from the coast, it enters the Smith River Canyon. The National Recreation Area has seven distinctive plant communities. You'll pass from a coastal redwood forest to old growth stands of Douglas fir to dense chaparral. The river has more than 175 miles of navigable waterway ranging from Class 1 to Class 5. Lodging and other traveler services are available in Crescent City, Gasquet, and Patrick Creek, with other limited services along the route.

DRIVE TIPS

• Distance: 33 miles

Minimum Driving Time: 1 hourBest Time to Go: Year-round

Modoc Volcanic Scenic Byway

Unrivaled Volcanic Features, Natural Wonders and Native American Lore

Traversing an area unrivaled in North America for its volcanic features, the Modoc Volcanic Scenic Byway provides a rich mixture of geology, wildlife viewing and Native American history. This route is somewhat unique in that the entire route is only available to drive for a short four month span from June 1st to October 15th. Although the road is good, sections of the byway are unpaved. However for optimal viewing opportunities, the portion of the byway in the Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge is best during the winter months. Lodging and traveler services are available in McCloud and Tulelake, with other limited services along the route.

DRIVE TIPS

• Distance: 120 miles

Minimum Driving Time: 4-5 hours

• Best Time to Go: June 1st through Oct. 15th

Emigrant Trails Scenic Byway

Rich in Native American, Euro-American, and Emigrant Trail History & Culture

Travelers on this route will drive within close proximity to the Applegate, Lassen and Burnett Emigrant Trails. The scenery of Goose Lake, the Warner Mountains, and beautiful farm country will take you back in history to when this area was settled over 150 years ago. The Warner Mountains have one of the most unique obsidian deposits in the United States, with four areas open for collection. The byway route is also part of the "Pacific Flyway" for migrating birds and 75 percent of the migrating waterfowl pass through the nearby Klamath Basin refuges. Lodging and traveler services are available in Alturas, Cedarville, and Tulelake, with other limited services along the route.

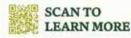
DRIVE TIPS

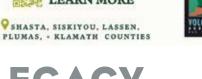
• Distance: 64 miles

Minimum Driving Time: 2 hours
Best Time to Go: Year-round



500 MILES OF VOLCANIC WONDERS







VOLCANIC LEGACY SCENIC BYWAY

Volcanic Legacy Scenic Byway

One of just 31 All-American Roads in the United States, the 500-mile Volcanic Legacy Scenic Byway connects Lassen Volcanic National Park in Northern California and Crater Lake National Park in Southern Oregon. The volcanic activity of the Cascade Range has created unique geological formations that can only be seen in this part of America. The byway travels through dense forests, across broad wetlands, pastoral grasslands, along clear swift streams and through massive farms and ranches. These wide open-spaces make this area adjacent to the byway an ideal setting for hiking adventures, great fishing and whitewater boating. Enjoy great scenery and a chance to experience a slower, quieter pace of life. Communities along the byway are eager to tell their story and share their uniqueness with you. A few days along the byway could be one of your most memorable vacations, one that excites your senses, refreshes your soul and offers the possibility of taking your breath away at every bend in the road.

Lake Almanor/Chester

A Recreational Paradise

The southernmost point of the Volcanic Legacy Scenic Byway is the Chester/Lake Almanor basin, where Highways 89, 32, 36, and 44 converge. It is also where the Sierra Mountain Range meets the Cascade Range. Although originally developed as a logging and sawmill community, Chester's charm now comes from quaint B&B's and 1950s style motels. Westwood is just to the east of Lake Almanor/Chester and once was the largest lumber town in the west. A 24 foot tall statue of the legendary logger Paul Bunyan honors the town's logging heritage. The road north out of Westwood provides wintertime access to the Volcanic Legacy Scenic Byway, as the road through Lassen Volcanic National Park is usually closed from November to May. Just a few miles off the byway and east of Westwood is Susanville. The cliffs and gorge of the Susan River flank its western limits and is the eastern end of the Bizz Johnson National Recreational Trail. This rail to trail conversion is considered by many to be one of the most exhilarating trails in Northern California.

DRIVE TIPS

- Distance: 133 miles
- Minimum Driving Time: 4 hours
- · Best Time to Go: Year-round; some portions seasonal only

Lassen Volcanic National Park

Volcanic History and Scenic Wonder

The very existence of Lassen Volcanic National Park is linked to a loud awakening of Lassen Peak in 1914. This was the beginning of a seven-year cycle of sporadic volcanic outbursts with the major eruption occurring on May 19, 1915, with a massive collapse of the summit crater. Three days later a great explosion blasted out a new crater. The area was designated a National Park in 1916 because of its significance as an active volcanic landscape. The park is a compact laboratory of volcanic phenomena and associated thermal features. Several groups of hot springs and fumaroles remain as remnants of this volcanic activity. In an era that all too often ignores the importance of nature and special places, Lassen remains a sacred and enchanting destination.

DRIVE TIPS

- Distance: 33 miles
- Minimum Driving Time: 2-4 hoursBest Time to Go: Late May-November

Old Station/McCloud

Creeks, Rivers and Waterfalls

This section of the Volcanic Legacy Scenic Byway begins at the northern edge of Lassen Volcanic National Park and continues all the way to Crater Lake National Park. Old Station served as a stagecoach stop and military post in the early part of California's settlement. Just north of Old Station is Subway Cave offering an opportunity to walk through a 1/3 mile long volcanic lava tube. Further along Hwy. 89 is Hat Creek, one of the best trout fly fishing streams in the country. Numerous access points, as well as campgrounds, provide the makings of a great summer vacation. The intersection of Hwy. 89 and 299 allows for several optional side trips to the communities of Burney and Fall River Mills. North of the intersection about six miles is what Theodore Roosevelt called the "eighth wonder of the world" — McArthur Burney Falls Memorial State Park. The never-changing water volume over the falls is what makes it so unique. The sources of most of its water are springs, just a 1/2 mile above the falls. The scenic drive continues north on Hwy. 89 to the McCloud River and a chance to see three spectacular waterfalls—Lower, Middle and Upper McCloud Falls, Just to the west is McCloud, a great stopover or a place to enjoy the evening. McCloud offers everything from luxury accommodations and fine dining to camping and picnicking. McCloud is a town of superlatives—from having the oldest golf course in Northern California to the oldest square and round dance venues in California.

DRIVE TIPS

• Distance: 70 miles

Minimum Driving Time: 3 hoursBest Time to Go: March-November

Tulelake/Lava Beds National Monument

Mt. Shasta in View

This portion of the All-American Road has the distinction of having a view of Mount Shasta for almost the entire section. Majestic Mount Shasta at 14,179 feet is the tallest volcano in California and can often be seen from more than 100 miles away. For centuries, the mountain has served as the anchor for the Cascade Range, a spiritual center for Native Americans, and a nature lover's and mountain climber's paradise. Its interesting history, tales of lore, myths and legends continue to attract visitors from around the world who believe the mountain has a special spiritual aura. At the base of the mountain is Mt. Shasta City. From the luxurious chalets at Mount Shasta Resort to the largest campground in the area on Lake Siskiyou, it's a great place to stay. The city is known for its wide variety of bookstores, galleries, gift shops and good restaurants. Dunsmuir, just south of the byway, has a century long history as a railroad town. The town is one of the few places that you can actually spend the night in a 19th century railroad car. Railroad Park Resort has a collection of old cabooses and dining cars for a truly unique resort experience. Continuing north, Weed and its Historic Lumber Town Museum offer a collection of artifacts and antique logging equipment. Nearing the California border, the Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge has the distinction of being the first refuge set aside for waterfowl in the nation. It is also home to the largest concentration of wintering American bald eagles in the continental United States. The community of Tulelake is known as the horseradish growing capital of the world with more than 1/3 of the world's crop grown in the area. Lava Beds National Monument showcases over 700 lava tube caves and was the site of the only Native American/US Army battle in California history. Mushpot Cave is the only lighted cave making it a must see for visitors. The Volcanic Legacy Scenic Byway continues 140 miles north into Oregon, ending at Crater Lake National Park. Along the way, you'll pass through Klamath Falls, then continue along the west side of Upper Klamath Lake where kayaking, canoeing and birding opportunities abound, before reaching magnificent Crater Lake. Drive or bike around the lake on the 33-mile Rim Drive to soak in the scenery surrounding the deepest freshwater lake in the continental United States.

DRIVE TIPS

• Distance: 100 miles

• Minimum Driving Time: 2-4 hours

· Best Time to Go: April-November; winter for refuges

UpStateCA EVENTS

Looking to join in on some down-to-earth fun with that authentic Americana vibe? Streets come alive with festivals, grilldowns, and even good ol' fashioned parades.

We invite you to scroll through the region's festivities at
www.UpStateCA.com/events, it is sure to be event-ful!

















Outdoor Fun



History & Culture



Farm to Fork Agriculture

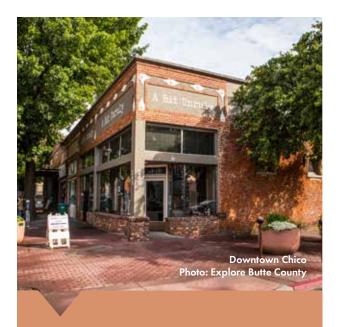
Butte County showcases some of the best and most accessible outdoor recreation in Northern California. Combined with its Gold Rush history, robust arts and culture scene, and agricultural roots, Butte County is the perfect getaway destination.

Down in the valley, the southern part of the county features some of California's most fertile land. From rolling hills of rice in Biggs to walnut orchards in Gridley, and more than can be listed here, Butte County's farms provide the opportunity to taste the best of the region. The fertile land is also home to thousands of migratory birds who touch down at **Gray Lodge Wildlife Area** in Gridley every year, offering a visual and auditory experience that everyone should experience at least once.

Whether you're looking for a city tour, relaxing rural escape, farm-to-fork dining, an art-filled excursion, or an outdoor exploration, you'll find it in Butte County.

For more about Butte County outdoors, dining, shopping, events, and activities, head to ExploreButteCounty.com

FUN FACT: The largest gold nugget ever found in North America was discovered in 1859 in Paradise weighing 54 pounds.



A TRAVELERS GUIDE TO CHICO More Than Just a College Town

As the largest city in California north of Sacramento, Chico is a must-visit when you're in Butte County. Named one of Via Magazine's "Best College Towns in the West," Chico offers a quintessential college town experience, with **California State University, Chico** at the heart of the city. Chico State is just steps away from the thriving Downtown, where you'll find plenty of delicious restaurants, museums and galleries, events, and boutique shops.



Just minutes away, the sprawling 3,670- acre **Bidwell Park** provides an outdoor experience that feels far from the urban center. Having grown from a land donation of the city's founders, John and Annie Bidwell, Bidwell Park stands today as the "crown jewel" of the area and is home to miles of hiking and biking trails, unique swimming holes, and epic canyon views. Combine a stroll through the downtown area and adventuring in the park with a stop at the world-famous **Sierra Nevada Brewery**, and you'll quickly discover why the city is perfect for a weekend getaway.





Location Highlight - Oroville

Worthy of its own trip, Oroville is one of California's most recognized water recreation meccas with year-round boating, fishing, and camping on and around Lake Oroville. This former Gold Rush town, nestled among the Sierra Nevada 30 minutes south of Chico, offers unique lake experiences, such as the only floating campsites in California, as well as premiere bass fishing. You'll also find challenging whitewater kayaking along the forks of the Feather River as well as family-friendly waters that run through the city and at the Forebay. Other notable attractions in Oroville include the seasonal Phantom Falls on Table Mountain, the nation's tallest earthen dam at Lake Oroville, the Lake Oroville Visitor Center, the Chinese Temple Museum filled with rare antiques, the one-of-a-kind Bolt's Antique Tool Museum, and the Historic State Theatre, where you can experience the sounds of the mighty Wurlitzer Pipe Organ.





Location Highlight - Paradise

Up on the ridge at the base of the Lassen National Forest, Paradise highlights its Gold Rush and community-focused roots. The discovery of a 54-pound nugget in 1859 established the town Paradise, and it celebrates this discovery annually during the **Gold Nugget Days** and year-round at the Gold Nugget Museum. You can also learn more about the region's agriculture at **Johnny Appleseed Days**, the oldest harvest festival in the state. And for those interested in outdoor explorations, Paradise Ridge's forested terrain and natural beauty has made it a beautiful getaway today, with the picture-perfect Paradise Lake a perfect starting point.

Attractions

C.F. Lott Home in Sank Park

The home of Judge C.F. Lott, a '49er and prominent figure, was built in 1856. The home, filled with original furnishings and artifacts, tells a fascinating story of unrequited love, and lifelong devotion.

1067 Montgomery St., Oroville, CA 95965 530-538-2497

Military Veterans Court of Honor

Beautiful granite memorial surrounded by military, state and U.S. flags. The memorial commemorates the first to fall in the attack on Pearl Harbor, Warren McCutcheon of Gridley.

2023 Highway 99, Gridley, CA 95948 530-846-2537

Gray Lodge Wildlife Area

Viewing of 230+ bird species across 9,200-acres. During the winter migration, view the dusk "fly-off" of thousands of Snow Geese and other waterfowl filling the sky. Exhibit museum and seasonal tours.

3207 Rutherford Rd, Gridley, CA 95948 530-846-7500

Museums

Pioneer History Museum

The museum, a replica of a miner's cabin, highlights the gold rush era and includes items from Bidwell Bar and a Native American arrowhead and basket collection. Call for seasonal hours.

2332 Montgomery St., Oroville, CA 95965 530-538-2415

Chico History Museum

Featuring changing exhibits focusing on the rich and diverse history and culture of Chico and Butte County, as well as a variety of permanent exhibits. Call for seasonal hours.

141 Salem St., Chico, CA 95928 530-891-4336

Oroville Chinese Temple Museum Complex

The temple was built in 1863 to support the Chinese community of 10,000 and includes artifacts dating from 1850's to early 1900's. Three chapels and a main chapel served as a place for Taoism, Confucianism, and Buddhism. Call for seasonal hours.

1500 Broderick St., Oroville, CA 95965 530-538-2496

Bolt's Antique Tool Museum

Houses over 12,000 items and 2,000 brands dating back to the 1820s and is considered to be one of the most historical tool museums in the world. Call for seasonal hours.

1650 Broderick St., Oroville, CA 95965 530-538-2528

National Yo-Yo Museum

The world's largest public display of yo-yos, yo-yo memorabilia, and contest awards. The museum's centerpiece Big-Yo is 256lbs., a scaled up version of the No-Jive 3-in-1. Free to tour.

320 Broadway St, Chico, CA 95928 530-893-0545

Wineries

Sierra Oro Farm Trail

Butte County's rich agricultural land makes it a perfect home for numerous wineries found along the Sierra Oro Farm Trail.

www.sierraoro.org

RV Parks/Camping

Dingerville USA RV Park, Oroville530-533-9343Falling Rock RV Park, Oroville530-533-9070Feather Falls Casino KOA, Oroville530-533-9020Riffles RV Park, Oroville530-534-5550River Reflections RV Park, Oroville530-533-1995

Hotels/Motels/Resorts

Best Western Paradise Hotel	<i>5</i> 30 <i>-7</i> 62 <i>-</i> 60 <i>5</i> 1
Oxford Suites, Chico	530-899-9090
Best Western Heritage Inn, Chico	530-894-8600
Residence Inn by Marriott, Chico	530-894-5500
Courtyard by Marriott, Chico	530-894-6699
Quality Inn, Chico	530-343 <i>-7</i> 911
Hotel Diamond, Chico	530-893-3100
University Inn, Chico	530-895-1323
Days Inn, Oroville	530-533-3297
Holiday Inn Express, Oroville	530-534-5566



Hidden TREASURES

Chico Community Observatory

Enjoy free stargazing and special events in the heart of Upper Bidwell Park.

530-487-4071

Clotilde Merlo Park

Arguably the prettiest park in Butte County. Privately owned and located in Stirling City. Open mid-May to mid-October.

530-873-1658

Feather River Fish Hatchery

Catch annual Chinook salmon and steelhead migration on the Feather River and learn about their life cycles.

530-538-2222

BUTTE COUNTY ADVENTURE LIKE A LOCAL

While there are unlimited ways to explore Butte County, we recommend coming for a visit each season to experience the best of the region's beauty and activities.

Whenever you visit, enjoy the tastes of Butte County. You'll find a wide variety of tasty cuisine all within a few blocks of each other in Downtown Chico. Downtown Oroville offers unique eateries mere minutes from the Feather River, and Paradise and Gridley both offer small-town local favorites to enjoy.

- In the spring, a hike on Table Mountain in Oroville is a must. With dozens of waterfalls flowing from winter runoff, including the stunning Phantom Falls, as well as thousands of wildflowers, Table Mountain is a perennial favorite and a must-visit during and just after the rainy season. Spring also welcomes the return of popular events, such as Downtown Chico's Thursday Night Market and the Wildflower Century Ride.
- Come summer, it's time to dive into water recreation. From only-on-Lake-Oroville floating campgrounds to kayaking down the Feather River, Butte County is full of river and lakeside fun. In particular, tubing down the Sacramento River and exploring Bidwell Park's swimming holes are iconic favorites. Whatever you're into, they'll all help you beat the famed Butte County heat!
- 3 Butte County in fall is vibrant with an explosion of colorful leaves. Hike through Lower Bidwell Park or along the Yahi Trail, both in Chico, for some of the best views in the area. But you'll find an abundance of color anywhere in the county, such as Paradise Lake and along the Feather River through Oroville, or through the Feather River Canyon on Highway 70.
- Winter welcomes the return of thousands of migratory birds at Gray Lodge Wildlife Area in Gridley. A stop along the Pacific Flyway, Gray Lodge is a visual and auditory experience worth a visit for birders and non-birders alike. If you're looking for a more snow-covered experience, the high-country region offers opportunities for snowshoeing, snowmobiling, and of course, snowball fights.

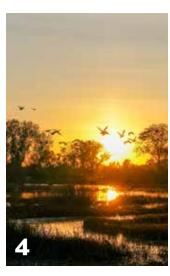
For additional itinerary ideas visit www.UpStateCA.com/itineraries















National Recreation Trail



Eagle Lake



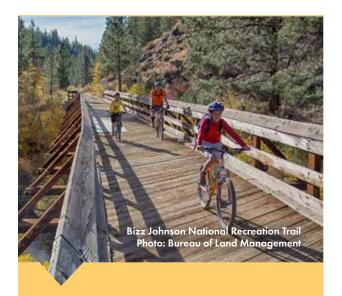
Untouched Beauty

Lassen County has a following of ardent, loyal fans, in part because it remains largely undiscovered despite being a gem of UpState California's outdoor paradise. It doesn't matter if you are a winter or summer recreation enthusiast – the mountainous west welcomes hikers, cyclists, mountain bikers, cross-country snow skiers, snowmobilers, snow-shoers, and offers an abundance of off-highway vehicle opportunities.

Highway 36 or Highway 44, Lassen Scenic Byway, circles Lassen Volcanic National Park and leads you to historic Susanville where the lifestyle and neighborly hospitality of an era long passed is still honored by the local community. On the first Saturday in December, you'll experience holiday festivities like none other at the annual

Magical Country Christmas Celebration on historic Main Street. Check with the Lassen Chamber of Commerce to find more activities in the area and other winter activities such as Fredonyer Snowmobile Park – 10 miles west of Susanville on Hwy. 36 with 80 miles of groomed trails – and Bogard Snowmobile Park, 22 miles northwest of Susanville on Hwy. 44 with about 80 miles of ungroomed trails.

FUN FACT: The longest narrow gauge railroad line in the nation traversed Lassen County, operating from 1880 until 1927.



A RAIL TO TRAIL MUST RIDE Lassen's Bizz Johnson Trail

You don't have to be a savvy traveler to enjoy the jewel of Lassen County, the Bizz Johnson National Recreation Trail, known as one of the best "rail-to-trail" conversions in California. The trail was named for Congressman Harold T. "Bizz" Johnson, and winds 25.4 miles through the rugged Susan River Canyon, following the old Southern Pacific Railroad line featuring twelve bridges, two tunnels, and breathtaking views of the surrounding mountains. Popular day trips can set off from many of the trailheads for equestrian, hiking, and mountain bike trails. In true Lassen County fashion, no outdoor enthusiast is left out: camping and fishing are also allowed along the trail, and shuttles between trailheads can be scheduled. Every October, the Bizz Johnson Trail Marathon races - part of the Coastal Trail Runs held throughout California - draw hundreds of runners, many from out of the area. This Boston Marathon qualifying race is held at the same time as the popular Rails to Trails Festival in Susanville.

Learn more at www.upstateca.com/account/bizz-johnson-national-recreation-trail





Location Highlights - Lakes of Lassen

Eagle Lake is another of UpState California's record holders: the second largest natural fresh water lake in California is located 16 miles north of Susanville and is home to the world-famous Eagle Lake Trout, a species entirely unique to the lake. These "super trout" average 3-5 lbs. and attract fishing enthusiasts from all over. If fishing isn't your game, that is okay because Eagle Lake allows waterskiing, wakeboarding, sailing, and jet skis. Camping facilities dot the shoreline from tent to full hookup sites, with RV sites on both the south and north shores, and cabin rentals are available too. It is all ready for you with a boat launch, marina, swimming beach, picnic areas, and hiking and biking trails.

Honey Lake is a large, shallow lake surrounded by alkali vegetation and agricultural fields which support many migratory birds including the beautiful arctic Tundra Swan. Large migrating flocks of Sandhill Crane, White-faced lbis, Snow and Ross's Geese (check for the blue morph butterfly), and Tundra Swan fill the sky in spring and fall. Scan the ponds for waterfowl in fall and winter. Wintering raptors include Bald Eagle, Ferruginous Hawk, and Prairie Falcon. Hunting for rabbits, waterfowl, coots, moorhens, snipe, pheasants, quail, and dove are all permitted in season.

In the far northeastern corner of Lassen County, up Hwy 395, is **Moon Lake**. Visitors come to Moon Lake to enjoy cool mountain air, fishing, canoeing and boating, scenic vistas, hiking and equestrian trails. This is one of those quiet off-the-beaten-path type of campgrounds. So, if you want to leave behind the stresses of normal everyday life, Lassen County might very well be your destination of choice.



Location Highlight - Westwood

Westwood, once one of the largest company lumber towns in the west, is found along the Lassen Scenic Byway – part of the Volcanic Legacy Scenic Byway, an All-American Road – located just west of Susanville, built by the Red River Lumber Company in 1912. A statue of legendary logger Paul Bunyan staggers 24 feet tall, honors Westwood's heritage and presides over the annual Paul Bunyan Mountain Festival. There are only 31 All-American Roads in the entire United States and the communities like Westwood and Susanville along the byway are eager to tell their story and share their uniqueness. Swain Mountain Snowmobile Park – off of road A-21 – is about 9 miles north of Westwood with 60 miles of beginner level groomed snowmobile trails.



Location Highlight - Susanville Ranch Park

Susanville Ranch Park, 1,100 beautiful acres of meadows and hills, is another mountain biking, equestrian, and running/walking paradise with events throughout the year. Visitors can experience impressive biodiversity, with beaver ponds, willows, cottonwoods, watercress, amphibians, reptiles, small and large Eagle Lake mammals, birds, and fish. Are you starting to see why Lassen County has loyal fans?

Attractions

BLM Wild Horse Corrals

The Litchfield Corral is a regional preparation center for wild horses and burros gathered from public lands in northern California and northwestern Nevada. At maximum capacity, the facility can hold over 1,000 horses. Call for information about tours or horse adoption.

Hwy 395 just north of Litchfield 530-254-6575; 800-545-4256 www.blm.gov/ca/st/en/fo/eaglelake/wild_ horse_and_burro.html

Historic Susanville Depot

The depot is the trailhead for the Bizz Johnson Rail Trail, and host to the Rails to Trails festival in October. Visitors are invited to step back in history where you can view historic photographs of railroad and logging trains that rolled through town. Call for seasonal hours.

601 Richmond Rd., Susanville, CA 96130 530-257-3252 www.lassenlandandtrailstrust.org

Museums

Collins Pine Museum

Collins Pine Museum contains lumbering, forestry, principles of sustainability, and Collins history exhibits. Outside the building is a viewing path with trucks and equipment used by the Collins Pine Company in the 1940s – 1960s. The museum is open mid-May to mid-October, Wednesday – Saturday, 9:00am – 5:00pm. Free admission.

500 Main Street, Chester, CA 96020 530-258-4441 www.collinsco.com/Museum

Lassen Historical Museum & Roop's Fort

The museum showcases artifacts and old time lumbering equipment, and is adjacent to Roop's Fort, the oldest structure in town providing the history of Susanville's last 150 years. Call for seasonal hours

115 N. Weatherlow St., Susanville, CA 96130 530-257-3292

Bed & Breakfasts/Inns

Roseberry House B&B, Susanville *530-257-5675* **Walker Mansion Inn**, Westwood *530-256-2133*

Hotels/Motels/Resorts

 Best Western Plus, Susanville
 530-257-4123

 Knight's Inn, Susanville
 530-257-6577

 Bieber Motel, Bieber
 530-294-5454

 The River Inn, Susanville
 530-257-6051

 Diamond Mtn. Casino Hotel, Susanville
 530-252-1100

 Super 8 Motel, Susanville
 530-257-2782

 Comfort Inn & Suites, Susanville
 530-257-3450

RV Parks/Camping

 Days End RV Park, Standish
 530-254-1094

 Eagle Lake Campgrounds, Susanville
 530-825-3454

 Eagle Lake R.V. Park, Susanville
 530-825-3133

 Susanville RV Park, Susanville
 530-251-4757

 Honey Lake Campground, Milford
 530-253-2508

Hidden REASURE

Historic Elks Lodge, Susanville

At the very top of Main Street sits the historic Elk's Lodge, originally built by a dentist as his office and private residence in 1884. It plays host to many events throughout the year.

530-257-4810

Honey Lake Wildlife Area

Wetlands that provide outstanding wildlife viewing and bird watching opportunities; hundreds of migratory and nesting waterfowl, birds of prey, and passerines, sandhill cranes, tundra swans, beavers, pronghorn antelope, and deer.

530-254-6644

Paul Bunyan & Babe the Blue Ox, Westwood

Carved from a thousand year old redwood log 22 ft. long and 12 ft. in diameter and weighing 28,000 lbs.

530-256-2456

Peter Lassen Grave, Susanville

Peter Lassen was a Danish immigrant born in 1800, and is the namesake for both Lassen County and Lassen Volcanic National Park. The grave site is No. 565 California Historical Landmark.

530-257-3292



CLASSEN COUNTY ADVENTURE LIKE A LOCAL

Vacation opportunities in Lassen County are rich and varied. We put together some of our local favorites for one day which will leave you with other outdoor recreation options to explore on day two.

- Start your day off by stocking up on some locally grown and locally made items at the Lassen County Farmers Market, held from June to September, each Saturday 8am to noon, located on Pancera Plaza in historic Uptown Susanville. Then off to one of the many lakes for boating, kayaking, paddling, or relaxation while soaking up the sun.
- If it is too chilly for water fun, visit the Lassen Historical Museum and Roop's Fort, showcasing artifacts and lumbering equipment providing a glimpse into Susanville's last 150 years of history.
- Then off to the trails! At Susanville Ranch Park you will find 1,100 acres of multi-use land with 29 miles of trails to explore. The 14 miles at the north part of the trail are ideal for the intermediate and experienced hikers and mountain bikers.
- After the trails, your itinerary takes a different route depending upon the month you visit. In June, you can join us at the Annual Main Cruise Classic Car Show, held the last Saturday of the month, or the end of June for three days at the Annual Susanville Bluegrass Festival. The third week in July is the Lassen County Fair, yet a trip in October can end your day at the Rails to Trails Festival. Anytime in between those months on a Saturday you can join us at the Diamond Mountain Speedway for our derby car racing. But if your taste is a little less "racy" the Susanville Symphony holds concerts throughout the year and the Susanville Best of Broadway performs each March. We look forward to you joining us for some local Lassen County fun!

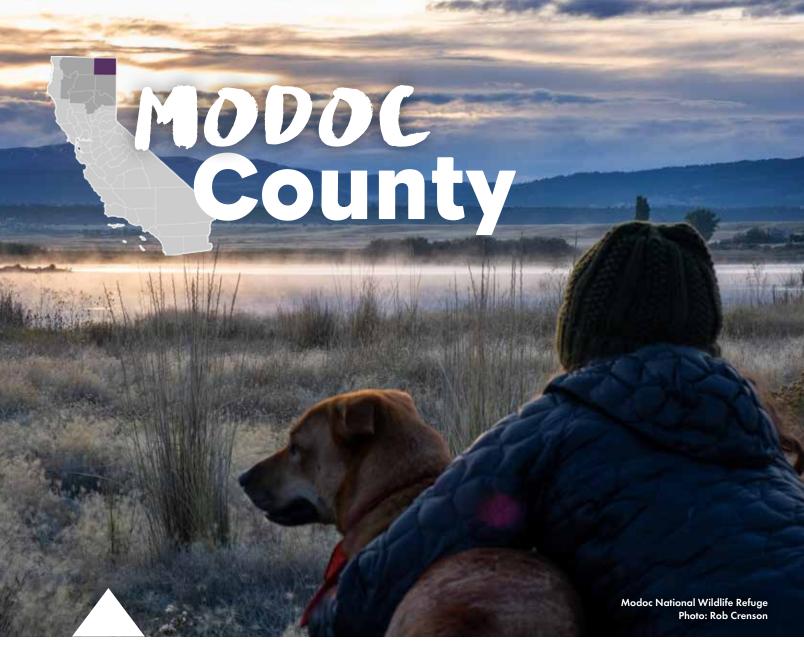
For additional itinerary ideas visit www.UpStateCA.com/itineraries













Native American History



Hang Gliding



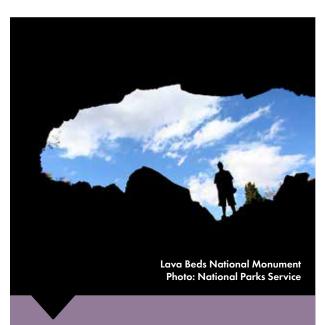
Lava Flows

Modoc County proves living on the edge can be the most rewarding. This far northeast corner of California combines a fabulous four-season climate with abundant natural resources and a colorful "Wild West" history. With less than 10,000 residents spread over 4,200 square miles, it's a profoundly peaceful setting for a family vacation or a private retreat.

Recreation opportunities abound. The warm dry summers encourage camping, hiking, fishing, water sports, and many other activities. Truly a land of varied terrain, Modoc County includes one of California's most beautiful mountain ranges, the **Warner Mountains**, with their clear alpine streams and, in contrast, portions of high desert dotted with serene lakes. You can visit turn-of-the-century towns, ranches

and farmlands in Modoc, frequently compared to the beautiful expanses of Montana, and often called the "place where the West still lives."

The **Modoc National Forest** and Bureau of Land Management offers some of California's best campgrounds. For quiet secluded camping try Mill Creek Falls Campground, Reservoir F Campground, Payne Springs Campground, or Ash Creek Campground. For more action, head to the campgrounds at Medicine Lake.



LAVA BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT And Modoc's Scenic Byways

Take the Modoc Volcanic Scenic Byway to the northwest corner of the county (bordering Siskiyou County) and you'll discover Lava Beds National Monument, perched upon Medicine Lake Volcano. Over 700 lava tube caves remnants of the arteries that transported lava from its source – are hidden within these flows. **Mushpot Cave** is a short walk from the visitors center. It is the only cave in the park in which lights have been installed. There are interpretive signs that explain the cave formations, ecology, and climate inside the cave. This is a great cave for first time visitors to explore. Humans have lived in this region for about 10,500 years; evidence of the Modoc Tribe and their ancestors are in the thousands of carvings at nearby Petroglyph Point or the pictographs at Symbol Bridge and **Big Painted Cave**, dating between 4,000 and 6,000 years ago. As settlers began to colonize the area, conflicts arose, leading to the Modoc War of 1872-1873, and you can explore sites like Captain Jack's Stronghold, where 60 Modoc warriors held off nearly 1,000 U.S. troops for five months.

Take the **Emigrant Trails Scenic Byway** for the best views of **Goose Lake** and access to the Warner Mountains, where you'll find obsidian, petrified wood, assorted gemstones, and unique rocks. There are four areas designated to collect obsidian, requiring a permit from the ranger district.



Location Highlights - The Towns of Modoc

In the broad valley of the Pit River, near the center of Modoc County, you'll find the town of **Alturas**, at the junction of Highways 395 and 299. This cordial city serves as the commercial center for northeastern California, with a variety of amenities including bed & breakfasts, inns, motels, a historic hotel, modern and historic shops, and restaurants. **Sugar Hill**, about 25 miles north of Alturas, is a favorite site for hang gliders and paragliders; the ideal thermals for soaring the skies attract enthusiasts from all over the world. The friendly locals and landowners who welcome the gliders, coupled with the breathtaking scenery of the Warner Mountains while silently soaring with the birds, make Modoc an amazing place to fly.

Cedarville, centrally located in the cattle ranching hub of Surprise Valley, is home to an unusual exhibit of historically significant buildings: the mythical town of "Louisville." This visit-worthy fictitious town consists of log cabins, a slaughterhouse, schoolhouse, water tower and the old **Fort Bidwell** and Eagleville jails from the 1800s.



Hidden TREASURES

Cedar Pass Snow Park

Charming winter sport destination surrounded by stunning panoramas.

530-233-3323

Medicine Lake

Crystal clear recreational lake formed by shield volcano.

530-667-2246

Fandango Pass, Modoc National Forest

A State Historical Landmark on the Applegate – Lassen Emigrant Trail.

530-279-6116 or 530-233-5811

The Massacre Rim Dark Sky Sanctuary

A designated Dark Sky Place, the Sanctuary encompasses two volcanic plateaus surrounded by wide valley floors. Visit on a moonless night when the shining stars in the dark sky are phenomenal.

www.blm.gov/ massacre-rim-dark-sky-sanctuary











Location Highlight - Modoc National Wildlife Refuge

Abundant marshes, forests, plains, and lakes provide an ideal habitat for a variety of wildlife; Modoc County and the Modoc National Wildlife Refuge are home to bald eagles, peregrine falcons, goshawks, golden eagles, and many other endangered species. Rocky Mountain mule deer and elk, wild horses, burros and pronghorn antelope are just a few of Modoc County's happy inhabitants. They may even outnumber the people!

For further information on the entire UpStateCA region call 530-365-7500 or visit www.UpStateCA.com.

Attractions

Tule Lake Segregation Center-WWII Valor in the Pacific National Monument

The largest of 10 War Relocation Centers, it held 18,789 of the 110,000 men, women and children of Japanese ancestry forcibly moved from their homes in 1942.

CA Hwy 139, Newell, CA 96134 530-260-0537 www.nps.gov/tule/index.htm

Museums

Modoc County Historical Museum

Some items on display date back 150 years and include Native American artifacts, an antique gun collection and domestic items used by the early day pioneer families of Modoc County. Call for seasonal hours.

600 S. Main Street, Alturas, CA 96101 530-233-2944

RV Parks/Camping

Likely Place Golf & RV Resort

Spacious park with hookups, pull-thru sites, tent campsites, immaculate restrooms/showers/ laundry, and two gazebos for group events & BBQs. Onsite 18 hole golf course, restaurant and catering services. Dog friendly.

1215 Likely Place, Likely Place, CA 96116 530-233-4466 www.likelyplace.com

Sunrise RV Park & Campground

Enjoy the sunrise at our AAA approved motel, 3 bedroom Victorian Guesthouse. RV Park has pull throughs with lawn, trees & full hookups.

62271 Hwy 299 West, Cedarville, CA 96014 530-279-2161

sunrisemotel@frontier.com

Hotels/Motels/Resorts

Niles Hotel

Historic hotel with recently renovated rooms, each with their own theme. Starbucks coffee, breakfast, lunch, Roadhouse menu and saloon. Event room for weddings and special occasions.

304 South Main St. Alturas, CA 96101 530-233-3773 www.nileshotel.com nileshotelevents@gmail.com

Sunrise Motel & Guesthouse

Rooms have coffee, refrigerators, TV, Wi-Fi, & air conditioning. On-site barbecue, laundry & kitchen facility. Older Victorian house is a 2-story, 3 bedroom. AAA approved.

62271 Hwy 299 West, Cedarville, CA 96104 530-279-2161 sunrisemotel@frontier.com

Surprise Valley Hotsprings

gothotsprings@yahoo.com

Surprise Valley Hotsprings is Adult Only Lodging. Come get away and soak in your own private hot tub fed by a natural Artesian Hot Spring. Relax & Rejuvenate!

67254 Hwy 299 East, Cedarville, CA 96104 530-279-2040

www.surprisevalleyhotsprings.com

Trailside Inn

The Trailside Inn is located in the heart of Northern California's beautiful, mountainous countryside. Our guests enjoy first-rate amenities at our attractive, clean, 100% smoke free facility. Book your next visit at the Trailside Inn in Alturas, CA.

343 North Main Street, Alturas, CA 96101 530-233-4111

www.trailsideinnca.com trailsidealturas@frontier.com



MODOC COUNTY ADVENTURE LIKE A LOCAL

Vacation opportunities in Modoc County are rich and varied - you'll find everything from stunning wildlife to more caves than you can shake a stick at! Here we've put together some of our favorite sites for a day in Modoc.

- Start your day exploring the varied landscape of Lava Beds National Monument. Over the last half-million years, volcanic eruptions have created a rugged landscape dotted with diverse volcanic features. More than 700 caves provide exploring opportunities for the first-time cave visitor to experienced spelunkers. Native American rock art sites, historic battlefields, and a high desert wilderness experience await you.
- Your next stop is the Modoc National Wildlife Refuge. The refuge is home to bald eagles, peregrine falcons, goshawks, golden eagles, and many other endangered species. On the land, Rocky Mountain Elk and Mule Deer, wild horses, burros, and pronghorn antelope are just a few of Modoc County's happy inhabitants.
- After you've explored the refuge, enjoy a meal at one of the locally owned eateries followed by check-in for the evening at one of the family-owned lodging properties in historic Alturas or Cedarville where you can experience life on a cattle ranch, country style living and hospitality.
- Just because you've checked in for the night, don't think the fun is over! Modoc County has some of the most stunning dark night skies in the state. With little to no light pollution, you'll have a perfect view of the spectacular star-filled sky; a great way to end your day in Modoc.

For additional itinerary ideas visit www.UpStateCA.com/itineraries

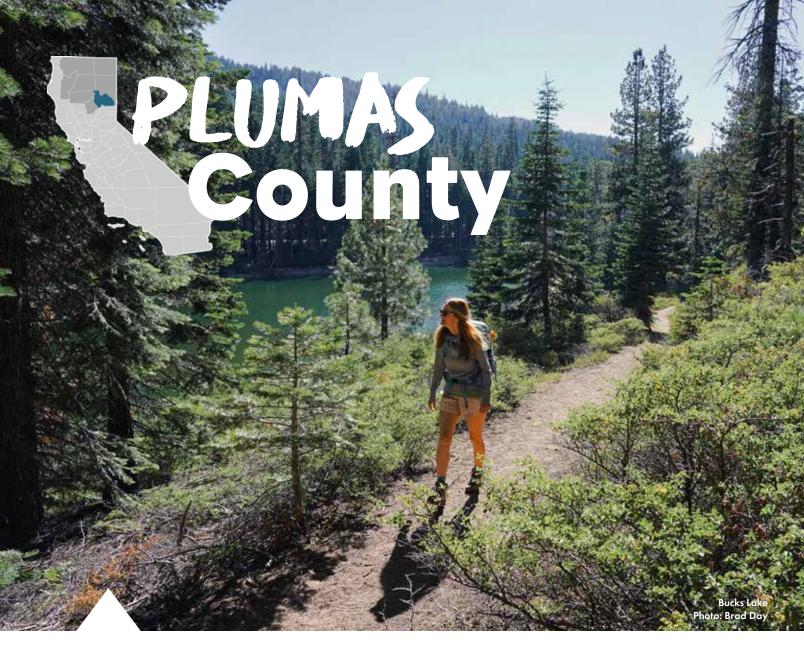














Rugged Canyons



Lake-View Golf



Brilliant Fall Colors

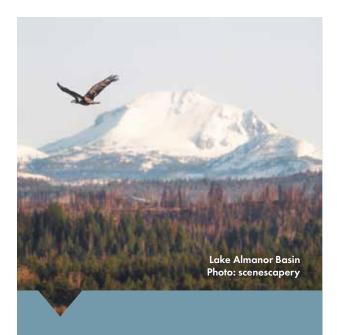
Plumas County is a world apart, with rugged canyons, glassy lakes, picturesque meadows, mountain resorts, and star-filled skies. Take Quincy, for example; with its beauty, solitude, and an unhurried pace, it is a four-season destination for both recreation and relaxation. This unique area, where the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountain ranges meet, boasts dozens of lakes, thousands of miles of rivers and streams, and over a million acres of national forest.

As the county seat, Quincy is a commercial center, home to museums, shopping, and several lodging options, offering an excellent opportunity for mountain vacationers. Beautiful Bucks Lake and La Porte are a short drive away: Bucks Lake is a popular spot for fishing and hunting as well as an excellent winter retreat for cross-country

skiers and snowmobilers, and La Porte attracts visitors for camping, fishing, swimming, and winter sports activities.

Whether you are looking for a quiet vacation, a spot to retire, or to experience a natural adventure, Plumas County is your ideal destination.

FUN FACT: The first ski race in the Western Hemisphere was recorded in 1861 at what is now Plumas-Eureka State Park.



CHESTER/LAKE ALMANOR BASIN Your New Recreational Paradise

The Chester/Lake Almanor Basin is a renowned recreational paradise. The city of **Chester**, adjacent to **Lassen Volcanic National Park**, offers a wide variety of lodging - some of the closest available to the park - which makes it the perfect choice for a cozy "home base" for parkgoers. The Warner Valley, a more remote portion of the park, is accessible from Chester.



The resorts of **Lake Almanor** provide ideal accommodations for an old-fashioned summer family vacation. The lake is the largest and most popular in Plumas County, and affords year-round fishing, several championship golf courses and, in the summer, various water sports activities. Indian Valley, located between Lake Almanor and Quincy, was originally the home of the mountain Maidu people and proudly retains its historical heritage. Be sure to visit the one-of-a-kind Gem and Mineral Museum in Taylorsville.





Location Highlight - Eastern Plumas

The Blairsden/Graeagle/Portola area has gained prominence in recent years as a planned residential center for vacationers and retirees. Eastern Plumas County has six pristine golf courses, several stables, and, in nearby Portola, the world-renowned **Portola Railroad Museum**. **Lake Davis** and **Frenchman Reservoir**, two popular trout fishing lakes, are also accessible here. This rural mountain retreat offers the kind of peaceful relaxation and untouched natural beauty that is difficult to find in the modern, hurried world.

It's not all outdoor recreation: dozens of events, fascinating museums, and scenic drives offer plenty to do year-round in Plumas County. Plumas is one of only two counties in California participating in the **National Barn Quilt Trail**, with barn quilts all over the county, most notably in Indian Valley. Barn quilts are painted wood or metal, hung or freestanding on the outsides of barns, fences, garages, and businesses. The barn quilt tradition is celebrated every October with a county wide festival or two. Consider seeing the best of this region from a two-wheeled perspective: a myriad of bicycle rides throughout the county draw hundreds of participants. Ride through the winding country roads, past lakes and streams, and gradual climbs up the mountain.





Location Highlight - The Lakes of Plumas

One of the best-kept secrets of Plumas County is the clear blue waters of **Lake Almanor** and its stunning views of **Mt. Lassen**. Lake Almanor itself is a destination for many outdoor recreational opportunities and is one of the prettiest lakes in the Northern California region. Boat docks, boat rentals, and other watercraft can be reserved for week-long excursions. Round Valley Reservoir, Crystal Lake, and Antelope Lake are all excellent places to fish, canoe, and reconnect with nature.

Museums

Jim Beckworth Museum

Plumas County pioneer Jim Beckwourth's hotel and trading post, circa 1852, 1850s log cabin is open to the public. Call for seasonal hours.

2180 Rocky Point Rd., Portola, CA 96122 530-283-6320

Chester-Lake Almanor Museum

Housed in a contemporary log structure designed to resemble the 1929 log cabin library building, this museum also features an off-site exhibit including the century-old steam locomotive known as "Dinky." Call for seasonal hours.

210 First Ave., Chester, CA 96020 530-258-2742

Indian Valley Museum

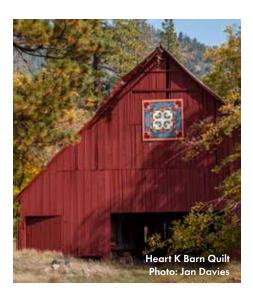
Four large rooms house mining, logging, ranching and Native American historical exhibits, a large display of rocks, minerals and mineral carvings. Call for seasonal hours.

4288 Cemetery Rd., (Corner Main St.) Taylorsville, CA 95983 530-284-1046 ivmuseum@yahoo.com

Plumas County Museum

The museum depicts different periods in the county's history and includes many historical artifacts, mining and logging displays, a collection of baskets woven by the Maidu, and a comprehensive collection of photographs, documents, records and literature. Call for seasonal hours.

500 Jackson St., Quincy, CA 95971 530-283-6320



Attractions

Barn Quilt Trail

Over 100 large and colorful quilt squares adorn the community's barns and structures, shaped by each participant's values, visions, heritage and passion for art.

530-284-6633

www.plumascounty.org/Barn-quilt-trail-and-map info@plumascounty.org

Inns/Cabins/Cuest Ranches

Quincy Feather Bed Inn

Boutique inn located in historic downtown Quincy. Enjoy adorably furnished rooms with private bath and private entrance. Mini refrigerator, coffee/tea, microwave, TV and WiFi. European Queen pillow-top beds. Walk to restaurants, bars and shops. Perfect home-base for your daily excursions of exploration and fun.

542 Jackson Street, Quincy, CA 95971 530-283-3000

www.quincyfeatherbed.com info@quincyfeatherbed.com

 Big Springs Resort, Lake Almanor
 530-448-8028

 Camp Layman, Blairsden
 530-836-1430

 River Pines Resort, Graeagle
 530-836-2552

 Gray Eagle Lodge, Graeagle
 530-836-2511

 The Lodge at Whitehawk, Clio
 530-836-4985

 Greenhorn Ranch, Quincy
 530-283-0930

 Lakeshore Resort, Bucks Lake
 530-283-2848

Bed & Breakfasts/Inns

 The Bidwell House B&B, Chester
 530-258-3338

 Haskins Valley Inn, Bucks Lake
 530-283-9667

 Twenty Mile House B&B, Graeagle
 530-836-0375

Hotels/Motels/Resorts

Plumas Pines Resort

A seasonal lakefront resort on beautiful Lake Almanor. A perfect place for summertime fun. Amenities include cabins, marina, restaurant and bar, RV park & boat rentals. Open May -October.

3000 Almanor Dr, West Canyon Dam, CA 95923 530-259-4343

www.plumaspinesresort.com

Best Western Rose Quartz Inn, Chester 530-258-2002

 Antlers Motel, Chester
 530-258-2722

 Oak Grove Lodge, Greenville
 530-284-6671

Bailey Creek Cottages, Lake Almanor 530-259-7829

 Drakesbad Guest Ranch, Chester
 866-999-0914

 Vagabond Resort, Lake Almanor
 530-596-3240

 Knotty Pine Resort, Lake Almanor
 530-596-3348

 Chalet View Lodge, Graeagle
 530-832-5528

 Quincy Courtyard Suites, Quincy
 530-283-1401

 Ranchito Motel, Quincy
 530-283-2265

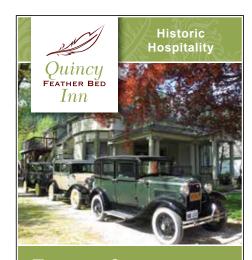
 Sleepy Pines Motel, Portola
 530-832-4291

RV Parks/Camping

530-283-1670

Pine Hill Motel, Quincy

Big Cove Resort, Lake Almanor 530-596-3349 North Shore Campground, Lake Almanor 530-258-3376 Lake Cove Resort, Lake Almanor 530-284-7697 Pioneer RV Park, Quincy 530-283-0769 Clio's River Edge RV, Clio 530-836-2375 **Dream Catcher Campground,** Blairsden 530-836-2747 Golden Coach RV Resort, Cromberg 530-836-2426 Sleepy Hollow Park RV, Portola 530-832-5914 Little Bear RV Park, Blairsden 530-836-2774 Movin' West RV Park, Graeagle 530-836-2614



Escape from your daily hustle

Nestled in the Northern Sierra's of Plumas County. Beautifully appointed rooms with private bath and entry.

Historic Downtown Quincy 542 Jackson Street Walk to restaurants & bars

> Quincy Feather Bed Inn 530-283-3000 quincyfeatherbed.com

PLUMAS COUNTY ADVENTURE LIKE A LOCAL

Vacation opportunities in Plumas County are rich and varied - you'll find everything from state parks and stunning lakes to vibrant fall color. We have put together some of our favorite sites for a day that encapsulates the best that Plumas County has to offer.

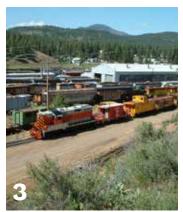
- Start your day at the crystal-clear blue waters of Lake Almanor. The lake is a destination for many outdoor recreational opportunities and is one of the prettiest lakes in the Northern California region. Grab a morning coffee and fresh baked treat at one of the cafés around the lake. After breakfast, perhaps a bike ride on the lakeshore, or a round of golf at one of the many pristine golf courses.
- Plumas-Eureka State Park is a great location for cross-country skiing and snowshoeing in the winter. Peak times to enjoy the snow are January through March.
- 3 If you are a train buff, the Western Pacific Railroad Museum in Portola is not to be missed. With over 100 locomotives and cars, and an expansive collection of railroad equipment and artifacts, they offer a hands-on experience in an authentic railroad facility.
- 4 Enjoy the fiery (and smelly) sulfur pots in the heart of Lassen Volcanic National Park. With 20 lakes and miles of trails this park is ideal for those who truly love nature and the adventure of the outdoors.
- 5 Finish your day by checking in to one of the lodging options in Chester, only 15-minutes from the south entrance to Lassen Volcanic National Park. Or head to historic Quincy for an overnight in one of the quaint lodging options with shopping and dining within a leisurely stroll the perfect place to grab dinner at the end of your Plumas adventure.

For additional itinerary ideas visit www.UpStateCA.com/itineraries



















Famous Sundial Bridge



Picturesque Lakes



A Recreational Paradise

In Shasta County the mighty Sacramento River runs from end-to-end of the county, connecting the three largest cities – City of Shasta Lake, Redding, and Anderson offering more than just waterfalls to find, lakes and rivers to fish, and trails to traverse. There is also that small town comfort, serving up everything from parks, shopping, theaters, and golf to mouthwatering dining.

Redding offers world-class fishing on the Sacramento River right in the middle of the city with **Turtle Bay Exploration Park** next to the river where art and education interlace. Oh, and what about the **Sundial Bridge**, crossing the crystal-clear river, that is so large there is only room for tell-time markers from 10am to 3pm? This architectural marvel by Santiago Calatrava beckons you to embark

on Redding's 17.4-mile **Sacramento River National Recreation Trail** which rarely leaves the beauty of the river.

Anderson's River Park is a rival to any city park featuring concerts in the summer, equestrian trails, barbeque pits, and disk golf as part of Shasta County's year-round playground with that old Americana culture.

FUN FACT: The San Francisco Chronicle named Redding the Trails Capital of California!



NATIONAL AND STATE PARKS To Explore in Shasta County

The historic mining settlement of **Shasta State Historic Park** rests just west of town, and immediately beyond that is **Whiskeytown National Recreation Area**, a favorite for sailing, swimning, paddleboarding, water skiing, wakeboarding, canoeing, kayaking, and waterfall exploration. Mountain biking enthusiasts love the lake area's bike trails, perfect for every skill level. Dog lovers can bring their buddies to picnic, camp and hike **Crystal Creek Falls**, one of four waterfalls in the area, a destination in and of itself. Visitors are also welcome to bring their bait and saddles, as fishing and horseback riding are also popular here.

North of Whiskeytown, the awe-inspiring granite towers of **Castle Crags State Park** loom over I-5. The spires were formed 200 million years ago by volcanic activity, and while Crags Trail is a steep hike, perseverance is rewarded with breathtaking views of the Crags and of Mt. Shasta.

Heading east on HWY 44 from the Sacramento Valley, you'll find the northern entrance to Lassen Volcanic National Park, home to the serene Manzanita Lake and the Loomis Museum. The park boasts incredible mountain scenery reminiscent of Yosemite, as well as fascinating thermal wonders similar to Yellowstone, with a fraction of the visitors. Lassen offers three different types of geothermal features (steam vents, mudpots, and hot springs), all four types of volcanoes (shield, plug dome, cinder cone, and composite), and all types of naturally occurring lakes! Near Lassen Peak, the road reaches 8,512 feet, making it the highest road in the Cascade Mountain range.



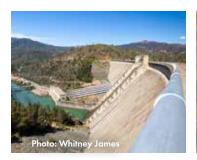
Location Highlight - Eastern Shasta County

Eastern Shasta County combines cool mountain air, rich agricultural land, trout-filled streams, and beautiful lakes, such as Lake Britton, Big Lake, Fall River Lake, Eastman, Crystal and Baum Lakes. All accommodate activities such as sailing, water sports, and fishing. The Fall River valley produces 25 percent of the world's wild rice, and the town of Fall River Mills hosts one of the region's beloved museums, the Fort Crook Museum, which preserves the 150 year old log buildings built to serve as an outpost. Shasta County's eastern region also features the town of Burney, a humble logging town now developed into a popular destination.

Hat Creek, famous for its spring fed waters and abundant rainbow trout, is just north of Lassen Park. Numerous volcanic features in the area are highlighted by **Subway Cave**, an underground, easily explored phenomenon. Campgrounds and picnic areas adjacent to the creek provide for memorable weekend getaways or perfect stops for a quick lunch.













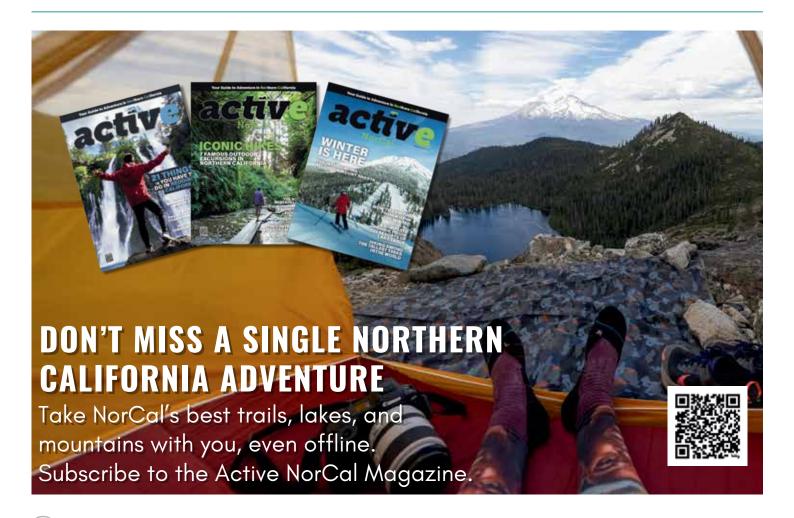


Location Highlights - Shasta Lake, Shasta Dam, and Lake Shasta Caverns

The city of Shasta Lake is next to the reigning champion of California's recreational reservoirs, Shasta Lake, donned as the "Houseboat Capital of the World." Shasta Lake owes its existence to the engineering marvel of the 20th century—Shasta Dam, the world's tallest center overflow dam. The water held back by the dam is so vast that it could fill a swimming pool for every family in the entire USA. Catering to diverse preferences, the lake accommodates everyone from basic pontoon campers to opulent floating condominiums, lakeside resorts and RV parks offering a tranquil escape. Most marinas not only have houseboats to rent, but jet skis, kayaks, and ski boats as well.

Free dam tours, available daily, invite visitors to explore this monumental structure. Adding to the allure of Shasta Lake is the Lake Shasta Caverns National Natural Landmark. Formed by ancient flowing water, the limestone caverns showcase an exquisite array of formations, including stalactites, stalagmites, soda straws, columns, and flowstone. Shasta County seamlessly combines natural beauty with engineering prowess, offering a memorable retreat for all who venture here.

For further information on the entire UpStateCA region call 530-365-7500 or visit www.UpStateCA.com.



Attractions

Lake Shasta Caverns National Natural Landmark

Considered one of the most stunning limestone caves in the U.S., the two hour experience includes a scenic catamaran cruise across Shasta Lake, a fun bus ride to the cave entrance, and a guided tour of the caverns. Located just 19 miles north of Redding off I-5, Shasta Caverns exit. Open year-round. Group tours and seasonal Dinner Cruises.

20359 Shasta Caverns Rd., Lakehead, CA 96051 530-238-2341, 800-795-CAVE www.lakeshastacaverns.com info@lakeshastacaverns.com

Schreder Planetarium/SCOE

Come see the "Wonders of the Universe" and discover "New Horizons" at Schreder Planetarium.

1644 Magnolia Ave., Redding, CA 96001 530-225-0295

www.shastacoe.org/schreder-planetarium

Shasta Dam

Located about 12 miles north of Redding, Shasta Dam is the second largest dam in mass in the United States. The dam is 602 feet high, 883 feet thick at the base, 30 feet thick at the top, and 3,460 feet long. The spillway, 487 feet, is the largest man-made waterfall in the world - three times the height of Niagara Falls! Shasta Lake is the largest man-made reservoir in the State of California. Free guided dam tours daily, visitor center, picnic area, vista point.

16349 Shasta Dam Blvd., Shasta Lake, CA 96019 530-247-8555; 530-247-8510 www.usbr.gov/mp/ncao/shasta

Sundial Bridge

Soaring over the winding Sacramento River is one of California's most unique and extraordinary architectural icons, the Sundial Bridge, located in beautiful Redding. The city commissioned world-famous Spanish architect, Santiago Calatrava (architect for the Athens Olympic Stadium), to design a pedestrian bridge in order to link Turtle Bay Exploration Park to its McConnell Arboretum and Botanical Gardens as well as the extensive Sacramento River National Recreation Trail. The Bridge transcends its intended function and has become Redding's most popular tourist attraction. Visitors get the chance to walk across 710 feet of translucent glass and are suspended over the river with no supportive footings to be seen. The 21 story, towering arc turns the bridge into a working sundial making it one of the largest in the world.

844 Sundial Bridge Dr., Redding, CA 96001 530-243-8850, 800-887-8532 www.turtlebay.org

Turtle Bay Exploration Park

Turtle Bay Exploration Park is a fun, diverse, and educational 300-acre attraction located in Redding alongside the Sacramento River.

Turtle Bay draws families from across California with world-class museum exhibitions, a wildlife center, entertaining educational programming, and an arboretum and botanical gardens. From up-close animal encounters to immersive, handson exhibits, families are sure to be inspired with wonder, exploration and appreciation of the world.

Visitors can walk across the extraordinary Sundial Bridge to the over 200-acre McConnell Arboretum and Botanical Gardens. These exquisite grounds feature native California plant life, stunning public art, beautiful water features as well as unique foliage from around the world.

844 Sundial Bridge Dr., Redding, CA 96001 530-243-8850, 800-874-7562 www.turtlebay.org info@turtlebay.org

Museums

Behrens - Eaton House Museum

Restored home lived in by same family from 1898 – 2003. Historical research library on site. Call for seasonal hours.

1520 West St., Redding CA 96001 530-241-3454 www.eatonhousemuseum.org

Fort Crook Museum

The story of the Native Americans and early settlers of this area are depicted by several rooms of antique furniture, a black-smith's shop, the old Fall River jail, early farm implements, old school house, log cabin and artifacts. Call for seasonal hours.

43030 Fort Crook Museum Ave, Fall River Mills, CA 96028 530-336-5110 www.fortcrook.com

Shasta Historical Society

Shares Shasta County history through exhibits, collections, scholarly publications and research services. Visitors become witnesses to history and explore the dynamic of local heritage. Located in the Downtown Redding Promenade. Open Monday – Friday.

1449 Market St., Redding, CA 96001 530-243-3720 www.shastahistorical.org

Shasta Lake Heritage & Historical Society

Visit the Boomtown Museum where Shasta Lake history has been preserved and stories are told of the heritage and culture in 14ft wall murals. Learn about the early pioneers, Native Americans, Shasta Dam, and the community spirit that led to Boomtown becoming a city. Call for seasonal hours.

1525 Median Ave., Shasta Lake, CA 96019 530-275-3995 www.shastalakehistorical.org

Turtle Bay Museum

Turtle Bay Museum is the heart of the Turtle Bay Exploration Park experience. It contains permanent, interactive exhibits and two large changing exhibition galleries. The exhibits feature self-guided exploration and features that stimulate understanding and challenge ideas about science, art, history, and human nature.

844 Sundial Bridge Dr., Redding, CA 96001 530-243-8850, 800-887-8532 www.turtlebay.org info@turtlebay.org

Arts & Culture

Cascade Theatre

The Cascade Theatre, an exquisitely restored 1935 Art Deco theater, originally served as Redding's first air-conditioned "cinema house." It is now a multi-use performing arts venue capable of hosting a wide array of events, including concerts, dance, theater and film.

1731 Market St., Redding, CA 96001 530-243-8877 www.cascadetheatre.org

Shasta County Arts Council

Arts & cultural non-profit. Facility features contemporary art gallery, performance hall & classroom. Arts services include tech & fiscal support, audio/visual recording, tv production, and rentals.

1313 Market St., Redding, CA 96001 530-241-7320 www.shastaartscouncil.org

Bed & Breakfasts/Inns

The Inn At Shasta Lake

Experience luxury forest living near Lake Shasta Caverns. Rest and relax! Jetted tubs and fireplaces. Breakfast included. Enjoy our treehouse! We host events. Just off I-5.

18026 O'Brien Inlet Rd. Lakehead, CA 96051 530-863-7645 www.theinnatshastalake.com info@theinnatshastalake.com

Hotels/Motels/Resorts

Best Western PLUS Hilltop Inn

Treat yourself to outstanding accommodations and friendly service with 114 newly upgraded guest rooms. Featuring a complimentary full hot buffet breakfast, heated pool and spa, fitness center, free Wi-Fi, on site security, and our award winning restaurant C.R. Gibbs American Grille. There is no better place to spend time away from home.

2300 Hilltop Dr. Redding, CA 96002 530-221-6100, 800-336-4880 www.thehilltopinn.com info@thehilltopinn.com

Bridge Bay at Shasta Lake Lodge

Located on beautiful Shasta Lake and tucked away in the evergreens our lodge is open year-round. Accommodations include kitchen units and kitchen suites, as well as deluxe rooms with king beds or two double beds. Outdoor wedding venue with beautiful views.

10300 Bridge Bay Rd. Redding, CA 96003 530-275-3021, 800-752-9669 www.bridgebayhouseboats.com

Fairfield Inn & Suites

The Fairfield Inn & Suites offers complimentary breakfast, convenient location, pool & hot tub and superior service.

5164 Caterpillar Rd. Redding, CA 96003 530-243-3200, 800-228-2800 www.marriott.com/rddre

Gaia Hotel & Spa

Discover the natural beauty of the Sacramento River and experience a closer connection to nature at Gaia Hotel & Spa in Northern California. The environmentally responsible, full-service boutique hotel includes an onsite restaurant with farm-to-table fare, holistic spa, and is a distinctive venue for meetings, weddings, and private social events.

4125 Riverside Pl. Anderson, CA 96007 530-365-7077, 877-778-3977 www.gaiahotelspa.com stay@gaiahotelspa.com

Hampton Inn & Suites

Redding's award winning hotel, surrounded by majestic mountains, scenic beauty and fantastic recreation area and attractions. The Hampton Inn & Suites is where you'll find everything you need, coupled with the great service you deserve.

2160 Larkspur Ln. Redding, CA 96002 530-224-1001, 800-Hampton www.reddingsuites.hamptoninn.com

Hilton Garden Inn

Close to airport, golfing, fishing, boating, tennis, lakes, rivers, mountains, museums, walking trails, and the Win-River Casino. FREE high-speed internet access. Call for additional information.

5050 Bechelli Ln. Redding, CA 96002 530-226-5111 www.redding.stayhgi.com

Holiday Inn & Convention Center - Redding

Adjacent to 1-5, the Holiday Inn is in a prime location to easily access many of the local area features/attractions: Shasta Lake, Lassen Volcanic Park, and Sundial Bridge at Turtle Bay Exploration Park. Restaurants, nightclubs and shopping are within walking distance. Pool, fitness center, business center, restaurant/lounge are on-site.

1900 Hilltop Dr. Redding, CA 96002 530-221-7500, 1-800-HOLIDAY www.holidayinn.com/reddingca sales@holidayinnredding.com

Oxford Suites Redding

Exceptional has never been so affordable!
Come see why we are rated highly on
TripAdvisor. Complimentary amenities include
hot breakfast, reception, Wi-Fi, parking and
more.

1967 Hilltop Dr. Redding, CA 96002 530-221-0100, 800-762-0133 www.oxfordsuitesredding.com

Red Lion Hotel Redding

Spacious guest rooms include two suites, private balconies or patios, free Wi-Fi, microwaves, refrigerators, and flat-screen TVs. Largest outdoor pool, spa, fitness center, and Three Shastas Bar & Grill.

1830 Hilltop Dr. Redding, CA 96002 530-221-8700 www.redlion.com/redding

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oxfordsuitesredding.com | 530.221.0100 1967 Hilltop Drive | Redding, CA | 96002







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Sheraton Redding Hotel at the Sundial Bridge

The Sheraton Redding Hotel at the Sundial Bridge is situated walking distance to the Sacramento River in the heart of Turtle Bay Exploration Park. The hotel and adjacent restaurant have been thoughtfully designed to complement the lush natural setting of the park and the world-renowned Sundial Bridge.

820 Sundial Bridge Dr, Redding, CA 96001 530-364-2800

www.sheratonredding.com info@sheratonredding.com

TownePlace Suites

All Suite hotel with fully equipped kitchens, well-lit Home Office™, free wired & wireless Internet, free breakfast buffet, guest laundry, 24 hour exercise room, heated outdoor pool & pets welcome.

2180 Larkspur Ln, Redding, CA 96002 530-223-0690 www.marriott.com/rddrd tps.rddrd.gm@marriot.com

Win-River Resort & Casino

84 room hotel, gift shop, spa, heated outdoor pool, fitness center, arcade, Seasons Restaurant, Creekside Bar, Overtime Lounge, event center and Eagle Room for banquets. Over 81,000 square feet of gaming space.

2100 Redding Rancheria Rd, Redding, CA 96001 530-243-3377, 800-280-8946 www.winriver.com

Cabins & Guest Ranches

Circle 7 Ranch

World Class Fly Fishing Resort located on the middle Fall River. Guest Ranch with fully equipped houses, game room, boat rentals, guide service and special event services.

27663 Island Rd, Fall River Mills, CA 96028 530-336-5827

www.circle7onthefall.com circle7onthefall@gmail.com





The Himont Motel

"Where Doy and Comfort Mee

Fall River Valley is situated between two great volcanoes, Mt Shasta and Mt Lassen National Park. The Himont Motel is located next to the Fall River Mills Golf Course, one block from the Fall River, and only a short drive to Burney Falls State Park. We offer clean, comfortable and affordable quest rooms. We look forward to serving you.











- Free WiFi
- Pets Welcome
- Spring Air Mattresses
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Himont Motel

43021 Bridge St., Fall River Mills, California 96028 (530) 336-5541 (855) 877-3883

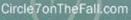
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Circle 7 Ranch

Come trout fish in the peaceful beauty of Northern California on world renowned Fall River. Stay in one of our fully equipped houses where our staff is looking forward to serving you. Open April – November.



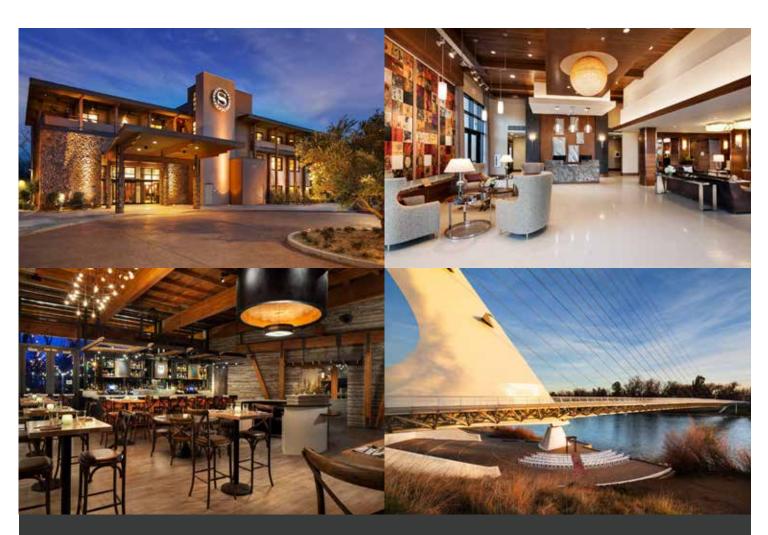
Home and Boat Rentals Gulde Services Available Special Events Airport Shuttle from Fall River Mills



530-336-5827







Unparalleled Access, Unmatched Experiences at the Sheraton Redding Hotel at the Sundial Bridge

Discover Northern California's newest hidden gem, the Sheraton Redding Hotel at the Sundial Bridge, and experience contemporary, resort-style comfort and unmatched natural beauty. Tucked along the banks of the Sacramento River within the grounds of the 300-acre Turtle Bay Exploration Park, the new Sheraton Redding Hotel at the Sundial Bridge welcomes you with intuitively designed accommodations, thoughtful amenities, inspired meeting spaces and unparalleled access to the region's awe-inspiring outdoor attractions.

Walk to the Sundial Bridge & Turtle Bay Exploration Park from our hotel lobby.

Providing a safer environment for our guests and associates is a top priority. Achieving this is a shared responsibility. Social distancing measures, contactless experience, and enhanced cleaning and housekeeping services are in place. Please contact us with any questions you may have about our enhanced services.

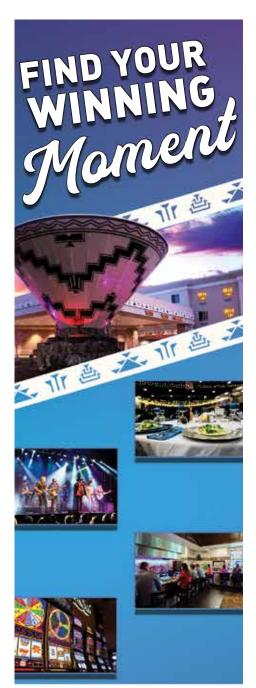
Sheraton Redding Hotel at the Sundial Bridge 820 Sundial Bridge Drive • Redding, CA 96001

530-364-2800 | sheratonredding.com





Redding Hotel at the Sundial Bridge







RV Parks/Camping

Fawndale Oaks RV Park

Shaded, grassy, full hook-ups with cable and Wi-Fi. Fishermen and clubs welcome. Rentals also available. Store, pool, laundry, propane, playground, gameroom/clubroom.

15015 Fawndale Rd. Redding, CA 96003 530-275-0764, 888-838-2159 www.fawndaleoaks.com office@fawndaleoaks.com

JGW RV Park

Visit one of Redding's finest RV parks. Fish from the banks of the Sacramento River. Newly upgraded WiFi, exit #673.

6612 Riverland Dr, Redding, CA 96002 530-365-7965, 800-469-5910 www.jgwrvpark.com jgwpark@charter.net

Win-River Resort & Casino

Large concrete pads, 30/50 Amp service, Sewer, Water, Pet Friendly with fenced pet area, BBQ area, 24-hr. Security and free WiFi.

2100 Redding Rancheria Rd, Redding, CA 96001 530-243-3377, 800-280-8946 www.winriver.com/resort

Gaming

Win-River Resort & Casino

Win-River Resort & Casino is a Native American gaming resort and casino offering the best entertainment, hospitality, latest slots, hottest new table games, and some of the most flavorful cuisine in the North State. Over 81,000 sq. feet of gaming space, 13 table games, 84 room hotel, gift shop, spa, fitness center, Seasons Restaurant, Creekside Bar, Overtime Lounge, Event Center and Eagle Room for banquets.

2100 Redding Rancheria Rd, Redding, CA 96001 530-243-3377, 800-280-8946 www.winriver.com

Dining

Branch House Riverfront Bistro

Located along the Sacramento River, Sundial Bridge, and Turtle Bay Museum, Branch House Riverfront Bistro is Redding's new natural gathering place, serving breakfast, lunch, dinner, specialty coffee, beer, and wine. Branch House has indoor and outdoor patio seating for avid adventurers, on-the-go families, and working professionals.

844 Sundial Bridge Dr, Redding, CA 96001 530-242-3114 www.branchhouseredding.com

C.R. Gibbs American Grille

Award winning restaurant located at Best Western Plus Hilltop Inn... "Where Rumors End and Legends Begin." Come enjoy casual American Dining focused around a full Exhibition Kitchen where you can see the action taking place. We call it "Eatertainment!" A brick lined oven, full bar & large outdoor dining space complete with heaters and a fire pit make for year-round comfort when enjoying exciting appetizers, salads, burgers, steaks and of course Brick Oven pizzas. Open daily at 11 am with private conference rooms available for any occasion. Please contact the Banquet and Catering department at 530-722-2284.

2300 Hilltop Dr, Redding, CA 96002 530-221-2335 www.crgibbs.com

Lake Shasta Dinner Cruises

Lake Shasta Dinner Cruises are a fun, relaxing, two hours of scenic adventure on Friday or Saturday nights! Included is a mouthwatering array of delicious cuisine. Open May - September. 20359 Shasta Caverns Rd Lakehead, CA 96051 530-454-8876 www.lakeshastadinnercruises.com

Mosaic Restaurant

Located at the Sheraton Redding Hotel at the Sundial Bridge, Mosaic is a true California cuisine experience. Inspired by the magnificent mosaic tiles under the nearby Sundial Bridge in Redding, our restaurant is as locally focused as it gets! Mosaic features California inspired cuisine with a wine country twist. Pizza's, shareable appetizers, hearty salads and pasta's will take main stage. Featuring communal, easy to understand, approachable and lastly fun to eat meals for the whole family. The restaurant is open for breakfast, lunch, and dinner - start or end your day in Redding with us.

826 Sundial Bridge Dr, Redding, CA 96001 530-319-3456 www.mosaicredding.com

Seasons Restaurant

(inside Win-River Resort & Casino)
Treat your taste buds to Seasons, located in Win-River Resort & Casino. With a variety of dishes to choose from and a freshly seasonal menu, you are sure to find something to love at Seasons.
Beyond our delicious dishes, Seasons has a full bar and a warm and welcoming atmosphere.
We hope to see you soon! Open 7 days a week.

2100 Redding Rancheria Rd, Redding, CA 96001 530-243-3377, 800-280-8946 www.winriver.com/food-and-beverage/seasons

Three Shastas Bar & Grill

Three Shastas is an onsite bar and grill inside the Red Lion Hotel Redding. We feature indoor dining, a full bar and local entertainment.

1830 Hilltop Dr, Redding, CA 96002 530-224-6630 www.threeshastas.com

Woodside Grill

Capturing the heart of the West Coast's farmto-table concept, Woodside Grill invites you to relish in the local bounty of Northern California in a rustic, yet contemporary setting. Sip on regional wines and feast on an abundance of handcrafted American fare for brunch, lunch, and dinner.

16349 Riverside Place, Anderson, CA 96007 530-365-7077

www.gaiahotel.com/woodside-grill-anderson-ca

Shopping

California Welcome Center Gift Shop

Unique gifts and apparel items. Showcasing local products from olives, soaps, jewelry, books and much more. Bring home a little piece of California. Open seven days a week.

1699 HWY 273, Anderson, CA 96007 530-365-7500

www.UpStateCA.com/California-Welcome-Center

Phil's Propeller

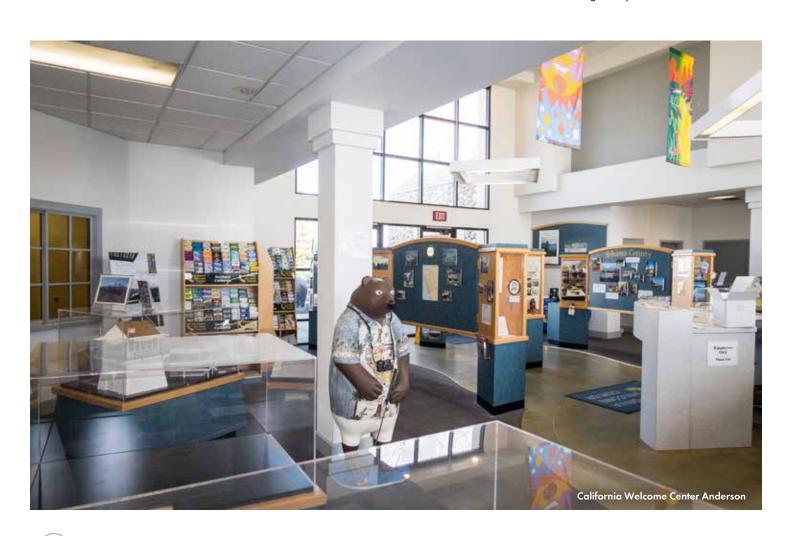
Marine propeller repairs and sales. Shasta Lake headquarters for fishing tackle. Live bait available. Call us for the latest fishing information.

3037 Twin View Blvd. Shasta Lake, CA 96019 530-275-4939, 800-462-3917 www.philsprop.com info@philsprop.com

Shasta Gateway Center

Enjoy the Shasta Gateway Center (formerly Shasta Outlets). Offering your favorite outlet brands including Pendleton Woolen Mills, Eddie Bauer, Famous Footwear and other favorites' like, Boot Barn, Vans, Grocery Outlet and our newest additions Bargain Bins and Memory Lane Antiques.

1699 HWY 273, Anderson, CA 96007 www.shastagateway.com





With mountains all around, miles of hiking and biking trails, a river running straight through town, and national parks nearby, Redding is an outdoor paradise year-round. And with over 300 sunny days per year, it's easy to enjoy the outdoors no matter what season you visit!

Learn more at ChooseRedding.com/Attractions

Spring into Redding Fun!

Redding in the spring is a sight to see! The natural beauty the area is known for is blooming with colorful new growth, making it one of the most beautiful times to visit the area. Spring is also the best time of year to see the region's waterfalls at the height of their flow!

Spring Events

- Glowing Wild Lantern Festival
- Kool April Nites Classic Car Show
- · Lemurian Classic Mountain Bike Race
- · Redding Rodeo

Summer Splash in Redding!

There's no season where Redding's sun shines more than summer! Sunny days make it the perfect time to enjoy the water. Locals and visitors alike love to escape to the lake on a warm summer day, whether that means hopping in a boat and pulling out a wakeboard on Shasta Lake, or a serene kayak trip across the beautiful blue waters at Whiskeytown National Recreation Area.

Summer Events

- · Whiskeytown Ranger-Led Kayak Tours
- · Shasta District Fair
- · Taste of Redding





Chasing that outdoor experience is easy year-round when you have a range of hotels, RV parks, and bed & breakfasts that fit everyone's taste and price point. Plus, if you book a stay of two nights or more through ChooseRedding.com, you'll get a free gift card to a local attraction or restaurant of your choice!

Learn more at ChooseRedding.com/Lodging-and-Deals

Fall Farms and Fun Festivals!

With mild pleasant weather, fall is one of the best seasons to get outdoors in Redding. It's a great time to hit the trails and enjoy the fall color. Looking for more fall fun? Hawes Farm and Nash Ranch both pull out all the stops to celebrate the season, with pumpkin patches, corn mazes, haunted houses and more!

Fall Events

- · Redding Roots Revival Music Festival
- · Hawes Farm Fall Festival
- · Nash Ranch Pumpkin Patch
- · Return of the Salmon Festival

Winter Wonderland in Redding!

Redding's wintertime seasonal offerings make it one of the most unique times to visit! Ring in the holidays and enjoy a festive garden walk with over two million lights at the Redding Garden of Lights. Or head to Lassen Volcanic National Park and take a free ranger-led snowshoe tour through all the park's winter sights.

Winter Events

- · Redding Garden of Lights
- · Redding Marathon
- · Lassen Ranger-Led Snowshoe Tours



SHASTA COUNTY ADVENTURE LIKE A LOCAL

Shasta County boasts inspiring architecture and outdoor beauty. Visit million-year-old caves, or spend the day sailing on pristine lakes. While there is more than enough in Shasta County to keep you busy for a week or more, we've put together some of our favorite sites for a day of exploring.

- Start your day at Redding's centerpiece the **Sundial Bridge**! This architectural marvel reaches 217 feet into the sky and spans 710 feet across the Sacramento River, serving as a hub for Redding's rich trails system. Designed by Spanish architect Santiago Calatrava, the bridge was the first of its kind in the United States and is a functioning sundial.
- After you've strolled down the Sundial, check out

 Turtle Bay Exploration Park a 300-acre campus
 with educational and entertaining experiences that
 interpret the relationship between humans and nature.
 The Park tells the story of the region and its people
 through a museum that includes an underground
 aquarium, Native American history and exhibits,
 interactive experiments, rotating art exhibits, wildlife exhibits, and Paul Bunyan's Forest Camp, which features a
 variety of play areas for kids to let off some steam.
- Grab lunch at a local eatery or get a picnic to go, then head towards **Shasta Lake** and check out **Lake Shasta Caverns National Natural Landmark**. Start the tour with a catamaran cruise across Shasta Lake, the largest manmade lake in California. Then hop on a bus and make your way to the beautiful and historic limestone caves where a guide will lead the way through caves that have been 250 million years in the making!
- Spend the rest of the day exploring Shasta Lake! Go to Shasta Dam and check out their free tours or rent a boat and spend the rest of your day on the water.
- Finish your day with first-class dining, or a casual bite and some local entertainment in Redding the hub city of the Shasta Cascade region!

For additional itinerary ideas visit www.UpStateCA.com/itineraries











AMAZING WATERFALLS TO SEE IN UPSTATE CA!

An international outdoor destination ringed by the Southern Cascades to the east and the much smaller range of the Trinity Alps to the west, Redding is a hotspot for waterfall chasers. It's an area with both short and long winding trails to seemingly secret falls and popular cascades you can see right from the road.

Each spring and early summer the streams and rivers come alive, churning with snowmelt as it descends from the mountains to lower elevations. With landmarks like Mt. Shasta, Lassen Volcanic National Park, and the many lakes and rivers of this region, it's a bold statement to say that the waterfalls surrounding the city of Redding are the area's best asset. But it's true. Here are some of the best falls in the area and how to find them.

1. Potem Falls

Potem Falls is accessible from highway 299-East heading toward Burney. Take a left on Fenders Ferry Road to the trailhead. The waterfall lies in a deep canyon and reaches 45-feet from its base. Enjoy swimming in the pool at the base during the summer months, and don't forget to check out the rope swing! The fall is also accessible by boat from the Pit River arm on Shasta Lake.

2. Crystal Creek Falls

The hike to the falls is easy with the trail being mostly flat. This is a great hike for anyone looking for a less strenuous way to enjoy the great outdoors. This is the only manmade waterfall in Whiskeytown National Recreation Area. It was created from a diversion of the Trinity River to Whiskeytown Lake.

3. Hedge Creek Falls

Located up a short, 0.7-mile trail with about 200 feet of elevation gain, Hedge Creek Falls offers a chance to get off the beaten path, go for a pretty walk, and see an even lovelier cascade. The falls are about 30 feet high, and where it truly stands out is the path that extends behind the waterfall and under the protruding basalt rock over which the water pours. If you are looking for a quiet place to contemplate nature, you can't beat Hedge Creek Falls.

4. Whiskeytown Falls

This magnificent waterfall is the tallest in Whiskeytown National Recreation Area at a towering 220 feet. It was re-discovered in 2004 after being kept a secret since 1967. This usually misty trail offers a change in climate which invites unique plants and animals. A map of the trail to Whiskeytown Falls is available at the Whiskeytown Visitor Center.

5. McCloud Falls

Featuring a series of three falls visible from the road – Upper, Middle, and Lower Falls – the McCloud River is located about an hour and a half from downtown Redding. The Lower Falls spill into a very popular swimming hole with a cliff jumping platform, so it's common to see adrenaline junkies and their fans gathering here in warmer months. The Upper and Middle Falls, on the other hand, are most commonly and safely observed from lookouts above, but both feature lovely pools below the falls. A 5-minute walk will take you to both the Upper and Middle lookouts, or you can hop on an easy 4-mile trail that winds along the river to take you to all three.

6. Burstarse Falls

If you are looking for more of a hike and crave the solitude of the surrounding woods, Burstarse Falls is where you should go.

Located in the Castle Crags Wilderness, it's about a quarter-mile off the Pacific Crest Trail. Many hikers stop at the lower falls by mistake, thinking they have reached the main event. But Burstarse Falls proper is a 50-foot waterfall with a few smaller cascades scattered below. The trail to reach it will get the blood moving—it's five miles round trip along the PCT and features about 1,000 feet of elevation gain. Photo provided by Michele James.

7. Root Creek Falls

Another waterfall in the Castle Crags area, Root Creek Falls also features a five-mile hike with about 700 feet of elevation gain. The trail is moderate, climbing gradually through dense forest before meeting up with Root Creek and running parallel to the water's edge up to the base of the falls. Watch your footing when you arrive at the fall's vista point—it can be quite precarious. But the view of the cataract tumbling down below the iconic Castle Dome is well worth the effort.

















Order a free UpStateCA
Waterfall Guide!







Mystical Mt. Shasta



Gold Rush History



Epic Outdoor Adventure

California's northernmost region, Siskiyou, is a four-season destination perfect for any adventurer. Dotted with unique small towns among its varied landscapes, there is no shortage of history or discovery in this getaway destination.

Mount Shasta city sits at the base of the second-highest peak in the Cascades and is the centerpiece for nearby recreation. Depending on your preferred altitude, Mt. Shasta Ski Park or Nordic Center will have you covered for an epic snow day. Lake Siskiyou can be circumnavigated year-round by foot or bike, and many visitors like to paddle, swim, boat or just enjoy mountain views from the water.

Just south of Mount Shasta, Dunsmuir was established when the railroads were connecting the American West. If you arrive by train, Dunsmuir will be your entry point to Siskiyou at its depot and

museum. Explore Hedge Creek Falls where you can view the waterfall from within a cave just above the upper Sacramento River.

Former lumber town, McCloud, is bursting with history and outdoor adventure. Picturesque downtown is a registered historical district and home to locally owned shops, hotels, and dining options. McCloud River Falls are the most notable nearby visitor attractions and can be enjoyed nearly year-round.

Yreka, the county seat, began when Gold Rush miners of the 1850's found riches nearby. Shop the historic downtown district and visit the Siskiyou County Museum to get a real taste of the old west. Visitors often gear up here and head out to the mighty Klamath River for world class rafting, kayaking, and fishing adventures.



No matter where in Siskiyou you venture, there are an abundance of diverse events that capture the local culture and flavors of this idyllic region.

Weed, a historic lumber town, hosts some memorable events such as August's Rollin in Weed Car and Bike Show. Montague's annual Hot Air Balloon Fair sees thousands of visitors every September as balloons loft into the skies above the picturesque Shasta Valley.

McCloud's Mushroom Festival happens every Memorial Day and celebrates wild mushroom hunting season with a multi-day festival. The streets are filled with an abundance of mushroom related food, art, and events.

Dunsmuir is well known for its Railroad Days and Steampunk Festival, and Mount Shasta is home to a huge patriotic extravaganza every Independence Day. Visitors flock to participate in the annual fun run, attend outdoor concerts, and fireworks display that takes over every Fourth of July.

Etna is home to Trails End Music Festival, featuring bands from around the nation. This event occurs in late June and aligns with the influx of Pacific Crest Trail thru-hikers that ascend on the town each summer.

The Gold Rush is what Yreka is best known for and hosts its annual Golden City Days and car show on Father's Day Weekend. You can't miss Siskiyou Golden Fair in August, with livestock exhibitions, carnival rides, live music and auto races on the speedway in Yreka, the longest running event in the county.

The Butte Valley Fair is a classic country fair and takes place in September in the East County town of Tulelake. Western culture is a big part of Siskiyou, and rodeos happen almost year-round in towns like Dorris, Etna, and Montague, which is home to The Jefferson State Stampede in August.





Location Highlight - Discover West Siskiyou

Nestled in the heart of Siskiyou County's West region, a visit to pastoral Scott Valley is like stepping into the past. This area is considered the Gateway to the Marble Mountains and is the access point to over 60 miles of Pacific Crest Trail and abundant Wilderness Areas. Visitors can enjoy the majestic tranquility of the alpine lakes and epic mountain trails by day and tuck in for some small-town charm somewhere like Etna, Fort Jones, or Callahan by evening.





Location Highlight - Explore East Siskiyou

East Siskiyou is filled with spectacular views of both land and sky. If you like to be one with nature, view wildlife or explore 65,000 year old lava tubes, this is the region for you. Spend your time at Butte Valley Wildlife Area or the Butte Valley National Grassland viewing a variety of species of wildlife and birds. Or head to the Lava Beds National Monument to experience what remains of the region's volcanic past. East Siskiyou region is known for its high desert landscapes and endless starry skies.

Attractions

Dunsmuir Botanical Gardens

Enjoy woodland plants, bold uses of annual color, a crevice rock garden and native plant areas in their natural setting nestled along the Sacramento River. Our annual fundraiser includes a unique music event and great food. See our website for details.

4821 Dunsmuir Ave., Dunsmuir, CA 96025 530-235-4740

www.dunsmuirbotanicalgardens.org info@dunsmuirbotanicalgardens.org

Tule Lake Segregation Center-WWII Valor in the Pacific National Monument

The largest of ten War Relocation Centers, it held 18,789 of the 110,000 men, women and children of Japanese ancestry forcibly moved from their homes in 1942.

CA Hwy 139, Newell, CA 96134 530-260-0537 www.nps.gov/tule/index.htm

Museums

Fort Jones Museum

This "biggest little museum" features thousands of unique artifacts of the area, including a Shasta Rain Rock and one of the finest basket collections in Northern California. Open Memorial Day – Labor Day or by appt.

11913 Main St., Fort Jones, CA 96032 530-468-5568

Heritage Junction Museum

A look back to McCloud's timber harvesting, sawmill heritage and railroad beginnings. The museum houses more than 100 years of historical artifacts, photographs and exhibits. Open May – September. Call for seasonal hours.

320 Main St., McCloud, CA 96057 530-964-2604

Mt. Shasta Sisson Museum

History, geology, lenticular clouds, railroad, and interactive exhibits. Located next to Mount Shasta Fish Hatchery. April, May: Friday through Sunday: 10am – 4pm; June - December: Thursday through Monday: 10am – 4pm

1 N. Old Stage Road, Mt. Shasta, CA 96067 530-926-5508

www.mtshastamuseum.com

People's Center Museum

A modern 5,000 square foot facility that includes an exhibition gallery, gift shop, a basketweaving class-room, a library and the Karuk Language Program Office. Open year-round, Mon-Sat. 9:30-5pm.

64236 Second Ave., Happy Camp, CA 96039 530-493-1600

Siskiyou County Museum & Discovery Center

A historical interpretive center that includes exhibits, programs and a research library, as well as an outdoor museum. Open year-round Tues. - Sat., 9:00am to 3:00pm.

910 S. Main St., Yreka, CA 96097 530-842-3836

Weed Historic Lumber Town Museum

Exhibits in the old courthouse feature the timber industry and life in early Weed and the life of Charlie Byrd, the first elected African American county sheriff in California. Open Memorial Day–September 10am-5pm, or by appt.

303 Gilman Ave., Weed, CA 96094 530-938-0550

Bed & Breakfasts/Inns

McCloud River Bed and Breakfast

Experience historical McCloud while staying in a nationally registered historic building, formerly McCloud River Lumber Company headquarters. Historical vault private dining room, wood stove, five individual suites, private jacuzzi, gourmet breakfast and scratch made desserts. Spacious deck overlooking Main Street surrounded by forest and lush grounds. Event and wedding accommodations.

325 Lawndale Ct. McCloud, CA 96057 530-964-2130 www.mccloudriverbnb.com

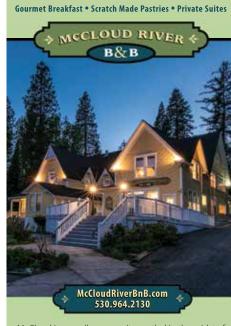
www.mccloudriverbnb.com mccloudriverbnb@gmail.com

McCloud River Mercantile Hotel

Spacious, beautifully appointed accommodations that reflect McCloud's history from the 1890's to the 1940's. We offer a unique place that includes dining, hotel, and shopping in a nationally registered historic Mercantile. Suites, mountain view and whirlpool tubs are also an option. Breakfast included. Gorgeous retreat, banquet and wedding facilities available.

230 Main St. McCloud, CA 96057 530-964-2330

www.mccloudmercantile.com info@mccloudmercantile.com



McCloud is a small community nestled in the midst of evergreens with year round recreation. Pick your season to visit for skiing, hiking, camping, fishing, golfing, or just a relaxing weekend get-away where the air is fresh and the stars shine at night.

Acre of Lush Grass • Spacious Deck • Wood Stove Historical Vault Private Dining Room • Weddings Private Events • Scenic Views

325 Lawndale Ct, McCloud, CA 96057



Hotels/Motels/Resorts

Best Western PLUS Tree House

Escape and relax at this pet-friendly Mt. Shasta hotel offering spacious rooms, indoor pool and spa, fitness center, and high-speed internet. On site restaurant and lounge. Mountain View rooms available.

111 Morgan Way, Mt. Shasta, CA 96067 530-926-3101

www.bestwestern.com/treehouse info@bestwesternplustreehouse.com

Cave Springs Resort & Vacation Rentals

Relax and recharge at our spacious 5-acre mountain resort under the forest canopy, nestled alongside the Sacramento River. Choose from a variety of lodging options - Airstreams, newly renovated hotel rooms, and modern or rustic cabins. Lounge poolside, cozy up to a fire pit, or venture into the great outdoors! Open year-round!

4727 Dunsmuir Ave. Dunsmuir, CA 96025 530-235-2721

www.cavesprings.com reservations@cavesprings.com

McCloud River Bed and Breakfast

Experience historical McCloud while staying in a nationally registered historic building formerly McCloud River Lumber Company headquarters. Historical vault private dining room, wood stove, five individual suites, private jacuzzi, gourmet breakfast and scratch made desserts. Spacious deck overlooking Main Street surrounded by forest and lush grounds. Event and wedding accommodations.

325 Lawndale Ct. McCloud, CA 96057 530-964-2130 www.mccloudriverbnb.com

McCloud River Mercantile Hotel

Spacious, beautifully appointed accommodations that reflect McCloud's history from the 1890's to the 1940's. We offer a unique place that includes dining, hotel, and shopping in a nationally registered historic Mercantile. Suites, mountain view and whirlpool tubs are also an option. Breakfast included. Gorgeous Retreat, Banquet and Wedding facilities available.

230 Main St. McCloud, CA 96057 530-964-2330

www.mccloudmercantile.com info@mccloudmercantile.com

Mount Shasta Resort

Why stay in a motel room along a busy street if you can enjoy the serenity of your own fully appointed Chalet, nestled in the forest above Lake Siskiyou? Mount Shasta Resort has a restaurant, family-friendly lounge, golf, tennis, pickleball, direct access to lake trails, and a day spa. Have it all!

1000 Siskiyou Lake Blvd. Mt. Shasta, CA 96067 530-926-3030

www.mountshastaresort.com generalinfo@mountshastaresort.com

Railroad Park Resort

Sleep in a Caboose, eat on a train, RV park, campground at the base of Castle Crags. Our dining cars and bar are open seven days a week for breakfast and dinner. Experience our historic railroad equipment and memorabilia. Open all year. Just off I-5 at exit 728.

100 Railroad Park Rd. Dunsmuir, CA 96025 530-235-4440 www.rrpark.com railroadparkreservations@gmail.com

RV Parks/Camping

Mt. Shasta KOA

Picturesque campground against majestic Mt. Shasta. Complete RV pull through sites with full hook ups, tent sites and cabins available. Swimming pool, horseshoe pits and lounge.

900 N. Mt. Shasta Blvd. Mt. Shasta, CA 96067 530-926-4029, 800-562-3617 www.koa.com mtshastakoa@gmail.com

Railroad Park Resort

RV & tent camping at the base of Castle Crags, under the pines and along Little Castle Creek. 45 sites and 20 FHU sites. Our dining cars and bar are open seven days a week for breakfast and dinner. We are open all year. Just off I-5 at exit 728.

100 Railroad Park Rd. Dunsmuir, CA 96025 530-235-4440 www.rrpark.com railroadparkreservations@gmail.com

Trailer Lane Campground

Conveniently located along I-5 in the shadow of Mt. Shasta. Open all year, pull-thru or back-in with full hookups and free WiFi. RV, van, and tent sites, plus glamping rentals! Clean and comfortable bathrooms & laundry, community fire pit, game courts, camp store, dog park, walking trails and farm animals.

27535 Edgewood Road, Weed, CA 96094 530-214-0010 www.trailerlane.com trailerlanecampground@gmail.com





Cabins & Guest Ranches

Marble Mountain Guest Ranch

Marble Mountain Ranch is a family owned and operated guest ranch featuring horseback trail rides, arena riding games and lessons, whitewater rafting, steelhead fly fishing, sporting clays and ATV rides. All-inclusive rates include private cottage lodging, all meals and activities listed above. See our high reviews on Trip Advisor.

92520 Hwy 96, Somes Bar, CA 95568 530-469-3322

www.marblemountainranch.com guestranch@marblemountainranch.com

Dining

Best Western PLUS Tree House Restaurant

Casual dining environment with an unparalleled view of Mt. Shasta. Serving assorted appetizers, steak, seafood, and pasta. Open for breakfast and dinner daily. Banquet facilities available.

111 Morgan Way, Mount Shasta, CA 96067 530-926-3101

www.treehouserestaurantmtshasta.com info@treehouseshasta.com

Cooper's Bar & Grill

(Inside Best Western PLUS Tree House)
For a refreshing drink come join us. We serve
Lunch, Dinner and Weekend Brunch. Happy hour
from 3-5 pm. We offer an extensive selection of
wine, liquor, rotating selection of craft brews and
specialty cocktails.

111 Morgan Way, Mount Shasta, CA 96067 530-926-3101

www.coopersbargrill.com info@treehouseshasta.com

Highland House

(At Mount Shasta Resort)

Enjoy exceptional dining at the Highland Restaurant, located in Mount Shasta Resort's clubhouse. Delight in a wide variety of superb entree choices, while overlooking Mt. Shasta's ever-changing vista. Boasting a menu to please all palates, you'll always find the perfect answer to your craving at our restaurant and in our family-friendly lounge, complete with wood burning fireplace. Open Wednesday - Sunday from 11 to 8.

1000 Siskiyou Lake Blvd. Mount Shasta, CA 96067 530-926-3030

www.mountshastaresort.com generalinfo@mountshastaresort.com

McCloud River Mercantile Co.

Enjoy espresso drinks, ice cream, baked goods, breakfast, lunch and a beautiful view. Choose from The White Mountain Café and/or Kyode Café, both are located in the historic Mercantile. Catering & full banquet facilities available.

230 Main St. McCloud, CA 96057 530-964-2330

www.mccloudmercantile.com info@mccloudmercantile.com

Railroad Park Resort

The Dining Cars at Railroad Park Resort, consisting of eight historic railcars, are open seven days a week for breakfast and dinner. Enjoy your favorite drink in our full bar. Our Summertime patio seating has spectacular views of Castle Crags. Open all year. Just off I-5 at exit 728.

100 Railroad Park Rd. Dunsmuir, CA 96025 530-235-4440 www.rrpark.com railroadparkreservations@gmail.com

Shopping

McCloud River Mercantile Co.

Enjoy shopping in a historic restored Mercantile with numerous merchants offering a variety of goods. From an apothecary candy store, handmade jewelry, apparel, vintage goods including American-made products. Café, hotel and banquet facilities also available.

230 Main St. McCloud, CA 96057 530-964-2330

www.mccloudmercantile.com info@mccloudmercantile.com

Hidden TREASURES

Lake Siskiyou, Mount Shasta

Great fishing, camping, boating & swimming.

530-926-2610

Lava Beds National Monument

Explore lava tube caves, learn about the Modocs and the Modoc war, take a hike on over a dozen trails. Camp out and enjoy the night sky.

530-667-8113

McCloud Falls

The upper McCloud River boasts three spectacular waterfalls.

530-964-2184

Great Shasta Rail Trail, McCloud

The former railway that linked the mountain towns of McCloud and Burney, now a scenic trail traversing forests, meadows, creeks and lakes, with magnificent views of Mt. Shasta.

www.greatshastarailtrail.org

SISKIYOU COUNTY ADVENTURE LIKE A LOCAL

With its unforgettable and uniquely untouched landscapes, Siskiyou lies just an hour north of Redding in California's true North. Siskiyou's four geographically unique regions offer a variety of opportunities, from high desert to mighty forests and pastoral valleys, with the mighty Mt. Shasta watching over it all. This itinerary takes you on a tour of the abundant, scenic and healing waters that flow through the region.

- Start your day in South Siskiyou, hiking along the banks of the upper Sacramento River from the lush grounds of the Dunsmuir Botanical Gardens. This path curves along the river and is dotted with anglers, who flock to this river in search of rainbow and brown trout. Better yet, bring your gear and cast your own line!
- Visit all three of McCloud River Falls, starting at lower and working your way to middle and then upper as you wind though a canyon of basalt lava rock. This stunning McCloud River Canyon displays the volcanic history of nearby Mt. Shasta and eruptive mud flows that carved landscape into the river's current path. Photo provided by Michelle Halpern.
- 3 Stop by Mount Shasta city park, home to the headwaters of the Sacramento River. The crystal-clear water flowing through the park begins its journey high on the snow-covered peaks of majestic Mt. Shasta before making its way here. Visit this spiritual spot and taste the water, which is said to have healing powers. Photo provided by Visit Mt. Shasta.
- Relax and paddle or swim in the clear waters of Lake Siskiyou. Located just a few short miles from downtown Mount Shasta, this serene mountain lake offers some of the most epic views of the mighty volcano, just above the Wagon Creek Bridge.
- Rafting the lower Klamath River, named the 2024 river of the Year by American Rivers, is a bucket list adventure for sure! It's not unheard of to see black bears, bald eagles, otters, and deer as you float through the region, one of the most biodiverse areas in the country. You may even see Bigfoot! Photo provided by Tributary Whitewater.

For additional itinerary ideas visit www.UpStateCA.com/itineraries















Western Ranching



Heritage & Murals



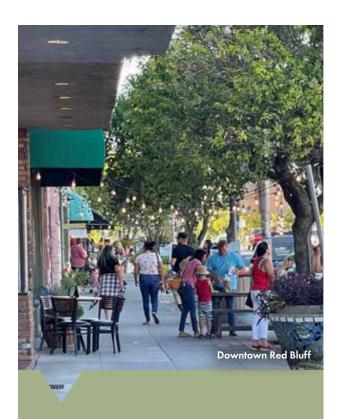
Historic Downtowns

At the northern end of the great Sacramento Valley, just 90 minutes north of Sacramento, lies a land of beautiful contrasts: Tehama County. The strong western heritage will capture your heart and awaken your spirit. In fact, some of the best western events in California occur in **Red Bluff**, including the **Annual Bull and Gelding Sale**, and the **Red Bluff Round-Up Rodeo**, the largest in the nation.

These and other similar events attract people from all over, though the western lifestyle is not the only intriguing aspect of Red Bluff's past and present: it was the home of the first and only president of the California Republic, William B. Ide. His original adobe home has been fully restored and is now part of the **William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park**.

Come discover Tehama County's old fashioned hospitality, numerous lakes, streams, and outstanding flavors and recreational opportunities.

FUN FACT: Tehama County was the home of the first and only President of the California Republic, William B. Ide.



VICTORIAN CHARM AND NATURAL BEAUTY Red Bluff and Lassen National Park

The old Victorian west lives on in Red Bluff, with Victorian homes built from the 1860s to the early 1900s. Walk into a vanishing America at the **Kelly-Griggs House Museum**, and view elegant renovated rooms where Victorian-garbed mannequins "live" among authentic antique furnishings.

Victorian era and western heritage provides numerous hotels, motels, and restaurants to cater to the traveler or vacationer. Over a dozen beautiful murals have sprouted up throughout Historic Downtown Red Bluff. Take a tour of these amazing works of art!



Red Bluff is also considered a gateway to the famous Lassen Volcanic National Park, home of one of the few active volcanoes on the United States mainland. Established as a national park on August 9, 1916, it encompasses 160 miles of spectacular volcanic exhibits, geothermal features, and the impressive Lassen Peak.





Location Highlights - Towns of Tehama

The town of Corning, just south on Interstate 5, was founded as an agricultural center back in the 1860s. It's acknowledged as the center of Northern California's internationally renowned olive industry. The **Olive Pit** is conveniently located off Interstate 5 and offers a vast selection of locally grown olives, olive oils, nuts and more with tastings available.

Other towns in the Sacramento River Valley include Los Molinos, Gerber, Tehama, Vina, Paskenta, and Flournoy. These small communities provide important local services to the agriculture of the fertile Sacramento River Valley. Manton, nestled in the foothills of Lassen Peak, offers excellent hiking, fishing and breathtaking views of Lassen Peak. The nutrientrich volcanic soil, warm days, and cool nights not only produce first rate apples - plan your visit around the Manton Apple Festival - but also create exceptional conditions for grape growing. Tehama County is rapidly becoming Northern California's favorite wine destination, with wineries nestled in picturesque settings. Discover the intriguing Abbey of New Clairvaux, once home to the largest wine operation in the world during the late 1800s. Today, the property is a working Cistercian or "Trappist" monastery, founded in Vina in 1955. Father Paul Mark Schwan, Abbot of the monastery, and Aimée Sunseri, fifth generation California winemaker, have combined their vision and passion for wine and history to create a unique and memorable wine experience.



Location Highlight - Fishing in Tehama

One of the area's most dominant natural features, the Sacramento River, provides an endless variety of outdoor recreation and is one of the largest salmon spawning rivers in the world. Its various tributaries offer hundreds of miles of the best-in-the-west trout, steelhead, and salmon fishing. From fishing to casual floats on hot summer days, the Sacramento River is the perfect destination for boating enthusiasts.

Attractions

Kohm Yah-mah-nee Visitor Center

Located near the southwest entrance of Lassen Volcanic National Park. This accessible center features exhibits, an amphitheater, auditorium, cafe and gift shop, educational bookstore, dining area, and summer patio. Rangers offer summer programs.

21820 Lassen Peak Hwy, Mineral, CA 96063 530-595-4480

Seasons: April 1 to October 31 - Open daily November 1 to March 31 - Closed Tuesday and Wednesday

Museums

Corning Museum

The museum preserves and exhibits artifacts that represent the cultural heritage of Corning and Tehama County. Many displays include articles of period clothing, tools, pictures and other items dating back to the early days of Corning. Call for seasonal hours.

1110 Solano St., Corning, CA 96021 530-824-5550

Gaumer's Jewelry & Museum

Beautiful jewelry and gift items. Known for fine quality and workmanship, excellent service, and very reasonable prices. Fascinating mineral and mining museum on premises (free admission).

78 Belle Mill Rd., Red Bluff, CA 96080 530-527-6166

www.gaumers.com gaumer5950@sbcglobal.net

Kelly Griggs House Museum

The classical two-story Victorian home was built in the 1880s. Victorian garbed mannequins grace the authentic antique furnishings of the period. On display are artifacts and photographs of Tehama County's historic past. Call for seasonal hours.

311 Washington St., Red Bluff, CA 96080 530-527-1129 www.kellygriggsmuseum.com

Red Bluff Round-Up Museum

Featuring photographs from 1918, saddles, chaps, bronze statues and more, each representing the cowboy heritage of Red Bluff and Tehama County. Call for seasonal hours.

670 Antelope Blvd., Suite 2, Red Bluff, CA 96080 530-528-1477 www.redbluffroundup.com

Tehama County Museum

The museum preserves and exhibits artifacts that represent the cultural heritage of Tehama County. Exhibits include early agriculture, Native American history - Yana and Nomlaki, and early transportation. Call for seasonal hours.

275 C St., Tehama, CA 96090 530-384-2595

Bed & Breakfast/Inns

St. Bernard Lodge, Mill Creek 530-258-3382

Hotels/Motels/Resorts

Hampton Inn & Suites, Red Bluff 530-529-4178 Holiday Inn Express, Corning 530-824-6400 Best Western PLUS Corning Inn, Coming 530-824-5200 Comfort Suites, Red Bluff 530-529-7060 Holiday Inn Express, Red Bluff 530-528-1600 Mill Creek Resort, Mill Creek 530-595-4449 Best Western Antelope Inn, Red Bluff 530-527-8882 530-824-4322 **Economy Inn, Corning** Highlands Ranch Resort, Mill Creek 530-595-3388 The Village at Highlands Ranch, Mill Creek 530-595-3388

RV Parks/Camping

 Heritage RV Park, Corning
 530-505-2470

 Red Bluff RV Park, Red Bluff
 530-529-2929

 The RV Park at Rolling Hills, Corning
 530-528-3586

 Red Bluff KOA Journey, Red Bluff
 530-527-5300

The Village at Highlands Ranch RV Park, Mill Creek

530-595-3388

Dining

Olive Pit

Café features Burgers, Deli Sandwiches, our customer favorite Muffuletta Sandwich, Milkshakes, Frosties and Espresso. We have an incredible selection of Olives, Olive Oil, Balsamic Vinegar, Nuts, Dried Fruit, Tapenades, Wine, Craft Beer and more. Plenty of RV and Boat Parking. Free WiFi. For Free Shipping Specials, see our website below.

I-5 Corning Rd. Exit #631 2156 Solano St. Corning, CA 96021 530-824-4667, 800-654-8374 www.olivepit.com orders@olivepit.com

Highlands Ranch

Restaurant, Mill Creek 530-595-3388

Shopping

Gaumer's Jewelry & Museum

Beautiful jewelry and gift items. Known for fine quality and workmanship, excellent service, and very reasonable prices. Fascinating mineral and mining museum on premises. Free admission.

78 Belle Mill Rd. Red Bluff, CA 96080 530-527-6166

www.gaumers.com gaumer5950@sbcglobal.net

Olive Pit

TASTING: Olives, Olive Oil and Balsamic Vinegar. We also have an incredible selection of Nuts, Dried Fruit, Tapenades, Wine, Craft Beer and more. Great Gift items including Baskets and Boxes. CAFÉ features Burgers, Deli Sandwiches, Spectacular Milkshakes, Frosties and Espresso. Plenty of RV and Boat Parking. Free WiFi. For Free Shipping Specials, see our website below.

I-5 Corning Rd. Exit #631 2156 Solano St. Corning, CA 96021 530-824-4667, 800-654-8374 www.olivepit.com orders@olivepit.com

Hidden TREASURES

Gaumer's Mineral & Mining Museum, Red Bluff

Showcasing beautiful and rare gem and mineral specimens from around the world, stone carvings, fossils, Native American artifacts, a fluorescent mineral display, and a detailed replica of an old mine tunnel.

530-527-6166

Abbey of New Clairvaux, Vina

A rural Trappist monastery and winery with tasting room open to the public. Site of the "Sacred Stones", 800-year old limestone blocks relocated from a Cisterian monastery in Spain, was reassembled at the Abbey.

530-839-2161

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park, Red Bluff

Featuring a one-room adobe house, woodshop and blacksmith in a 5-acre park overlooking the beautiful Sacramento River.

530-529-8599

Lassen Volcanic National Park

The park encompasses 160 miles of spectacular volcanic exhibits & impressive Lassen Peak.

530-595-4480

OTEHAMA COUNTY ADVENTURE LIKE A LOCAL

Vacation opportunities in Tehama County are rich and varied - you'll find everything from locally grown farm to fork tastings to rich pioneer history. Below we've put together some of our favorite sites for a day showcasing the best that Tehama County has to offer.

- Start in Red Bluff, home to the Red Bluff Round-Up Rodeo, an annual event not to be missed if visiting in April. The downtown area is best described as a combination of the Victorian era and the wild west. Grab a morning coffee and fresh pastry at one of the cafés then stroll through the shops there's always something unique to be found! As you stroll keep an open eye for building art murals throughout downtown.
- Next up, local museums the Kelly-Griggs House Museum offers a fascinating look at the local history, while Gaumer's Mineral and Mining Museum showcases a collection four generations in the making. The William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is a blast to the past, exploring what life was like for pioneers in the mid-19th century. The park features an old adobe home, blacksmith shop, and a visitor center.
- Time for lunch! A picnic is a local favorite with a wide variety of olives, olive oils, flavored balsamic vinegars, honey, fruit, nuts, and tapenades. The Red Bluff farmer's market is a great way to mingle with the locals and try locally grown farm-to-fork flavors.
- Leaving Red Bluff behind, head east on highway 36 to Lassen Volcanic National Park. First stop inside the park at the Kohm Yah-mah-nee Visitor Center. Check out the exhibits, auditorium, gift shops, café and relax on the summer patio. Finish your day with star filled night skies in Lassen Park. With the absence of light pollution, the skies will leave you awestruck. You couldn't ask for a better way to end your day in Tehama County!

For additional itinerary ideas visit www.UpStateCA.com/itineraries

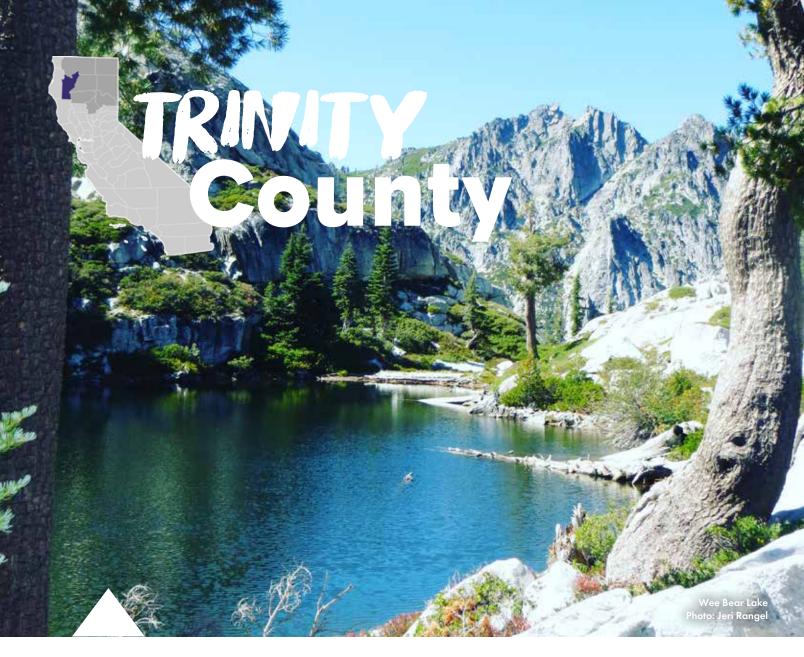














Wild & Scenic Rivers



Biking & Hiking Trails



Wilderness Lakes

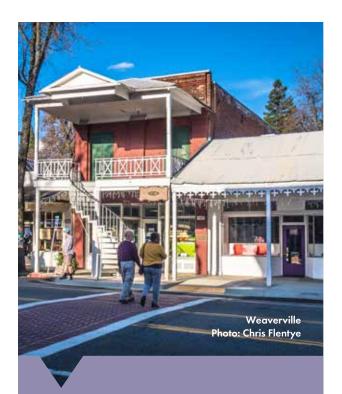
Today, about 16,100 people call Trinity home. Most of the county is forestland, with beautiful scenery and natural lakes in the **Trinity Alps Wilderness**. The Wilderness is named for its snow-capped peaks and glaciers that are reminiscent of the Swiss Alps. With 9,000-foot tall jagged peaks and sawtooth ridges, alpine meadows, and deep glaciated canyons, the Trinity Alps is the second largest wilderness in California and one of the largest in the United States.

The Trinity Alps springs and snow melt feed the 165-mile long Trinity River, a National Wild and Scenic River that can be enjoyed for nearly year-round kayaking, rafting, fishing, and swimming.

Resorts in the Coffee Creek area, just north of Trinity Lake, serve as gateways to hikes in the Trinity Alps Wilderness and relaxing days along Coffee Creek.

Head to VisitTrinity.com for specific information about Trinity County recreation, lodging, and activities. With the Trinity Alps as a backdrop, you won't find a more beautiful place to explore.

FUN FACT: The Joss House, a Chinese Taoist temple of worship in Weaverville, is California's oldest continuously used Chinese Temple.



THE WEST'S WILD WEAVERVILLE Explore This Historic Town

Weaverville, located along Highway 299, provides a nostalgic step back in time. Listed in the National Registry of Historic Places, Weaverville's history began in the 1800s as Chinese men and women came to the region with Euro-Americans, all searching for the abundant gold. In 1852, the Chinese established a Taoist temple in Weaverville



Though the original "Joss House" burned in 1873, its replacement is now a state landmark and park and remains a place of worship. The Weaver Basin Trail System is threaded through this storied region. This trail network is recognized as a premier single-track mountain bike venue and is a favorite among horsemen and day hikers. The trails also host many bike and trail riding competitions.





Location Highlights - Trinity Lakes

Trinity Lake, the third largest lake in California, has 145 miles of shoreline and is uncrowded even during the peak summer months. Secluded coves are perfect for anglers and houseboaters. You can rent houseboats and other types of watercraft at the local marina.

Lewiston Lake and **Ruth Lake** region are horseback riding and water recreation destinations, with boating, camping, and fishing. You can camp lakeside, hike the **Yolla-Bolly Wilderness**, or simply relax and enjoy a dark sky night with the brilliant constellations guiding you to your next Trinity adventure.



Location Highlights - Towns of Trinity

The valley town of Hayfork is both reminiscent of a frontier village and home to the **Natural Bridge**, a natural phenomenon with historical relevance. Natural Bridge is a limestone arch thrown across a narrow ravine by nature and holds strong ties to the Native Americans who inhabit the area.

The historical community of **Lewiston** offers history buffs great opportunities to explore, plus delightful photographic captures, including 20 town structures that are listed in the National Registry.

The lake community of Trinity Center was built using old Trinity Center buildings that had to be moved before the lake was filled in 1961. One building, the Trinity Center I.O.O.F. Hall, is a State Point of Historic Interest. The Bowerman Barn in nearby Covington Mill is another beautiful example of pioneer craftsmanship and is also in the National Registry. If you're still hungry for history, you can trace North Trinity's past at the **Scott Museum**.

Museums

J.J. Jackson Memorial Museum, Trinity County Historical Park

Tells the history of Trinity County through indoor and outdoor exhibits on Native Americans, gold mining, early transportation and clothing. Live exhibits including a stamp mill and an early two-person sawmill. Call for seasonal hours.

780 Main St., Weaverville, CA 96093 530-623-5211 www.trinitymuseum.org

Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park

Built in 1874, Joss House is the oldest continuously used Chinese temple in California. On display are art objects, pictures, mining tools, and weapons used in the 1854 Tong War. This Taoist temple is still a place of worship and a fascinating look into the role played by Chinese immigrants in early California history. Call for seasonal hours.

South West corner of Highway 299 and Oregon Street, Weaverville, CA 96093 530-623-5284

Wineries

Alpen Cellars

Award-winning winery and vineyards located in a scenic mountain valley. Tours, tastings & retail sales. Picnic Facilities. Open daily by appointment for tours & tastings.

2000 East Fork Rd., Trinity Center, CA 96091 530-266-9513 www.alpencellars.com

Arts & Culture

Highland Art Center

Gallery, gift shop and artist studios located on Main Street in Weaverville's historic district, in a beautiful 1893 Victorian home in a park like setting, with inspired gardens. Open year round and featuring a new show each month in the main gallery. Call for current gallery hours.

691 Main St., Weaverville, CA 96093 530-623-5111 www.highlandartcenter.org info@highlandartcenter.org

Hotels/Motels/Resorts

Motel Trinity

Heated pool, kitchen units available, in room coffee, refrigerators and microwaves. Free Ice. In room Jacuzzis available. BBQ pits in the picnic area, coin laundry facility.

1270 Main St. Weaverville, CA 96093 530-623-2129, 877-623-5454 www.moteltrinity.com moteltrinity@hotmail.com

Strawhouse Resorts

Located on the beautiful Trinity River, Strawhouse Resorts is a truly stunning setting for your next getaway. Scenic lodging is perfect for retreats, weddings, family reunions, anniversaries, or just a place to come and relax. Private river access and close to the Trinity Alps Wilderness area.

31301 Hwy 299, Big Flat, CA 96048 530-623-1990, 866-902-3267 www.strawhouseresorts.com info@strawhouseresorts.com

 Carrville Inn, Trinity Center
 530-266-3000

 Forty Niner Gold Country Inn, Weaverville
 530-623-4937

 Journey's End Resort, Mad River
 530-574-6441

 Lewiston Hotel, Lewiston
 530-778-3823

 Lewiston Valley Motel, Lewiston
 530-778-3942

 Timberjack Lodge, Hayfork
 530-628-5648

 Trinity Mtn Meadow Resort, Trinity Center
 530-462-4677





Cabins & Guest Ranches

Lakeview Terrace Resort

Terraced above Lewiston Lake. Beautiful and tranquil forest setting with one to five bedroom fully appointed cabins and 21 RV Sites w/full hook ups. Lake access, swimming pool, tree fort, kayak and paddle board rentals, snack shop, amphitheater, hiking, fishing, ping pong, horseshoes, and darts. Great for weddings, retreats, and family reunions. Open all year in historic Lewiston.

9001 Trinity Dam Blvd. Lewiston, CA 96052 530-778-3803

www.thelakeviewterraceresort.com

Strawhouse Resorts

Located on the beautiful Trinity River, Strawhouse Resorts is a truly stunning setting for your next getaway. We roast organic coffee on site and serve amazing food in a 2,000 sq ft straw bale cafe. Lodging choices include cottages, a studio, a yurt and lodge. Perfect for retreats, weddings, and family reunions. Private river access.

31301 Hwy 299, Big Flat, CA 96048 530-623-1990, 866-902-3267 www.strawhouseresorts.com info@strawhouseresorts.com

Trinity Alps Resort

Family resort with 50 individual cabins, on Stuart Fork River. General store, restaurant, tennis, volleyball, basketball, swimming, fishing, weddings, retreats, seminars. Open May 15- Sept. 30.

1750 Trinity Alps Rd. Trinity Center, CA 96091 530-286-2205 www.trinityalpsresort.com

 Bar 717 Ranch, Hyampom
 530-628-5992

 Bonanza King Resort, Trinity Center
 530-266-3305

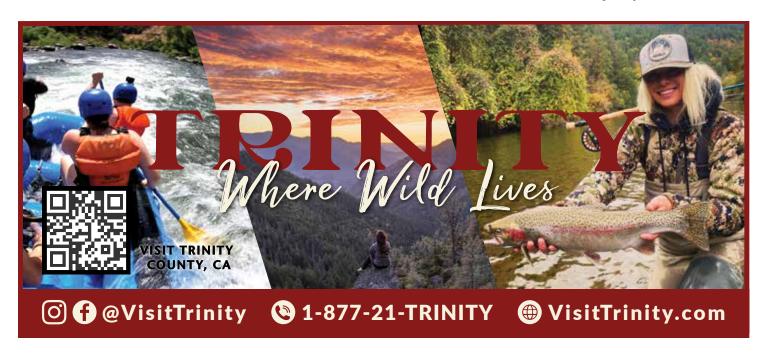
 Old Bridge Cabin, Lewiston
 530-623-5213

 Pinewood Cove, Trinity Center
 530-286-2201

 Ripple Creek Cabins, Trinity Center
 530-266-3505

 Sunflower Cabin, Trinity Center
 707-795-0325

 Steelhead Cottages, Big Flat
 530-623-6325



RV Parks/Camping

Alpen Vineyards Hideaway

Glamping tents viewing the vineyard & mountain valley. Private location. Two furnished sites.
Outdoor kitchen, firepit, shower/bathroom.
Hiking, swimming, boating, & trail riding.
Open May-October.

2000 East Fork Rd., Trinity Center, CA 96091 530-266-9513

www.alpencellars.com

Lakeview Terrace RV Park

Terraced above Lewiston Lake. Beautiful and tranquil forest setting with one to five bedroom fully appointed cabins and 21 RV Sites w/full hook ups. Lake access, swimming pool, tree fort, kayak and paddle board rentals, snack shop, amphitheater, hiking, fishing, ping pong, horseshoes, and darts. Great for weddings, retreats, and family reunions. Open all year in historic Lewiston.

9001 Trinity Dam Blvd. Lewiston, CA 96052 530-778-3803

www.thelakeviewterraceresort.com

Shasta Recreation Co.

Family and group use campgrounds around Trinity Lake & Lewiston Lake. Group camps include large BBQ's, bear lockers and large fire pits. Boat launch available. Open seasonally. "Glamping" tents now available on Lewiston Lake! Group use sites by reservation only at www.recreation.gov.

14538 Wonderland Blvd. Redding, CA 96003 530-275-8113

www.shastatrinitycamping.com shastarec@shastalakecamping.com

Strawhouse Resorts RV Park

Strawhouse Resorts & RV Park is in Trinity County midway between the Coast and Redding on the wild and scenic Trinity River. Each site has full hookups with 30/50-amp, water, sewer & internet. Nestled inside a quiet park setting with access to a private section of the Trinity River.

31301 Hwy 299, Big Flat, CA 96048 530-623-1990, 866-902-3267 www.strawhouseresorts.com info@strawhouseresorts.com

Dining

Bear's Breath Bar & Grill

Family dining on our patio overlooking the Stuart Fork River. Fresh salad bar. Dog friendly. Open Wed. - Sat. mid June through Labor Day. Call for reservations.

1750 Trinity Alps Road, Trinity Center, CA 96091 530-286-2205

www.trinityalpsresort.com

Strawhouse Café

A 2,000 square-foot straw bale structure with a commanding view of the Trinity River. Serving freshly baked goods, breakfast, and lunch from our kitchen. We serve wood-fired pizzas every Friday during the winter and Friday through Sunday during the summer months.

31301 Hwy 299, Big Flat, CA 96048 530-623-1990, 866-902-3267

www.strawhouseresorts.com info@strawhouseresorts.com

Hidden TREASURES

Courthouse Square, Weaverville

Old buildings with unique businesses, in the heart of historic downtown Weaverville.

530-623-6101

Weaver Basin Trail System

50 miles of trails through historic sites and forest. Weaverville.

530-623-6004

Scott Museum

A collection of artifacts from pioneer and gold rush days. Trinity Center.

530-266-3378

Old Lewiston Schoolhouse & Museum

Renovated schoolhouse from 1860's houses library and museum. Lewiston.

*5*30-*77*8-0111

Weaverville Fire District Fire Museum

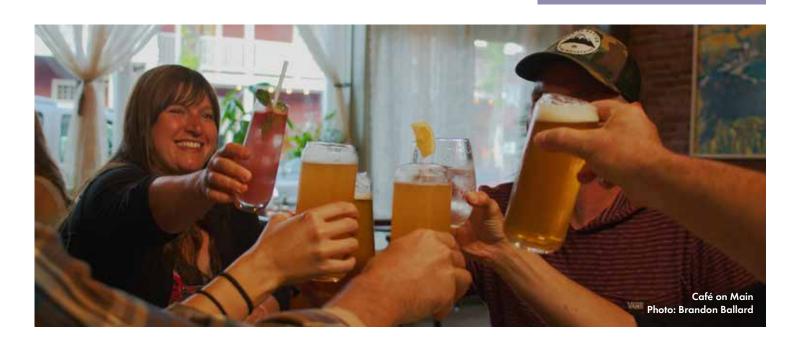
Home of 1849 hand-pump fire engine. Weaverville.

530-623-6156

Trinity Center I.O.O.F. Hall

Historic building moved when Trinity Lake was formed. Trinity Center.

530-266-3807



OTRINITY COUNTY ADVENTURE LIKE A LOCAL

A visit to Trinity County will create memories. Your day in Trinity can be low key or high excitement, your choice. Trinity is filled with gold rush history and the Trinity Alps Wilderness is a hiker's mecca. Our thriving arts community reflects this rich culture and our love of nature.

- The Joss House State Historic Park is the oldest continuously used Chinese temple in California. On display are art objects, mining tools, and weapons used in the 1854 Tong War. This Taoist temple is a fascinating look into the historic role played by Chinese immigrants. The Jake Jackson Museum introduces you to Trinity's past. See an active blacksmith shop and stamp mill.
- 2 Step back in time as you stroll through Weaverville's historic downtown with its gold rush buildings. Grab a coffee, lunch, ice cream, or candy while you're there. With a variety of locally-run restaurants and cafes, there's something to satisfy every pallet!
- 2 Looking for an afternoon of excitement? Spend your time on the wild and scenic Trinity River or attacking the 40 miles of single-track mountain bike trails of the Weaver Basin Trail System. Rafting routes vary from a quiet float to a white-water thrill. Fishing trips will delight beginners to seasoned steelhead hunters.
- Want a little slower pace? Visit one of Trinity's mountain lakes Trinity, Lewiston, or Ruth Lake. Each lake offers different outdoor memories. Your choice—waterski, houseboat, fish, paddle board, kayak, or wildlife watching. Trinity Lake is known for its large bald eagle population. Our marinas can match you with the right rental craft to complete your Trinity adventure.
- Need to really chill out? Visit a Trinity County winery. Our wineries offer uncrowded wine tastings in mountain valleys surrounded by pine forests and oak woodlands. Grab your picnic basket, spread out on the winery lawn, and enjoy the silence and calm of rural Trinity County. Photo by Rob Crenson.

For additional itinerary ideas visit www.UpStateCA.com/itineraries















From shoreline to mountain top, the Shasta-Cascade region has an outstanding array of year-round outdoor recreation opportunities. You'll find the best hiking, biking, fishing, river rafting, houseboating, watersports and snowsports California has to offer right here.

Guide Services

Mount Shasta Fun Guide

Guided snowshoe tours, day hiking trips, sacred site tours, scenic vehicle tours and step-on bus guide. Author of Mount Shasta Guide To Fun.

P.O. Box 1388, Mount Shasta, CA 96067 530-926-3250

www.mountshastaguide.com robin@mountshastaguide.com

Trinity River Rafting

Exciting & fun. Big holes, dynamic rapids & hot weather make for an unforgettable day. Paddle rafts and Kayaks with team work coordinated by knowledgeable, experienced guides. Eager, adventurous persons enjoy Scenic float to Wild Whitewater Class II- V. Since 1988. Half and Full-Day Supersoaker trips, Springtime heart-pounding runs. April-October.

31021 CA Hwy 299 W., Big Bar, CA 96010 530 623-3033

www.trinityriverrafting.com splash@trinityriverrafting.com



Rafting/Horseback Riding

Marble Mountain Guest Ranch

Marble Mountain Ranch is a family owned and operated guest ranch featuring horseback trail rides, arena riding games and lessons, whitewater rafting, steelhead fly fishing, sporting clays and ATV rides. All-inclusive rates include private cottage lodging, all meals and activities listed above. See our high reviews on Trip Advisor.

92520 Hwy 96, Somes Bar, CA 95568 530-469-3322

www.marblemountainranch.com guestranch@marblemountainranch.com

Summer Activities

Fun Factory Powerboat Adventures

A boatload of fun on 7 lakes, from 11 marinas and houseboat pick up too! Enjoy Lake Tours, Tubing, Wakeboarding, Waterskiing, Fishing, Floating and Fun for up to 10! Renting Excitement since 1995.

Northern California 24 hr info line (530) 926-5387 www.shastalaketours.com info@funfactoryrentals.com



Winter Activities

Fun Factory Snowmobile Rentals & Tours

Ride the Volcano! Snowmobile Rentals and Tours, 280 miles of trails, 1000's of acres of snowy terrain, instruction and helmets included! Reservations recommended. Renting Excitement since 1995.

Located at Deer Mountain Snowmobile Park Hwy 97, Weed, CA 96094 530-926-5387 www.SnowmobileShasta.com info@funfactoryrentals.com

Lassen Park Snow Area

Snow play, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing. South entrance: Hwy 89, 5 miles north of 36E. North entrance: Hwy 44. Late November - early April.

Lassen Volcanic National Park, Mineral, CA 96063 530-595-4480

Mt. Shasta Ski Park

Over 400 acres of skiable terrain. Night skiing, lessons, rentals, food and beverages, retail shop, summer mountain biking.

104 Siskiyou Ave. Mount Shasta, CA 96067 1-800-SKI-SHASTA www.skipark.com thinksnow@skipark.com



Northern California fishing offers a wide variety of opportunities on rivers, streams, and lakes. Some of the best fishing in California is located in the Shasta Cascade Region and whether it's fly fishing for trout, seeking out the best cove for bass, or spin fishing on a mountain river, virtually anyone can enjoy casting a line.

Lakes dominate the northstate and are full of a variety of species including bass, trout, catfish, kokanee, salmon, steelhead, sturgeon, and sunfish. Bass fishermen love Shasta Lake as it's the largest man-made lake in the state and has plenty of natural and planted structures for the game fish to prosper. Trout, bass, and catfish flourish in the cool waters of Shasta Lake, causing fishermen to do extremely well.

The region is also home to some of the best fly fishing in California, including a 9-mile stretch of the **McCloud River** below Lake McCloud, a 3.5-mile stretch of **Lower Hat Creek** east of Burney, and a 23-mile section of **Fall River** near Fall River Mills.

The **Sacramento River**, as it goes through Redding, is rated one of the top five tailwaters trout fisheries in the world. The Upper Sacramento River, known as a blue ribbon trout fishery, draws fly fishermen from all over the west.

The **Trinity River** is known for its excellent fly fishing for both trout and steelhead. In season, the salmon fishing is unbelievable and there are many times when it's hard to not catch a salmon in the Trinity River.

Trinity Lake is home of the state angling record for inland king salmon. The lake's deep waters also contain other prize fish such as trout and smallmouth bass. The brook trout or rainbows in the numerous high alpine lakes of the Trinity Alps await the fishermen willing to take a hike. Just south of Trinity Lake is **Lewiston Lake**, one of the most rewarding kayak angling experiences in Northern California. You can troll for rainbows and catfish by day and then camp along the shoreline at night. **Ruth Lake** is also especially appreciated for its rainbow trout and bass.

The **Klamath River** is world renowned for trout, steelhead, and salmon fishing. There are numerous spots to stop from Willow Creek north on Highway 96, all the way up to Happy Camp.

Other fishing experiences worth noting are in the eastern portion of the Shasta Cascade Region. They include **Eagle Lake** with its world famous Eagle Lake trout. This trout is found nowhere else, and because of the unusual chemistry of the water in Eagle Lake, it is the only trout that can survive in that unique habitat.

Further south, Lake Almanor, Antelope Lake, Frenchman Reservoir, and Bucks Lake are just a few of the mountain lakes which will provide unforgettable fishing experiences. Several of these lakes have marinas or resorts which rent fishing boats. View an up-to-date weekly fishing report at www.UpStateCA.com/fishing.

Marble Mountain Guest Ranch

Marble Mountain Ranch is the Klamath river's only full-service fly-fishing lodge. We provide upscale lodging, gournet lodge dinners, fishing guides, boat and tackle, lunch with drinks and shuttles. We specialize in the tight-line swung fly targeting catch and released steelhead. Prime season is October and November.

92520 Hwy 96, Somes Bar, CA 95568 530-469-3322

www.marblemountainranch.com/fly_fishingfly_fishing.html guestranch@marblemountainranch.com

Phil's Propeller

Marine propeller repairs and sales. Shasta Lake headquarters for fishing tackle. Live bait available. Call us for the latest fishing information.

3037 Twin View Blvd., Shasta Lake, CA 96019 530-275-4939, 800-462-3917 www.philsprop.com info@philsprop.com



If you are looking for relatively uncrowded waters, great fishing opportunities, a relaxing houseboating vacation, exhilarating watersports, a shoreline cabin or camping spot, or just a peaceful day on a patio boat, UpStateCA's numerous lakes are sure to please.

Shasta Lake, just 20 miles north of Redding and visible from Interstate 5, is the crown jewel of the Shasta-Trinity National Forest. With 365 miles of shoreline, 8 marinas and over 350 rental houseboats, it is known as the houseboating capital of the western U.S. The hundreds of coves, clean glassy waters and numerous species of fish have attracted watersport enthusiasts and anglers from far and wide for decades. Powerboats, ski/wakeboard boats, fishing boats, patio boats and personal watercraft are available to rent at most marinas. Luxurious upscale houseboats, lakeside campgrounds, RV parks and resorts provide a relaxing escape. Shasta Lake is home to the aweinspiring Lake Shasta Caverns, a national natural landmark because of its special beauty, size, and unique boat and bus ride to get to the entrance. Guided tours are available year-round.

Whiskeytown Lake, just 8 miles west of Redding, is a lovely, placid body of water nestled in the Whiskeytown National Recreation Area. Its 36 miles of shoreline offer excellent fishing, kayaking, rowing, swimming and scuba diving. Generations of sailors have enjoyed this quiet lake for sail

boating; in fact, the Whiskeytown Memorial Regatta has celebrated over 58 years of racing on Whiskeytown Lake.

Eastward in Butte County is **Lake Oroville**, formed by the Oroville Dam crossing the Feather River. This hub for boating and fishing enthusiasts also offers camping, biking and hiking trails, and equestrian activities. Lake Oroville is a bass angler's paradise, and the lake hosts several tournaments every year. Boat rentals include everything from kayaks to houseboats.

Trinity Lake is the third largest lake in California, 21 miles long with 145 miles of shoreline, yet remains uncrowded even during the peak summer months. The many secluded, tree-lined coves are perfect for anglers and houseboaters. Whether you have a ski boat, paddle board, kayak, patio boat, or sailboat, there's sure to be a perfect spot somewhere on the lake.

Just south of Trinity is **Lewiston Lake**. With a 10mph lake speed limit, Lewiston offers serene beauty and endless fishing prospects. Both Trinity and Lewiston Lakes offer boat rentals. **Ruth Lake** is a sevenmile long reservoir, in southern Trinity County, formed by the damming of the Mad River in 1962. Surrounded by ponderosa pine and white fir, boaters fill their days with watersports, fishing, or just paddling.

Lake Shastina and Lake Siskiyou, both about an hour or so north of Redding, present the majestic Mt. Shasta as a backdrop. On Shastina, kayakers and paddleboarders will appreciate the pristine mountain waters and frequent gusty afternoon winds creating ideal conditions for windsurfing and sailing. Nestled on the edge of Lassen Volcanic National Park is **Lake Almanor**. With 52 miles of shoreline it offers over 300 campsites. World class fishing, watersports, camping, hiking, biking, horseback riding, birdwatching and championship golf opportunities are abundant

Eagle Lake, the second largest natural lake in California, is located 16 miles north of Susanville and is home to the world famous Eagle Lake Trout, a species entirely unique to the lake. These especially large trout average 3-5 lbs and attract fishing enthusiasts from all over. A boat launch, marina, swimming beach, picnic areas, and shoreline camping facilities make this lake more than just a great fishing paradise.

These and the many other smaller lakes of the Shasta Cascade region make for a water enthusiast's wonderland. Whatever your pleasure or itinerary, there's a beautiful, unique lake within easy driving distance.

MARINAS

Lewiston Lake

Pine Cove Marina

Pine Cove Marina is located on beautiful Lewiston Lake. We have boat rentals and sell bait and sundries. Enjoy the peace, quiet and terrific fishing.

9435 Trinity Dam Blvd, Lewiston, CA 96052 530-778-3878

www.pine-cove-marina.com

Shasta Lake

Bridge Bay at Shasta Lake

Full-service resort with lodge, seasonal restaurant & lounge. Offering houseboat rentals for two or more nights. Daily/weekly patio boat, fishing boat, ski boat and wave runner rentals. Amenities include moorage, gas dock, temporary boat slips, and store.

10300 Bridge Bay Rd. Redding, CA 96003 530-275-3021, 800-752-9669 www.bridgebayhouseboats.com

Jones Valley Resort

Specializing in luxury houseboat rentals and superior service, including the Quad Squad (vehicle to vessel delivery service). Full-service marina, private moorage, and marina store open year-round.

22300 Jones Valley Marina Dr. Redding, CA 96003 530-275-7950 www.houseboats.com reservations@houseboats.com

Shasta Marina at Packers Bay

Shasta Marina at Packers Bay is a full-service Marina. Offering Luxury Houseboats, Patio Boats, Kayaks, Paddleboards and Lily Pads. New Store open year-round. We have Fuel, Ice, Food, Drinks and Souvenirs. Moorage available. See ad on page 5.

16814 Packers Bay Rd. Lakehead, CA 96051 800-959-3359, 530-238-2284 www.shastalake.net rental@shastalake.net

Silverthorn Resort

Offering luxury houseboat rentals, cabins, pizza & pub, apparel shop, full-service marina, and grocery store. Creating new memories, one summer at a time!

16250 Silverthorn Rd. Redding, CA 96003 530-275-1571

www.silverthornresort.com reserve@silverthornresort.com

Whiskeytown Lake

Oak Bottom Marina & Brandy Creek

Located on Whiskeytown Lake, west of Redding, Hwy 299. Two marinas with moorage, boat rentals, camping, marina and campground stores, seasonal snack bars.

12485 State Hwy 299 West Whiskeytown, CA 96095 530-359-2269, 530-359-2008 www.WhiskeytownMarinas.com





It may come as a surprise that the UpStateCA region is home to a plethora of award-winning estate and family owned vineyards and wineries. The unique spectrum of soils, micro-climates and varying elevations provides the conditions to grow a wide variety of grapes, thereby producing a wonderfully diverse selection of wines. You won't find commercial, massproduction here. With only small pockets to plant vineyards, one-of-a-kind wines are produced with outstanding depth of flavor and complexity.

Although UpStateCA has only recently been recognized as a respectable winemaking destination, some of its vineyards date back to the California mission era of the late 18th century. Father Junipero Serra can be credited for generating the first varietals in the Northern California regions. The Catholic Church used these grapes originally to make communion wines.

The Shasta Cascade viticulture area spans the vast region from southernmost Tehama County to the Siskiyous northward. Over 30 vineyards and wineries, many with intimate tasting rooms that capture the ambiance of what Napa and Sonoma used to be, dot the north state. Chico, Oroville, Redding, Cottonwood, Vina, Manton, Yreka, Trinity Center and others in between these communities are home to charming wineries nestled in the picturesque countryside. There's even an off the grid winery in the charming mountain valley near Trinity Lake

- Alpen Cellars has been making awardwinning wines for over 3 decades, relying primarily on hydroelectric power. But if you don't want to venture to the wineries themselves, most major retailers and local wine bars and restaurants proudly feature Shasta Cascade regional wines.

Discover your favorite wine, either red or white, from Petite Sirah, Cabernet Sauvignon and Zinfandel to Chenin Blanc, Viognier and Reisling to name just a few. Prepare to be pleasantly surprised as UpStateCA could easily become your preferred destination for wine-tasting.

Alpen Cellars

Award-winning winery & vineyard located in a picturesque mountain valley. Tastings, tours, & retail sales. Picnic facilities. Open daily from Memorial Day-Labor Day then by appointment.

2000 East Fork Rd., Trinity Center, CA 96091 530-266-9513 www.alpencellars.com alpencellars@tds.net

Alpen Vineyard Hideaway

Glamping tents viewing the vineyard & mountain valley. Private location. Two furnished sites. Outdoor kitchen, firepit, shower/bathroom. Hiking, swimming, boating, & trail riding. Open May-October.

2000 East Fork Rd., Trinity Center, CA 96091 530-266-9513 www.alpencellars.com

email: alpencellars@tds.net





When considering the UpStateCA Region for golf, your only real concern is how many courses you can play in the time you have allotted for your trip to beautiful Northern California. Year-round golf abounds throughout the area. In the winter, opt for Sacramento Valley courses found from Red Bluff to Redding. In the spring through fall, choose from a variety of mountain courses. Besides its stunningly located courses, the region is well known for its reasonable prices. If you are looking for a once-in-a-lifetime experience, many of the courses provide magnificent backdrops with perfectly manicured greens and fairways. Whether it's a Northern California golf vacation, or just a round of golf squeezed into your busy vacation schedule, UpStateCA has a golf course for you.

Golf Courses

BUTTE COUNTY

Bidwell Park Golf Course, Chico 530-891-8417

LASSEN COUNTY

Diamond Mountain Golf 530-257-2520 Course, Susanville

MODOC COUNTY

Likely Place Golf & RV Resort

Considered one of the top 10 Golf Course & RV Resorts in the country. A hidden treasure uniquely situated at the gateway to the Warner Mountain Wilderness area. This beautiful course offers 18 holes, wide fairways and lush greens.

Experience the best... Stay and Play at Likely Place! Dog friendly.

1215 Likely Place, Likely Place, CA 96116 530-233-4466 www.likelyplace.com

Arrowhead Golf Course, Alturas 530-233-3404

PLUMAS COUNTY

Bailey Creek Golf Course,	530-259-4653
Lake Almanor	
Graeagle Meadows Golf	530-836-2323
Course, Graeagle	
Nakoma Resort, Clio	530-897-2300
Whitehawk Ranch Golf Club, Clio	530-836-0394

SHASTA COUNTY

Fall River Valley Golf Course, Fall River Mills	530-336-5555
Churn Creek Golf Course, Redding	530-222-6353
Gold Hills Golf Course, Redding	530-246-7867
Lake Redding Golf Course, Redding	530-243-1930
Tucker Oaks Golf Course, Redding	530-365-3350

SISKIYOU COUNTY

Mount Shasta Resort

Mount Shasta Resort's 6,035-yard par 70, 18-hole course opened in the summer of 1993. The spectacular demanding layout was designed by Jim Summers and Sandy Tatum at an elevation of 3,500 feet above sea level. The course features natural alpine terrain, undulated greens, and breathtaking views. The holes are uniquely different with three sets of tees and yardages.

1000 Siskiyou Lake Blvd, Mt. Shasta, CA 96067 530-926-3030 www.MountShastaResort.com

generalinfo@mountshastaresort.com

Indian Point Golf Course, Tulelake 530-667-2922
Lake Shastina Golf Club, Weed 530-938-3201
McCloud Golf Club, McCloud 530-964-2535
Weed Golf Course. Weed 530-938-9971

TEHAMA COUNTY

The Links at Rolling Hills, Corning	530-528-4600
Wilcox Oaks Golf Course,	530-527-7087

TRINITY COUNTY

Trinity Alps Golf Course,	530-623-6209
Weaverville	

UpStateCA Visitors Guide



The Shasta Cascade Region offers abundant prime walking, hiking, biking, equestrian, backpacking, and off-road vehicle trails. The **Sacramento River National Recreation Trail** — ranked 7th Best Trail in California — is the crown jewel of Redding's trail system, spanning 17.4 miles from the world-famous Sundial Bridge to Shasta Dam.

Whiskeytown National Recreation

Area contains rugged canyons, forests, streams, and waterfalls. With more than 75 miles of trails in the park, it is a perfect way to see wildflowers in spring, discover a breathtaking waterfall, experience the glory of fall color, and view wildlife in its natural habitat.

Lassen Volcanic National Park offers over 150 miles of hiking trails for every level of ability. Discover the devastation of Lassen Peak's last eruption on the trail at the Devastated Area, explore Lassen's largest hydrothermal area on the Bumpass Hell trail, or spend the day climbing Brokeoff Mountain and enjoy its spectacular panoramic views. Experienced hikers can take the 'Reach the Peak' challenge on Lassen Peak trail affording the opportunity to climb to the top of one of the largest plug dome volcanoes in the world! Check current trail conditions at www.nps.gov as many trails are not snow free until June or July.

A significant segment of the **Pacific Crest Trail** runs through Shasta-Cascade country, attracting hikers and equestrians from all

over the world — some to experience a few miles, and others making the entire trek from border to border. It traverses Lassen Volcanic National Park, home of geothermal wonders such as bubbling mudpots, boiling lakes and magnificent panoramas of Lassen Peak and Mt. Shasta. The PCT then turns west and drops to cross the Sacramento River at Interstate 5. It then enters Castle Crags State Park and the Trinity Alps Wilderness. The trail reaches 7,600 feet in the mountains connecting the inland Cascade Range with the coastal ranges, winding north through the Marble Mountain Wilderness before descending to the Klamath River.

In Trinity County, the **Weaver Basin Trail System** comprises nearly 50 miles of some of the best single track in the nation. Whether you're mountain biking, hiking or horseback riding, you'll experience biologically diverse terrain with many opportunities to interpret historic mining sites, riparian zones, wetlands, old growth forests and timber harvest sites.

Feather Falls National Scenic Trail, a nine-mile loop in Butte County provides an incredible view of Bald Rock Dome, Bald Rock Canyon, and the 640-foot waterfall, Feather Falls.

Uncrowded and unspoiled, **Susanville Ranch Park** in Lassen County provides
29 miles of multi-use trails that wind
through canyons, along creeks, around
meadows, and up into the hills. From easy to

challenging, these trails are ideal for hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, dog walking or a quiet stroll (and cross-country skiing and snow-shoeing in the winter). Trail users will find gentle grades around the meadows and up Paiute Creek Canyon, with more challenging climbs and features on Coyote Bluff and on the Horse Trail in the southern portion of the park.

Castle Crags State Park offers unmatched views of the stunning 6,000 foot glacier-polished granite spires of the crags. The Bizz Johnson Rail Trail, managed by the Bureau of Land Management and Lassen National Forest, is one of the best "rail to trail" conversions in California. Equestrians, mountain bikers, and hikers alike enjoy the comfortable 25-mile trail along the Susan River.

The newest rail trail in the region is the **Great Shasta Rail Trail**, inviting non-motorized recreation on the bed of the historic McCloud Railroad traversing national park lands between McCloud and Burney. Access the trail from Burney or from McCloud to enjoy beautiful forests and inspiring views of Mt. Shasta.

Cyclists will find Siskiyou County in far Northern California a hidden treasure. Visit this gold rush inspired, high-alpine region for some of the best cycling in the West. Experience rolling hills along the Old Stage Road of Route 99 to challenging climbs up Mt. Shasta, Castle Lake, and Carter Meadows Summit to name a few.





Location Highlight - Lassen Volcanic National Park

A visit to **Lassen Volcanic National Park** is not to be missed. As locals, we are fortunate to have a national park in our backyard that is lesser known than Yosemite and Yellowstone but offers similar thermal wonders and incredible mountain scenery, all with a fraction of the people. The park is absent of long lines of cars and shoulder-to-shoulder people making Lassen Park a great place for visitors to enjoy wide-open spaces in the awe of nature.

All four types of volcanoes (shield, plug dome, cinder cone, and composite) call the park home, with Lassen Peak being the largest plug dome volcano in the world. Near Lassen Peak, the road reaches 8,512 feet, making it the highest road in elevation in the Cascade Mountain range.

At the park's north entrance is **Loomis Museum**, which offers a peek into the day in 1915 when Lassen's fateful eruption was caught on camera. Steps from the museum is **Manzanita Lake**, offering an easy hiking trail that circles the lakeshore and features great vantage points for selfies with Lassen Peak in the background. If you're looking for family fun - camping, fishing, kayaking, and picnicking are all available at the lake.

As you drive the Volcanic Legacy Scenic Byway through the park, there are a few favorite places not to be missed. Keep in mind Highway 89 through Lassen is only open for vehicles from summer into the early months of fall - generally June through mid-October, with the road covered in snow the rest of the year. This also makes for unforgettable winter wonderland adventures with many snow activities such as snowshoeing, cross-country skiing, and splitboarding.

Summit Lake, much like Manzanita Lake, offers camping, fishing, kayaking, picnicking, and is a great place to splash around and relax. Lassen boasts steam vents, fumaroles, mudpots, and hot springs, which can all be seen by hiking the 1.5mile trail to Bumpass Hell. Lassen's other geothermal areas - Sulphur Works, Little Hot Springs Valley, Boiling Springs Lake, Devils Kitchen, and Terminal Geyser – offer fumaroles, boiling mud pots, and waters above 100 degrees Celsius (212 degrees Fahrenheit). Sulphur Works is the easiest place to view the bubbling mud pots, literally alongside the road; no hiking involved.

Don't miss a stop at **Kohm Yah-mah-nee Visitor Center** at the south entrance to the park which features exhibits, a gift shop and bookstore, an auditorium with a park video showing every 30 minutes, a café, and park rangers happy to recommend hiking trails and share the park's history. For additional park information visit www.UpStateCA.com/national-and-state-parks



LASSEN NATIONAL PARK Delights After Dark

Lassen Volcanic National Park is a stretch of mountainous splendor, drawing fans from all over the planet to its inspiring and fascinating terrain. They come to hike, paddle, snowshoe, camp, and learn, absorbing the volcanic landscape's countless beauties and geologic revelations. Many would-be Lassen aficionados leave out one key aspect, though: the park in the dark!

Lassen's wonders don't set with the sun. Exploring the park by moon or star light is an incredible way to experience its full range. Lassen is one of the country's last remaining sanctuaries of natural darkness. Stay up late for astronomy programs and night sky viewing opportunities that will leave you awestruck. Check the Lassen website for details. While you're embracing your inner night owl, take a hike up Lassen Peak by the light of the full moon. The treeless trail takes on an otherworldly glow, and if you time it right, you can watch the sunrise from the peak - a truly singular experience. During the winter, the moonlight on the freshly fallen snow can guide you along hushed and lovely snowshoe trails.

If you thought you knew Lassen Volcanic National Park, or you've been planning a trip, remember: there's nothing quite like volcanoes in the dark.

FORESTS, PARKS & PUBLIC LANDS

The public's access to state and national parks, national forests, and other public lands in America's west is unprecedented. In UpStateCA, vast areas of public lands are easily enjoyed and offer some of California's greatest treasures. The region is known for its wild and scenic rivers, three major lakes offering the best houseboating in the world, and thousands of miles of open space, providing great opportunities for hiking, rafting, kayaking, fishing, camping, or just getting away from the crowd. UpStateCA also boasts scenic drives through various landscapes, with access to some of the region's most significant attractions. From the unique volcanic features of Lassen Volcanic National Park to magnificent Mt. Shasta, these drives showcase the public lands' grandeur and are often just a few hours away. These are your public lands — some of the country's finest — and they are waiting to provide you, your family, and friends with a memorable experience.

National Forests

The National Forests in UpStateCA offer a wide variety of outdoor recreational opportunities. For maps of the individual forests, campground locations or other information, contact the Headquarters Office or the District Offices listed below.

The Pacific Crest Trail traverses several of the forests of the region, providing access to some of California's most remote natural landscapes. **Fire lookouts** on mountain tops around the region can now become a weekend escape. Contact the various Forest Service offices or www.recreation.gov for information about reserving this unique getaway.

USDA Forest Service Campgrounds

1323 Club Dr., Vallejo, CA 94592 877-444-NRRS www.recreation.gov

Klamath National Forest

1711 S. Main St., Yreka, CA 96097 530-863-3092

www.fs.usda.gov/klamath

The Klamath National Forest is one of America's most biologically diverse regions. This beautiful forest is an uncrowded haven for campers, hikers, wildlife viewers, hunters, fishermen, mountain bikers, rafters, kayakers and naturalists alike. Some of the most outstanding attractions are as follows:

 Marble Mountain Wilderness – composed primarily of rock formations containing cambrian marine invertebrates, this wilderness features an unparalleled diversity of plant life found nowhere else in California

- Klamath, Salmon or Scott Rivers and their tributaries – over 300 miles of whitewater river offering rafting, kayaking, and water-based recreation
- Goosenest Ranger District unique volcanic landscape features to enjoy, with forests, high deserts, lakes, meadows, aspen groves and wetlands rich with birdlife

Ranger Districts:

 Goosenest RD, Macdoel
 530-842-6131

 Happy Camp/Oak Knoll RD
 530-493-2243

 Scott/Salmon River RD, Fort Jones
 530-468-5351

 Ishi-Pishi RD, Orleans
 530-627-3291

Lassen National Forest

2550 Riverside Dr., Susanville, CA 96130 530-257-2151

www.fs.usda.gov/lassen

The Lassen National Forest, at the heart of one of the most fascinating areas of California, called the Crossroads, covers a wild, mountainous area of volcanic origin. Some of the most outstanding attractions include:

- Eagle Lake the second largest natural lake in California, offering fishing, boating, water-skiing, sailing, hiking trails and camping
- Hat Creek Area in the shadows of Lassen Peak are campgrounds and picnic areas along ten miles of Hat Creek providing opportunities for exploring natural history and lava tubes
- Lake Almanor located in a scenic mountain setting near Chester, the lake is ideal for outdoor recreation and water sports
- Subway Cave an underground cave formed by flowing lava, the lava tube is 1/3 mile long. Bring a lantern or flashlight, sturdy shoes and warm jacket

Ranger Districts::

 Almanor RD, Chester
 530-258-2141

 Eagle Lake RD, Susanville
 530-257-4188

 Hat Creek RD, Fall River Mills
 530-336-5521

Mendocino National Forest

825 N. Humboldt Ave., Willows, CA 95988 530-934-3316

www.fs.fed.usda.gov/mendocino

The Mendocino National Forest is America's only National Forest not crossed by a paved road or highway, which is especially attractive to people seeking an outdoor experience of tranquility and solitude. Some of the most outstanding attractions include:

 Red Bluff Recreation Area – 4.2-mile paved trail, boat launching facility and campground located along the beautiful Sacramento River

- Lake Pillsbury Experience a boat launch, fantastic picnic spots, and excellent opportunities for sunfish, trout, and bass fishing
- Snow Mountain Wilderness deep canyons skirt the mountain, hiking affords magnificent views of the Sacramento Valley
- Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness
 Area headwaters of the Middle Fork Eel

 River, this remote and rugged land provides a wealth of wildlife

Ranger Districts:

 Covelo RD, Covelo
 707-983-6118

 Genetic Resource Center, Chico
 530-879-6628

 Grindstone RD, Willows
 530-934-3316

 Upper Lake RD, Upper Lake
 707-275-2361

Modoc National Forest

225 West 8th St., Alturas, CA 96101 530-233-5811 www.fs.usda.gov/modoc

Modoc National Forest is a land of contrasts and unspoiled settings for a vacation getaway. Unique vistas of rugged mountains, lava caves, craters, pristine and serene lakes and streams await visitors to this beautiful forest. Some of the most outstanding attractions include:

- Burnt Lava Flow, Medicine Lake
 Glass Flow and Glass Mountain Glass
 Flow are located within the Medicine
 Lake Highlands and designated as special
 interest areas because of their unique
 geological features
- Medicine Lake Highlands considered a "land of rocks and mountains," this land was believed to resemble the moon and was used in preparation for the first moon landing
- Medicine Lake It's challenging to believe that the shores of Medicine Lake, adorned with beautiful trees, were once the center of a volcano
- Modoc Volcanic Scenic Byway view volcanic features, observe wildlife, and delve into Native American history
- South Warner Wilderness a variety of vegetation adorns the area – from high desert sagebrush and juniper, to high alpine terrain with mountain peaks, and glacial lakes and more

Ranger Districts:

 Big Valley RD, Adin
 530-299-3215

 Devil's Garden RD, Alturas
 530-233-5811

 Doublehead RD, Tulelake
 530-667-2246

 Warner Mtn. RD, Cedarville
 530-279-6116

UpStateCA Visitors Guide



Plumas National Forest

159 Lawrence St., Quincy, CA 95971 530-283-2050 www.fs.usda.gov/plumas

The Plumas National Forest, situated in the northern most Sierra Nevada, and just south of the Cascade Range is versatile in its land features, uncrowded, and enhanced by a pleasant climate. Some of the most outstanding attractions include:

- Bucks Lakes Wilderness Area the terrain includes gentle slopes, steep canyons and sheer cliffs, with a broad diverse landscape, which features great summer and winter activities
- Feather River Scenic Byway view railroads and powerhouses while winding gently through the granite gorge of the Feather River Canyon (Hwy 70)
- Middle Fork of the Feather River –
 Designated as a wild and scenic river, the
 deep picturesque canyons offer excellent
 fishing opportunities, and certain areas allow
 for rafting and canoeing
- Pacific Crest Trail seventy-five miles of the trail cross the Plumas National Forest, passing through two major canyons (the Middle and North Forks of the Feather River)

Ranger Districts:

Beckwourth RD, Blairsden 530-836-2575 Challenge Visitor Center, 530-675-1146 Challenge

Feather River RD, Oroville 530-534-6500

Shasta-Trinity National Forest

3644 Avtech Parkway, Redding, CA 96002 530-226-2500 / TDD 530-226-2490 www.fs.usda.gov/stnf

The Shasta-Trinity National Forest, the largest in California, provides an abundance of recreational opportunities. Some of the most outstanding attractions include:

- Mt. Shasta the upper slopes of this snowcapped, dormant volcano rises to 14,179 feet and is designated as a wilderness area
- Castle Crags Wilderness dominated by spectacular sheer granite cliffs and spires that reach over 7,000 feet

- McCloud River Recreation Area three waterfalls, camping, an excellent trail for hiking or mountain bikes
- Trinity Alps Wilderness glaciallychiseled peaks, with gem-like lakes at their bases, rival the beauty of the European Alps
- Trinity River Scenic Byway traces the tracks of stagecoaches and freight wagons, and decends to the wild and scenic Trinity River (Hwy 299)
- Trinity Heritage Scenic Byway this route follows the path of 19th century gold miners and settlers, and offers scenic views, jagged cliffs, and dramatic vistas (Hwy 3)

Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area

Shasta Unit (Shasta Lake)

Shasta Lake, the largest man-made reservoir in California, when full, has 365 miles of shoreline, which exceeds that of San Francisco Bay. Its four distinctive arms:

Sacramento, McCloud, Pit and Squaw – are each a wonderland of scenic beauty and phenomenal outdoor recreation. Marinas, boat ramps, campgrounds, shoreline picnic areas and superb multi-use trails exist.

Shasta Lake lies behind Shasta Dam, which is the second largest (after Grand Coulee Dam) and second tallest concrete dam (after Hoover Dam) in the United States.

Trinity Unit (Trinity & Lewiston Lakes)
 Trinity Lake, when full, has 145 miles of shoreline. Trinity Lake Dam is one of the highest earth filled dams in the world.

 Lewiston Lake lies just downstream from Trinity Dam and just north of the town of Lewiston and is a constant level lake.
 Excellent fishing, camping and trails.

Ranger Districts:

Hayfork RD, Hayfork	530-628-5227
McCloud RD, McCloud	530-964-2184
Mt. Shasta RD, Mt. Shasta	530-926-4511
Shasta Lake RD, Redding	530-275-1587
Weaverville RD, Weaverville	530-623-2121
Yolla Bolla RD, Platina	530-352-4211

Six Rivers National Forest

1330 Bayshore Way, Eureka, CA 95501 707-442-1721 (also TTY)

The Six Rivers National Forest lies east of the Redwood State and National Parks in Northwestern California. With over 400 miles of wild and scenic rivers, the forest offers fantastic recreational opportunities. Some of the most outstanding attractions include:

- Smith River National Recreation Area

 the combination of dramatic settings, water
 recreation-based opportunities, outstanding
 salmon and steelhead fishing, and rich
 cultural heritage offers a smorgasbord of
 recreation opportunities
- Smith, Klamath, Trinity, Mad, Van Duzen, & Eel Rivers – these six rivers are valued for dispersed recreation and outstanding anadromous fishing
- North Fork, Mt. Lassic, Marbles, Trinity Alps, Yolla-Bolly & Siskiyou Wilderness – the forested mountains, valleys, meadows and moonscapes offer incredible beauty, diverse scenery and limitless opportunities for solitude

Ranger Districts:

Lower Trinity RD, Willow Creek	530-629-2118
Orleans RD, Orleans	530-627-3291
Smith River NRA, Gasquet	707-457-3131
Mad River RD, Bridgeville	707-442-1721

California State Parks

Recreational opportunities abound in the 12 park units that make up the part of the California State Park System located in UpState CA. State Park units include recreation areas, wilderness areas, reservoirs, reserves and parks, state historic parks, Spanish-era adobe buildings, museums, visitors centers, and off-highway vehicle parks. State historic units preserve places and objects of statewide historical significance.

Ahjumawi Lava Springs State Park

24898 State Highway 89, Burney, CA 96013 530-335-2777

UpStateCA Visitors Guide

- Ahjumawi is a place of exceptional primeval beauty
- One of the largest systems of fresh water springs in the country
- The park is rugged, isolated, and accessible by boat only

Bidwell-Sacramento River State Park

12105 River Rd., Chico, CA 95926 530-342-5185

- The popular 243-acre park includes four distinct recreational sites
- Bank or boat fish for salmon, steelhead and shad, or do some inner tubing
- No fishing boat needed to hike to view spectacular vistas or kayak

Castle Crags State Park

20022 Castle Creek Rd., Castella, CA 96017 530-235-2684

- The 4,350-acre park offers hiking, fishing and swimming
- Features soaring spires of ancient granite
- Two miles of the cool, quick-running Sacramento River

Clay Pit State Vehicular Recreation Area

4900 Larkin Rd., Oroville, CA 95965 530-538-2200

- This recreation area is 220 acres for offroad vehicles enthusiasts, with some good beginner terrain for the not so adventurous
- Offers motorcycle, all-terrain vehicle, and dune buggy use area

Lake Oroville State Recreation Area & Visitors Center

917 Kelly Ridge Rd., Oroville, CA 95966 530-538-2219

- Man-made lake formed by the nation's tallest earth-filled dam
- Camping, floating campsites, a horse camp, and boat-in camps
- The Visitor Center has a museum, exhibits, and a store

McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park

24898 State Highway 89, Burney, CA 96013 530-335-2777

- The park's centerpiece is the 129-foot Burney Falls
- Never changing water volume makes it unique among waterfalls
- President Theodore Roosevelt once called it "the eighth wonder of the world"

Plumas Eureka State Park & Museum

310 Johnsville Rd., Blairsden, CA 96130 530-836-2380

- Features two lakes, maintained trails, a museum and historic gold stamp mill
- Camping along Jamison Creek, fishing, nature study and hiking
- Blacksmith demonstrations, mining lore and samples of homemade ice-cream

Shasta State Historic Park

15312 Hwy. 299 West, Shasta, CA 96087 530-243-8194

- The Courthouse has been renovated to reflect its original 1861 appearance
- Includes historical exhibits, and an unparalleled collection of historic California artwork
- A row of old, brick building ruins from the gold-rush era

Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park

630 Main St., Weaverville, CA 96093 530-623-5284

- The Joss House, a Chinese Taoist temple of worship
- The oldest continuously used Chinese temple in California
- Exhibits Chinese art objects, pictures, and mining artifacts

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park

21659 Adobe Rd., Red Bluff, CA 96080 530-529-8599

- William B. Ide was a leader of the short-lived California Bear Republic
- A 5-acre quaint historic park with picnic area over-looking the Sacramento River
- Features a one-room adobe house, woodshop, blacksmith shop and visitor center

Woodson Bridge State Recreation Area

25340 South Ave., Corning, CA 96021 530-538-2200

- A beautiful 142-acre oak woodland park nestled along the Sacramento River
- Includes a 328-acre preserve, a dense riparian forest which is home to Bald Eagles
- Year-round camping, fishing, and hiking, boat launch, picnic grounds

National Park Service

Few travelers are familiar with the four park units located in UpStateCA, yet these sites contain nationally significant scenic and cultural resources, which are of comparable quality to the more famous parks in the National Park system. The natural areas offer fascinating variety-lush forests, past and current volcanic activity, fields of wildflowers, and natural and man-made lakes. They serve as precious habitat for wild creatures, bears, mountain lions, fox, deer, eagles, owls and waterfowl. Even during the summer months they are not heavily used, so you may explore them and learn their secrets at your leisure.

Lassen Volcanic National Park

P.O. Box 100, Mineral, CA 96063 530-595-4480; www.nps.gov/lavo/

- Camp, fish, hike, view spectacular scenery, learn about nature, or simply relax
- Volcanic wonders include vents, mudpots, boiling pools, volcanic peaks, and painted dunes
- All four types of volcanoes in the world are found in the park

Lava Beds National Monument

PO Box 1240, Tulelake, CA 96134 530-667-8113; www.nps.gov/labe/

- Cinder and spatter cones and miles of undulating, hardened flows
- Over 20 developed caves including Mushpot Cave; the only cave in the park in which lights have been installed
- Site of the only Indian War in which a general was killed in U.S. history
- Showcases a visitor center, museum and seasonal guided tours

Tule Lake Unit, WWII Valor in the Pacific National Monument

P.O. Box 1240, Tulelake, CA 96134 530-260-0537; www.nps.gov/tule

- Civilian Conservation Corp camp
- Prisoner of War camp for German and Italian soldiers during World War II
- Tule Lake Segregation Center (Where persons of Japanese Ancestry were held during WWII)
- Access by guided tour only



Whiskeytown National Recreation Area

P.O. Box 188, Whiskeytown, CA 96095 Park Headquarters: 530-242-3400 Visitors Center: 530-246-1225 www.nps.gov/whis

- Whiskeytown Lake offers camping, picnicking, swimming, boating and free ranger guided kayak tours in summer
- Over 70 miles of hiking and riding trails, with four beautiful waterfalls to visit
- Whiskeytown Falls, 3.4 mile trail length to view the 220' high waterfall
- Other activities include fishing, gold panning, hiking, hunting, horseback riding, sailing and mountain biking
- Rich history from 1849 California Gold Rush and the Historic Camden House from 1852

Other Parks

Bidwell Park-City of Chico Parks

Dept. P.O. Box 3420, Chico, CA 95927 530-896-7800; www.chico.ca.us

- One of the largest municipal parks in the United States, at 3,670 acres
- Offers hiking, bicycling, picnicking, rollerblading and horseback riding
- Swimming is located at the One-Mile Recreation Area at Sycamore Pool

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

BLM offices in Redding, Susanville, Alturas, and Cedarville can provide information and maps. Public lands include nearly three million acres of open spaces in the northeast corner of the state, extending into the remote northwest corner of Nevada.

BLM-California State Office

2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825 916-978-4600; www.ca.blm.gov

BLM-Alturas Field Office

708 W. 12th St., Alturas, CA 96101 530-233-4666; www.ca.blm.gov/alturas

BLM-Surprise Field Office

602 Cressler St. / P.O. Box 460, Cedarville, CA 96104 530-279-6101; www.ca.blm.gov/surprise

BLM-Redding Field Office

6640 Lockheed Dr., Redding, CA 96002 530-224-2100; www.ca.blm.gov/redding

BLM-Eagle Lake Field Office

2550 Riverside Dr., Susanville, CA 96130 530-257-0456; www.ca.blm.gov/eaglelake

Bureau Of Reclamation

Shasta Dam

16349 Shasta Dam Blvd., Shasta Lake, CA 96019 530-247-8555; www.usbr.gov

- Shasta Dam has the highest overflow spillway in the world
- The second largest dam in the United States
- The sheer mass of the concrete is 6.5 million cubic yards, weighing 15 million tons
- Free daily tours and visitors center

California Department of Water Resources

Oroville Division

460 Glen Dr., Oroville, CA 95966 530-534-2303

Lake Oroville Visitors Center & Oroville Dam

917 Kelly Ridge Rd., Oroville, CA 95966 530-538-2219

- California's second largest reservoir
- Oroville Dam is the tallest and nation's largest earthen dam
- Visitors can climb a 47-foot tower to view the lake and the Sutter Buttes

California Department of Fish & Wildlife

Redding Office

601 Locust St., Redding, CA 96001 530-225-2300

Feather River Fish Hatchery

5 Table Mountain Blvd., Oroville, CA 95965 530-538-2222

- Accommodates 9,000 adult salmon and 2,000 adult steelhead
- Incubators contain up to 20 million eggs and 9.6 million fingerlings
- · Fall is best time for fish viewing

Gray Lodge Wildlife Area

3207 Rutherford Rd., Gridley, CA 95948 530-846-7505

- 9,100-acre wildlife refuge, one of the most intensively managed waterfowl marshlands in the United States
- Excellent opportunities for hunting, fishing, photographing, and nature viewing
- Educational programs, exhibits, self-guided nature trail and seasonal guided tours

Mount Shasta Trout Hatchery

#3 North Old Stage Road, Mount Shasta, CA 96067 530-926-2215

- The oldest operating fish hatchery west of the Mississippi since 1888
- Located near the headwater springs of the Sacramento River
- One of three major broodstock hatcheries in the state of California

Oroville Dam Wildlife Area

945 Oro Dam Blvd. West, Oroville, CA 95965 530-538-2236

- Fish and wildlife are abundant on the 11,000-acre wildlife area
- Bird watching, camping, fishing and hunting opportunities are available
- Egrets, beaver, and river otter are among the many animals found here

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the "caretaker" of those public lands which have significant habitat for waterfowl and wildlife. These refuges provide numerous opportunities to view and photograph wildlife in their natural setting.

Coleman National Fish Hatchery

24411 Coleman Fish Hatchery Rd., Anderson, CA 96007 530-365-8622; www.fws.gov/coleman

- Located on Battle Creek, historically salmon and steelhead have migrated in from the Sacramento River to spawn
- Spawning operations allow you to view large numbers of fall Chinook salmon during spawning season
- Return of the Salmon Festival Celebration is the third Saturday in October

Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge Complex

4009 Hill Rd., Tulelake, CA 96134 530-667-2231; www.fws.gov/refuges

- Internationally known for their abundance and diversity of wildlife
- Hosts the largest winter population of bald eagles in the continental U.S.
- Their varied wildlife and habitats are a photographer's delight

Modoc National Wildlife Refuge

5364 County Rd. 115, Alturas, CA 96101 530-233-3572; www.fws.gov/refuges

- The 7,000-acre refuge protects Canadian geese, ducks, cranes and swans
- Provides fishing, hunting, photography and educational opportunities
- Fed by snowmelt from the Warner Mountains, the Pit River creates an oasis for plenty of wildlife

INFORMATION SERVICES

Burney Basin Chamber of Commerce

Burney Chamber is comprised of local businesses/ individuals located in the Intermountain Area. We are dedicated to promoting a better business environment and tourist destination.

36879 Main St. Burney, CA 96013 530-335-2111 www.burneychamber.com burneycoc@gmail.com

California Welcome Center - Anderson

The California Welcome Center is located at the south end of the Shasta Gateway Center in Anderson. Come in for free maps and brochures, browse historic and information exhibits, including our geocaching display, view wild trout in our waterfall pond, take a selfie with Joe Tourist – our friendly mascot, or Ed our life-size bronze grizzly bear. Shop in our gift store showcasing local products. Our friendly and knowledgeable staff is available to assist you 7 days a week, 361 days a year.

1699 Hwy. 273 Anderson, CA 96007 530-365-1180

www.UpStateCA.com/california-welcome-center

Corning Chamber of Commerce

Corning's highlights are the downtown murals, skate park, Olive Pit gourmet store, MoonBeam Lavender Farm, Rolling Hills Casino, and photo op at the Giant Olive!

1110 Solano St. Corning, CA 96021 530-824-5550

www.corningcachamber.org info@corningcachamber.org

Discover Siskiyou

Downright honest, rugged and pure, Siskiyou is where California's real north lives and untamed adventure runs free. Discover Siskiyou for yourself. Call or visit our website to plan your next adventure.

1512 S. Oregon St. Yreka, CA 96097 530-842-1638 www.discoversiskiyou.com

Explore Butte County

Savor the pace of Butte County. From farm-to-table restaurants to you-pick family farm tours to blood-pumping outdoor activities; whatever your speed, we've got it all. Call us today or visit our website for information about all the things to see, do, and taste in Butte County. Explorers Welcome!

P.O. Box 2154 Chico, CA 95927 530-918-4584 www.explorebuttecounty.com info@explorebuttecounty.com

Lassen County Chamber of Commerce

Over 125 years of business leadership promoting local businesses, tourism and events. Lassen County offers prime fishing, mountain bike trails, outdoor recreation and Lassen Volcanic National Park.

1516 Main St. Susanville, CA 96130 530-257-4323 www.lassencountychamber.com director@lassencountychamber.org

Lost Sierra Chamber of Commerce & Visitor Center

Northern California's best kept secret offers year-around adventure with truly unique wedding venues, five championship golf courses, alpine lakes, mountain biking, world-class fishing, cross country skiing, and more.

8989 Hwy 89 Blairsden, CA 96103 530-836-6811 www.discoverthelostsierra.org

McCloud Chamber of Commerce

Beneath the alpine beauty of Mt. Shasta, a quiet and simple historic town sits tucked away, keeping its rich past alive through festivals, a tightly-knit community, and pure way of life. Wander the charming streets, and take in all of our beautifully preserved eating, shopping, and lodging enterprises.

Four Seasons, Five Stars!

303 Main St., McCloud, CA 96057 530-964-3113

www.mccloudchamber.com info@mccloudchamber.com

Paradise Ridge Chamber of Commerce

PRCOC promotes local pride, professional expertise and a commitment to growth. Our members foster the civic and commercial progress of our community.

6161 Clark Road, #1 Paradise, CA 95969 530-877-9356 www.paradisechamber.com

www.paradisechamber.com info@paradisechamber.com

Quincy Chamber of Commerce

We welcome you to visit our town! Contact us for your business or vacation needs. Free historic tour guides and information about Quincy and Plumas County. We're also happy to assist you with relocation information.

P.O. Box 215 Quincy, CA 95971 530-394-0541 www.quincychamber.com info@quincychamber.com

Red Bluff-Tehama County Chamber

Serving our city and county for over 110 years! Promoting business, tourism, organizations and events. Visit us at www.facebook.com/redbluffchamber or www.instagram.com/rbchamber.

100 Main St., P.O. Box 850 Red Bluff, CA 96080 530-527-6220 www.redbluffchamber.com info@redbluffchamber.com

Redding Chamber of Commerce

The Greater Redding Chamber of Commerce is the leading voice for the business community in Shasta County and is proud to help move Redding Forward.

1321 Butte St #100 Redding, CA 96001 530-225-4433 www.reddingchamber.com hello@reddingchamber.com

Trinity County Chamber/ Information Center

The Trinity County Chamber proudly advocates for our business community, provides networking and educational opportunities, offers programs to drive customers to members and ease business mandates, and fosters partnerships of business, professional, and community people.

P.O. Box 517 Weaverville, CA 96093 www.TrinityCounty.com info@trinitycountyinfo.com

Trinity County Visitors & Development Bureau

Visit Trinity and discover your unique adventure around every turn. Over 55 alpine lakes, rafting, houseboating, wilderness hiking, gold rush history, scenic byways, world-class fishing, the arts, and memories to last a lifetime.

P.O. Box 517 Weaverville, CA 96093 530-623-6101 www.VisitTrinity.com info@VisitTrinity.com

Weed Chamber of Commerce

Weed, CA is nestled in the mountains and valleys of Siskiyou County. This old country town has a lot to offer all year round! Come for a visit!

34 Main St. Weed, CA 96094 530-938-4624, 877-938-4624 www.weedchamber.com weedchamber@ncen.org

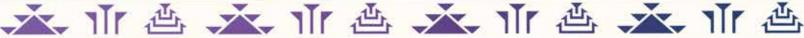






Three stories with 84 deluxe rooms, luxury suites, dining, fitness center, outdoor heated pool, free Wi-Fi, gift shop and complimentary business center. 75,000 sq. ft. of gaming space.

winriver.com | 1-800-280-UWIN | 2100 Redding Rancheria Rd. Redding, Ca 96001



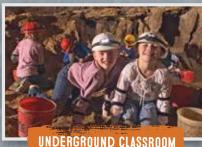
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