Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District
Regular Board of Directors' Meeting Agenda

Thursday, October 15, 2026 at 6 p.m.
Geyserville Fire Station – 20975 Geyserville Ave, Geyserville, CA

The agenda and all supporting documents are available for public review at 20975 Geyserville Avenue, Geyserville, CA 95441, 72 hours in advance of each regularly scheduled meeting. Materials related to any items on this agenda submitted to the Board after distribution of the agenda, and not otherwise exempt from disclosure, will be made available for public review during normal business hours.

Assistance for Disabled: If you are disabled in any way and need accommodation to participate in the meeting, please call the Clerk of the Board at 707-857-4373 so the necessary arrangements can be made.

CALL TO ORDER

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

ROLL CALL

President Heiges	Treasurer Peterson	Director Stewart
Vice President Abercrombie	Secretary Newman	

APPROVAL OR AMENDMENT OF THE AGENDA

PUBLIC DISCUSSION

The public is welcomed and encouraged to address the Board on any item of interest to the public that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the District that is not on the agenda. Please be advised that pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.2, the Board is not permitted to take action on any matter not on the agenda unless it determines that an emergency exists or the need to take action arose after the posting of the agenda. This period will be limited to thirty minutes and individual speakers will be limited to five minutes. To speak on any item under discussion by the Board on this agenda, the public may do so upon receiving recognition from the Board President.

OLD BUSINESS

This time is set aside for continued discussion and possible action on any issue held over from the last meeting.

1. Geyserville Fire Station Modernization Project Update **(No Action)**
   Chief Turbeville will provide a verbal update on the permitting process and construction timeline, including the bidding process, of the Geyserville Fire Station Modernization Project.

2. Policies: Personal Property, Towing & Chainsaw Use **(Action Item)**

   The Board will consider adopting the following policies: Use of District Owned and Personal Property, Vehicle and Trailer Towing, and Chainsaw Operations Use and Safety.

NEW BUSINESS

Presentation and discussion of new issues brought before the Board or continued discussion of issues not on the previous month's agenda.

1. Reserve Fund Adjustments **(Action Item)**

   The Board will consider adjusting the established Reserve Funds as follows:
   a. Transfer $378,225.86 out of the Vegetation Management Fund into the Apparatus Replacement Reserve Fund.
   b. Transfer $120,376.29 from New Station/Building Reserve Fund into the General Fund.
   c. Transfer $1,066,374.96 from General Fund into the Fire Sales Tax Reserve Fund (General Fund).
   d. Transfer $1,674,445.65 from Vegetation Management Fund into the Fire Sales Tax Reserve Fund (Vegetation Management).

2. Surplus Apparatus 6182 **(Action Item)**

   The Board will consider declaring Engine 6182 surplus.

3. Second Amendment of Measure H Funding Agreement Between the County of Sonoma and Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District **(Action Item)**

   The Board will consider approval of the Second Amendment to Measure H Funding Agreement Between the County of Sonoma and Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District.

4. Geyserville East Wildfire Resilience Project VTP #2025-32 **(Action Item)**

   The Board will consider adopting Resolution 26/27-1015-01 Adopting CEQA Project-Specific Analysis/Addendum for Geyserville East Wildfire Resilience Project CalVTP #2025-32, Making CEQA Findings, Approving Project, and Approving Related Actions.

5. Organizational Chart **(Action Item)**
   a. Approve the updated organizational chart which places Defensible Space Inspector directly below Fire Inspector in the District chain of command.
   b. Replace the old organizational chart with the updated chart in the attachment of Section 201.6 of the Organizational Structure policy.

6. Proposed Policy Revisions **(No Action)**

   Seven policy revisions will be introduced tonight, for possible adoption at the next regular Board Meeting: Policy Manual, Emergency Response Information System (NERIS), Live-Fire Training, Personal Alert Safety System (PASS) Devices, Wellness Program, Fire Officer Development, and District-Owned Fuel Storage Tanks.

CONSENT CALENDAR

Matters listed under the Consent Calendar are considered to be routine and will be enacted by one motion and one vote. There will be no separate discussion of these items. If the Board or the public desires discussion, that item will be removed from the Consent Calendar and considered separately. **(Action Item)**

1. Meeting Minutes
   The Board will amend and/or approve the September 17, 2026 Regular Meeting Minutes.

2. Financial Report
   The Board will have the opportunity to ask questions regarding the Financial Report.

3. Check Detail
   The Board will ratify checks issued in the previous month.

CHIEF'S REPORT

The Chief's Report is a monthly update on the status of the District and matters pertaining to the operation of the District, including significant incidents, community meetings/outreach, and updates on the fire prevention, vegetation management, fire operations, and administrative divisions.

CORRESPONDENCE

This time is set aside to report on all written or electronic correspondence addressed to the Board.

1. Resolution Of The Board Of Supervisors Of The County Of Sonoma, State Of California, Appointing Nominees To The Office Of District Director Of Their Respective Districts.
2. Mastication Usage Private Lands: Concerns from business owner Eric Dicke (Email).

GOOD OF THE ORDER

This time is set aside for Board Members and the Fire Chief to make announcements and comments about any events that may be of interest to Board Members, staff, or the public.

ADJOURNMENT

Next regular meeting to be held on November 19, 2026 at 6 p.m.

Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District
Geyserville Fire Station Modernization Project - Construction Contract - Staff Report
October 15, 2026 Board Meeting

Recommendation

None, information only.

Background

The following is an excerpt from the District's Purchasing and Procurement policy:

> **Construction** means the construction or completion of any building, structure, or improvement, as set forth in Public Contract Code § 20813.

212 CONSTRUCTION

A. **Procurement Methods and Thresholds.** Contracts for construction of $10,000 or less may be procured via negotiated contract. Contracts for construction in excess of $10,000 must be let to bid in accordance with applicable law, including, but not limited to, Public Contract Code § 20813 and the requirements in this Section.

1. **Notice Inviting Bids.** The District will publish a notice inviting bids at least twice, not less than five days apart, in a newspaper of general circulation in the District, or if there is none, the District will post the notice inviting bids in at least three public places in the District. The first publication or posting of the notice will be at least ten days before the date of opening bids. The notice inviting bids will distinctly state the work to be done and set a date for opening bids.
2. **Basis for Award.** A contract will be awarded, if at all, to the lowest responsible bidder.
3. **Tie Bids.** If two or more bids are the same and the lowest, the Board may accept the one it chooses.
4. **Rejection of Bids.** In its discretion, the Board may reject all bids presented and readvertise for bids.
5. **Cost Records.** The District will maintain cost records in accordance with Government Code § 4000 et seq., if applicable.

B. **Miscellaneous Requirements**

1. **Bonds.** The Board or its authorized delegee may require bid security, such as a bid bond, as a condition to submitting a bid, and may require a payment bond, performance bond, or any other bond it deems desirable as a condition to entering into

the contract. A payment bond is required by law if the construction contract exceeds $25,000. Bonds must be issued by a surety admitted in the State of California on bond forms approved by the Fire Chief.

2. **Contractor's License.** A construction contract may only be awarded to a vendor with a valid California contractor's license in the classification specified by the District. (See Pub. Con. Code § 3300, Bus. & Prof. Code § 7059(b).)

3. **Plans and Specifications.** The District will prepare detailed plans and specifications for a construction project.

4. **Alternative Procurement Methods for Construction.** Subject to the limits of law, the District may dispense with the bidding requirements set forth above and use an alternative procurement method for the procurement of a construction contract when approved by the Board and determined to be in the best interests of the District. Alternative procurement methods available to the District for construction include design-build project delivery, progressive design-build project delivery, and any other project delivery method authorized by law.

Analysis

The invitation for bids will be posted/published in the following places:

- Press Democrat Bids & Proposals
- CSDA RFP Clearinghouse
- District Website Bidding Information for Other Projects
- Distributed to members of the “Other Projects - Bidding Information” sign up list from District website.

Depending on the timing of the bids, and to prevent further delays, staff may request a special meeting to select a bid.

Fiscal Impact

The District prepared for the project with lease financing. Fiscal impact on the District will be evaluated during bid approval.

Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District
Policy Staff Report: Personal Property, Towing, and Chainsaw Use
October 15, 2026 Board Meeting

Recommendation

Approve the following policies as presented:

1. Use of District-Owned and Personal Property
2. Vehicle and Trailer Towing
3. Chainsaw Operations Use and Safety

Background

These three policies were introduced at the September Board Meeting.

Analysis

There have been no changes to the first two policies since the September Board Meeting. Minor changes were made to the Chainsaw Operations Use and Safety policy. Changes are shown in red (deletions) and blue (additions). These changes provide direction for corrective action in the event of negligence, abuse, or misuse of chainsaws.

Use of District-Owned and Personal Property

701.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the care and maintenance of District property entrusted to District members and the return of District property at the end of employment or affiliation with the District. This policy also provides guidelines for members to claim damage to or loss of personal property used in an occupational capacity.

This policy also provides guidelines for the use of personal property used in an occupational capacity.

701.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District to issue equipment to members for the purpose of performing their assigned duties. Members shall be responsible for the safekeeping, serviceable condition, proper care, use and request for replacement of all District property issued or entrusted to their care. A member's intentional or negligent abuse or misuse of District property may lead to discipline, including, but not limited to, the cost of repair or replacement of the property, and up to and including termination.

701.3 PROCEDURE

The following procedures shall be in effect regarding District property issued to members:

(a) Members shall promptly report via the chain of command any loss, damage or unserviceable condition of District-issued property or equipment assigned for member use.

(b) The use of damaged or unserviceable District property should be discontinued as soon as practicable and a supervisor notified so that the item may be replaced.

(c) No member should attempt to repair damaged or unserviceable District property without supervisory approval.

(d) Use of District property should be limited to official purposes in the capacity for which it was designed. Except when otherwise directed and/or required by circumstances, District property shall only be used by the member to whom it was assigned.

(e) District property shall not be discarded, sold, traded, donated, destroyed or otherwise disposed of without supervisory approval.

701.3.1 SURRENDERING DEPARTMENT PROPERTY UPON SEPARATION

Members who separate from the District shall return all District property, regardless of its condition. The following guidelines shall apply:

(a) All District property, including keys, identification cards and electronic devices shall be returned to the District no later than the member's departure date or as directed by the Fire Chief or the authorized designee.

(b) Badge surrender shall be consistent with the Badges Policy.

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(c) A member who fails to return all District property in his/her possession may be required to reimburse the District for the value of the property or may be subject to legal action brought by the District.

701.4 PERSONAL PROPERTY

The District provides members with the equipment necessary for the job. Members should contact their supervisor if they believe they do not have access to adequate District equipment.

The use of personal property is strongly discouraged. Members who desire to use personal equipment in an occupational capacity are required to have the property approved and inspected by the Health & Safety Officer prior to use.

See the Personal Protective Equipment policy for information on member-provided personal protective equipment.

701.5 FILING CLAIMS FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY

Members are responsible for exercising reasonable care and caution to avoid damage to or loss of personal property while on-duty. However, consistent with collective bargaining agreements and District rules, personal property that is lost or damaged during the proper performance of a member's job duties may be replaced or the cost reimbursed by the District when such loss or damage is not the result of intentional or negligent abuse or misuse by the member.

Any claim for the replacement or cost reimbursement for damage to or loss of a member's personal property must be submitted to the member's immediate supervisor.

The supervisor is responsible for reviewing the claim to assess whether the lost or damaged property was reasonably required for the proper performance of the member's job duties. The supervisor will make a determination as to whether reasonable care was taken to prevent loss or damage and whether proper procedures were followed just prior to the occurrence of the loss or damage. A supervisor may direct a member to submit additional details in a separate written report, if needed.

If approved, the supervisor will forward the claim and related reports to the Fire Chief, who will determine the appropriate reimbursement value of the property and will forward the claim for payment to the proper entity.

701.5.1 COVERED PERSONAL PROPERTY

Property that is necessary in the performance of the member’s job duties or has been specifically stipulated by a collective bargaining agreement shall be considered a covered item. The age and condition of the damaged or lost property shall be considered when determining replacement or reimbursement value.

701.5.2 EXCLUDED PERSONAL PROPERTY ITEMS

Members are discouraged from wearing expensive jewelry or watches or bringing personal property items to the workplace that may be damaged, lost or stolen. Personal property that is not eligible for replacement or reimbursement includes:

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(a) Any personal property that is lost or damaged directly or indirectly due to negligence of the member.

(b) Personal computers, communication devices, cell phones, GPS devices or any other electronic devices that the member voluntarily brings to the workplace and that are not required by the District for the performance of the member's duties.

(c) Any personal property used in place of District-issued property, unless required by the District.

(d) Any jewelry, with the exception of watches, which shall not exceed a $100 reimbursement.

701.5.3 PERSONAL VEHICLES

The District will not provide vehicle insurance coverage for members who use their personal vehicles for District business. All members must rely on their personal vehicle insurance carrier for replacement or cost reimbursement of damage to or loss of a personal vehicle. Members using a personal vehicle for District business shall have the minimum evidence of financial responsibility required for that vehicle (Vehicle Code § 16056).

701.5.4 LOSS OR DAMAGE OF PROPERTY OF ANOTHER

Members intentionally or unintentionally may cause damage to the real or personal property of another while performing their duties. Any member who damages or causes to be damaged any real or personal property of another while performing any District function, regardless of jurisdiction, shall report it as provided below:

(a) A verbal report shall be made to the member's immediate supervisor as soon as practicable.

(b) A written report shall be submitted before the member goes off-duty or within the time frame directed by the supervisor to whom the verbal report was made.

701.5.5 DAMAGE BY PERSON OF ANOTHER AGENCY

If members of another jurisdiction cause damage to real or personal property belonging to the District, it shall be the responsibility of the member present or the member responsible for the property to make a verbal report to his/her immediate supervisor as soon as practicable. The member shall submit a written report before going off-duty or as otherwise directed by the supervisor.

All reports should be completed immediately after the incident or as soon as practicable if extenuating circumstances delay the member’s ability to complete the report.

All reports, including the supervisor’s written report, shall promptly be forwarded to the appropriate Battalion Chief.

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Vehicle And Trailer Towing

715.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish safe and consistent practices for employees operating District vehicles while towing trailers and other towable equipment.

Towing changes a vehicle's handling, braking distance, acceleration, turning radius, and backing characteristics and increases the risks associated with vehicle operations. Drivers shall exercise additional care whenever towing.

For purposes of this policy, the term **trailer** includes conventional trailers, equipment trailers, chippers, and other equipment towed by a District vehicle.

715.2 POLICY

Only employees who have been authorized in accordance with this policy may tow District trailers or equipment.

Employees shall tow vehicles and trailers within manufacturer ratings and in accordance with applicable laws, District policy, and established safe-driving practices.

An employee shall not tow a trailer when the employee reasonably believes the tow vehicle, trailer, load, equipment condition, weather, roadway conditions, or other circumstances make the operation unsafe.

715.3 LICENSING

It is important that all employees are familiar with the limits of their license before towing. All towing shall be within California DMV's licensing restrictions.

715.4 VEHICLE AND TRAILER CAPACITY

Before towing, the employee shall ensure that the tow vehicle and trailer are appropriate for the intended operation.

The tow vehicle, trailer, hitch, receiver, coupler, and related towing components shall not be loaded beyond their applicable manufacturer ratings. Employees shall not tow equipment when the actual or reasonably estimated weight exceeds the rated capacity of the tow vehicle, trailer, hitch, or related towing equipment.

Consideration shall include, as applicable:

- Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR)
- Gross Combined Weight Rating (GCWR)
- Gross Axle Weight Ratings (GAWR)
- Trailer Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR)
- Manufacturer's maximum towing capacity

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- Hitch, receiver, ball, or pintle ratings
- Trailer and cargo weight
- Proper load distribution and tongue weight.

715.5 PRE-TRIP INSPECTION

The driver shall conduct a pre-trip inspection before towing.

The inspection should include, as applicable:

- Tow vehicle and trailer tires for proper inflation, damage, and excessive wear.
- Wheels and lug nuts for visible defects or looseness.
- Hitch, receiver, ball or pintle, coupler, locking mechanism, and retaining pins.
- Safety chains and attachment points.
- Electrical connection.
- Trailer lights, brake lights, and turn signals.
- Trailer brakes and breakaway system, when equipped.
- Trailer jack in the fully raised and secured position.
- Doors, gates, ramps, compartments, and equipment secured for travel.
- Cargo properly positioned and secured.
- Wheel chocks removed and properly stored.
- Chippers and similar equipment cleared of loose vegetation, chips, tools, or debris that could fall onto the roadway.
- Any other condition that could affect safe operation.

Any safety-related deficiency shall be corrected before the trailer is placed in service.

715.6 HITCHING AND CONNECTION

Before movement, the driver shall verify that the trailer is properly connected to the tow vehicle.

The driver shall ensure:

- The hitch and coupling components are compatible and properly rated.
- The coupler is fully seated and locked onto the ball, or the pintle/other coupling device is fully engaged and secured.
- All locking pins and retaining devices are properly installed.
- Safety chains are securely attached to appropriate attachment points on the tow vehicle.
- Safety chains have sufficient clearance for turning but will not drag on the roadway.

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- The electrical connector is securely attached.
- The breakaway cable is properly connected when the trailer is so equipped.
- Trailer lights and brakes are functioning properly.
- The trailer jack is fully raised and secured before movement.

The driver is responsible for verifying the connection before moving the vehicle, even when another employee performed or assisted with the hitching operation.

715.7 WHEEL CHOCKS AND PARKING

Trailers shall be secured against unintended movement whenever they are disconnected from a tow vehicle.

Before disconnecting a trailer, employees shall:

(a) Position the trailer on stable ground whenever practicable.

(b) Apply the tow vehicle parking brake.

(c) Place appropriate wheel chocks to prevent trailer movement.

(d) Confirm the trailer is stable before releasing the coupling device.

Wheel chocks shall remain in place as necessary while the trailer is disconnected.

715.8 WHEEL CHOCKS AND PARKING

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(d) Confirm the trailer is stable before releasing the coupling device.

Wheel chocks shall remain in place as necessary while the trailer is disconnected.

715.9 LIGHTING AND VISIBILITY

Trailers shall have required lighting, reflectors, markings, and other safety equipment in proper operating condition.

Employees shall not tow a trailer when required lighting or safety equipment is inoperative unless specifically permitted by law and authorized by a supervisor for circumstances requiring immediate relocation to a safe location.

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715.10 SAFE DRIVING PRACTICES

Drivers shall adjust their driving to account for the additional weight and handling characteristics associated with towing.

715.10.1 FOLLOWING AND STOPPING DISTANCE

Drivers shall reduce speed when conditions warrant and maintain additional following distance to account for increased stopping distance.

715.10.2 SPEED

Drivers shall operate at a safe and lawful speed appropriate for the tow vehicle, trailer, load, roadway, traffic, visibility, and weather conditions.

715.10.3 MIRRORS AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

Drivers shall frequently monitor mirrors and the position and behavior of the trailer, particularly during turns, lane changes, merging, and braking.

If the trailer begins to handle abnormally or the driver suspects a mechanical, hitch, tire, load, or other problem, the driver shall safely stop and inspect the vehicle and trailer before continuing.

715.10.4 GRADES

Drivers should anticipate grades and reduce speed before beginning a descent.

When appropriate, drivers should use lower transmission ranges, engine braking, or other manufacturer-approved methods to help control speed and reduce excessive service-brake use.

Drivers shall avoid prolonged or continuous brake application that may cause brake overheating.

715.10.5 LANE POSITION

When operating on multi-lane roadways, drivers shall comply with applicable laws governing vehicles towing trailers and use lanes appropriate for safe travel.

715.10.6 TURNS AND CLEARANCE

Drivers shall account for the increased turning radius and off-tracking of the trailer and maintain adequate clearance from curbs, parked vehicles, structures, pedestrians, and other obstacles.

Drivers shall remain aware of the height, width, and length of the tow vehicle and trailer combination.

715.11 BACKING

Backing with a trailer should be minimized whenever a reasonable alternative is available.

A spotter shall be used when backing when another trained employee is available, particularly when operating near people, vehicles, structures, equipment, or other hazards.

Before backing, the driver and spotter shall establish the intended path of travel and appropriate hand or radio signals.

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The spotter should position themselves where they can observe the trailer's path while remaining visible to the driver and clear of the vehicle's path.

If the driver loses sight of or communication with the spotter, the driver shall immediately stop the vehicle.

When a spotter is unavailable, the driver shall stop and physically inspect the intended backing path before backing and proceed slowly and cautiously.

715.12 TRAINING

Employees shall be trained and authorized before independently operating a District vehicle while towing.

Initial towing shall include, as applicable:

- Tow vehicle and trailer limitations
- Hitching and unhitching
- Pre-trip inspections
- Trailer brakes and breakaway systems
- Loading and cargo securement
- Forward vehicle handling
- Turning and clearance
- Braking and following distance
- Backing and use of spotters
- Parking and wheel chocking
- Applicable laws and District procedures

Employees with limited towing experience shall receive supervised behind-the-wheel instruction and practice in a controlled environment before towing independently on public roadways.

715.13 TOWING ELIGIBILITY

An employee's supervisor or designated District trainer shall determine towing eligibility using the District's Towing Eligibility Checklist.

Eligibility shall be based upon successful completion of required training and demonstrated ability to safely perform the tasks applicable to the employee's assignment. Continued eligibility is contingent upon maintaining the qualifications and demonstrated competencies established by this policy.

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715.13.1 TOWING INCIDENT OR UNSAFE DRIVING REVIEW

Following any towing-related collision, near miss, reported unsafe driving behavior, or other event that raises a reasonable concern regarding an employee's ability to safely tow District equipment, the employee's towing eligibility shall be reviewed by a supervisor or designated District trainer.

As part of the review, the supervisor or designated trainer shall revisit the Towing Eligibility Checklist with the employee and evaluate those portions of the checklist relevant to the incident or observed behavior.

The review may include:

- Discussion and review of the circumstances surrounding the incident or behavior.
- Review of applicable provisions of the District towing policy.
- Re-evaluation of applicable items on the Towing Eligibility Checklist.
- Supervised behind-the-wheel evaluation.
- Additional training or practice when appropriate.
- Temporary restrictions or suspension of towing eligibility when appropriate.

A towing-related collision, near miss, or reported unsafe driving behavior **does not automatically result in suspension of towing authorization.** The supervisor or designated trainer shall consider the circumstances of the event, the employee's demonstrated competency, and any identified training needs when determining appropriate corrective action.

When a deficiency is identified, the employee shall receive appropriate training and an opportunity to demonstrate satisfactory performance before unrestricted towing authorization is restored.

Towing eligibility may be temporarily suspended when a supervisor identifies a reasonable safety concern, including but not limited to:

- A towing-related collision or incident.
- A towing-related near miss.
- Observed or reported unsafe towing or driving practices.
- Failure to follow this policy.
- Failure to properly inspect, hitch, secure, or operate a trailer.
- A change in driver's license status or driving eligibility.
- A demonstrated need for additional training or practice.

Suspension of towing authorization shall be documented, including the reason for the suspension and any training or corrective action necessary to restore authorization. The supervisor shall work with the employee to provide reasonable training and an opportunity to demonstrate the required competencies before towing authorization is restored.

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715.14 RECORDS

Completed Towing Eligibility Checklists and required training records shall be maintained in accordance with District policy and applicable record-retention requirements.

Any Towing Eligibility Checklist review conducted following a towing-related collision, near miss, or unsafe driving behavior shall be documented.

Documentation of a suspension of towing authorization, remedial training, and restoration of authorization shall be maintained in accordance with the District's established personnel and training record procedures.

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Chainsaw Operations Use And Safety

713.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

To establish a standard for the safe use of the operation and maintenance of chainsaws. It also includes tools such as a telescopic saw, motorized pole saws, and hydraulic pole saws and pruners.

713.2 ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

713.2.1 SUPERVISOR

1. Ensure employees are familiar with this policy.
2. Ensure that only employees authorized and trained in chainsaw use operate a chainsaw.
3. Ensure that employees are aware of the potential risks associated with chainsaw use.
4. Provide training to employees whose jobs require the use of a chainsaw.
5. Ensure that employees wear the proper PPE required for safe chainsaw operation.
6. Ensure employees are not under the influence of of alcohol, illegal substances, or medications which may affect their ability to operate equipment safely.
7. In the event of a medical emergency, ensure that proper procedures are followed.
8. In the event of an incident, ensure that a proper investigation follows. Types of incidents that trigger an investigation include, but are not limited to:
    - Injury to self or others
    - Damage to equipment or property

713.2.2 CHAINSAW OPERATOR

1. Comply with all procedures outlining the safe operation of a chainsaw.
2. Wear the expected PPE while operating a chainsaw.
3. Report any incidents immediately to a supervisor.

713.3 SAFETY

Chainsaws are efficient and productive portable power tools. They are also potentially dangerous if not used correctly and carefully. Proper operation and maintenance greatly reduce the risk for injury when using chainsaws.

713.3.1 WORK AREA SAFETY

1. Ensure work area is identified and that there are no people in the immediate area. Other workers should be twice as far as the height of the trees being felled.
2. Decide on and prepare an escape route. Identify and clear any obstacles that may interfere with stable footing, cutting, or impede retreat/movement paths.

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3. Identify electrical lines in and near the work area.
4. Identify "hangers" and "widow-makers"— branches that may dislodge and fall into the work area from above.

713.3.2 PPE REQUIREMENTS AND SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Proper personal protective equipment (PPE) can prevent or lessen the severity of injuries to employees using chain saws. PPE must be maintained in good working condition and used properly. Members who desire to use personally owned PPE are required to have the PPE approved and inspected prior to use. All personally owned PPE is subject to the requirements of the District's Personal Protection Equipment Policy. Employees must wear the following PPE when operating chainsaws:

1. Head protection, such as a hard hat.
2. Hearing protection sufficient to reduce noise exposure to 90 decibels or less.
3. Eye and/or face protection such as safety glasses or face shield.
4. Appropriate protective footwear per OSHA standards.
5. Leg protection such as Kevlar pants or chaps.
6. Work gloves.
7. Fall protection as necessary.

713.4 BEFORE STARTING THE CHAINSAW

1. Check to see if saw is functioning correctly and adjusted to the manufacturer's instructions.
2. Check that all safety devices are working properly; do not operate a saw that is damaged or has disengaged safety devices.
3. Ensure the saw is the appropriate size for the project.
4. Fuel the saw at least 10 feet away from ignition sources.
5. Check the fuel container to ensure it:
    - Is metal or plastic.
    - Does not exceed 5 gallons in capacity.
    - Is approved by the Underwriters Laboratory, FM Approvals (FM), or the Department of Transportation (DOT).
6. Ensure electric chainsaws are tested and certified by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL). Extension cords shall be sized according to the chainsaw manufacturer's instructions.
7. Look for nails, spikes, or other metal objects prior to cutting.
8. Clear away dirt, debris, limbs, and rocks from the chainsaw's path.
9. Never work alone with a chainsaw, except in emergency situations. Examples of emergency situations include:

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- Staff driving alone and coming across downed trees blocking roadway.
- Rescue or fire suppression efforts.

10. Everyone assisting with chainsaw operations must be familiar with this policy.

713.5 CHAINSAW OPERATION

1. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions for chainsaw operation and maintenance.
2. Keep both hands on the handles and maintain secure footing.
3. Plan where the object will fall; ensure that the fall area is free of hazards; and avoid felling an object into other objects.
4. Plan the cut; watch for objects under tension; use extreme care to bring objects safely to the ground.
5. Be prepared for kickback; avoid cutting in the kickback zone and use saws that reduce kickback danger.
6. Do not cut directly overhead.
7. Shut off or release throttle prior to retreating.
8. Shut off or engage the chain brake whenever the saw is carried more than 50 feet or across hazardous terrain.
9. Take breaks as needed as fatigue increases the risk for accident and injury.

713.5.1 OPERATE WITHIN YOUR SKILL LEVEL

Accidents can happen when chainsaw operators perform tasks that are beyond their capabilities or training level. Higher risk operations may include:

1. Trees on unstable ground or steep slopes.
2. Trees with a heavy lean.
3. Trees with stem or root rot.
4. Trees known to split.
5. Trees "hung up" in other trees.
6. Operating a chainsaw above shoulder height or above ground level, such as from a ladder or tree.

713.6 MEMBER-OWNED CHAIN SAWS

Use of member-owned chainsaws is not permitted by District employees for the performance of District work.

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713.7 TRAINING

Employees shall be trained and authorized before independently operating a chainsaw. The employee's supervisor or designated trainer shall determine when an employee is authorized to operate a chainsaw.

Employers of workers using chainsaws must ensure that their employees are able to perform tasks safely. If using chainsaws, training and job hazard analyses should assist workers in anticipating and avoiding job-related injuries. Training should include:

1. Specific work procedures, practices and requirements, including general and specific safety and health hazard recognition, prevention, and control.
2. How to safely perform assigned work tasks.
3. The specific hazards and controls associated with each task.
4. How to safely use, operate, and maintain tools, machines and vehicles which workers may use or encounter on the work site.
5. Applicable OSHA standards, such as those for logging, PPE, bloodborne pathogens and medical services and first aid.

713.8 NEGLIGENCE, ABUSE, OR MISUSE OF CHAINSAWS

Chainsaws shall be maintained and operated in accordance with the Use of District-Owned and Personal Property policy.

Following any chainsaw related accident, near miss, reported unsafe behavior, or other event that raises a reasonable concern regarding an employee's ability to safely operate a chainsaw, the supervisor or designated trainer shall review employee's authorization to operate a chainsaw.

Every chainsaw related accident, near miss, or reported unsafe behavior does not automatically result in suspension of chainsaw use. The supervisor or designated trainer shall consider the circumstances of the event, the employee's demonstrated competency, and any identified training needs ~~when determining~~ before recommending appropriate corrective action. Any corrective action taken beyond additional instruction or training shall be determined by the Fire Chief or designee. When a deficiency is identified, the employee shall receive appropriate training and an opportunity to demonstrate satisfactory performance before authorization is restored.

Suspension of chainsaw authorization shall be documented, including the reason for the suspension and any training or corrective action necessary to restore authorization. The supervisor shall work with the employee to provide reasonable training and an opportunity to demonstrate the required competencies before authorization is restored.

713.9 RECORDS

The Training Officer or other designee shall be responsible for maintaining records of all chainsaw training that is provided to members. At a minimum, the District should document the following:

(a) The dates of the training sessions.

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(b) A list of the topics or a summary of the content of the training sessions.

(c) The name or other identifier and job title of the members who received the training.

(d) The names of persons conducting the training.

The District will maintain chainsaw training and suspension records in compliance with the District's established personnel and training record procedures.

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Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District
Reserve Fund Adjustments Staff Report
October 15, 2026 Board Meeting

Recommendation

Adjust the established Reserve Funds as follows:

1. Transfer $378,225.86 out of the Vegetation Management Fund into the Apparatus Replacement Reserve Fund.
2. Transfer $120,376.29 out of the New Station/Building Reserve Fund into the General Fund.
3. Transfer $1,066,374.96 out of the General Fund into the Fire Sales Tax Reserve Fund (General Fund).
4. Transfer $1,674,445.65 out of the Vegetation Management Fund into the Fire Sales Tax Reserve Fund (Vegetation Management).

Background

The Financial Reserves policy established the following reserve funds:

1. Apparatus Replacement Reserve Fund
2. Capital Equipment Reserve Fund
3. New Station/Building Reserve Fund
4. Fire Sales Tax Reserve Fund (General Fund)
5. Fire Sales Tax Reserve Fund (Vegetation Management)

Establishing and adjusting reserves requires Board action. Adjustments occur annually, during year-end reconciliations, as well as anytime the District sets aside or spends money on apparatus, equipment, and facilities (capital equipment and projects).

Analysis

Apparatus Replacement Reserve Fund Transfer

The Vegetation Management Fund had a surplus of $378,225.86 of non-sales tax related funds for FY25/26, mostly because capital purchase payments were pushed back to this current fiscal year. Staff recommend placing surplus funds into the Apparatus Replacement Reserve. These reserve funds will remain designated for vegetation management.

Apparatus Replacement Reserve Fund Transfer

The Vegetation Management Fund had a surplus of $378,225.86 of non-sales tax related funds for FY25/26, mostly because capital purchase payments were pushed back to this current fiscal year.

Staff recommend placing surplus funds into the Apparatus Replacement Reserve. These funds will remain designated for vegetation management.

Sales Tax (Measure H) Reserves

The General Fund sales tax revenue is intended for fire prevention, fire suppression, and vegetation management for this fire district. The Vegetation Management sales tax revenue is intended for county-wide vegetation management administered by this district.

The following numbers show the sales tax revenue and expenses from FY25/26:

Sales Tax General Fund Revenue (includes interest)	3,213,216.59
Sales Tax General Fund Expenditures	(2,146,841.63)
Sales Tax Remaining Balance	1,066,374.96

Sales Tax Vegetation Management Fund Revenue (includes interest)	3,214,389.44
Sales Tax Vegetation Management Fund Expenditures	(1,539,943.79)
Sales Tax Remaining Balance	1,674,445.65

Fire sales tax transactions in the General and Vegetation Management Funds are tracked separately. Staff recommend transferring the FY25/26 sales tax surplus into the Fire Sales Tax Reserve Fund (General) and Fire Sales Tax Reserve Fund (Vegetation Management) for capital equipment, facility projects, and payroll security.

New Station/Building Reserve Fund Transfer

Each fiscal year, staff prepare a balanced budget. Part of the process is budgeting expected surplus into reserves for future purchases. At the beginning of FY 25/26, staff estimated there would be a General Fund surplus of $334,650 to move into the New Sation/Building Reserve Fund. When the new reserves were established, the estimated surplus was transferred into the New Station/Building Reserve Fund.

Fiscal year-end totals show that we overestimated expected surplus funds. The surplus amount (non-sales tax) at the end of FY25/26 was $198,687.45, instead of $334,650. This means that the New Station/Building Reserve Fund needs to be reduced by $135,962.55 for a new total of $1,842,802.45.

Fiscal Impact

The following chart shows the current reserve totals and the new reserve totals if the recommended reserve fund transfers are carried out.

RESERVE FUND NAME	CURRENT TOTAL	NEW TOTAL
Fire Sales Tax Reserve Fund (General)	$1,005,232.00	$2,071,606.96
Fire Sales Tax Reserve Fund (Vegetation Management)	$1,080,885.00	$2,754,445.65
New Station/Building Reserve Fund	$1,978,765.00	$1,858,388.71
Apparatus Replacement Reserve Fund	$0.00	$378,225.86
Total Reserves	**$4,064.882.00**	**$7,063,219.18**

If the District does not transfer these funds, they will remain as undesignated funds in their respective funds (General or Vegetation Management).

Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District
6182 Surplus Apparatus Staff Report
October 15, 2026 Board Meeting

Recommendation

Declare 6182 surplus.

Background

The District currently owns 2 Type 1 fire engines (also called “structure fire engines”, since they are the primary response to a structure fire):

- Engine 6181 – 2019 Toyne
- Engine 6182 – 2004 Westates

A Type 1 engine is required to have a minimum tank size of 300 gallons and must offer a minimum of 1000 gallons per minute (GPM) of water transfer.

Analysis

In accordance with the (draft) Physical Asset Management policy, assets should be regularly monitored for functionality, utility, wear-and-tear, and cost-effectiveness. When the District no longer utilizes a physical asset, it should be identified as surplus or obsolete.

6182 is a currently a “reserve engine”, acting as a backup in case 6181 is out of service. 6182 is over 22 years old and is aging out of its service life. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) recommends moving fire apparatus to reserve status after 15 years of frontline service and replacing all fire apparatus after 25 years of service.

The District has 3 Type 3s on order, one of which was spec’d with a 1,000 GPM pump. That engine will be able to serve as both a wildland engine and a backup to 6181. The intent is to both upgrade and downsize the District’s fleet as apparatus age out.

Fiscal Impact

Staff recommend declaring 6182 surplus. Since 6182 is valued at more than $5,000, it would be sold at public auction (GovDeals), with revenue received from the sale deposited in the General Fund.

Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District
Second Amendment to Measure H Funding Agreement Staff Report
October 15, 2026 Board Meeting

Recommendation

Approve the Second Amendment to Measure H Funding Agreement Between the County of Sonoma and Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District.

Background

The original Funding Agreement was approved February 11, 2025. The First Amendment to the Funding Agreement was approved October 16, 2025.

Analysis

The County of Sonoma recently revised the Measure H agency annual report template (Measure H Funding Agreement Exhibit A) in response to observations from the Oversight Committee. The revisions are intended to organize the information required by the ordinance, improve consistency among agency submissions, and support development of the Comprehensive Annual Report to the Board of Supervisors.

The revised template has been added to a new Funding Agreement Amendment that all Measure H recipient agencies must sign before the Annual Report is due. The amendment allows the Oversight Committee to modify the template in the future, provided the ordinance requirements continue to be met. In the original agreement, Section 7 requires annual reports to use the template attached as Exhibit A. The amendment replaces Section 7 with language allowing the Oversight Committee to modify the reporting template.

> *WHEREAS, the Measure H Oversight Committee has approved an updated annual report form for clarity and more straightforward reporting from the AGENCY and the Parties desire to utilize the updated annual report form for future annual reports; and*
>
> *WHEREAS, the Parties are desirous to permit the Oversight Committee to revise the annual report in the future to continue to provide the most straightforward reporting, provided the annual report continues to require the information specified by the Ordinance and is done so at a publicly agendized meeting; and*
>
> *WHEREAS, the Parties are desirous to remove the annual report template as an Exhibit from the Measure H Funding Agreement to allow the Oversight Committee to make changes to the annual report without needing to execute an amendment to the Funding Agreement.*

SECOND AMENDMENT TO MEASURE H FUNDING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COUNTY OF SONOMA AND NORTHERN SONOMA COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

This Second Amendment to the Measure H Funding Agreement is made and entered into as of _____ ("Effective Date") by and between the County of Sonoma, a political subdivision of the State of California, and the _____, hereinafter referred to as "COUNTY" and "AGENCY," and collectively as "the Parties."

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the Parties executed the Measure H Funding Agreement ("Initial Agreement") pursuant to the voter-approved Measure H, "The Improved and Enhanced Local Fire Protection, Paramedic Services and Disaster Response Transactions and Use Tax Ordinance," which added Article VIII to Chapter 12 of the Sonoma County Code (the "Ordinance"); and

WHEREAS, the Parties subsequently executed a First Amendment to the Initial Agreement ("First Amendment"); and

WHEREAS, paragraph 7(a) of the Initial Agreement requires AGENCY to submit its annual report in the form attached to the Initial Agreement as Exhibit A; and

WHEREAS, the Measure H Oversight Committee is responsible for reviewing all annual reports submitted by each AGENCY, which set forth the receipt and expenditures of the revenues from the tax and other specified information as set forth in the Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the Measure H Oversight Committee has approved an updated annual report form for clarity and more straightforward reporting from the AGENCY and the Parties desire to utilize the updated annual report form for future annual reports; and

WHEREAS, the Parties are desirous to permit the Oversight Committee to revise the annual report in the future to continue to provide the most straightforward reporting, provided the annual report continues to require the information specified by the Ordinance and is done so at a publicly agendized meeting; and

WHEREAS, the Parties are desirous to remove the annual report template as an Exhibit from the Measure H Funding Agreement to allow the Oversight Committee to make changes to the annual report without needing to execute an amendment to the Funding Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing, COUNTY and AGENCY agree as follows:

1. Incorporation of Recitals. The recitals above are true and correct and incorporated herein by reference.
2. Amendment to Paragraph 7(a). Paragraph 7(a) of the Funding Agreement is replaced in its entirety to read as follows:
    a. In order to ensure consistency in distribution, reporting, oversight, and administration of the funds generated by the Ordinance, as set forth in Section 12-67(B) of the Ordinance, annual reports to the Oversight

Committee shall be made by AGENCY not later than December 31 of each year in the form most recently approved by the Oversight Committee.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Second Amendment as of the date first written above.

COUNTY OF SONOMA

By: _____
Deputy County Administrator

APPROVED AS TO LEGAL FORM
FOR COUNTY:

By: _____
County Counsel

AGENCY

By: _____
Board Chair

APPROVED AS TO LEGAL FORM
FOR CITY:

By: _____
Counsel

ANNUAL REPORT TO MEASURE H OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

Agency Name

Sonoma County Code section 12-67(B) requires annual reporting of funds received by agencies under the Sonoma County voter-approved Measure H, "The Improved and Enhanced Local Fire Protection, Paramedic Services and Disaster Response Transactions and Use Tax Ordinance" (the "Ordinance").

This report covers the FY 2025-2026 reporting period, from July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026, including April-June proceeds, received in September 2026.

Report Measure H revenues, expenditures, and fund balance for the reporting period.

	Budget	**Actual**
Beginning Fund Balance		**$**
Measure H Revenue	$	$
Interest	$	$
Total Revenue	**$**	**$**
1. Wildfire Prevention, Preparedness, Response, and Vegetation Management	$	$
2. Recruitment and Retention	$	$
3. Equipment and Facilities	$	$
4. Transfer of Funds Among Entities	$	$
5. Sonoma County Fire Chiefs Association Countywide Expenditures	$	$
Expense Total	**$**	**$**
Ending Fund Balance	**$**	**$**

1. Describe Measure H-funded wildfire prevention, preparedness, response, and vegetation management activities in the reporting period.

2. Report Measure H-funded recruitment and retention expenditures in the reporting period.

2a. List new positions funded with Measure H and describe how they improved services.

New Position Title	Number of Full-Time-Equivalent Positions Added

2b. Identify Measure H-funded parity increases and their workforce benefit.

2c. Describe other Measure H-funded recruitment, retention, and personnel start-up activities and their outcomes.

3. Report Measure H-funded equipment and facility expenditures in the reporting period.

3a. Describe equipment purchases and capital improvement costs and how they improved services.

3b. Describe Measure H-funded debt service payments for equipment or capital improvements.

4. Describe services purchased through another entity and how they improved service delivery in the reporting period.

5. Describe Measure H-funded countywide programs in the reporting period (Sonoma County Fire Chiefs Association).

6. Demonstrate compliance with Measure H's maintenance-of-effort and non-supplantation requirements.

6a. Proportional allocation of overall budget for fire services:

FY 2021-22 Fire services operations	
FY 2025-26 Fire services operations	

6b. Personnel expenditures:

FY 2021–22 non-Measure H funding	
FY 2025–26 non-Measure H funding	

7. Describe material changes in local or countywide service needs.

8. Describe the planned use and timing of accumulated Measure H fund balance.

9. Provide a one- to three-sentence summary of Measure H highlights for this reporting period to support the countywide annual report.

10. Report firefighter FTE positions funded with Measure H to support the countywide annual report.

Firefighting FTE positions added this reporting period	
Total firefighter FTE positions funded with Measure H as of June 30, 2026	

Attachments:

1. Annual Budget (link)
2. Annual audit and/or other independent financial review (link)
3. Budget to Actual Report (pdf)
4. Balance Sheet (pdf)
5. Fund Balance Report (pdf)
6. Current reporting period budget documents supporting maintenance of effort and personnel expenditures (pdf)

7. Three photos of Measure H funded activities from the reporting period (jpgs)

Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District
Geyserville East Wildfire Resilience Project VTP #2025-32 CEQA Project Specific Analysis and Addendum to the CalVTP PEIR
Staff Report
October 15, 2026 Board Meeting

Recommendation

Adopt Resolution 2026/2027-1015-01 Adopting CEQA Project-Specific Analysis/Addendum for Geyserville East Wildfire Resilience Project CalVTP #2025-32, Making CEQA Findings, Approving Project, and Approving Related Actions. The following related documents are included in the Agenda Packet:

- CalVTP Project-Specific Analysis and Addendum
- Appendix A-Project Maps

Background

The District obtained funding from the 2024 County of Sonoma Vegetation Management Grant Program to complete a Project Specific Analysis (PSA) to the CalVTP programmatic environmental impact report (PEIR) for the Geyserville East Wildfire Resilience Project area. The District's role is to act as the lead agency, project proponent, and implementing agency for vegetation management treatments implemented in project area under the PSA. The PSA and Addendum were completed in October 2026.

The District is responsible for determining if the proposed treatments are within the scope of the PEIR based on the information contained in the PSA. The treatment types being proposed are wildland-urban interface (WUI) fuel reduction, fuel break, and ecological restoration with potential treatment activities being prescribed broadcast burning, prescribed pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide application. Treatment maintenance may involve the same treatment types as the initial treatments.

District staff have reviewed the PSA and determined the proposed treatments are within the scope of the PEIR.

RESOLUTION NO. 26/27-1015-01

**A RESOLUTION OF THE NORTHERN SONOMA COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS
ADOPTING CEQA PROJECT-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS/ADDENDUM FOR
GEYSERVILLE EAST WILDFIRE RESILIENCE PROJECT CALVTP #2025-32, MAKING CEQA FINDINGS, APPROVING PROJECT, AND APPROVING RELATED ACTIONS**

BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District (the District) as follows:

1. **Recitals. This resolution is adopted with reference to the following background recitals:**
    a. The District has evaluated the work for CEQA compliance as a later activity covered by the 2019 CAL FIRE Program Environmental Impact Report for the California Vegetation Treatment Program (PEIR). The District has prepared a Project-Specific Analysis and CEQA Addendum (PSA/Addendum) to evaluate if the proposed Project work is within the scope of the PEIR, consider revisions or changes to the PEIR that would expand its coverage to include all Project areas, and provide environmental information to the District to aid in its consideration of Project work to be performed in the Geyserville East Wildfire Resilience Project area. The Project is described in more detail in the PSA/Addendum.
    b. The PSA/Addendum concludes that:
        i. The environmental effects of the proposed Project work on areas within the PEIR treatable landscape have been covered in the PEIR and all applicable standard project requirements (which are part of the PEIR project description) and mitigation measures identified in the PEIR will be implemented, and therefore the Project areas within the PEIR treatable landscape are within the scope of the PEIR.
        ii. With regard to the proposed Project work on areas outside the PEIR treatable landscape, the work does not result in substantial changes in the PEIR project description, no substantial changes in circumstances have occurred, and no new information of substantial importance has been identified. The inclusion of Project areas outside the PEIR treatable landscape will not result in any new or substantially more severe significant impacts. None of the conditions described in CEQA Guidelines section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred. Therefore, the PSA/Addendum will be adopted to address the Project areas outside geographic area covered by the PEIR.

The District therefore proposes to adopt the PSA/Addendum for the Project.

    c. The District has prepared the Standard Project Requirements and Mitigation Measures Checklist (PSA Attachment A) for the Geyserville East Wildfire Resilience Project area regarding the implementation of the proposed CEQA mitigation measures and standard project requirements.

d. The District Fire Chief recommends that the Board of Directors adopt the PSA/Addendum, make the related findings, adopt the Standard Project Requirements and Mitigation Measures, approve the Project, and authorize the filing of a CEQA Notice of Determination.

2. **Adoption of PSA/Addendum and Related Findings.** The Board adopts the PSA/Addendum for the Project pursuant to CEQA in the form as presented at this meeting.
3. **Location and Custodian of Documents.** The PSA/Addendum, documents referred to in the PSA/ Addendum, Mitigation Program, and other documents concerning the Project are on file and available for public review at the District office at 20975 Geyserville Avenue, Geyserville, CA 95441. The District Clerk of the Board at this address is the custodian of the documents that constitute the record of proceedings upon which the decision in this matter is based.
4. **Mitigation Program.** The Board (a) approves the Standard Project Requirements and Mitigation Measures Checklist (PSA Attachment A), (b) authorizes and directs District staff to implement the Standard Project Requirements and Mitigation Measures Checklist (PSA Attachment A) in the performance and implementation of the Project work, and (c) adopts the Standard Project Requirements and Mitigation Measures Checklist (PSA Attachment A) in the form as presented at this meeting.
5. **Project Approval.** The Board approves the Project and authorizes the Fire Chief and his designees and authorized contractors and subgrantees to proceed with Project performance and implementation. Project implementation shall be undertaken in accordance with the District Purchasing and Contracting Procedures, District budget, and applicable law.
6. **Notice of Determination.** The Board authorizes and directs the Fire Chief, or his designee, to prepare, sign, and file a CEQA Notice of Determination with the Sonoma County Clerk and State Clearinghouse within five days from the date of the adoption of this resolution, and to pay the applicable California Department of Fish and Wildlife CEQA fee.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District on the 15th day of October 2026 by the following vote:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSTAIN:
ABSENT:

_____

Board Chair

_____

Attest: Clerk of the Board

Geyserville East Wildfire Resilience Project

CalVTP Project-Specific Analysis & Addendum

Project ID: 2025-32



Prepared for:

Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District
20975 Geyserville Avenue
Geyserville, CA 95441

Prepared by:

Seamus Fleming, RPF #3130
Jacobszoon & Associates, Inc.
117 Clara Avenue
Ukiah, CA 95482

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Board or BOF	California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CalVTP	California Vegetation Treatment Program
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CWHR	California Wildlife Habitat Relationship
DBH	Diameter at breast height
EEZ	Equipment Exclusion Zone
EHR	Erosion hazard rating
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FRAP	Fire and Resource Assessment Program
GHG	Greenhouse gas
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NWIC	Northwest Information Center
PEIR	Program Environmental Impact Report
PSA	Project-Specific Analysis
PWS	CalWater Planning Watershed
RCD	Resource Conservation District
RPF	Registered Professional Forester
SENL	Single event noise levels
SPR	Standard Project Requirements
SR	State Route
SRA	State Responsibility Area
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geologic Survey
VMT	Vehicle miles traveled
WLPZ	Watercourse and lake protection zone

CONTRIBUTORS

Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District (Lead Agency)

Marshall Turbeville, Fire Chief

Jacobszoon & Associates, Inc.

Seamus Fleming, Project Manager, RPF

Airica Gallaspy, Forestry Technician

Jaime Beckett, Forestry Technician

Tomas Zavala, Forestry Technician

Alicia Ives Ringstad, Lead Wildlife Biologist

Jessenya Rivas, Biological Technician

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

The California Vegetation Treatment Program (CalVTP) was developed by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection in 2019 to expedite the implementation of qualifying vegetation treatment activities within the State Responsibility Area (SRA). The CalVTP was designed for use by the State, special district, and local agencies by streamlining the CEQA review process for projects which fit within the scope of the CalVTP Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR). The CalVTP PEIR evaluated the environmental impacts of various vegetation treatment activities across a broad geographic area and developed standard project requirements (SPRs) for mitigating potential adverse environmental impacts.

Proposed projects must demonstrate conformity within the scope of the PEIR by being located within the "treatable landscape", meeting the definition of at least one of three "treatment types", and complying with applicable SPRs. The finding that the proposed project is within the scope of the PEIR must be supported by a project-specific analysis (PSA).

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District (NoSoCo Fire) proposes a vegetation treatment project under the scope of the CalVTP PEIR to conduct vegetation treatments in northeastern Sonoma County, California (hereafter referred to as "project"). The following CalVTP PSA is intended to serve as a landscape-level environmental compliance vehicle and planning document guiding future vegetation treatment activities within the project area. Two (2) treatment units within the project area have been selected for immediate treatment and will be "shovel ready" upon approval of the CalVTP PSA by NoSoCo Fire. Future treatment units will be identified and prepared for implementation by the project proponent pending funding and landowner support.

Vegetation treatments proposed under this PSA fit the description of the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) Fuel Reduction, Fuel Break, and Ecological Restoration treatment types as defined in the CalVTP PEIR. The first phase of treatment proposed under this PSA will include approximately 115 acres of Fuel Break treatment (See **Appendix A – Project Maps**). The entire project area covered by this PSA is approximately 38,968 acres.

CEQA LEAD AGENCY (PROJECT PROPONENT)

As defined in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15367, a lead agency (also known as project proponent in the CalVTP PEIR) is the public agency that has principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project. NoSoCo Fire will function as the CEQA lead agency for this project and will be responsible for assuring CEQA compliance through implementation of applicable SPRs and Mitigation Measures (MMs). NoSoCo Fire assumes sole responsibility for the planning, prescription, implementation, administration and monitoring of the treatments proposed in this PSA.

The following PSA and corresponding attachments and appendices were prepared by Jacobszoon and Associates, Inc (J&A). The CalVTP PEIR examined the potential for vegetation treatments to result in adverse environmental impacts within the CalVTP PEIR study area ("treatable landscape"). Standard project requirements and mitigation measures were developed to be implemented by lead agencies to lessen these potential impacts to an acceptable level. The lead agency is charged with determining whether, through preparation of a PSA, the proposed vegetation treatment project is within the scope of the PEIR. J&A has applied these findings to the following PSA and identified SPRs and MMs that are expected to apply to the proposed treatments within the PSA study area. This analysis was presented to the lead agency for consideration. The lead agency makes the determination that the proposed project is within the scope of the CalVTP PEIR based on the findings of the PSA.

TREATABLE LANDSCAPE

Approximately 20.3 million acres within the 31 million-acre SRA were identified as being appropriate for vegetation treatments. The CalVTP PEIR refers to this geographic area as the "treatable landscape." NoSoCo Fire proposes inclusion of SRA lands within the project area that were modeled as outside of the geographic scope of the PEIR.

Approximately 28,844 acres of the project area are mapped as "treatable area" under the PEIR; an additional 10,124 acres (26% of the project area) have been included in this PSA for treatment under the CalVTP scope, including 236 acres of LRA designated land. Much of the land excluded from the treatable area exhibits the same physical characteristics as lands included in the PEIR scoping. Approximately 1,618 acres (roughly 4% of the project area) are designated as cropland (1,572 being vineyard) according to Sonoma County Vegetation Mapping & LiDAR Program data. While these lands are currently in agricultural production, future land use is subject to change in response to changes in economic markets and land ownership; therefore, these lands have been included in the project area.

Given that the lands that fall outside of the geographic scope of the PEIR exhibit the same landforms, vegetation, and land use characteristics as the treatable area, and the proposed treatments are identical between the two lands, the expected impacts will be equal. No changed conditions to the PEIR will occur as a result of the inclusion of these lands; therefore, no new impacts will occur that were not examined in the PEIR.

TREATMENT TYPE MODELING

Treatment type modeling was conducted under the CalVTP PEIR analysis. CAL FIRE's Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) modeled the assessment area to determine where each of the three proposed treatment types could be implemented. This course statewide modeling has little relevance at the project-specific planning level; therefore, this information has been used as guidance rather than a prescriptive rule. A discussion of the modeling approach can be found in the CalVTP PEIR Program Description. Treatment type modeling as it pertains to this project is discussed below. Please see the Vegetation Treatment Strategy under Project Information for more detail on project-specific treatments proposed under this PSA.

Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) Fuel Reduction: CalVTP PEIR treatment area modeling for the WUI Fuel Reduction treatment type included all WUI-designated lands which intersect the CalVTP treatable landscape. FRAP mapped WUI designated lands for the CalVTP PEIR. Approximately 9,820-acres of the treatable landscape within the project area is mapped as the WUI Fuel Reduction treatment type. It should be noted that WUI designated land is further classified into three categories: wildland-urban *interface*, wildland-urban *intermix* and wildland-urban *influence* (CAL FIRE FRAP). This classification is based on housing density within/adjacent to wildland vegetation. Although 9,820 acres of the project area is WUI-designated, much of this land is classified as wildland-urban *influence* (lands with wildland vegetation within 1.5 miles from *interface* or *intermix* designated areas) and only a small percentage is classified as wildland-urban *intermix*. Considering this, the WUI Fuel Reduction treatment type will be applied selectively and strategically at the discretion of the project proponent to meet the intent of this treatment type, primarily within wildland-urban *intermix* portions of the project area.

Fuel Break: CalVTP PEIR treatment area modeling for the Fuel Break treatment type included ridgelines and roadways within fuel types that have deviated from the historic fire regime and assume a 300-foot-wide fuel break. FRAP mapped approximately 4,649 acres of the project area as the Fuel Break treatment type, with significant overlap of WUI Fuel Reduction and Ecological Restoration modeled lands. This coarse and somewhat arbitrary modeling has no relevance at the project-specific design level. This treatment type will be

applied along existing public and private roadways, fire roads, dozer lines, and suitable ridgelines across the planning area at the discretion of the project proponent.

Ecological Restoration: CalVTP PEIR treatment area modeling for the Ecological Restoration treatment type included 18,037 acres of the project area. The stated baseline environmental conditions of the ecological restoration treatment align with the conditions observed throughout much of the project area, and the intent of this treatment aligns with the goals of the project proponent. Therefore, at the discretion of the project proponent, this treatment type may be applied to all portions of the project area not included under the Fuel Break treatment type, with potential overlap into the WUI Fuel Reduction treatment areas.

PURPOSE AND INTENDED USE

CEQA requires that state and local agencies consider the environmental effects of projects over which they have discretionary authority before taking action on those projects (PRC Section 21000 et seq.). CEQA also requires that each public agency avoid or mitigate to less-than-significant levels, wherever feasible, the significant environmental effects of projects it approves or implements. The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board) developed the CalVTP PEIR as a mechanism for streamlining vegetation treatment activities. Project proponents must evaluate the activities associated with each vegetation treatment project to determine whether such activities have been analyzed in this PEIR. Such evaluations must ascertain whether these projects are consistent with the activities contained in the CalVTP PEIR and would have effects that were analyzed in the PEIR. If the project proponent finds that the impacts were analyzed in the PEIR and no new or substantially more severe significant effects could occur or no new mitigation measures would be required, the project can be found to be within the scope of the PEIR.

Under this CEQA compliance approach, a project proponent must incorporate all standard project requirements relevant to the proposed activity and all feasible mitigation measures from the PEIR, as needed, to address significant or potentially significant effects on the environment. This PSA serves the purpose of evaluating whether the project as proposed is within the scope of the CalVTP PEIR. This determination is made by the CEQA lead agency after consideration of the findings contained in this analysis. CEQA requires that lead agencies consider the environmental effects of projects over which they have discretionary authority before taking action on those projects.

A copy of the CalVTP PEIR may be found at https://bof.fire.ca.gov/projects-and-programs/calvtp-homepage-and-storymap/. If the project is found to be consistent with the approved PEIR, it may be approved pursuant to CEQA Guidelines 15168(c)(2).

PROJECT INFORMATION

1. **Project Title:** Geyserville East Wildfire Resilience Project
2. **Project Proponent Name and Address:** Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District
   20975 Geyserville Avenue
   Geyserville, CA 95441
3. **Contact Person Information:** Marshall Turbeville, (707) 857-4373
4. **Project Location:** The project location is legally described as portions of Township 10N, Range 8W, Sections 5-8, 17-20 & 30; Township 10N, Range 9W, Sections 1-17, 20-27; Township 10N, Range 10W, Sections 1-2, 11 & 12; Township 11N, Range 8W, Sections 31 & 32; Township 11N, Range 9W, Sections 5-10 & 13-36; Township 11N, Range 10W, Sections 1, 12, 13, 24-27, 35 & 36; Township 12N, Range 9W, Sections 31-33. The project footprint includes privately owned lands in unincorporated Sonoma County approximately 1 mile northeast of Geyserville. The project area lies within the Asti, The Geysers, Geyserville, and Jimtown 7.5' USGS Quadrangles.

   Surface drainage within the project footprint drains into Big Sulphur Creek, North Branch Little Sulphur Creek, Little Sulphur Creek, Miller Creek, Gill Creek, Gird Creek, and Sausal Creek via several named and unnamed watercourses tributary to the Russian River. The following CalWater Planning Watersheds (PWS) constitute the project area: Squaw Creek (CalWater #1114.260102), Fraiser Creek (CalWater #1114.260103), Lower Big Sulphur Creek (CalWater #1114.260203), Middle Big Sulphur Creek (CalWater #1114.260101), N. Branch Little Sulphur Creek (CalWater #1114.260202), Upper Big Sulphur Creek (CalWater #1114.260104), Icaria Creek (CalWater #1114.250103), Lower Little Sulfur Creek (CalWater #1114.260201), Gill Creek (CalWater #1114.250202), Upper Little Sulfur Creek (CalWater #1114.260204), Sausal Creek (CalWater #1114.250301), Miller Creek (CalWater #1114.250201), and Gird Creek (CalWater #1114.250303).
5. **Acres Treated:** The project footprint is approximately 38,968 acres; however, this does not mean that every acre will be treated. While some treatment units have been identified for initial treatment under this PSA, future treatment location, size, type, activity, and timing shall be at the discretion of the lead agency.
6. **Description of Project**: The proposed project is intended to serve as a landscape-level fire preparedness and resilience plan with the goal of protecting nearby population centers and rural communities. This project will utilize the three treatment types and six treatment activities modeled under the CalVTP PEIR to achieve project goals. NoSoCo Fire will coordinate with landowners in the project footprint to identify treatment locations and implement treatment activities as funding and resources are made available. Treatment types and activities shall be designed by NoSoCo Fire in conformance with the following PSA, SPRs, and MMs, to ensure vegetation activities remain withing the scope of the CalVTP PEIR.

   When necessary, as provided in applicable SPRs, NoSoCo Fire shall consult with specialists in relevant environmental or technical disciplines such as forestry and fire science, wildlife biology, archaeology, geology, and engineering, to provide technical assistance and treatment oversight.
7. **Vegetation Treatment Strategy:**

   Treatment Types: The three treatment types modeled in the CalVTP PEIR will be at the disposal of NoSoCo Fire. While the predicted extents of these treatment types have been modeled under this PSA, actual

treatment locations and acreages are unknown and remain at the discretion of the project proponent. The general treatment strategy will be as follows:

1. **WUI Fuel Reduction:** More densely populated portions of the project area will be managed using the WUI Fuel Reduction treatment type, primarily within FRAP-designated wildland-urban *intermix* zones. Approximately 9,820 acres are WUI-designated within the project area (*intermix* and *influence*). The intent of this treatment is to strategically reduce, remove, or modify fuels in the vicinity of residential properties to bolster the effectiveness of homeowner's defensible space efforts and improve emergency evacuation and fire suppression response. Treatment activities to be used under this strategy are expected to include manual and mechanical treatments and prescribed pile burning.
2. **Fuel Break:** Suitable ridgelines and lands adjacent to public or private roadways, fire roads, and dozer lines will be managed using the Fuel Break treatment type. The intent of this treatment is to create linear vegetation breaks at strategic locations to facilitate fire suppression activities. Fuel breaks may have the secondary effect of passively modifying fire behavior and disrupting the progress of wildfire. Where practicable, fuel breaks will be designed to retain some existing overstory vegetation to maintain a "shaded" condition, thereby moderating temperature and fuel moisture and limiting vegetation ingrowth. Treatment activities to be used under this strategy are expected to include manual and mechanical treatments and prescribed broadcast and pile burning. Herbicide may be used for fuel break maintenance to control brush regeneration and invasive species establishment.
3. **Ecological Restoration:** All portions of the planning area not included under the other two treatment types will be managed using the Ecological Restoration treatment type. This treatment type may also be applied to environmentally sensitive portions of the planning area preliminarily modeled as WUI Fuel Reduction or Fuel Break acreage, therefore there may be some overlap in treatment acreage. The intent of this treatment is to restore pre-fire-exclusion habitat conditions primarily through the reintroduction of fire. Treatment activities to be used under this strategy are expected to include manual treatments, prescribed broadcast burning, prescribed herbivory, and targeted herbicide application.

Treatment Activities: The six treatment activities modeled in the CalVTP PEIR will be at the disposal of the project proponent. NoSoCo Fire will be responsible for prescribing appropriate treatment activities based on site-specific conditions where these activities are to be implemented. It is the responsibility of NoSoCo Fire to follow the restrictions and limitations of applicable SPRs and MMs, as well as meeting monitoring and reporting requirements. The extent and intensity of use have not been modeled for all the various treatment activities under this PSA. Rather, the site-specific environmental conditions and limitations of applicable SPRs will dictate the extent and intensity of treatment activities used. The following general strategy and guidelines will inform future management decisions pertaining to treatment activities:

1. **Prescribed broadcast burning** – this treatment activity may be employed across the entire project area at the discretion of the project proponent within the limitations of applicable SPRs. The primary goal of broadcast burning is to reduce surface fuel loading and reintroduce fire to fire-adapted ecosystems. Broadcast burning is expected to be the predominant treatment activity employed within the project area. NoSoCo Fire will be responsible for designing and implementing a burn plan and acquiring burn permits and smoke management plans for all burn activities, including pile burning.

2. **Prescribed pile burning** – this treatment activity may be employed across the entire project area at the discretion of the project proponent and within the limitations of applicable SPRs. Burn piles shall not be created in any WLPZ and shall not exceed 20'x20' in size, except on roads, landings, or on slope contour per SPR GEO-6. If heavy equipment is to be used to create burn piles, this activity must conform to the restrictions imposed on mechanical treatment activities described below. The primary goal of prescribed pile burning is to dispose of slash created by manual and mechanical treatment activities. Therefore, pile burning is expected to occur in tandem with mechanical and manual treatment activities.
3. **Mechanical treatment** – this treatment activity will be limited to gently sloping ground and/or existing stable roads and skid trails. Where mechanical treatments are proposed, the project RPF shall thoroughly inspect the treatment unit prior to implementation to identify applicable SPRs and evaluate whether additional mitigations are needed to avoid significant adverse impacts. Heavy equipment use is prohibited within WLPZs, unstable areas and other STZs, and on slopes >50% unless reviewed and approved by the project RPF per SPRs GEO-7 and GEO-8. The primary goal of mechanical treatment is to modify vegetation through cutting, masticating, ripping, chipping, crushing, compacting and uprooting. Mechanical treatment is often the most effective means of fuel modification and must be used to prepare a site before less intensive treatment is possible; therefore, it will be an important tool employed during initial treatments. Heavy equipment to be utilized may include but is not limited to the following: dozer, loader, grader, excavator, feller-buncher, masticator, tracked chipper, skid-steer, and tracked or rubber-tired skidders. Masticators may be boom-mounted, drum, or skid-steer mounted. Vehicles associated with heavy equipment transportation may include low boy trucks, water trucks, and pickups.
4. **Manual treatment** – this treatment activity may be employed across the entire planning area at the discretion of the project proponent within the limitations of applicable SPRs. If heavy equipment is to be used in tandem with manual treatment, such as use of a tracked chipper or for creating burn piles, this activity must conform to the restrictions imposed on mechanical treatment activities described above. The primary goal of manual treatment is to modify vegetation through cutting (lop and scatter or removal), scraping, raking, or pulling where mechanical treatment is unfeasible or restricted. Manual treatment is most effective when used in tandem with mechanical treatment, therefore this activity is expected to play a large role in the initial treatment effort. Hand tools to be utilized may include but are not limited to the following: McLeods or fire rakes, Pulaskis, mattocks, axes, brush axes, pruning saws, shovels, weed pullers, drip torches, and hand-operated power tools such as chainsaws, pole saws and blowers. Vehicles to be used to facilitate manual treatment activities may include but are not limited to pickup trucks, ATVs, UTVs, fire crew carriers, and fire engines.
5. **Prescribed herbivory** – this treatment activity may be employed across the entire planning area at the discretion of the project proponent within the limitations of applicable SPRs. Prescribed herbivory is prohibited in areas with >50% slope per SPR GEO-7. The primary goal of prescribed herbivory within the planning area is to reduce the grass and shrub component of surface fuels and may be used as an alternative to broadcast burning and herbicide application near homes or within/adjacent to environmentally sensitive sites. Prescribed herbivory is most effective in grassland fuel types and is expected to be used as an alternative treatment maintenance strategy in oak woodland and oak savannah ecosystems.

6. **Herbicide application** – this treatment activity may be employed across the entire planning area at the discretion of the project proponent within the limitations of applicable SPRs. Herbicides are prohibited within WLPZs and sensitive biological areas. The project proponent will employ a licensed Pest Control Advisor (PCA) to prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) prior to implementing any herbicide treatments per SPR HAZ-5. The primary goal of herbicide application within the planning area is to reduce/arrest brush sprouting and revegetation within fuel breaks and control nonnative invasive species. Within established fuel breaks, herbicide is most effective at controlling resprout following initial treatment; therefore, it is expected that this activity will be primarily used as treatment maintenance within established fuel breaks.

A. Initial Treatment

The initial treatment may utilize all treatment types and activities at the discretion of the project proponent as described above. A phased treatment approach will be developed by the project proponent, with high-priority areas being treated first as funding and resources are made available. Although treatment of all 38,968 acres may not be practical, the entirety of the project area is available to treat at the discretion of the project proponent. Treatments conducted within forested landscapes or utilizing heavy equipment shall be designed in consultation with, and overseen by, the project RPF.

Phase 1 Treatment: At the time of PSA preparation NoSoCo Fire has identified two (2) treatment units comprising approximately 115 acres in aggregate to be treated under the Fuel Break treatment type utilizing mechanical and manual treatment activities. Biological and archaeological surveys of these units have been conducted by Jacobszoon and Associates, Inc. and Alta Archaeological Consulting, respectively. Supplemental reports will remain on file with NoSoCo Fire.

The following treatment types, treatment activities, and fuel types are subject to initial treatments:

Treatment Types

☒ Wildland-Urban Interface Fuel Reduction

☒ Fuel Break

☒ Ecological Restoration

Treatment Activities

☒ Prescribed Burning (Broadcast) – Up to 38,968 – true acreage TBD by project manager

☒ Prescribed Burning (Pile Burning) – Up to 38,968 – true acreage TBD by project manager

☒ Mechanical Treatment – Up to 38,968 – true acreage TBD by project manager

☒ Manual Treatment – Up to 38,968 – true acreage TBD by project manager

☒ Prescribed Herbivory – Up to 38,968 – true acreage TBD by project manager

☒ Herbicide Application – Up to 38,968 – true acreage TBD by project manager

Fuel Type

☒ Grass Fuel Type

☒ Shrub Fuel Type

☒ Tree Fuel Type

B. Treatment Maintenance

Maintenance of WUI Fuel Reduction and Fuel Break treatment areas is expected to occur at semi-regular intervals as necessary to maintain the accessibility of fuel breaks and maintain the effectiveness of the initial treatment. Treatment maintenance activities are expected to include mechanical, manual, prescribed fire (both broadcast and pile burning), prescribed herbivory and herbicide application. Equipment utilized is expected to be the same as the initial treatments.

Maintenance of Ecological Restoration treatment areas is expected to occur at semi-regular to irregular intervals as deemed necessary by the project proponent to maintain desired conditions. It is unlikely that desired conditions will be achieved by initial treatment alone, rather ecological restoration entails a long-term, sequential management strategy in which successive treatments advance an area towards future desired conditions. Maintenance frequency is also strongly dependent on habitat/fuel type and rate of regrowth following initial treatment. For example, it may be desirable to treat grassland/oak woodland habitat more frequently using prescribed broadcast burning than timbered portions of the planning area.

SPR BIO-5 sets limitations on treatment intervals of sensitive vegetation types. Table 3.6.1 in the PEIR includes a description of fire return intervals for chapparal communities. Treatment maintenance utilizing prescribed fire within the Ecological Restoration areas should be designed to meet historic fire return intervals. Treatment maintenance activities within Ecological Restoration areas are expected to include mechanical, manual, prescribed fire (both broadcast and pile burning), prescribed herbivory and targeted herbicide application for invasive species control.

Use of the PSA for Treatment Maintenance: Prior to implementing a maintenance treatment, the project proponent will verify that the expected site conditions as described in the PSA are present in the treatment area. As time passes, the continued relevance of the PSA will be evaluated by the project proponent with consideration for potentially changed conditions or circumstances. Where the project proponent determines the PSA is no longer sufficiently relevant, the project proponent will determine whether a new PSA or other environmental analysis is warranted.

In addition to verifying that the PSA continues to provide relevant CEQA coverage for treatment maintenance, the project proponent will update the PSA at the time a maintenance treatment is needed when more than 10 years have passed since the approval of the PSA or the latest PSA update. For example, the project proponent may conduct a reconnaissance survey to verify conditions are substantially similar to those anticipated in the PSA. Updated information should be documented and retained by the project proponent.

Treatment Types

☒ Wildland-Urban Interface Fuel Reduction

☒ Fuel Break

☒ Ecological Restoration

Treatment Activities

☒ Prescribed Burning (Broadcast) – Up to 38,968 – true acreage TBD by project manager

☒ Prescribed Burning (Pile Burning) – Up to 38,968 – true acreage TBD by project manager

☒ Mechanical Treatment – Up to 38,968 – true acreage TBD by project manager

☒ Manual Treatment – Up to 38,968 – true acreage TBD by project manager

☒ Prescribed Herbivory – Up to 38,968 – true acreage TBD by project manager

☒ Herbicide Application – Up to 38,968 – true acreage TBD by project manager

Fuel Type

☒ Grass Fuel Type

☒ Shrub Fuel Type

☒ Tree Fuel Type

8. Regional Setting and Surrounding Land Uses:

The project is situated in the rugged and fire-prone Mayacamas Mountain above the Alexander Valley in northeastern Sonoma County, approximately 1 mile northeast of the town of Geyserville and 4.5 miles east of Cloverdale. Parcels within the project footprint are mostly undeveloped, with ranching, recreation, and agriculture being primary uses. The surrounding land use is primarily agriculture (grape production), rangeland, and residential development.

9. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required:

When required the following permitting may apply:

- *Burn Permit – California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)*
- *Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement – California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)*
- *Open Burn Permit/Smoke Management Plan – Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District*
- *Pesticide Application – CalAgPermits*
- ****Other permits as applicable*.

Coastal Act Compliance

☒ The proposed project is NOT within the Coastal Zone

☐ The proposed project is within the Coastal Zone (*check one of the following boxes*)

☐ A coastal development permit been applied for or obtained from the local Coastal Commission district office or local government with a certified Local Coastal Plan, as applicable.

☐ The local Coastal Commission district office or local government with a certified Local Coastal Plan (in consultation with the local Coastal Commission district office) has determined that a coastal development permit is not required.

10. Native American Consultation:

For treatment projects that are within the scope of the CalVTP PEIR, AB 52 consultation for AB 52 compliance has been completed. The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection conducted consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 during preparation of the PEIR.

Pursuant to SPR CUL-2 the geographically affiliated Native American tribes will be contacted by the project proponent or qualified contract archaeologist. An archaeological report shall be prepared for each project site, containing sufficient information to comply with the Standard Project Requirements for Cultural Resources. In

accordance with SPR CUL-6 site-specific avoidance or mitigation measures will be recommended by a qualified archaeologist in consultation with applicable Native American Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO). These recommendations shall be included in the Archaeological Report, which shall remain confidential pursuant to Government Code §7927.005.

Alta Archaeological Consulting was retained for the preparation of an archaeological survey report (ASR) covering the 115-acre Phase 1 treatment area. Site specific recommendations to protect cultural resources will be implemented according to applicable SPRs. The ASR, dated February 25, 2026, is on file with NoSoCo Fire and will remain confidential.

11. Note Regarding Writ of Mandate Affecting Treatment of Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub:
Pursuant to a decision made by the Superior Court of California in Cal. Chaparral Institute v. Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, the 2019 CalVTP PEIR may not be used for CEQA compliance for proposed vegetation treatment in chaparral or coastal sage scrub, with certain exceptions for specific categories of treatment the Court found to be severable from the writ's prohibitions (i.e., treatment may not proceed in chaparral and coastal sage scrub except as provided in the specific, limited allowances). Those limited occurrences in which treatment may proceed in chaparral and coastal sage scrub habitats include:

1. **Limited-width, strategic fuel breaks.** New linear, accessible strategic fuel breaks located along ridgelines, roadsides, and in other critical defensive locations determined by responsible fire agencies, provided that long-term maintenance of flammable nonnative vegetation is included. Such fuel break treatments shall be the minimum width necessary to provide for firefighter safety, operational procedures, and back firing operations, and shall not exceed 300 feet in width.
2. **Maintenance of existing treatments.** Maintenance of existing fuel breaks and prior treatment areas to control flammable, non-native invasive plants.
3. **Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) treatments.** WUI fuel reduction treatment located within 1,000 feet of the Interface layer mapped in the CAL FIRE WUI layer (WUI25_1), provided that long-term maintenance of flammable, non-native vegetation is included, with a preference for hand-thinning.
4. **Ecological Restoration treatments.** Ecological restoration treatments consisting of removal of flammable, non-native vegetation.
5. **Post-fire treatments.** Treatments where the stand of chaparral or coastal sage scrub has a state rarity rank of S4 (apparently secure) or S5 (demonstrably secure) according to CDFW (https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/VegCAMP/Natural-Communities#lists), and has generated following a fire within the last 15 years in an area previously characterized by woodland or forest before the fire, as evidenced by satellite imagery and as defined in accordance with the Key to Main Vegetation Categories in the CNPS *Manual of California Vegetation*.

The project proponent will not approve or implement projects within chaparral or coastal sage scrub habitat types, other than those outlined above, until the writ of mandate has been discharged.

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DETERMINATION

On the basis of this PSA and the substantial evidence supporting it:

☒ I find that all of the effects of the proposed project (a) have been covered in the CalVTP PEIR, and (b) all applicable Standard Project Requirements and mitigation measures identified in the CalVTP PEIR will be implemented. The proposed project is, therefore, **WITHIN THE SCOPE** of the CalVTP PEIR. NO ADDITIONAL CEQA DOCUMENTATION is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project will have effects that were not covered in the CalVTP PEIR. These effects are less than significant without any mitigation beyond what is already required pursuant to the CalVTP PEIR. A NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that treatments in proposed project areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape do not result in substantial changes in the project, no substantial changes in circumstances have occurred, and no new information of substantial importance has been identified. The inclusion of project areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape will not result in any new or substantially more severe significant impacts. None of the conditions described In State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred; therefore, this ADDENDUM is adopted to address the project areas outside the geographic extent presented in the PEIR.

☐ I find that the proposed project will have effects that were not covered in the CalVTP PEIR or will have effects that are substantially more severe than those covered in the CalVTP PEIR. Although these effects may be significant in the absence of additional mitigation beyond the CalVTP PEIR's measures, revisions to the proposed project or additional mitigation measures have been agreed to by the project proponent that would avoid or reduce the effects so that clearly no significant effects would occur. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project will have significant environmental effects that are (a) new and were not covered in the CalVTP PEIR and/or (b) substantially more severe than those covered in the CalVTP PEIR. Because one or more effects may be significant and cannot be clearly mitigated to less than significant, an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT will be prepared.

_____ _____

Signature Date

_____ _____

Printed Name Title

_____

Agency

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ADDENDUM 1: EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

PD-3.1: Aesthetics and Visual Resources

Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact AES-1: Result in Short-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from Treatment Activities	LTS	Impact AES-1, pp. 3.2-16 – 3.2-19	Yes	AD-3 AD-4 AES-2 AQ-2 AQ-3 REC-1	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact AES-2: Result in Long-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from WUI Fuel Reduction, Ecological Restoration, or Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Types	LTS	Impact AES-2, pp. 3.2-20 – 3.2-25	Yes	AD-4 AES-1 AES-3 REC-1	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact AES-3: Result in Long-Term Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from the Non-Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Type	PS	Impact AES-3, pp. 3.2-25 – 3.2-27	Yes	AES-1 AES-3	AES-3	PS	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Aesthetic and Visual Resource Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to aesthetics and visual resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**

[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

Impact AES-1

Initial and maintenance treatment activities will include prescribed burning (broadcast and pile), mechanical and manual treatments, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide application. The potential for these treatment activities to result in short-term degradation of the visual character of a treatment area was examined in the PEIR and determined to be less than significant. The proposed project area is located on private property that is surrounded by other private lands and isolated BLM land (no public access) in Sonoma County. Public viewpoints within and near the project area from which treatments would be visible include eligible state scenic highways, as well as public and private roadways (e.g., River Rd, Geysers Rd, and Truitt Rd). The nearest eligible state scenic highway is State Route 128, located adjacent to the project area (Caltrans, State Scenic Highway Program, 2026). Although portions of the project area are visible from public viewpoints, the topography and surrounding vegetation create view blockages that will obstruct the view of the project from much of the surrounding area. Treatment activities would be temporary, occur intermittently, and would move throughout the project area. Visual impacts from the presence of equipment, crews, and/or smoke from prescribed fire would be further mitigated or avoided by implementing the following applicable SPRs: AD-3, AD-4, AES-2, AQ-2, AQ-3 and REC-1. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not result in a new or more severe significant visual impact. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact AES-2

Initial and maintenance treatments would include ecological restoration, WUI fuel reduction, and shaded fuel breaks. The potential for these treatment types to result in long-term or substantial degradation of a scenic vista, substantially damage resources in a state scenic highway, or degrade the existing visual character and quality of a site was examined in the PEIR and determined to be less than significant. The intent of ecological restoration is to restore natural processes, whereas the primary focus of WUI fuel reduction treatments is to reduce fuel loads and slow/prevent the spread of fire between wildlands and structures. In both instances, this is achieved primarily through the utilization of prescribed fire; however, various combinations of any of the treatment activities proposed under the CalVTP may be implemented. Aesthetically, prescribed fire will result in visual changes to the grass and shrub ecosystems within the project area by converting treated areas from green/brown to black/gray post-burn. These impacts will be short lived as the ecosystem rapidly revegetates following fire disturbances. Additionally, for all treatment activities, much of the visually dominant vegetation would be retained, making treatments largely imperceptible from scenic vantage points. Where shaded fuel breaks are implemented, larger, mature trees would remain, maintaining the intactness, vividness, and unity of views. Implementing SPR AES-1 and SPR AES-3 would further screen views and provide for a more natural transitional appearance. As such, vegetation treatment activities implemented under the proposed project would not substantially affect visual resources, including views from scenic vistas and/or state scenic highways. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant and no further mitigation is required. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact AES-3

The project may implement non-shaded fuel breaks in strategic locations, typically where there is a natural change in vegetation type, to reduce fire spread to structures and natural resources and to provide access for fire suppression efforts. The potential for this treatment type to result in long-term degradation of the visual character of an area was examined in the PEIR and found to be potentially significant prior to implementing Mitigation Measure (MM) AES-3. As directed by MM AES-3, a visual reconnaissance of the treatment area will be performed prior to implementing non-shaded fuel breaks. When necessary, a fuel break will be relocated to reduce its visibility from public viewpoints. Implementing SPRs AES-1 and AES-3 would further screen views and provide for a more natural transitional appearance. However, it may be infeasible to relocate a non-shaded fuel break to avoid public visibility while achieving treatment objectives. Accordingly, if MM AES-3 is necessary and cannot be implemented in a way that would feasibly reduce the visual impact below significance, the impact would be significant and unavoidable. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

CalVTP Addendum: Change to Geographic Extent

The project proposes the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, including lands designated as Local Responsibility Area (LRA), constituting a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, in the bounds of the proposed project, environmental and regulatory conditions on lands mapped as outside the "treatable landscape" are essentially identical to those identified as within the treatable landscape. The inclusion of lands outside the geographic scope does not result in conditions outside those presented in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts to aesthetic and visual resources will occur.

PD-3.2: Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact AG-1: Directly Result in the Loss of Forest Land or Conversion of Forest Land to a Non-Forest Use or Involve Other Changes in the Existing Environment Which, Due to Their Location or Nature, Could Result in Conversion of Forest Land to Non-Forest Use	LTS	Impact AG-1, pp. 3.3-7 – 3.3-8	Yes	N/A	N/A	LTS	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Agriculture and Forestry Resource Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to agriculture and forestry resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

Impact AG-1

The project area contains agricultural land and forest land, including land meeting the definition of timberland per PRC Section 4526. Treatments proposed under this PSA include WUI fuel reduction, fuel break, and ecological restoration. Treatment activities may include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, prescribed herbivory, prescribed burning, and targeted application of herbicide. The potential for these treatment types and treatment activities to result in the loss of forestland or conversion of forestland to a non-forest use was examined in the PEIR.

An RPF or RPF supervised designee will be involved in the design of treatments located within forested portions of the project area. Within forested landscapes, shaded fuel breaks will be favored over non-shaded fuel breaks where sufficient pre-treatment overstory canopy exists. Treatments will be designed to maintain, at a minimum, the 10% canopy cover necessary to meet the definition of forest land per PRC § 12220(g). While the PEIR analysis excludes timber removal for commercial purposes, timber harvesting may occur within the project area at the discretion of the project RPF in accordance with applicable Forest Practice Rules and CAL FIRE permit requirements.

Treatments within agricultural areas, such as grazing land or vineyards, will not impact commercial crop production or result in conversion from agricultural land to non-agricultural land. These impacts are less than significant and are consistent with the PEIR.

CalVTP Addendum: Change to Geographic Extent

The project proposes the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, including lands designated as Local Responsibility Area (LRA), constituting a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, in the bounds of the proposed project, environmental and regulatory conditions on lands mapped as outside the "treatable landscape" are essentially identical to those identified as within the treatable landscape. The inclusion of lands outside the geographic scope does not result in conditions outside those evaluated in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts to agriculture and forestry resources will occur.

PD-3.3: Air Quality

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact AQ-1: Generate Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors During Treatment Activities that would exceed CAAQS or NAAQS	PSU	Table 3.4-1; Impact AQ-1, pp. 3.4-26 – 3.4-32; Appendix AQ-1	YES	AD-4 AQ-1 AQ-2 AQ-3 AQ-4 AQ-6	AQ-1	PSU	No	Yes
Impact AQ-2: Expose People to Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions and Related Health Risk	LTS	Table 3.4-6; Impact AQ-2 pp. 3.4-33 – 3.4-34; Appendix AQ-1	YES	HAZ-1 NOI-4 NOI-5	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact AQ-3: Expose People to Fugitive Dust Emissions Containing Naturally Occurring Asbestos and Related Health Risk	LTS	Section 3.4.2; Impact AQ-3, pp. 3.4-34 – 3.4-35	YES	AQ-4 AQ-5	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact AQ-4: Expose People to Toxic Air Contaminants Emitted by Prescribed Burns and Related Health Risk	PSU	Section 3.4.2; Impact AQ-4, pp. 3.4-35 – 3.4-37	Yes	AD-4 AQ-1 AQ-2 AQ-3 AQ-6	NA	PSU	No	Yes
Impact AQ-5: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Diesel Exhaust	LTS	Impact AQ-5, pp. 3.4-37 – 3.4-38	YES	AQ-1 HAZ-1 NOI-4 NOI-5	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact AQ-6: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Smoke During Prescribed Burning	PSU	Section 2.5.2; Impact AQ-6; pp. 3.4-38	YES	AD-4 AQ-1 AQ-2 AQ-6	NA	PSU	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Air Quality Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to air quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with**	**Less than Significant**

		Mitigation Incorporated	
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

Impact AQ-1

Use of vehicles, mechanical equipment, and prescribed burning during initial and maintenance treatments would result in emissions of criteria pollutants that could exceed California ambient air quality standard (CAAQS) or national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) thresholds. The potential for emissions of criteria pollutants to exceed CAAQS or NAAQS thresholds was examined in the PEIR and found to be potentially significant prior to implementing applicable mitigation measures. Vegetation management treatments implemented under the proposed project could result in diminished air quality through the emission of air pollutants from diesel and gasoline exhaust from equipment, dust from ground disturbance, and smoke produced from prescribed fire. Implementing SPRs AD-4, AQ-1, AQ-2, AQ-3, AQ-4, and AQ-6 would minimize air pollutants and potential exposure to receptors. As directed by Mitigation Measure AQ-1, emission reduction techniques will be implemented, to the extent practicable, to reduce exhaust emissions generated by use of on-road vehicles and off-road equipment during treatment activities. However, some emission reduction techniques may be cost prohibitive or infeasible at the local level. Given the potential infeasibility of implementing specific emission reduction techniques, this impact would be potentially significant and unavoidable. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact AQ-2

Use of mechanical equipment during initial and maintenance treatments could expose people to diesel particulate matter (PM) emissions. The potential to expose people to diesel PM emissions and related health risks was examined in the PEIR and found to be less than significant. Treatment activities would be temporary, occur intermittently, and would move throughout the project area. Therefore, treatment activities conducted under the proposed project would not expose any person to increased or more significant health risks associated with long-term exposure to diesel PM. Impacts associated with prolonged exposure would be further mitigated or avoided by implementing applicable SPRs HAZ-1, NOI-4, and NOI-5, making this impact less than significant. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact AQ-3

Treatment activities implemented under the proposed project would involve ground disturbing activities such as vehicle travel on unpaved roads and use of tractors in areas where naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) may be present, which may result in NOA becoming airborne. The potential for treatment activities to expose people to fugitive dust emissions containing NOA and related health risk was evaluated in the PEIR and was determined to be less than significant.

The potential for NOA to occur in the project area was evaluated by reviewing the publication, *CGS Map Sheet 59: Reported Historic Asbestos Mines, Historic Asbestos Prospects, and other Natural Occurrences of Asbestos in California* (Van Gosen and Clinkenbeard, 2011), as well as a project-specific NRCS soil report and CNDDB results. NOA is documented in the project area on the CGS publication, and soil reports identify presence of serpentinite bedrock and serpentine soils. CNDDB scoping identified several plants associated with ultramafic (i.e., serpentine) substrates with the potential to occur within the project area. Serpentine outcrops, barrens, and serpentinite derived soils have been observed in the project area on reconnaissance surveys.

SPR AQ-5 requires the project proponent to avoid ground disturbance in areas identified as likely to contain NOA unless an Asbestos Dust Control Plan is prepared and approved by the applicable local air district. To meet this requirement, the project proponent shall map ultramafic/serpentine areas and designate them as heavy equipment exclusion zones. If ground disturbing activities are proposed within these sites, the project proponent shall apply for an Asbestos Dust Control Plan with the Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District. SPR AQ-5 further reduces impacts relating to fugitive dust emissions. Implementation of applicable SPRs will result in a less than significant impact. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact AQ-4

Prescribed burning during initial and maintenance treatments will produce small, short-term concentrations of toxic air contaminants (TACs). The potential to expose people to TACs emitted by prescribed burns and related health risk was examined in the PEIR and found to be potentially significant. Exposure to the types of TACs found in smoke generated by prescribed burns could result in acute short-term health impacts (e.g., eye and respiratory irritation, exacerbated asthma symptoms, etc.) and/or chronic long-term health risks (e.g., elevated cancer-risk). All feasible measures to prevent and minimize smoke emissions have been included as part of the precautionary measures required in Smoke Management Plans, pursuant to SPR AQ-2, and in Incident Action Plans, pursuant to SPR AQ-6. Impacts associated with public exposure to smoke from prescribed burns would be further mitigated or avoided by implementing SPRs AD-4, AQ-1, AQ-2, AQ-3, and AQ-6. There are no additional feasible mitigations. However, despite adherence to all SPRs and safety measures, the potential for the public to experience short-term exposure to increased concentrations of TACs remains. Therefore, this impact would be potentially significant and unavoidable. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact AQ-5

Use of diesel-powered vehicles and mechanical equipment during initial and maintenance treatments would result in short-term odorous diesel exhaust emissions. The potential for diesel-powered equipment used during treatments to expose people to objectionable odors from exhaust was examined in the PEIR and found to be less than significant. Diesel exhaust emissions would be temporary, would not be generated at any one location for an extended period of time, and would dissipate rapidly from the source. Exposure to objectionable odors from diesel exhaust due to poorly maintained or malfunctioning equipment, idling equipment, and/or the proximity of treatment activities and equipment staging areas is further mitigated through the integration of SPRs AQ-1, HAZ-1, NOI-4, and NOI-5. Accordingly, treatment activities conducted under the proposed project would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people and no further mitigation is required. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact AQ-6

Prescribed broadcast burns and pile burning conducted under the proposed project would result in temporary odorous smoke emissions, which could be perceived as objectionable. The potential for prescribed burning to expose people to odorous smoke emissions was examined in the PEIR and found to be potentially significant prior to implementing applicable mitigation measures. Exposure potential depends on the intensity of the smoke produced by the burn, wind speed and direction, and the proximity and sensitivity of exposed individuals. When in prescription, prescribed burns would not expose receptors to smoke and associated odors. All feasible measures to prevent and minimize smoke emissions have been included as part of the precautionary measures required in Smoke Management Plans (SMP), pursuant to SPR AQ-2, and in Incident Action Plans (IAP), pursuant to SPR AQ-6. Public exposure to smoke emissions is further mitigated by implementing SPRs AD-4 and AQ-1. However, despite adherence to an SMP, an IAP, and all SPRs, there is no guarantee that smoke from every prescribed burn would behave as predicted or that the public would follow voluntary recommendations to reduce their exposure. No additional feasible mitigations exist. Therefore, this impact would be potentially significant and unavoidable. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

CalVTP Addendum: Change to Geographic Extent

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PD-3.4: Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact CUL-1: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Built Historical Resources	LTS	Impact CUL-1, pp. 3.5-14 – 3.5-15	Yes	CUL-1 CUL-3-4 CUL-7-8	N/A	LTS	No	Yes
Impact CUL-2: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources	SU	Impact CUL-2, pp. 3.5-15 – 3.5-16	Yes	CUL-1-8	CUL-2	SU	No	Yes
Impact CUL-3: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource	LTS	Impact CUL-3, p. 3.5-17	Yes	CUL-1-6 CUL-8	N/A	LTS	No	Yes
Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains	LTS	Impact CUL-4, p. 3.5-18	Yes	N/A	N/A	LTS	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resource Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to archaeological, historical, and tribal cultural resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

The proposed vegetation treatments are consistent with the treatment types and treatment activities evaluated in the PEIR. Treatments will take place over several years and in multiple phases as funding becomes available. An archaeological report(s) focusing on phased treatment areas shall be completed prior to implementation which

addresses all Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resource SPRs identified in the PEIR. These archaeological reports shall remain confidential and held on file at NoSoCo Fire. Alta Archaeological Consulting (Alta) was retained by the project proponent to conduct the records search and Native American outreach covering the entire project area. Alta has completed an archaeological survey of the Phase 1 treatment areas, and the Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) is on file at NoSoCo Fire.

Pursuant to SPR CUL-1, a records search for archaeological, historical, and tribal cultural resources within the entire project area was conducted on April 24, 2025, at the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) Northwest Information Center (NWIC) located on the campus of Sonoma State University. The records search included a review of all study reports and resources on file within a quarter-mile radius of the project area.

Pursuant to SPR CUL-2, tribal consultation occurred on December 4, 2025, using the NAHC-provided contact list of geographically affiliated tribes. Copies of these letters and tribal correspondence are confidential and held on file at NoSoCo Fire.

Pursuant to SPRs CUL-3&4, the project proponent will work with a qualified archaeologist or archaeologically trained resource professional to conduct pre-field research and survey treatment areas prior to treatment implementation. If survey results identify cultural resources within the treatment area that cannot be avoided, the provisions of SPRs CUL-5-7 shall be applied. As mentioned, SPRs CUL-3&4 have been implemented for the Phase 1 treatment areas.

The project proponent shall ensure all crew members and contractors implementing treatments are trained in recognizing archaeological resources pursuant to SPR CUL-8.

Impact CUL-1

Proposed vegetation treatments may be conducted in the vicinity of built historical resources. The potential for treatments to result in disturbance, damage, or destruction of built historical resources was examined in the PEIR. Implementation of SPRs CUL-1, CUL-3-4, and CUL-7-8 require the identification, avoidance, and protection of historical resources, as well as worker awareness training to ensure resources are appropriately protected when encountered. The impact determination of Less than Significant for CUL-1 is consistent with the PEIR analysis and will not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact CUL-2

Proposed vegetation treatments may have the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resources. Treatment activities proposed under this project will include mechanical treatment of vegetation using heavy equipment with the potential for ground disturbance. This activity may result in damage to known or previously unknown archaeological or historical resources. The potential for treatment activities to damage unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resources, including the inadvertent discovery of subsurface historical resources through ground disturbance, was evaluated in the PEIR. Implementation of SPRs CUL-1-8 will avoid significant impacts to known archaeological and historical resources through avoidance or protection measures.

The PEIR identifies a mitigation measure to be applied in the event a unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resource is inadvertently discovered during treatment activities. Implementation of MM CUL-2 would reduce damage to the resource, however, it is possible that the damage will be extensive and not fully mitigated. Because of this, the impact to CUL-2 would be significant and unavoidable. The project proponent will design treatments to limit mechanical treatment activities to previously disturbed areas (roads, trails, landings, etc.) to the extent feasible to further reduce the potential for ground disturbance to damage subsurface archaeological resources. The impact determination of Significant and Unavoidable for CUL-2 is consistent with the PEIR analysis and will not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact CUL-3

Proposed vegetation treatments may have the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource. This potential impact was examined in the PEIR. Implementation of SPRs CUL-1-6 and CUL-8 require pre-treatment consultation with Native American Tribes, archaeological records search, archaeological survey, protection of archaeological resources, and cultural resource training of crew members and contractors. The

impact determination of Less than Significant for CUL-3 is consistent with the PEIR analysis and will not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact CUL-4

Ground disturbing treatment activities (mechanical treatments) proposed under this project may have the potential to disturb sites of previously unknown and unrecorded human remains. This potential impact was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent will design treatments to limit mechanical treatment activities to previously disturbed areas (roads, trails, landings, etc.) to the extent feasible to further reduce the potential for ground disturbance to uncover human remains. Furthermore, in compliance with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052, and PRC Section 5097, if any human remains are discovered during treatment implementation the activity will immediately be halted, and the county coroner will be notified. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, NAHC will be notified within 24 hours, and NAHC guidelines will be followed. No SPRs are applicable to this impact. The impact determination of Less than Significant for CUL-4 is consistent with the PEIR analysis and will not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than identified in the PEIR.

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PD-3.5: Biological Resources

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact BIO-1: Substantially Affect Special-Status Plant Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	LTS	Impact BIO-1, pp 3.6-131–3.6.138	Yes	BIO-1 BIO-2 BIO-3 BIO-7 AQ-3 AQ-4 GEO-1 GEO-3 GEO-4 GEO5 GEO-7	BIO-1a BIO-1b BIO-1c	LTSM	No	Yes
Impact BIO-2: Substantially Affect Special-Status Wildlife Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	LTS (all wildlife species except bumble bees) S&U (bumble bees)	Impact BIO-2, pp 3.6-138–3.6-184	Yes	BIO-1 BIO-2 BIO-3 BIO-4 BIO-5 BIO-10 HAZ-5 HAZ-6 HYD-3 HYD-4 HYD-5	BIO-2a BIO-2b BIO-2c BIO-3a BIO-3b	LTSM	No	Yes
Impact BIO-3: Substantially Affect Riparian Habitat or Other Sensitive Natural Community Through Direct Loss or Degradation that Leads to Loss of Habitat Function	LTS	Impact BIO-3, pp 3.6-186–3.6-191	Yes	BIO-1 BIO-2 BIO-3 BIO-4 BIO-5 BIO-6 BIO-9 HYD-4	BIO-3a BIO-3b	LTS	No	Yes
Impact BIO-4: Substantially Affect State or Federally Protected Wetlands	LTS	Impact BIO-4, pp 3.6-191–3.6-192	No	None	None	LTS	No	Yes
Impact BIO-5: Interfere Substantially with Wildlife Movement Corridors or Impede Use of Nurseries	LTS	Impact BIO-5, pp 3.6-192–3.6-196	Yes	BIO-1 BIO-4 BIO-10 BIO-11 HY-1 HYD-4	BIO-5	LTS	No	Yes

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact BIO-6: Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife	LTS	Impact BIO-6, pp 3.6-197–3.6-198	No	None	None	LTS	No	Yes
Impact BIO-7: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources	No Impact	Impact BIO-7, pp 3.6-198–3.6-199	No	None	None	LTS	No	Yes
Impact BIO-8: Conflict with the Provisions of an Adopted Natural Community Conservation Plan, Habitat Conservation Plan, or Other Approved Habitat Plan	No Impact	Impact BIO-8, pp 3.6-199–3.6-200	No	None	None	LTS	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Biological Resources Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to biological resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

The proposed vegetation treatments are consistent with the treatment types and treatment activities evaluated in the PEIR. Treatments will take place over several years and in multiple phases as funding becomes available. A biological survey report focusing on phased treatment areas shall be completed prior to, but within one year of implementation, which addresses all Biological Resource SPRs identified in the PEIR. This Biological Report(s) shall remain on file at NoSoCo Fire.

Scoping: In accordance with SPR BIO-1, the project RPF and qualified biologists from Jacobszoon and Associates, Inc. conducted a data review of project-specific biological resources across the entire project area. A comprehensive data review was conducted using the USDA Forest Service Classification and Assessment with Landsat of Visible Ecological Groupings (CALVEG) data, the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) system, Sonoma County Vegetation Mapping, CDFW's Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) and Rarefind 5, California Native Plant Society (CNPS), and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPAC) System. Using the best available, current data for the project area, a preliminary list of all special status species with potential to

occur within the project area was generated. Periodic re-scoping of phased treatment areas will be necessary prior to implementing future treatments to comply with SPR BIO-1.

Reconnaissance surveys: Reconnaissance-level surveys were completed across representative sample areas throughout the project area between February 2025 and August 2026. Pedestrian reconnaissance surveys were limited to public road rights-of-way and privately owner parcels under right-of-entry agreement with NoSoCo Fire (primarily Phase 1 treatment units). Although pedestrian survey access was extremely limited compared to the size of the PSA area, a sufficiently representative sample was captured by walking accessible areas and driving Geysers Road from Cloverdale to Geyserville. Additional reconnaissance-level surveys, at a minimum, shall be required prior to implementing future treatments to determine whether protocol-level surveys are necessary, and to identify sensitive habitat areas. Special-status plant and wildlife species with the potential to occur in the project area were evaluated and a list of target species was generated (see **Attachment B**). Given the high potential for sensitive plant species and sensitive natural communities associated with serpentine soils to be present within the Phase 1 treatment area, a protocol-level botanical survey was conducted.

Protocol-level surveys: Scoping and reconnaissance survey results determined a high potential for presence of sensitive plant species and sensitive natural communities within the Phase 1 treatment areas. Pursuant to SPRs BIO-3 and BIO-7, protocol-level surveys were conducted across these treatment areas following the CDFW "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities" (2018). Surveys were conducted to capture blooming periods of potentially present sensitive plant species. Survey results are included in **Attachment B**. Future survey reports will be held on file with NoSoCo Fire and amended into the PSA as necessary.

Impact BIO-1

The proposed vegetation treatment activities could result in direct or indirect adverse effects (i.e., death, altered growth, physically breaking, crushing, burning, scorching, trampling, and/or uprooting) to special-status plant species. The potential for these treatment types to substantially affect special-status plant species through habitat removal/modification was examined in the PEIR and determined to be potentially significant prior to implementing the appropriate SPRs and mitigation measures.

Sensitive biological resources within the project area will be identified by implementing SPRs BIO-1, BIO-3, and BIO-7 within a year before phased treatments occur. If suitable habitat and/or special status plant species are determined to be present and cannot be clearly avoided per SPR BIO-1.1, avoidance measures (e.g., physical avoidance, buffers, seasonal restrictions, etc.), as directed by Mitigation Measures (MM) BIO-1a and BIO-1b, will be implemented prior to initiating treatments and will remain in effect throughout treatment. With guidance from SPR BIO-2, crew members and contractors will receive biological resource training prior to initiating treatments. Training would include the identification of documented special-status plant species, sensitive natural communities, and habitats, as well as impact mitigation protocols and procedures.

If significant impacts on listed or non-listed special-status plants cannot be feasibly avoided as specified by MMs BIO-1a and BIO-1b, the project proponent will implement MM BIO-1c, which requires the preparation of a Compensatory Mitigation Plan (CMP). With guidance from MM BIO-1c and consultation with CDFW, the CMP will identify the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describe the compensatory mitigation strategy. If listed ESA or CESA special-status plants are present, the CMP will be submitted to CDFW and/or USFWS for review and comment.

Suitable habitat and special-status plant species are further protected from treatment related impacts (e.g., soil destabilization, dusting, the spread of invasive plants and noxious weeds, etc.) through the implementation of SPRs AQ-3, AQ-4, GEO-1, GEO-3, GEO-4, GEO-5, GEO-7, and BIO-9, which renders this impact less than significant. As such, treatment activities implemented under the proposed project would not substantially affect special-status plant species, directly or indirectly, and no further mitigation measures are required. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

In accordance with SPR BIO-1 a list of potential special-status plant species with the potential to occur within the project area was generated. Those species with a moderate to high potential for occurrence have been included in the list below per SPR BIO-2. The CalVTP PEIR Appendix BIO-3 "Special Status Species Tables" was referenced for

ESA and CESA listed plant species. For all non-listed special status plant species included in **Attachment B**, the RPF or qualified biologist has the ability to prescribe treatments within the Special Treatment Zones (STZ) of "non-listed" special-status species if it is determined to be a benefit to the overall health of the population.

> *"The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist that the special-status plants would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status plants may be killed during treatment activities. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to non-listed special-status plants, the qualified RPF or botanist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the species (or similar species) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special status plants, no compensatory mitigation will be required."*

These populations will otherwise be protected from damaging effects through the establishment of a 50 ft STZ. The project proponent shall implement the following protection measures within the STZ:

- No heavy equipment shall be operated within this zone, except along existing roadways.
- All trees will be retained within the STZs, unless posing a hazard to public safety. If a tree is planned for removal within the STZ, the RPF or botanist shall be consulted to prevent loss of individuals. Other understory species of shrub or vines may be removed.
- Burn piles shall not be constructed within this zone.
- Prior to broadcast burning, a control line will be established and maintained around this STZ with either a hand or wet line to prevent damage to this population. An RPF or botanist shall meet with the operations crew or equipment operator prior to treatments to provide training on identification and mitigation measures for this species.

Impact BIO-2

The proposed vegetation treatment activities could result in direct or indirect adverse effects (i.e., disturbance, death, reduced breeding productivity, and/or loss of habitat function) to special-status wildlife species. The potential for these treatment types to substantially affect special-status wildlife species through habitat removal/modification was examined in the PEIR and determined to be potentially significant prior to implementing the appropriate SPRs and mitigation measures.

Sensitive biological resources within the project area will be identified by implementing SPR BIO-1, BIO-3, and BIO-10. If suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species or nurseries of any wildlife species is determined to be present, avoidance measures (e.g., physical avoidance, buffers, seasonal restrictions, etc.), as directed by Mitigation Measures (MM) BIO-2a and BIO-2b, will be implemented prior to initiating treatments and will remain in effect throughout treatment. With guidance from SPR BIO-2, crew members and contractors will receive biological resource training prior to initiating treatments. Training would include the identification of documented special-status wildlife species, sensitive natural communities, and habitats, as well as impact mitigation protocols and procedures. If significant impacts on listed or non-listed special-status wildlife species cannot feasibly be avoided as specified by MMs BIO-2a and BIO-2b, the project proponent will implement MM BIO-2c, which requires the project proponent to compensate for such impacts to species or habitat by acquiring and/or protecting land that provides habitat function for affected species.

Sensitive habitats are further protected from habitat degradation, including environmental effects of type conversion, and loss through the implementation of SPRs BIO-4 and BIO-5. Where sensitive natural communities, such as oak woodlands, are identified, MM BIO-3a will be implemented. If significant impacts cannot feasibly be avoided or reduced as specified under MM BIO-3a, the project proponent will implement MM BIO-3b, which requires the restoration and preservation of sensitive natural communities within the treatment area. Suitable habitat and special-status wildlife species are further protected from treatment related impacts (e.g., loss and/degradation of

sensitive natural communities and/or habitat) through the integration and implementation of SPRs HAZ-5, HAZ-6, HYD-3, HYD-4, and HYD-5.

In accordance with SPR BIO-1, CNDDB species occurrence data, along with survey results, were reviewed to compile a list of potential special-status wildlife species based on project-specific habitat (see **Attachment B**). Special status wildlife species known or with the potential to occur within the project area, as well as those with suitable habitat present were identified. Those species with a moderate to high potential for occurrence will be included in worker training handouts per SPR BIO-2.

Conclusion
The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on special status species was examined in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and treatment intensity are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. See **Attachment B** for the full SPR BIO-1 species list. With the included SPRs and Mitigation Measures listed above, the impact to sensitive species will be less than significant. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact BIO-3
The proposed vegetation treatment activities could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to designated sensitive natural communities, such as oak woodland and chaparral. The potential for these treatment types to substantially affect these sensitive natural communities was examined in the PEIR and determined to be potentially significant prior to implementing the appropriate SPRs and mitigation measures.

Riparian habitat and other sensitive natural communities within the project area will be identified by implementing SPRs BIO-1 and BIO-3. If sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats, such as oak woodlands, are determined to be present, as directed by Mitigation Measure (MM) BIO-3a, treatments will be designed to avoid degradation and/or loss, and avoidance measures will be implemented. If significant impacts cannot feasibly be avoided or reduced as specified under MM BIO-3a, the project proponent will implement MM BIO-3b, which requires the restoration and preservation of sensitive natural communities within the treatment area. Sensitive habitats are further protected from degradation and loss through the integration and implementation of SPRs BIO-4, BIO-5, BIO-6, BIO-9, and HYD 4. Riparian habitat function will be maintained with guidance from SPR BIO-4 and the implementation of WLPZ protections as directed by SPR HYD-4. Habitat function in chaparral will be maintained and environmental effects of type conversion avoided with guidance from SPR BIO-5. Additionally, SPR BIO-6 and BIO-9 require the implementation of BMPs that prevent the spread of plant pathogens (e.g., *Phytopthora*), invasive plants and noxious weeds during treatment that could degrade the quality of sensitive habitats and sensitive natural communities.

With guidance from SPR-BIO-2, crew members and contractors will receive biological resource training prior to initiating treatments. Training would include the identification of documented sensitive natural communities and sensitive habitats, as well as impact mitigation protocols and procedures. All applicable SPRs, mitigation measures, regulatory compliance measures, and reporting requirements will be followed with guidance from the PEIR. Implementing the above-mentioned SPRs and MMs renders this impact less than significant. As such, treatment activities implemented under the proposed project would not substantially affect riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities and sensitive habitats, directly or indirectly, and no further mitigation measures are required. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact BIO-4
This impact does not apply to the project area. No state or federally protected wetlands exist within the project area.

Impact BIO-5
The proposed vegetation treatment activities could result in direct or indirect adverse effects on wildlife movement corridors or impede use of nurseries. The potential for these treatment types to substantially affect wildlife corridors and/or impede nursery use was examined in the PEIR and determined to be potentially significant prior to implementing the appropriate SPRs and mitigation measures.

Use of the project area as a wildlife corridor or nursery site will be identified by implementing SPR BIO-1 and BIO-10. If wildlife corridors and/or nurseries are determined to be present, as directed by Mitigation Measure (MM) BIO-5,

treatments will be designed to retain nursery habitat and avoidance measures will be implemented. With guidance from SPR BIO-11, wildlife-friendly fencing will be installed to maintain wildlife corridors and prevent wildlife entanglement during prescribed herbivory treatments. Additionally, implementation of SPRs HYD-1, HYD-4 and BIO-4 would prevent the degradation of aquatic and riparian corridors.

With the implementation and integration of the above-mentioned SPRs and MMs, treatment activities would not substantially interfere with the movement of any native resident, migratory fish, wildlife species, or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, rendering this impact less than significant. In fact, it is expected that some wildlife corridors for certain species will ultimately be improved by the treatment activities. As such, treatment activities implemented under the proposed project would not substantially interfere with wildlife movement corridors or impede use of nurseries, directly or indirectly, and no further mitigation measures are required. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact BIO-6

The potential for vegetation treatments under the CalVTP to substantially reduce habitat or wildlife abundance was examined in the PEIR and determined to be less than significant. Implementation of SPRs BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-3, BIO-4, and BIO-5 would identify and limit the loss or degradation of high-quality breeding habitats for special-status wildlife that also benefits common species. Additionally, implementation of SPR BIO-12 would protect common nesting birds, including raptors. As such, treatment activities implemented under the proposed project would not substantially reduce habitat or abundance of common wildlife, including nesting birds, and no further mitigation measures are required. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact BIO-7

This impact does not apply to the project areas. The project proponent will adhere to SPR AD-3 (Consistency with Local Plans, Policies, and Ordinances) which requires treatments to be implemented in a manner that is consistent with applicable local plans, policies, and ordinances to the extent the project is subject to them.

Impact BIO-8

This impact does not apply to the project areas. No adopted HCPs or NCCPs exist within the project area.

CalVTP Addendum: Change to Geographic Extent

The project proposes the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, including lands designated as Local Responsibility Area (LRA), constituting a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, in the bounds of the proposed project, environmental and regulatory conditions on lands mapped as outside the "treatable landscape" are essentially identical to those identified as within the treatable landscape. The inclusion of lands outside the geographic scope does not result in conditions outside those presented in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts related to biological resources would occur.

PD-3.6: Geology, Soils, Paleontology, and Mineral Resources

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact GEO-1: Result in Substantial Erosion or Loss of Topsoil	LTS	Impact GEO-1, pp. 3.7-26 – 3.7-29	Yes	AQ-3-4 GEO-1-8 HYD-3-4	N/A	LTS	No	Yes
Impact GEO-2: Increase Risk of Landslide	LTS	Impact GEO-2, pp. 3.7-29 – 3.7-30	Yes	AQ-3 GEO-3-4 GEO-7-8	N/A	LTS	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Geology, Soils, Paleontology, and Mineral Resource Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to geology, soils, paleontology, and mineral resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

The proposed project is situated in the Mayacamas Mountains, part of the interior Northern Coastal Range geomorphic province (CalVTP PEIR). The geology of the project area is complex and includes several geologic formations. Much of the project area is underlain by the Franciscan Formation (late Jurassic-early Cretaceous). Other dominant formations within the project area include Franciscan volcanic and metavolcanic rocks (Cretaceous) and basic and ultrabasic intrusive rocks (i.e., serpentine, peridotite, dunite and pyroxenite (Mesozoic)) (Geologic Map of California, Santa Rosa Sheet). See Impact AQ-3 for SPRs relating to potential naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) within the project area.

The NRCS soil survey indicates 79 soil units have been mapped within the project boundary (see Soil Report, Appendix B). To comply with SPRs GEO-7 and GEO-8, prior to treatment implementation, an RPF, RPF supervised designee, or licensed geologist will determine the erosion hazard rating (EHR) of soils within the treatment area utilizing Technical Rule Addendum No. 1 of the California Forest Practice Rules, Procedure for Estimating Surface Soil Erosion Hazard Rating.

CGS Map Sheet 58: Susceptibility to Deep-Seated Landsliding indicates slopes within the project area range from 0 to 10 (10 being the most susceptible). Reconnaissance-level photointerpretation maps of landslides published by the USGS in 1976 indicate extensive hillslope movement in the project area. These maps are preliminary and have not been formally reviewed; however, they offer a useful starting point for further evaluation of potential impacts of the project on slope stability and landsliding potential. To comply with SPR GEO-8, prior to treatment implementation, an RPF or licensed geologist will review the treatment area for unstable areas following the guidelines of DMG Note 50.

Impact GEO-1

Treatments proposed under this project have the potential to result in substantial erosion or loss of topsoil. The potential for this impact was examined in the PEIR. Mechanical treatments, including mechanical burn pile creation, using heavy equipment (masticators, tracked chippers, etc.) have the greatest potential to cause soil disturbance that results in substantial erosion or loss of topsoil, particularly in areas with steep slopes. Soil disturbance or compaction from animals and reduced vegetative cover resulting from herbicide use also have the potential to result in erosion and loss of topsoil, albeit to a lesser extent than heavy equipment use. Prescribed burning has the potential to result in hydrophobic soil conditions, which can increase erosion. These potential impacts are within the scope of the PEIR.

Implementation of SPR AQ-3 (create a burn plan) will reduce potential impacts of erosion and topsoil loss by minimizing soil burn severity. Implementation of SPR AQ-4 (minimize dust) will further reduce potential impacts of erosion and topsoil loss by requiring dust abatement. Implementation of SPRs GEO-1 through GEO-8 will reduce potential impacts related to erosion and topsoil loss by limiting disturbance-causing activities during heavy precipitation, limiting the potential for soil compaction and damage to soil structure, requiring soil stabilization measures, conducting monitoring, constructing drainage facilities and erosion control structures, and limiting or restricting operations on steep slopes.

With the application of the above SPRs Impact GEO-1 is determined to be Less than Significant. This determination is consistent with the CalVTP PEIR analysis and will not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact GEO-2

Treatments proposed under this project have the potential to result in an increased risk of landsliding. The potential for this impact was examined in the PEIR. Mechanical treatments utilizing heavy equipment have the greatest potential to adversely affect slope stability which may lead to an increased risk of landsliding. To a lesser extent, the potential exists for prescribed herbivory, herbicide use, and prescribed burning to result in slope stability impacts due to a reduction in vegetative cover, loss of root strength and soil disturbance. These potential impacts are within the scope of the PEIR.

Implementation of SPR AQ-3 will minimize burn severity, retaining some vegetative cover and root structure. Implementation of SPRs GEO-3 and GEO-4 require stabilization of mechanically disturbed soils and erosion control monitoring. Implementation of SPRs GEO-7 and GEO-8 prohibits heavy equipment use on steep slopes and requires an RPF or licensed geologist inspect treatment areas containing slopes greater than 50% for the presence of unstable areas.

With the application of the above SPRs, Impact GEO-2 is determined to be Less than Significant. This determination is consistent with the CalVTP PEIR analysis and will not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than identified in the PEIR.

CalVTP Addendum: Change to Geographic Extent

The project proposes the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, including lands designated as Local Responsibility Area (LRA), constituting a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, in the bounds of the proposed project, environmental and regulatory conditions on lands mapped as outside the "treatable landscape" are essentially identical to those identified as within the treatable landscape. The inclusion of lands outside the geographic scope does not result in conditions outside those evaluated in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts to geology, soils, paleontology, and mineral resources will occur.

PD-3.7: Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact GHG-1: Conflict with Applicable Plan, Policy, or Regulation of an Agency Adopted for the Purpose of Reducing the Emissions of GHGs	LTS	Impact GHG-1, pp. 3.8-10 – 3.8-11	Yes	None	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact GHG-2: Generate GHG Emissions through Treatment Activities	PSU	Impact GHG-2, pp. 3.8-11 – 3.8-17	Yes	AD-3 AQ-3	GHG-2	PSU	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New GHG Emissions Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to GHG emissions that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

Impact GHG-1

Use of vehicles, mechanical equipment, and prescribed burning during initial and maintenance treatments would result in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Consistency of treatments under the CalVTP with applicable plans, policies, and regulations aimed at reducing GHG emissions was examined in the PEIR and determined to be less than significant. The primary objective of the CalVTP is to reduce wildfire risk which could reduce GHG emissions and increase carbon sequestration over the long term. Although there is uncertainty in predicting future wildfire occurrence, emissions, and carbon sequestration rates, the GHG emission associated with treatments under the CalVTP are consistent with the following policies: California's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan, the California Forest Carbon Plan, and Draft California 2030 Natural and Working Lands Climate Change Implementation Plan. There are no applicable SPRs or required mitigations for this impact; therefore, the impact would remain less than significant. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact GHG-2

Use of vehicles, mechanical equipment, and prescribed burning during initial and maintenance treatments would result in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, which were examined in the PEIR and found to be potentially significant prior to implementing applicable mitigation measures (MM). Implementation of the CalVTP would increase the pace and scale of treatments and thus increase GHG emissions. While the potential exists for long-term, cumulative net carbon benefits from treatment activities, the current body of research presents various and inconsistent findings. With the implementation of applicable SPRs, SPRs AD-3 and AQ-3, vegetation treatments proposed under the CalVTP would align with statewide mandated targets (i.e., AB 32 and SB 32) and be consistent with local government plans, policies, and ordinances. Additionally, all feasible methods for reducing predicted GHG emissions would be identified. Pursuant to MM GHG-2, GHG emission reduction techniques identified for prescribed burns would be implemented. However, some emission reduction techniques included in MM GHG-2 may be cost prohibitive or infeasible at the local level. In light of the potential infeasibility of implementing specific emission reduction techniques, this impact is potentially significant and unavoidable. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

CalVTP Addendum: Change to Geographic Extent

The project proposes the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, including lands designated as Local Responsibility Area (LRA), constituting a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, in the bounds of the proposed project, environmental and regulatory conditions on lands mapped as outside the "treatable landscape" are essentially identical to those identified as within the treatable landscape. The inclusion of lands outside the geographic scope does not result in conditions outside those presented in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts related to GHG emissions would occur.

PD-3.8: Energy Resources

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact ENG-1: Result in Wasteful, Inefficient, or Unnecessary Consumption of Energy	LTS	Impact ENG-1, pp. 3.9-7 – 3.9-8	Yes	NA	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Energy Resource Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to energy resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

Impact ENG-1

The combustion of diesel and other petroleum-based fuels to operate heavy-duty equipment, hand-operated power tools, and trucks during implementation of treatment activities, as well as during the transport of workers, equipment, and livestock (for prescribed herbivory) to and from treatment areas would result in the consumption of energy. The potential for wasteful, inefficient, and/or unnecessary energy consumption associated with the proposed treatment activities was examined in the PEIR and found to be less than significant. A primary objective of the CalVTP is to reduce wildfire risk. Wildfires require an immediate response from emergency personnel and the mass mobilization of equipment, resulting in a surge of fossil fuel consumption associated with vehicle and aerial travel, as well as an increase in grid-sourced electricity, propane, and natural gas. Protecting human life and property is prioritized over efficient energy consumption. However, by reducing wildfire risk, the inefficient allocation of energy resources during catastrophic wildfire events could also be reduced. For this reason, energy consumption under the CalVTP would not be wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary and this impact would be less than significant. There are no applicable SPRs or mitigation measures required. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

CalVTP Addendum: Change to Geographic Extent

The project proposes the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, including lands designated as Local Responsibility Area (LRA), constituting a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, in the bounds of the proposed project, environmental and regulatory conditions on lands mapped as outside the "treatable landscape" are essentially identical to those identified as within the treatable landscape. The inclusion of lands

outside the geographic scope does not result in conditions outside those presented in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts related to energy resources would occur.

PD-3.9: Hazardous Materials, Public Health and Safety

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact HAZ-1: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Hazardous Materials	LTS	Impact HAZ-1, pp. 3.10-14 – 3.10-15	Yes	HAZ-1 HYD-4	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact HAZ-2: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Herbicides	LTS	Impact HAZ-2, pp. 3.10-15 – 3.10-18	Yes	HAZ-5 HAZ-6 HAZ-7 HAZ-8 HAZ-9	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact HAZ-3: Expose the Public or Environment to Significant Hazards from Disturbance to Known Hazardous Material Sites	PS	Impact HAZ-3, pp. 3.10-18 – 3.10-19	Yes	NA	HAZ-3	LTSM	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Hazardous Materials, Public Health and Safety Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts related to hazardous materials, public health and safety that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

Impact HAZ-1

Implementation of prescribed burning, manual treatments, and mechanical treatments would require the transportation, use, and storage of common hazardous materials such as fuels, accelerants, oils, and lubricants. The potential for treatment activities to create a significant health hazard from the use of hazardous materials was examined in the PEIR and was determined to be less than significant. Implementation of the CalVTP would increase the pace and scale of treatments and thus increase the use of hazardous materials in the treatable landscape. However, the implementation of applicable SPRs, SPR HAZ-1 and HYD-4, would mitigate the potential for contaminants entering the environment from accidental leaks and prohibit the use of accelerants in watercourse protection zone. Therefore, no new or more severe significant impacts would arise and no further mitigation measures are required. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact HAZ-2

Targeted herbicide application is proposed to control invasive non-native plant species, as well as reduce the level of resprouting within fuel breaks. The herbicides proposed for use are limited to those analyzed in the PEIR and no aerial application is permissible under this project. The potential for treatment activities to cause a significant health hazard from the use of herbicides was examined in the PEIR and was determined to be less than significant. Implementation of the CalVTP would increase the pace and scale of treatments and thus increase the transportation, application, storage, and disposal of herbicides in the treatable landscape. However, herbicides would be applied by licensed applicators in compliance with all laws, regulations, and herbicide label instructions, consistent with herbicide use described in the PEIR. Significant risks related to human exposure are further mitigated by implementing applicable SPRs (SPRs HAZ-5 through HAZ-9). Therefore, no new or more severe significant impacts would arise, and no further mitigation measures are required. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact HAZ-3

Hazardous materials, if present in soils, can be disturbed and dispersed by vegetation treatment activities. Although most treatment activities under the CalVTP would not require soil disturbance, both mechanical treatments and prescribed burning could accidentally release hazardous materials, if present, into the environment. The potential to expose people (e.g., workers or the public) or the environment to significant health hazards if hazardous material sites are inadvertently disturbed was examined in the PEIR and identified as potentially significant prior to implementing Mitigation Measure (MM) HAZ-3. Pursuant to MM HAZ-3, database searches for hazardous materials sites within the project area have been conducted for the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Cortese List and EnviroStor database, the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) GeoTracker, and the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) Sites Identified with Waste Constituents Above Hazardous Waste Levels Outside the Waste Management Unit (2016 Cortese List). The California SWRCB GeoTracker identified eleven (11) recorded occurrences of contaminated sites within the project area (SWRCB, 2025), nine (9) of which have completed remediation and are closed cases. Two (2) sites remain open for assessment: (1) Mayacamas Energy LLC (T10000000696), and (2) PG&E Geysers General File (SL0609773332). The Mayacamas Energy LLC (T10000000696) cleanup program site (approx. 209 acres) was used as a steam generating field for nearby power generating facilities. On site, various facilities and equipment containing mercury and other toxic metals have been abandoned. Interim remedial action has been in effect since 2009. The PG&E Geysers General File (SL0609773332) cleanup program site (approx. 273 acres) is part of a broader environmental site assessment report, submitted in 1999, for 23 geothermal power plants and support facilities in the Geysers Geothermal Area. Potential contaminants of concern include gasoline and solvents. Site characterization, investigation, risk evaluation, and/or site conceptual model development are occurring at the site.

The project proponent will coordinate with landowners to determine if any other potential or known contamination site is located within the project area. Soil disturbing treatment activities will be avoided where the above-mentioned sites and any newly identified sites occur. With implementation of MM HAZ-3, hazardous waste sites will be identified and avoided, mitigating the associated exposure-related risks to the public and environment. Therefore, this impact would be reduced to less than significant. There are no applicable SPRs or further mitigations required. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

CalVTP Addendum: Change to Geographic Extent

The project proposes the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, including lands designated as Local Responsibility Area (LRA), constituting a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, in the bounds of the proposed project, environmental and regulatory conditions on lands mapped as outside the "treatable landscape" are essentially identical to those identified as within the treatable landscape. The inclusion of lands outside the geographic scope does not result in conditions outside those presented in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts related to exposure to hazardous material sites would occur.

PD-3.10: Hydrology and Water Quality

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact HYD-1: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Prescribed Burning	LTS	Impact HYD-1, pp. 3.11-25 – 3.11-27	Yes	AQ-3 BIO-4 GEO-4 GEO-6 HYD-1 HYD-4	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact HYD-2: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Manual or Mechanical Treatment Activities	LTS	Impact HYD-2, pp. 3.11-27 – 3.11-29	Yes	BIO-1 GEO-1 GEO-2 GEO-3 GEO-4 GEO-5 GEO-7 GEO-8 HAZ-1 HAZ-5 HYD-1 HYD-4 HYD-5	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact HYD-3: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through Prescribed Herbivory	LTS	Impact HYD-3, p. 3.11-29	Yes	HYD-1 HYD-3	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact HYD-4: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through	LTS	Impact HYD-4, pp. 3.11-30 – 3.11-31	Yes	BIO-4 HAZ-5 HAZ-7 HYD-1 HYD-5	NA	LTS	No	Yes

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
the Ground Application of Herbicides								
Impact HYD-5: Substantially Alter the Existing Drainage Pattern of a Treatment Site or Area	LTS	Impact HYD-5, p. 3.11-31	Yes	HYD-4 HYD-6 GEO-5	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to hydrology and water quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

Surface drainage within the project footprint drains into Big Sulphur Creek, North Branch Little Sulphur Creek, Little Sulphur Creek, Miller Creek, Gill Creek, Gird Creek, and Sausal Creek via several named and unnamed Class II and Class III watercourses, all of which empty into the Russian River. The following CalWater Planning Watersheds (PWS) constitute the project area: Squaw Creek (CalWater #1114.260102), Fraiser Creek (CalWater #1114.260103), Lower Big Sulphur Creek (CalWater #1114.260203), Middle Big Sulphur Creek (CalWater #1114.260101), N. Branch Little Sulphur Creek (CalWater #1114.260202), Upper Big Sulphur Creek (CalWater #1114.260104), Icaria Creek (CalWater #1114.250103), Lower Little Sulfur Creek (CalWater #1114.260201), Gill Creek (CalWater #1114.250202), Upper Little Sulfur Creek (CalWater #1114.260204), Sausal Creek (CalWater #1114.250301), Miller Creek (CalWater #1114.250201), and Gird Creek (CalWater #1114.250303).

Impact HYD-1

Initial and maintenance treatment activities implemented under the CalVTP would include prescribed broadcast burning and pile burning. The potential for prescribed burning activities to adversely affect water quality and/or violate water quality regulations was examined in the PEIR and determined to be less than significant. Fire (wildfire and prescribed burning) can have adverse effects on water quality, altering runoff rates by removing canopy vegetation that intercepts rainfall, reducing ground surface plant litter that slows overland flow, and creating hydrophobic surface soils. However, these detrimental outcomes are typically associated with high severity and high intensity burn conditions. Prescribed broadcast burning implemented under the CalVTP would avoid these conditions, conducting burns during seasons and environmental conditions where fuel moisture levels are high enough to slow

the spread and reduce the intensity of fire. Although pile burning would result in localized high severity burn conditions, pile sites will be limited in size and dispersed throughout the landscape (SPR GEO-6), with unburned areas in between serving as buffers and sediment sinks. Treatment areas will be designed to avoid watercourses, and where feasible will reduce hydrologic connectivity. In addition to the development of a Burn Plan (SPR AQ-3), waterbodies, wetlands, and riparian habitats are further protected from fire related impacts, including water temperature increases, streamside vegetation losses, and increased sediment delivery, through the integration and implementation of SPRs BIO-4, GEO-4, and HYD-4. Therefore, prescribed burns conducted under the proposed project would neither substantially degrade surface or ground water, nor violate or conflict with water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact HYD-2

Initial and maintenance treatment activities implemented under the CalVTP would include manual and mechanical treatments. Manual treatment activities are unlikely to result in ground disturbance or adverse effects on water quality. Mechanical treatment activities, however, would use heavy equipment, potentially generating excessive runoff and causing localized erosion by disturbing and exposing soils (i.e., removing ground surface litter) and/or hindering runoff infiltration and filtration by compacting soils. The potential for manual and mechanical treatment activities to adversely affect water quality and/or violate water quality regulations was examined in the PEIR and determined to be less than significant. Manual and mechanical treatment activities will comply with all State and Regional water quality regulations (SPR HYD-1). Treatment areas will be designed to avoid watercourses and WLPZ protections will be implemented (SPR HYD-4). Waterbodies, wetlands, and riparian habitats are further protected from impacts related to mechanical treatments (e.g., runoff carrying spilled fuels and/or lubricants into adjacent waterbodies) through the integration and implementation of SPRs BIO-1, GEO-6, HAZ-1, HAZ-5, HYD-5. To reduce the potential for erosion or soil compaction, ground disturbing activities would be restricted over saturated soils and during precipitation, and heavy equipment operation would be prohibited in WLPZs and limited on steep or unstable slopes (SPRs GEO-1, GEO-2, GEO-3, GEO-4, GEO-5, GEO-7, GEO-8, and HYD-4). Therefore, manual and mechanical treatment activities conducted under the proposed project would neither substantially degrade surface or ground water, nor violate or conflict with water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact HYD-3

Initial and maintenance treatment activities implemented under the CalVTP would include prescribed herbivory. Persistent grazing and the congregation of livestock near water sources and in riparian areas may result in impacts to water quality as a result of denuded vegetation, loss of soil structure, increased sedimentation, and the accumulation of contaminants (i.e., pathogens, nutrients and organic matter found in manure and urine). The potential for prescribed herbivory to adversely affect water quality and/or violate water quality regulations was examined in the PEIR and determined to be less than significant. Impacts to water quality from prescribed herbivory can be effectively controlled through active grazing management and the implementation of best practices encompassed in SPR HYD-3. Treatment areas will be designed to avoid watercourses, exclude grazing animals from sensitive areas, and limit stream access points and crossings. Waterbodies, wetlands, and riparian habitats are further protected by providing alternative water sources and moving animals when erosion is observed. As such, prescribed herbivory conducted under the proposed project would neither substantially degrade surface or ground water, nor violate or conflict with water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact HYD-4

Targeted herbicide application is proposed under the CalVTP to control invasive non-native plant species, as well as reduce the level of resprouting within fuel breaks. Water quality may be affected through off-site movement of herbicides from runoff, leaching, drift, misapplication, and/or spills. The potential for herbicide application to adversely affect water quality and/or violate water quality regulations was examined in the PEIR and determined to be less than significant. Herbicides would be applied by licensed applicators in compliance with all laws, regulations, and herbicide label instructions (SPR HAZ-6), and would be limited to ground-based application methods (e.g., targeted spray or direct application to cut stems and stumps). The potential for herbicides to leach into groundwater or contaminate stormwater runoff is further mitigated by restricting the method of application and the type of herbicides used where waterbodies, wetlands, and/or riparian habitats are present (SPRs BIO-4 and HYD-5). In

addition to developing a Spill Prevention and Response Plan, the risks associated with an accidental spill or misapplication of herbicides are effectively mitigated with the implementation of SPRs HAZ-5 and HAZ-7. Therefore, ground application of herbicides conducted under the proposed project would neither substantially degrade surface or ground water, nor violate or conflict with water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact HYD-5

Initial and maintenance treatment activities implemented under the CalVTP would include ground disturbing activities that could intersect existing drainage infrastructure at treatment sites. Prescribed burning, prescribed herbivory, and most forms of mechanical vegetation removal would have minor effects on site drainage. However, non-shaded fuel breaks constructed along roadways could intersect with existing roadway drainage systems. The potential for treatment activities to substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of a treatment site or area was evaluated in the PEIR and determined to be less than significant. Pre-treatment drainage conditions are maintained and disturbance to existing drainage systems and infrastructure is avoided by implementing SPR HYD-6. Non-shaded fuel break construction and burn pile placement will avoid modifying local runoff patterns and prevent diversion of runoff that could result in the adverse alteration of a drainage system (SPRs GEO-5 and HYD-4). As such, treatment activities implemented under the proposed project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of a treatment site or area and no further mitigation measures are required. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

CalVTP Addendum: Change to Geographic Extent

The project proposes the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, including lands designated as Local Responsibility Area (LRA), constituting a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, in the bounds of the proposed project, environmental and regulatory conditions on lands mapped as outside the "treatable landscape" are essentially identical to those identified as within the treatable landscape. The inclusion of lands outside the geographic scope does not result in conditions outside those presented in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts related to hydrology or water quality would occur.

PD-3.11: Land Use and Planning, Population and Housing

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact LU-1: Cause a Significant Environmental Impact Due to a Conflict with a Land Use Plan, Policy, or Regulation	LTS	Impact LU-1, pp. 3.12-13 – 3.12-14	Yes	AD-3	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact LU-2: Induce Substantial Unplanned Population Growth	LTS	Impact LU-2, pp. 3.12-14 – 3.12-15	No	NA	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Land Use and Planning, Population and Housing Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to land use and planning, population and housing that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

Impact LU-1

Initial and maintenance vegetation treatments would occur primarily on private property; however, there may be portions of the project area that overlap with public property or with public rights-of-way. The potential for vegetation treatment activities to cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with a land use plan, policy, or regulation was examined in the PEIR and determined to be less than significant. Pursuant to SPR AD-3, vegetation treatment activities implemented under the CalVTP would operate consistently with local plans, policies, and ordinances to the extent the project is subject to them. Significant environmental impacts are further mitigated or avoided through the integration and implementation of various SPRs and mitigation measures identified as applicable to the project. For these reasons, implementation of the proposed project would not cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with a land use plan, policy, or regulation. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact LU-2

This impact is not applicable to the proposed project.

CalVTP Addendum: Change to Geographic Extent

The project proposes the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, including lands designated as Local Responsibility Area (LRA), constituting a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, in the bounds of the proposed project, environmental and regulatory conditions on lands mapped as outside the "treatable landscape" are essentially identical to those identified as within the treatable landscape. The inclusion of lands outside the geographic scope does not result in conditions outside those presented in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts related to land use and planning, population or housing would occur.

PD-3.12: Noise

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact NOI-1: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Exterior Ambient Noise Levels During Treatment Implementation	LTS	Impact NOI-1, pp. 3.13-9 – 3.13-12; Appendix NOI-1	Yes	AD-3 NOI-1 NOI-2 NOI-3 NOI-4 NOI-5 NOI-6	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact NOI-2: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Truck-Generated SENL's During Treatment Activities	LTS	Impact NOI-2, p. 3.13-12	Yes	NOI-1	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Noise Impacts: Would the treatment result in other noise-related impacts that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

Impact NOI-1

Manual treatments, mechanical treatments, and prescribed burning would require heavy, noise-generating equipment that could temporarily expose nearby sensitive receptors to noise levels that exceed local standards. The potential for a substantial short-term increase in ambient noise levels from use of heavy equipment was examined in the PEIR and was determined to be less than significant. Implementation of the CalVTP would increase the pace and scale of treatments and thus increase noise exposure to nearby receptors. However, the proposed treatments would not require the use of helicopters, the loudest type of equipment evaluated in the PEIR, and all other increases in ambient noise levels would be temporary and periodic. While there is the potential for some prescribed burning activities to carry over into the nighttime and weekend hours, all treatment activities using equipment would be limited by Sonoma County's noise standards and thresholds outlined in the "Guidelines for the Preparation of Noise Analysis" pursuant to SPR NOI-1 and AD-3 (Permit Sonoma, 2019). The guidelines discuss noise related mitigation

measures and BMPs to reduce potential noise impacts associated with heavy-equipment and construction activities. The following BMPs would be implemented to the greatest extent feasible:

- Limit hours of construction to avoid the early morning and evening hours (such as 7 AM to 7 PM weekdays and 7 AM to 5 PM weekends),
- Limit work to non-motorized equipment on Sundays and holidays,
- Site construction staging areas as far as practical from nearby sensitive receptors, and
- Require street legal mufflers on all construction equipment.

Exposure to noise generated by treatment activities is further mitigated by implementing applicable SPRs, including SPRs NOI-2, NOI-3, NOI-4, NOI-5, and NOI-6. Therefore, no new or more severe significant impacts would arise. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact NOI-2

Initial and maintenance treatments under the CalVTP would involve large trucks hauling heavy equipment, crews, and/or livestock to treatment sites. The potential for a substantial short-term increase in SENLs generated by these haul truck trips was examined in the PEIR and was determined to be less than significant. Haul truck trips associated with treatment activities under the CalVTP would be required to adhere to SPR NOI-1, which limits the operation of heavy equipment to daytime hours to avoid potential disturbances to residents during the more noise-sensitive evening and nighttime hours. Therefore, no new or more severe significant impacts would arise. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

CalVTP Addendum: Change to Geographic Extent

The project proposes the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, including lands designated as Local Responsibility Area (LRA), constituting a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, in the bounds of the proposed project, environmental and regulatory conditions on lands mapped as outside the "treatable landscape" are essentially identical to those identified as within the treatable landscape. The inclusion of lands outside the geographic scope does not result in conditions outside those presented in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts related to noise would occur.

PD-3.13: Recreation

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact REC-1: Directly or Indirectly Disrupt Recreational Activities within Designated Recreation Areas	LTS	Impact REC-1 pp. 3.14-6 – 3.14-7	No	None	None	LTS	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Recreation Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to recreation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

Impact REC-1

This impact does not apply to the project area. No designated recreation areas exist within the project area.

CalVTP Addendum: Change to Geographic Extent

The project proposes the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, including lands designated as Local Responsibility Area (LRA), constituting a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, in the bounds of the proposed project, environmental and regulatory conditions on lands mapped as outside the "treatable landscape" are essentially identical to those identified as within the treatable landscape. The inclusion of lands outside the geographic scope does not result in conditions outside those presented in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts related to recreation would occur.

PD-3.14: Transportation

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact TRAN-1: Result in Temporary Traffic Operations Impacts by Conflicting with a Program, Plan, Ordinance, or Policy Addressing Roadway Facilities or Prolonged Road Closures	LTS	Section 3.15.2; Impact TRAN-1 pp. 3.15-9 – 3.15-10	Yes	AD-3 TRAN-1	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact TRAN-2: Substantially Increase Hazards due to a Design Feature or Incompatible Uses	LTS	Impact TRAN-2 pp. 3.15-10 – 3.15-11	Yes	AD-3 HYD-2 TRAN-1	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact TRAN-3: Result in a Net Increase in VMT for the Proposed CalVTP	PSU	Impact TRAN-3 pp. 3.15-11 – 3.15-13	Yes	NA	AQ-1	PSU	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Transportation Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to transportation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

Impact TRAN-1

Initial and maintenance treatments conducted under the CalVTP would temporarily increase vehicular traffic along roadways used to access treatment areas. Traffic delays may ensue due to temporary roadway obstructions resulting from the hauling of heavy machinery, the operation of large trucks, as well as lane or roadway closures. The potential for vegetation treatment activates to temporarily impact traffic operations was examined in the PEIR and was determined to be less than significant. Project-generated effects on traffic operations would be localized and temporary. Through the integration and implementation of SPRs TRAN-1 and AD-3, a Traffic Management Plan will be prepared to provide all feasible measures to prevent and minimize potential traffic obstructions, hazards, and/or service level degradation along affected roadway facilities. Therefore, no new or more severe significant impacts would arise and no further mitigation measures are required. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact TRAN-2

Implementing vegetation treatments under the CalVTP could increase hazards due to incompatible uses. Prescribed burning operations would produce smoke that could affect visibility along nearby roadways. Additionally, the road network within and surrounding the project area passes through mountainous terrain and includes roadways with limited lane and shoulder widths and curvilinear alignment. The potential for treatment activities to result in increased hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses was examined in the PEIR and was determined to be less than significant. Potential project-generated transportation hazards would be localized and temporary. Through the integration and implementation of SPRs TRAN-1 and AD-3, a Traffic Management Plan will be prepared to provide all feasible measures to avoid and minimize traffic obstructions and hazards along affected roadway facilities. Consistent with SPR HYD-2, treatment activities conducted under the CalVTP would not require the construction, re-design, or alteration of any public roadways, and would not occur within any road right-of-way. Therefore, implementing vegetation treatments under the CalVTP would not substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses and no further mitigation measures are required. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact TRAN-3

Initial and maintenance treatments conducted under the CalVTP would result in an increase in vehicle miles traveled (VMT). The potential for net VMT to increase as result of treatment activities proposed under the CalVTP was examined in the PEIR and identified as potentially significant prior to implementing Mitigation Measure (MM) AQ-1. Wildfires require an immediate response from emergency personnel, resulting in a surge of VMT associated with the mass mobilization of personnel, vehicles, and equipment. A primary objective of the CalVTP is to reduce wildfire risk. Reduced occurrence and severity of wildfires would result in a reduction in response activity and trips. Therefore, it is conceivable that the implementation of the proposed CALVTP project could result in a net decrease of VMT over the long term.

There are no applicable SPRs and no feasible mitigation is available. Implementing MM AQ-1 would encourage but not require workers to carpool and/or use public transportation to work sites. However, due to the rural nature of the majority of the treatable landscape and the variability of equipment and personnel needed to implement treatments, the reduction in VMT under the CalVTP cannot be meaningfully quantified. Furthermore, while the potential exists for long-term, cumulative decrease of VMT from treatment activities, uncertainty remains in predicting future wildfire occurrence and severity. In light of these uncertainties, this impact is potentially significant and unavoidable. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

CalVTP Addendum: Change to Geographic Extent

The project proposes the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, including lands designated as Local Responsibility Area (LRA), constituting a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, in the bounds of the proposed project, environmental and regulatory conditions on lands mapped as outside the "treatable landscape" are essentially identical to those identified as within the treatable landscape. The inclusion of lands outside the geographic scope does not result in conditions outside those presented in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts related to transportation would occur.

PD-3.15: Public Services, Utilities and Service Systems

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact UTIL-1: Result in Physical Impacts Associated with Provision of Sufficient Water Supplies, Including Related Infrastructure Needs	LTS	Section 3.16.1 pp. 3.16-2 – 3.16-3; Impact UTIL-1 p. 3.16-9	Yes	NA	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact UTIL-2: Generate Solid Waste in Excess of State Standards or Exceed Local Infrastructure Capacity	PSU	Section 3.16.1 pp. 3.16-3 - 3.16-5; Impact UTIL-2 pp. 3.16-10 – 3.16-12	Yes	AD-3 UTL-1	NA	PSU	No	Yes
Impact UTIL-3: Comply with Federal, State, and Local Management and Reduction Goals, Statutes, and Regulations Related to Solid Waste	LTS	Section 3.16.2 pp. 3.16-6 – 3.16-7; Impact UTIL-2 p. 3.16-12	Yes	AD-3 UTL-1	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Public Services, Utilities and Service System Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to public services, utilities and service systems that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

Impact UTIL-1

Implementation of vegetation management activities within the treatable landscape would require on-site water supplies for fire suppression during prescribed burning activities and for dust control during vegetation removal. The potential for physical impacts associated with provision of sufficient water supplies, including related infrastructure needs, was examined in the PEIR and was determined to be less than significant. Water needed to implement treatments would be negligible and would not discernably affect water availability or supply. Depending on the

location and type of treatment activity, water would be supplied from existing on-site sources or transported via water trucks or fire trucks. Additionally, treatment activities would occur over a large geographic area which would disperse demand on local water providers. Therefore, implementation of the CalVTP would not result in a new or more severe significant physical impact and no SPRs or mitigations measures are applicable. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact UTIL-2

Initial and maintenance treatments would generate solid organic waste in the form of organic woody biomass during mechanical and manual vegetation removal. The potential for treatment activities to generate solid waste in excess of state standards or to exceed local infrastructure capacity was examined in the PEIR and determined to be potentially significant prior to implementing mitigation measures. Solid organic waste generated from mechanical and manual treatment activities is not disposed of in landfills. Rather, it is managed on-site largely by chipping, mulching, and scattering wood material within the treatment boundary, generating unburned wood piles, and pile burning during seasonally wet periods. Additionally, a small percentage (approx. 5 percent) is transported to a biomass processing facility. Implementing the proposed CalVTP would increase the pace and scale of vegetation treatments and thus increase the annual volume of solid organic waste removed during treatment activities. Implementation of SPRs UTL-1 and AD-3 would require the preparation of a Solid Organic Waste Disposition Plan to ensure that adequate capacity exists at the intended processing facility. However, existing infrastructure may not have the capacity to process the volume of solid organic waste generated by treatment activities. While additional infrastructure and market demand for the processing of organic materials is expected to increase in response to state regulations, it is too speculative to assume that this growth would occur consistent with the pace and scale of vegetation treatments. Furthermore, there are no feasible mitigation measures to adequately reduce the volume of organic waste generated by CalVTP treatment activities without creating adverse impact trade-offs (e.g., increased smoke emissions from pile burning). In light of these uncertainties, this impact is potentially significant and unavoidable. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact UTIL-3

Treatment activities implemented under the CalVTP would not involve activities that would generate solid waste; however, treatments would generate organic woody biomass as a result of vegetation removal. Treatment activity compliance with local, state, and federal reduction goals, statutes, and regulations related to solid waste was examined in the PEIR and determined to be less than significant. Solid organic waste generated from mechanical and manual treatment activities is diverted from solid waste facilities to biomass power plants and wood product processing facilities, or it is composted. Implementation of SPRs UTL-1 and AD-3 requires the preparation of a Solid Organic Waste Disposition Plan to ensure that adequate capacity exists at the intended processing facility and prohibits solid organic waste from being transported to a landfill for disposal. Therefore, implementation of the CalVTP is consistent with solid waste reduction goals pursuant to AB 939 and SB 1383 and no further mitigation is required. The implementation of the CalVTP would not result in a new or more severe significant impact and no mitigation is required. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

CalVTP Addendum: Change to Geographic Extent

The project proposes the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, including lands designated as Local Responsibility Area (LRA), constituting a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, in the bounds of the proposed project, environmental and regulatory conditions on lands mapped as outside the "treatable landscape" are essentially identical to those identified as within the treatable landscape. The inclusion of lands outside the geographic scope does not result in conditions outside those presented in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts related to public services, utilities, and service systems would occur.

PD-3.16: Wildfire

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact WIL-1: Substantially Exacerbate Fire Risk and Expose People to Uncontrolled Spread of a Wildfire	LTS	Section 3.17.1; Impact WIL-1 pp. 3.17-14 – 3.17-15	Yes	AD-3 AQ-3 HAZ-2 HAZ-3 HAZ-4	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact WIL-2: Expose People or Structures to Substantial Risks Related to Post-Fire Flooding or Landslides	LTS	Section 3.17.1; Impact WIL-2 pp. 3.17-15 – 3.17-16	Yes	AD-3 AQ-3 GEO-3 GEO-4 GEO-5 GEO-8	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Wildfire Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts related to wildfire that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

Impact WIL-1

Vegetation treatment activities under the CalVTP could result in temporary risks associated with uncontrolled fire from prescribed burning, as well as an increased risk of accidental wildfire ignition from the use of vehicles and heavy machinery in the treatable landscape. The potential for treatment activities to exacerbate fire risk and expose people to uncontrolled spread of fire was evaluated in the PEIR and was determined to be less than significant. As one of the primary objectives of the program, treatment activities under the CalVTP would reduce wildfire risk by reducing fuel loads across the treatable landscape, creating fuel breaks to support fire suppression efforts, as well as restoring ecosystem processes, conditions, and resiliency to reflect historic vegetative composition, structure, and habitat values.

Implementing a prescribed burn requires extensive preparation and planning prior to the burn (e.g., preparation of a SMP and Burn Plan), as well as active monitoring and maintenance during the burn. Stringent safety protocols are implemented, including the on-site staging of fire suppression equipment and sufficient personnel to manage the burn. Through the integration of various SPRs, including SPR AD-3, AQ-3, HAZ-2, HAZ-3, and HAZ-4, risks associated

with uncontrolled fire and accidental wildfire ignition would be further minimized or avoided. Therefore, implementing vegetation treatment activities under the CalVTP would not substantially exacerbate fire risk resulting in the uncontrolled spread of wildfire and no further mitigation is required. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

Impact WIL-2

Vegetation treatment activities under the CalVTP could result in temporary risks associated with uncontrolled fire from prescribed burning, as well as an increased risk of accidental wildfire ignition from the use of vehicles and heavy machinery in the treatable landscape. The potential for treatment activities to exacerbate fire risk and expose people to uncontrolled spread of fire was evaluated in the PEIR and was determined to be less than significant. Executing a prescribed burn requires extensive preparation and planning prior to the burn, such as the development of a Burn Plan (SPR AQ-3), as well as active monitoring and maintenance during the burn. Risk factors associated with accidental wildfire ignition are mitigated with the application of SPRs AD-3, HAZ-2, HAZ-3, and HAZ-4. Through the integration of the above-mentioned SPRs and the implementation of stringent safety protocols, risks associated with uncontrolled fire and accidental wildfire ignition are significantly minimized or avoided. Additionally, as one of the primary objectives of the program, CalVTP treatment activities would reduce wildfire risk over the long-term by reducing fuel loads across the treatable landscape, creating fuel breaks to support fire suppression efforts and to slow fire spread, as well as restoring ecosystem processes, conditions, and resiliency. Therefore, implementing vegetation treatment activities under the CalVTP would not substantially exacerbate fire risk and no further mitigation is required. This determination is consistent with the PEIR.

CalVTP Addendum: Change to Geographic Extent

The project proposes the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, including lands designated as Local Responsibility Area (LRA), constituting a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, in the bounds of the proposed project, environmental and regulatory conditions on lands mapped as outside the "treatable landscape" are essentially identical to those identified as within the treatable landscape. The inclusion of lands outside the geographic scope does not result in conditions outside those presented in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts related to wildfire would occur.

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ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Standard Project Requirements and Mitigation Measures Checklist

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
Administrative					
SPR AD-1 Project Proponent Coordination: For treatments coordinated with CAL FIRE, CAL FIRE will meet with the project proponent to discuss all natural and environmental resources that must be protected using SPRs and any applicable mitigation measures; identify any sensitive resources onsite; and discuss resource protection measures. For any prescribed burn treatments, CAL FIRE will also discuss the details of the burn plan in the incident action plan (IAP). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR AD-2 Delineate Protected Resources: The project proponent will clearly define the boundaries of the treatment area and protected resources on maps for the treatment area and with highly visible flagging or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway) prior to beginning any treatment to avoid disturbing the resource. "Protected Resources" refers to environmentally sensitive places within or adjacent to the treatment areas that would be avoided or protected to the extent feasible during planned treatment activities to sustain their natural qualities and processes. This work will be performed by a qualified person, as defined for the specific resource (e.g., qualified Registered Professional Forester or biologist). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR AD-3 Consistency with Local Plans, Policies, and Ordinances: The project proponent will design and implement the treatment in a manner that is consistent with applicable local plans (e.g., general plans, Community Wildfire Protection Plans, CAL FIRE Unit Fire Plans), policies, and ordinances to the extent the project is subject to them. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
SPR AD-4 Public Notifications for Prescribed Burning: At least three days prior to the commencement of prescribed burning operations, the project proponent will: 1) post signs along the closest public roadway to the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information will be provided with the notice) if they have questions or smoke concerns; 2) publish a public interest notification in a local newspapers or other widely distributed media source describing the activity, timing, and contact information; 3) send the local county supervisor and county administrative officer (or equivalent official responsible for distribution of public information) a notification letter describing the activity, its necessity, timing, and measures being taken to protect the environment and prevent prescribed burn escape. This SPR applies only to prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to prescribed burning**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR AD-5 Maintain Site Cleanliness: If trash receptacles are used on-site, the project proponent will use fully covered trash receptacles with secure lids (wildlife proof) to contain all food, food scraps, food wrappers, beverages, and other worker generated miscellaneous trash. Remove all temporary non-biodegradable flagging, trash, debris, and barriers from the project site upon completion of project activities. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR AD-6 Public Notifications for Treatment Projects: One to three days prior to the commencement of a treatment activity, the project proponent will post signs in a conspicuous location near the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information will be provided with the notice) if they have questions or concerns. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance. Prescribed burning is subject to the additional notification requirements of SPR AD-4.	**Y**	**Y**	**One to three days prior to treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
SPR AD-7 Provide Information on Proposed, Approved, and Completed Treatment Projects: For any vegetation treatment project using the CalVTP PEIR for CEQA compliance, the project proponent will provide the information listed below to the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board) or CAL FIRE during the proposed, approved, and completed stages of the project. The Board or CAL FIRE will make this information available to the public via an online database or other mechanism. Information on proposed projects (PSA in progress): • GIS data that include project location (as a point), or project latitude/longitude; • project size (typically acres); • treatment types and activities; and • contact information for a representative of the project proponent. Information on approved projects (PSA complete): • A completed PSA Environmental Checklist; • A completed Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (using Attachment A to the Environmental Checklist); • GIS data that include a polygon(s) of the project area, showing the extent of each treatment type included in the project (ecological restoration, fuel break, WUI fuel reduction) Information on completed projects (following initial treatment): • GIS data that include a polygon(s) of the treated area, showing the extent of each treatment type implemented (ecological restoration, fuel break, WUI fuel reduction) • A post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report) that includes • Size of treated area (typically acres); • Treatment types and activities; • Dates of work; • A list of the SPRs and mitigation measures that were implemented; • Any explanations regarding implementation if required by SPRs and mitigation measures This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to, and following completion of treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR AD-8 Request Access for Post-Treatment Assessment: For CAL FIRE projects, during contract development, CAL FIRE will include access to the treated area over a prescribed period (usually up to three years) to assess treatment effectiveness in achieving desired fuel conditions and other CalVTP objectives as well as any necessary maintenance, as a contract term for consideration by the landowner. For public landowners, access to	**N**	**N**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
the treated area over a prescribed period will be a requirement of the executed contract. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.					
Aesthetic and Visual Resources					
SPR AES-1 Vegetation Thinning and Edge Feathering: The project proponent will thin and feather adjacent vegetation to break up or screen linear edges of the clearing and mimic forms of natural clearings as reasonable or appropriate for vegetation conditions. In general, thinning and feathering in irregular patches of varying densities, as well as a gradation of tall to short vegetation at the clearing edge, will achieve a natural transitional appearance. The contrast of a distinct clearing edge will be faded into this transitional band. This SPR only applies to mechanical and manual treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**During treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds: The project proponent will store all treatment-related materials, including vehicles, vegetation treatment debris, and equipment, outside of the viewshed of public trails, parks, recreation areas, and roadways to the extent feasible. The project proponent will also locate materials staging and storage areas outside of the viewshed of public trails, parks, recreation areas, and roadways to the extent feasible. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**During treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR AES-3 Provide Vegetation Screening: The project proponent will preserve sufficient vegetation within, at the edge of, or adjacent to treatment areas to screen views from public trails, Park, recreation areas, and roadways as reasonable or appropriate for vegetation conditions. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**During treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
Air Quality					
SPR AQ-1 Comply with Air Quality Regulations: The project proponent will comply with the applicable air quality requirements of air districts within whose jurisdiction the project is located. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**During treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
SPR AQ-2 Submit Smoke Management Plan: The project proponent will submit a smoke management plan for all prescribed burns to the applicable air district, in accordance with 17 CCR Section 80160. Pursuant to this regulation a smoke management plan will not be required for burns less than 10 acres that also will not be conducted near smoke sensitive areas, unless otherwise directed by the air district. Burning will only be conducted in compliance with the burn authorization program of the applicable air district(s) having jurisdiction over the treatment area. Example of a smoke management plan is in Appendix PD-2. This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to conducting prescribed burning**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR AQ-3 Create Burn Plan: The project proponent will create a burn plan using the CAL FIRE burn plan template for all prescribed burns. The burn plan will include a fire behavior model output of First Order Fire Effects Model and BEHAVE or other fire behavior modeling simulation and that is performed by a qualified fire behavior technical specialist that predicts fire behavior, calculates consumption of fuels, tree mortality, predicted emissions, greenhouse gas emissions, and soil heating. The project proponent will minimize soil burn severity from broadcast burning to reduce the potential for runoff and soil erosion. The burn plan will be created with input from a qualified technician or certified State burn boss. This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to conducting prescribed burning**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust: To minimize dust during treatment activities, the project proponent will implement the following measures: • Limit the speed of vehicles and equipment traveling on unpaved areas to 15 miles per hour to reduce fugitive dust emissions, in accordance with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Fugitive Dust protocol. • If road use creates excessive dust, the project proponent will wet appurtenant, unpaved, dirt roads using water trucks or treat roads with a non-toxic chemical dust suppressant (e.g., emulsion polymers, organic material) during dry, dusty conditions. Any dust suppressant product used will be environmentally benign (i.e., non-toxic to plants and will not negatively impact water quality) and its use will not be prohibited by ARB, EPA, or the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The project proponent will not over-water exposed areas such that the water results in runoff. The type of dust suppression method will be selected by the project proponent based on soil, traffic, site-specific conditions, and air quality regulations. • Remove visible dust, silt, or mud tracked out on to public paved roadways where sufficient water supplies and access to water is available. The project proponent will remove dust, silt, and mud from vehicles at the conclusion of each workday, or at a minimum of every 24 hours for continuous treatment activities, in accordance with Vehicle Code Section 23113. • Suspend ground-disturbing treatment activities, including land clearing and bulldozer lines, when there is visible	**Y**	**Y**	**During treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
dust transport (particulate pollution) outside the treatment boundary, if the particulate emissions may "cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or that endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any of those persons or the public, or that cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property," per Health and Safety Code Section 41700. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.					
SPR AQ-5 Avoid Naturally Occurring Asbestos: The project proponent will avoid ground-disturbing treatment activities in areas identified as likely to contain naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) per maps and guidance published by the California Geological Survey, unless an Asbestos Dust Control Plan (17 CCR Section 93105) is prepared and approved by the air district(s) with jurisdiction over the treatment area. Any NOA-related guidance provided by the applicable air district will be followed. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR AQ-6: Prescribed Burn Safety Procedures: Prescribed burns planned and managed by non-CAL FIRE crews will follow all safety procedures required of CAL FIRE crew, including the implementation of an approved Incident Action Plan (IAP). The IAP will include the burn dates; burn hours; weather limitations; the specific burn prescription; a communications plan; a medical plan; a traffic plan; and special instructions such as minimizing smoke impacts to specific local roadways. The IAP will also assign responsibilities for coordination with the appropriate air district, such as conducting onsite briefings, posting notifications, weather monitoring during burning, and other burn-related preparations. This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to conducting prescribed burning**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources					
SPR CUL-1 Conduct Record Search: An archaeological and historical resource record search will be conducted per the applicable state or local agency procedures. Instead of conducting a new search, the project proponent may use recent record searches containing the treatment area requested by a landowner or other public agency in accordance applicable agency guidance. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**N**	**Prior to initial treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR CUL-2 Contact Geographically Affiliated Native American Tribes: The project proponent will obtain the latest Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) provided Native Americans Contact List. Using the appropriate Native Americans Contact List, the project proponent will notify the California Native American Tribes in the counties where the treatment activity is located. The notification will contain the following: • A written description of the treatment location and boundaries. • Brief narrative of the treatment objectives. • A description of the activities used (e.g., prescribed burning, mastication) and associated acreages. • A map of the treatment area at a sufficient scale to indicate the spatial extent of activities. • A request for information regarding potential impacts to cultural resources from the proposed treatment. • A detailed description of the depth of excavation, if ground disturbance is expected. In addition, the project proponent will contact the NAHC for a review of their Sacred Lands File. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**N**	**Prior to initial treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR-CUL-3 Pre-field Research: The project proponent will conduct research prior to implementing treatments as part of the cultural resource investigation. The purpose of this research is to properly inform survey design, based on the types of resources likely to be encountered within the treatment area, and to be prepared to interpret, record, and evaluate these findings within the context of local history and prehistory. The qualified archaeologist and/or archaeologically trained resource professional will review records, study maps, read pertinent ethnographic, archaeological, and historical literature specific to the area being studied, and conduct other tasks to maximize the effectiveness of the survey. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**N**	**Prior to initial treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
SPR CUL-4 Archaeological Surveys: The project proponent will coordinate with an archaeologically trained resource professional and/or qualified archaeologist to conduct a site-specific survey of the treatment area. The survey methodology (e.g., pedestrian survey, subsurface investigation) depends on whether the area has a low, moderate, or high sensitivity for resources, which is based on whether the records search, pre-field research, and/or Native American consultation identifies archaeological or historical resources near or within the treatment area. A survey report will be completed for every cultural resource survey completed. The specific requirements will comply with the applicable state or local agency procedures. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**N**	**Prior to initial treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR CUL-5 Treatment of Archaeological Resources: If cultural resources are identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, a qualified archaeologist will notify the culturally affiliated tribe(s) based on information provided by NAHC and assess whether an archaeological find qualifies as a unique archaeological resource, an historical resource, or in coordination with said tribe(s), as a tribal cultural resource. The project proponent, in consultation with culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important cultural resources located within treatment areas. These measures may include adjusting the treatment location or design to entirely avoid cultural resource locations or changing treatment activities so that damaging effects to cultural resources will not occur. These protection measures will be written in clear, enforceable language, and will be included in the survey report in accordance with applicable state or local agency procedures. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR CUL-6 Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources: The project proponent, in consultation with the culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important tribal cultural resources located within treatment areas. These measures may include adjusting the treatment location or design to entirely avoid cultural resource locations or changing treatment activities so that damaging effects to cultural resources will not occur. The project proponent will provide the tribe(s) with the opportunity to submit comments and participate in consultation to resolve issues of concern. The project proponent will defer implementing the treatment until the tribe approves protection measures, or if agreement cannot be reached after a good-faith effort, the proponent determines that any or all feasible measures have been implemented, where feasible, and the resource is either avoided or protected. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
SPR CUL-7 Avoid Built Historical Resources: If the records search identifies built historical resources, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the project proponent will avoid these resources. Within a buffer of 100 feet of the built historical resource, there will be no prescribed burning or mechanical treatment activities. Buffers less than 100 feet for built historical resources will only be used after consultation with and receipt of written approval from a qualified archaeologist. If the records search does not identify known historical resources in the treatment area, but structures (i.e., buildings, bridges, roadways) over 50 years old that have not been evaluated for historic significance are present in the treatment area, they will similarly be avoided. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR CUL-8 Cultural Resource Training: The project proponent will train all crew members and contractors implementing treatment activities on the protection of sensitive archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources. Workers will be trained to halt work if archaeological resources are encountered on a treatment site and the treatment method consists of physical disturbance of land surfaces (e.g., soil disturbance). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
Biological Resources					
SPR BIO-1: Review and Survey Project-Specific Biological Resources: The project proponent will require a qualified RPF or biologist to conduct a data review and reconnaissance-level survey prior to treatment, no more than one year prior to the submittal of the PSA, and no more than one year between completion of the PSA and implementation of the treatment project. The data reviewed will include the biological resources setting, species and sensitive natural communities tables, and habitat information in this PEIR for the ecoregion(s) where the treatment will occur. It will also include review of the best available, current data for the area, including vegetation mapping data, species distribution/range information, CNDDB, California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California, relevant BIOS queries, and relevant general and regional plans. Reconnaissance-level biological surveys will be general surveys that include visual and auditory inspection for biological resources to help determine the environmental setting of a project site. The qualified surveyor will 1) identify and document sensitive resources, such as riparian or other sensitive habitats, sensitive natural community, wetlands, or wildlife nursery site or habitat (including bird nests), and 2) assess the suitability of habitat for special-status plant and animal species. The surveyor will also record any incidental wildlife observations. For each treatment project, habitat assessments will be completed at a time of year that is appropriate for identifying habitat and no more than one year prior to the submittal of the PSA, unless it can be	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
demonstrated in the PSA that habitat assessments older than one year remain valid (e.g., site conditions are unchanged and no treatment activity has occurred since the assessment). If more than one year passes between completion of the PSA and initiation of the treatment project, the project proponent will verify the continued accuracy of the PSA prior to beginning the treatment project by reviewing for any data updates and/or visiting the site to verify conditions. Based on the results of the data review and reconnaissance-level survey, the project proponent, in consultation with a qualified RPF or biologist, will determine which one of the following best characterizes the treatment: **1. Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided.** If, based on the data review and reconnaissance-level survey, the qualified RPF or biologist determines that suitable habitat for sensitive biological resources is present but adverse effects on the suitable habitat can clearly be avoided through one of the following methods, the avoidance mechanism will be implemented prior to initiating treatment and will remain in effect throughout the treatment: a. by physically avoiding the suitable habitat, or b. by conducting treatment outside of the season when a sensitive resource could be present within the suitable habitat or outside the season of sensitivity (e.g., outside of special-status bird nesting season, during dormant season of sensitive annual or geophytic plant species, or outside of maternity and rearing season at wildlife nursery sites). Physical avoidance will include flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway) to delineate the boundary of the avoidance area around the suitable habitat. For physical avoidance, a buffer may be implemented as determined necessary by the qualified RPF or biologist. **2. Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided.** Further review and surveys will be conducted to determine presence/absence of sensitive biological resources that may be affected, as described in the SPRs below. Further review may include contacting USFWS, NOAA Fisheries, CDFW, CNPS, or local resource agencies as necessary to determine the potential for special-status species or other sensitive biological resources to be affected by the treatment activity. Focused or protocol-level surveys will be conducted as necessary to determine presence/absence. If protocol surveys are conducted, survey procedures will adhere to methodologies approved by resource agencies and the scientific community, such as those that are available on the CDFW webpage at: https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Survey-Protocols. Specific survey requirements are addressed for each resource type in relevant SPRs (e.g., additional survey requirements are presented for					

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
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special-status plants in SPR BIO-7). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.					
SPR BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers: The project proponent will require crew members and contractors to receive training from a qualified RPF or biologist prior to beginning a treatment project. The training will describe the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the biological SPRs and mitigation measures and to comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations. The training will include the identification, relevant life history information, and avoidance of pertinent special-status species; identification and avoidance of sensitive natural communities and habitats with the potential to occur in the treatment area; impact minimization procedures; and reporting requirements. The training will instruct workers when it is appropriate to stop work and allow wildlife encountered during treatment activities to leave the area unharmed and when it is necessary to report encounters to a qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician. The qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will immediately contact CDFW or USFWS, as appropriate, if any wildlife protected by the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) or Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) is encountered and cannot leave the site on its own (without being handled). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR BIO-3: Survey Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats: If SPR BIO-1 determines that sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats may be present and adverse effects cannot be avoided, the project proponent will: • require a qualified RPF or biologist to perform a protocol-level survey following the CDFW "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities" (current version dated March 20, 2018) of the treatment area prior to the start of treatment activities for sensitive natural communities and sensitive habitats. Sensitive natural communities will be identified using the best means possible, including keying them out using the most current edition of A Manual of California Vegetation (including updated natural communities data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/), or referring to relevant reports (e.g., reports found on the VegCAMP website). • map and digitally record, using a Global Positioning System (GPS), the limits of any potential sensitive habitat and sensitive natural community identified in the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
SPR BIO-4: Design Treatment to Avoid Loss or Degradation of Riparian Habitat Function: Project proponents, in consultation with a qualified RPF or qualified biologist, will design treatments in riparian habitats to retain or improve habitat functions by implementing the following within riparian habitats: • Retain at least 75 percent of the overstory and 50 percent of the understory canopy of native riparian vegetation within the limits of riparian habitat identified and mapped during surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-3. Native riparian vegetation will be retained in a well distributed multi-storied stand composed of a diversity of species similar to that found before the start of treatment activities. • Treatments will be limited to removal of uncharacteristic fuel loads (e.g., removing dead or dying vegetation), trimming/limbing of woody species as necessary to reduce ladder fuels, and select thinning of vegetation to restore densities that are characteristic of healthy stands of the riparian vegetation characteristic of the region. This includes hand removal (or mechanized removal where topography allows) of dead or dying riparian trees and shrubs, invasive plant removal, selective thinning, and removal of encroaching upland species. • Removal of large, native riparian hardwood trees (e.g., willow, ash, maple, oak, alder, sycamore, cottonwood) will be minimized to the extent feasible and 75 percent of the pretreatment native riparian hardwood tree canopy will be retained. Because tree size varies depending on vegetation type present and site conditions, the tree size retention parameter will be determined on a site-specific basis depending on vegetation type present and setting; however, live, healthy, native trees that are considered large for that type of tree and large relative to other trees in that location will be retained. A scientifically based, project-specific explanation substantiating the retention size parameter for native riparian hardwood tree removal will be provided in the Biological Resources Discussion of the PSA. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, erosion potential, suitability of wildlife habitat, presence of sufficient seed trees, light availability, and changes in stream shading may inform the tree size retention requirements. • Removed trees will be felled away from adjacent streams or waterbodies and piled outside of the riparian vegetation zone (unless there is an ecological reason to do otherwise that is approved by applicable regulatory agencies, such as adding large woody material to a stream to enhance fish habitat, e.g., see Accelerated Wood Recruitment and Timber Operations: Process Guidance from the California Timber Harvest Review Team Agencies and National Marine Fisheries Service). • Vegetation removal that could reduce stream shading and increase stream temperatures will be avoided. • Ground disturbance within riparian habitats will be limited to the minimum necessary to implement effective treatments. This will consist of the minimum disturbance area necessary to reduce hazardous fuels and return the riparian community to a natural fire regime (i.e., Condition Class 1) considering historic fire return intervals, climate change, and land use constraints. • Only hand application of herbicides approved for use in aquatic environments will be allowed and only during low-flow periods or when seasonal streams are dry. • The project proponent will notify CDFW when required by California Fish and Game Code Section 1602 prior to	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
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implementing any treatment activities in riparian habitats. Notification will identify the treatment activities, map the vegetation to be removed, identify the impact avoidance identification methods to be used (e.g., flagging), and appropriate protections for the retention of shaded riverine habitat, including buffers and other applicable measures to prevent erosion into the waterway. • In consideration of spatial variability of riparian vegetation types and condition and consistent with California Forest Practice Rules Section 916.9(v) (February 2019 version), a different set of vegetation retention standards and protection measures from those specified in the above bullets may be implemented on a site-specific basis if the qualified RPF and the project proponent demonstrate through substantial evidence that alternative design measures provide a more effective means of achieving the treatment objectives and would result in effects to the Beneficial Functions of Riparian Zones equal or more favorable than those expected to result from application of the above measures. Deviation from the above design specifications, different protection measures and design standards will only be approved when the treatment plan incorporates an evaluation of beneficial functions of the riparian habitat and with written concurrence from CDFW. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.					
SPR BIO-5: Avoid Environmental Effects of Type Conversion and Maintain Habitat Function in Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub: The project proponent will design treatment activities to avoid type conversion where native coastal sage scrub and chaparral are present. An ecological definition of type conversion is used in the CalVTP PEIR for assessment of environmental effects: a change from a vegetation type dominated by native shrub species that are characteristic of chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation alliances to a vegetation type characterized predominantly by weedy herbaceous cover or annual grasslands. For the PEIR, type conversion is considered in terms of habitat function, which is defined here as the arrangement and capability of habitat features to provide refuge, food source, and reproduction habitat to plants and animals, and thereby contribute to the conservation of biological and genetic diversity and evolutionary processes (de Groot et al. 2002). Some modification of habitat characteristics may occur provided habitat function is maintained (i.e., the location, essential habitat features, and species supported are not substantially changed). During the reconnaissance-level survey required in SPR BIO-1, a qualified RPF or biologist will identify chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation to the alliance level and determine the condition class and fire return interval departure of the chaparral and/or coastal sage scrub present in each treatment area. For all treatment types in chaparral and coastal sage scrub, the project proponent, in consultation with a qualified RPF or qualified biologist will: • Develop a treatment design that avoids environmental effects of type conversion in chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation alliances, which will include evaluating and determining the appropriate spatial scale at which the proponent would consider type conversion and substantiating its appropriateness. The project proponent will demonstrate with substantial evidence that the habitat function of chaparral and coastal sage scrub would be at	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
least maintained within the identified spatial scale at which type conversion is evaluated for the specific treatment project. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, erosion potential, suitability of wildlife habitat, spatial needs of sensitive species, presence of sufficient seed plants and nurse plants, light availability, and edge effects may inform the determination of an appropriate spatial scale. • The treatment design will maintain a minimum percent cover of mature native shrubs within the treatment area to maintain habitat function; the appropriate percent cover will be identified by the project proponent in the development of treatment design and be specific to the vegetation alliances that are present in the identified spatial scale used to evaluate type conversion. Mature native shrubs that are retained will be distributed contiguously or in patches within the stand. If the stand consists of multiple age classes, patches representing a range of middle to old age classes will be retained to maintain and improve heterogeneity, to the extent needed to avoid type conversion. These SPR requirements apply to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance. Additional measures will be applied to ecological restoration treatment types: • For ecological restoration treatment types, complete removal of the mature shrub layer will not occur in native chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation types. • Ecological restoration treatments will not be implemented in vegetation types that are within their natural fire return interval (i.e., time since last burn is less than the average time listed as the fire return interval range in Table 3.6-1) unless the project proponent demonstrates with substantial evidence that the habitat function of chaparral and coastal sage scrub would be improved. • A minimum of 35 percent relative cover of existing shrubs and associated native vegetation will be retained at existing densities in patches distributed in a mosaic pattern within the treated area or the shrub canopy will be thinned by no more than 20 percent from baseline density (i.e., if baseline shrub canopy density is 60 percent, post treatment shrub canopy density will be no less than 40 percent). A different percent relative cover can be retained if the project proponent demonstrates with substantial evidence that alternative treatment design measures would result in effects on the habitat function of chaparral and coastal sage scrub that are equal or more favorable than those expected to result from application of the above measures. Biological considerations that may inform a deviation from the minimum 35 percent relative cover retention include but are not limited to soil moisture requirements, increased soil temperatures, changes in light/shading, presence of sufficient seed plants and nurse plants, erosion potential, and site hydrology. • If the stand within the treatment area consists of multiple age classes, patches representing a range of middle to old age classes will be retained to maintain and improve heterogeneity. These SPR requirements apply to all treatment activities and only the ecosystem restoration treatment type, including treatment maintenance. A determination of compliance with the SB 1260 prohibition of type conversion in chaparral and coastal sage scrub is a statutory issue separate from CEQA compliance that may involve factors additional to the ecological definition and habitat functions presented in the PEIR, such as geographic context. It is					

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
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beyond the legal scope of the PEIR to define SB 1260 type conversion and statutory compliance. The project proponent, acting as lead agency for the proposed later treatment project, will be responsible for defining type conversion in the context of the project and making the finding that type conversion would not occur, as required by SB 1260. The project proponent will determine its criteria for defining and avoiding type conversion and, in making its findings, may draw upon information presented in this PEIR.					
SPR BIO-6: Prevent Spread of Plant Pathogens: When working in sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, or oak woodlands that are at risk from plant pathogens (e.g., lone chaparral, blue oak woodland), the project proponent will implement the following best management practices to prevent the spread of Phytophthora and other plant pathogens (e.g., pitch canker (Fusarium), gold spotted oak borer, shot hole borer, bark beetle): • clean and sanitize vehicles, equipment, tools, footwear, and clothes before arriving at a treatment site and when leaving a contaminated site, or a site in a county where contamination is a risk; • include training on Phytophthora diseases and other plant pathogens in the worker awareness training; • minimize soil disturbance as much as possible by limiting the number of vehicles, avoiding off-road travel as much as possible, and limiting use of mechanized equipment; • minimize movement of soil and plant material within the site, especially between areas with high and low risk of contamination; • clean soil and debris from equipment and sanitize hand tools, buckets, gloves, and footwear when moving from high risk to low risk areas or between widely separated portions of a treatment area; and • follow the procedures listed in Guidance for plant pathogen prevention when working at contaminated restoration sites or with rare plants and sensitive habitat (Working Group for Phytophthoras in Native Habitats 2016). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to, during, and following treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR BIO-7: Survey for Special-Status Plants: If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status plant species is present and cannot be avoided, the project proponent will require a qualified RPF or botanist to conduct protocol-level surveys for special-status plant species with the potential to be affected by a treatment prior to initiation of the treatment. The survey will follow the methods in the current version of CDFW's "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities." Surveys to determine the presence or absence of special-status plant species will be conducted in suitable habitat that could be affected by the treatment and timed to coincide with the blooming or other appropriate phenological period of the target species (as determined by a qualified RPF or botanist), or all species in the same genus as the	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
target species will be assumed to be special-status. If potentially occurring special-status plants are listed under CESA or ESA, protocol-level surveys to determine presence/absence of the listed species will be conducted in all circumstances, unless determined otherwise by CDFW or USFWS. For other special-status plants not listed under CESA or ESA, as defined in Section 3.6.1 of this PEIR, surveys will not be required under the following circumstances: • If protocol-level surveys, consisting of at least two survey visits (e.g., early blooming season and later blooming season) during a normal weather year, have been completed in the 5 years before implementation of the treatment project and no special-status plants were found, and no treatment activity has occurred following the protocol-level survey, treatment may proceed without additional plant surveys. • If the target special-status plant species is an herbaceous annual, stump-sprouting, or geophyte species, the treatment may be carried out during the dormant season for that species or when the species has completed its annual lifecycle without conducting presence/absence surveys provided the treatment will not alter habitat or destroy seeds, stumps, or roots, rhizomes, bulbs and other underground parts in a way that would make it unsuitable for the target species to reestablish following treatment. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.					

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
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SPR BIO-9: Prevent Spread of Invasive Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Invasive Wildlife: The project proponent will take the following actions to prevent the spread of invasive plants, noxious weeds, and invasive wildlife (e.g., New Zealand mudsnail): • clean clothing, footwear, and equipment used during treatments of soil, seeds, vegetative matter, other debris or seed-bearing material, or water (e.g., rivers, streams, creeks, lakes) before entering the treatment area or when leaving an area with infestations of invasive plants, noxious weeds, or invasive wildlife; • for all heavy equipment and vehicles traveling off road, pressure wash, if feasible, or otherwise appropriately decontaminate equipment at a designated weed-cleaning station prior to entering the treatment area from an area with infestations of invasive plants, noxious weeds, or invasive wildlife. Anti-fungal wash agents will be specified if the equipment has been exposed to any pathogen that could affect native species; • inspect all heavy equipment, vehicles, tools, or other treatment-related materials for sand, mud, or other signs that weed seeds or propagules could be present prior to use in the treatment area. If the equipment is not clean, the qualified RPF or biological technician will deny entry to the work areas; • stage equipment in areas free of invasive plant infestations unless there are no uninfested areas present within a reasonable proximity to the treatment area; • identify significant infestations of invasive plant species (i.e., those rated as invasive by Cal-IPC or designated as noxious weeds by California Department of Food and Agriculture) during reconnaissance-level surveys and target them for removal during treatment activities. Treatment methods will be selected based on the invasive species present and may include herbicide application, manual or mechanical treatments, prescribed burning, and/or herbivory, and will be designed to maximize success in killing or removing the invasive plants and preventing reestablishment based on the life history characteristics of the invasive plant species present. Treatments will be focused on removing invasive plant species that cause ecological harm to native vegetation types, especially those that can alter fire cycles; • treat invasive plant biomass onsite to eliminate seeds and propagules and prevent reestablishment or dispose of invasive plant biomass offsite at an appropriate waste collection facility (if not kept on site); transport invasive plant materials in a closed container or bag to prevent the spread of propagules during transport; and • implement Fire and Fuel Management BMPs outlined in the "Preventing the Spread of Invasive Plants: Best Management Practices for Land Mangers" (Cal-IPC 2012, or current version). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to, during, and following treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR BIO-10: Survey for Special-Status Wildlife and Nursery Sites: If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species or nurseries of any wildlife species is present and cannot be avoided, the project proponent will require a qualified RPF or biologist to conduct focused or protocol-level surveys for special-status wildlife species or nursery sites (e.g., bat maternity roosts, deer fawning areas, heron or egret rookeries, monarch	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
overwintering sites) with potential to be directly or indirectly affected by a treatment activity. The survey area will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist based on the species and habitats and any recommended buffer distances in agency protocols. The qualified RPF or biologist will determine if following an established protocol is required, and the project proponent may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding appropriate survey protocols. Unless otherwise specified in a protocol, the survey will be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the beginning of treatment activities. Focused or protocol surveys for a special status species with potential to occur in the treatment area may not be required if presence of the species is assumed. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.					
SPR BIO-11. Install Wildlife-Friendly Fencing (Prescribed Herbivory): If temporary fencing is required for prescribed herbivory treatment, a wildlife-friendly fencing design will be used. The project proponent will require a qualified RPF or biologist to review and approve the design before installation to minimize the risk of wildlife entanglement. The fencing design will meet the following standards: • Minimize the chance of wildlife entanglement by avoiding barbed wire, loose or broken wires, or any material that could impale or snag a leaping animal; and, if feasible, keeping electric netting-type fencing electrified at all times or laid down while not in use. • Charge temporary electric fencing with intermittent pulse energizers; continuous output fence chargers will not be permitted. • Allow wildlife to jump over easily without injury by installing fencing that can flex as animals pass over it and installing the top wire low enough (no more than approximately 40 inches high on flat ground) to allow adult ungulates to jump over it. The determination of appropriate fence height will consider slope, as steep slopes are more difficult for wildlife to pass. • Be highly visible to birds and mammals by using high-visibility tape or wire, flagging, or other markers. This SPR applies only to prescribed herbivory and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**During prescribed herbivory treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR BIO-12. Protect Common Nesting Birds, Including Raptors: The project proponent will schedule treatment activities to avoid the active nesting season of common native bird species, including raptors, which could be present within or adjacent to the treatment site, if feasible. Common native birds are species not otherwise treated as special status in the CalVTP PEIR. The active nesting season will be defined by the qualified RPF or biologist. If active nesting season avoidance is not feasible, a qualified RPF or biologist will conduct a survey for common nesting birds, including raptors. Existing records (e.g., CNDDB, eBird database, State Wildlife Action Plan) should be reviewed in advance of the survey to identity the common nesting birds, including raptors, which are known to occur in the vicinity of the treatment site. The survey area will encompass reasonably accessible areas of the	**Y**	**Y**	**Before and during treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
treatment site and the immediately surrounding vicinity viewable from the treatment site. The survey area will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist, based on the potential species in the area, location of suitable nesting habitat, and type of treatment. For vegetation removal or project activities that would occur during the nesting season, the survey will be conducted at a time that balances the effectiveness of detecting nests and the reasonable consideration of potential avoidance strategies. Typically, this timeframe would be up to 3 weeks before treatment. The survey will occur in a single survey period of sufficient duration to reasonably detect nesting birds, including raptors, typically one day for most treatment projects (depending on the size, configuration, and vegetation density in the treatment site), and conducted during the active time of day for target species, typically close to dawn and/or dusk. The survey may be conducted concurrently with other biological surveys if they are required by other SPRs. Survey methods will be tailored by the qualified RPF or biologist to site and habitat conditions, typically involving walking throughout the survey area, visually searching for nests and birds exhibiting behavior that is typical of breeding (e.g., delivering food). If an active nest is observed (i.e., presence of eggs and/or chicks) or determined to likely be present based on nesting bird behavior, the project proponent will implement a feasible strategy to avoid disturbance of active nests, which may include, but is not limited to, one or more of the following measures: • **Establish Buffer.** The project proponent will establish a temporary, species-appropriate buffer around the nest sufficient to reasonably expect that breeding would not be disrupted. Treatment activities will be implemented outside of the buffer. The buffer location will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist. Factors to be considered for determining buffer location will include presence of natural buffers provided by vegetation or topography, nest height above ground, baseline levels of noise and human activity, species sensitivity, and expected treatment activities. Nests of common birds within the buffer need not be monitored during treatment. However, buffers will be maintained until young fledge or the nest becomes inactive, as determined by the qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician. • **Modify Treatment.** The project proponent will modify the treatment in the vicinity of an active nest to avoid disturbance of active nests (e.g., by implementing manual treatment methods, rather than mechanical treatment methods). Treatment modifications will be determined by the project proponent in coordination with the qualified RPF or biologist. • **Defer Treatment.** The project proponent will defer the timing of treatment in the portion(s) of the treatment site that could disturb the active nest. If this avoidance strategy is implemented, treatment activity will not commence until young fledge or the nest becomes inactive, as determined by the qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician. Feasible actions will be taken by the project proponent to avoid loss of common native bird nests. The feasibility of implementing the avoidance strategies will be determined by the project proponent based on whether implementation of this SPR will preclude completing the treatment project within the reasonable period of time					

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
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necessary to meet CalVTP program objectives, including, but not limited to, protection of vulnerable communities. Considerations may include limitations on the presence of environmental and atmospheric conditions necessary to execute treatment prescriptions (e.g., the limited seasonal windows during which prescribed burning can occur when vegetation moisture, weather, wind, and other physical conditions are suitable). If it is infeasible to avoid loss of common bird nests (not including raptor nests), the project proponent will document the reasons implementation of the avoidance strategies is infeasible in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any change in the feasibility of avoidance strategies from those explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report). The following avoidance strategies may also be considered together with or in lieu of other actions for implementation by a project proponent to avoid disturbance to raptor nests: • **Monitor Active Raptor Nest During Treatment.** A qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will monitor an active raptor nest during treatment activities to identify signs of agitation, nest defense, or other behaviors that signal disturbance of the active nest is likely (e.g., standing up from a brooding position, flying off the nest). If breeding raptors are showing signs of nest disturbance, one of the other avoidance strategies (establish buffer, modify treatment, or defer treatment) will be implemented or a pause in the treatment activity will occur until the disturbance behavior ceases. • **Retention of Raptor Nest Trees.** Trees with visible raptor nests, whether occupied or not, will be retained. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.					
Geology, Soils, Paleontology, and Mineral Resources					
SPR GEO-1 Suspend Disturbance during Heavy Precipitation: The project proponent will suspend mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatments if the National Weather Service forecast is a "chance" (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours. Activities that cause mechanical soil disturbance may resume when precipitation stops and soils are no longer saturated (i.e., when soil and/or surface material pore spaces are filled with water to such an extent that runoff is likely to occur). Indicators of saturated soil conditions may include, but are not limited to: (1) areas of ponded water, (2) pumping of fines from the soil or road surfacing, (3) loss of bearing strength resulting in the deflection of soil or road surfaces under a load, such as the creation of wheel ruts, (4) spinning or churning of wheels or tracks that produces a wet slurry, or (5) inadequate traction without blading wet soil or surfacing materials. This SPR applies only to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
SPR GEO-2 Limit High Ground Pressure Vehicles: The project proponent will limit heavy equipment that could cause soil disturbance or compaction to be driven through treatment areas when soils are wet and saturated to avoid compaction and/or damage to soil structure. Saturated soil means that soil and/or surface material pore spaces are filled with water to such an extent that runoff is likely to occur. If use of heavy equipment is required in saturated areas, other measures such as operating on organic debris, using low ground pressure vehicles, or operating on frozen soils/snow covered soils will be implemented to minimize soil compaction. Existing compacted road surfaces are exempted as they are already compacted from use. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR GEO-3 Stabilize Disturbed Soil Areas: The project proponent will stabilize soil disturbed during mechanical, prescribed herbivory treatments, and prescribed burns that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent or more of the treatment area with mulch or equivalent immediately after treatment activities, to the maximum extent practicable, to minimize the potential for substantial sediment discharge. If mechanical, prescribed herbivory, or prescribed burn treatment activities could result in substantial sediment discharge from soil disturbed by machinery, animal hooves, or being bare, organic material from mastication or mulch will be incorporated onto at least 75 percent of the disturbed soil surface where the soil erosion hazard is moderate or high, and 50 percent of the disturbed soil surface where soil erosion hazard is low to help prevent erosion. Where slash mulch is used, it will be packed into the ground surface with heavy equipment so that it is sufficiently in contact with the soil surface. This SPR only applies to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and prescribed burns that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent of the project area treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR GEO-4 Erosion Monitoring: The project proponent will inspect treatment areas for the proper implementation of erosion control SPRs and mitigations prior to the rainy season. If erosion control measures are not properly implemented, they will be remediated prior to the first rainfall event per SPR GEO-3 and GEO-8. Additionally, the project proponent will inspect for evidence of erosion after the first large storm or rainfall event (i.e., ≥ 1.5 inches in 24 hours) as soon as feasible after the event. Any area of erosion that will result in substantial sediment discharge will be remediated within 48 hours per the methods stated in SPRs GEO-3 and GEO-8. This SPR applies only to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to the rainy season and after the first significant rainfall event**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
SPR GEO-5 Drain Stormwater via Water Breaks: The project proponent will drain compacted and/or bare linear treatment areas capable of generating storm runoff via water breaks using the spacing and erosion control guidelines contained in Sections 914.6, 934.6, and 954.6(c) of the California Forest Practice Rules (February 2019 version). Where waterbreaks cannot effectively disperse surface runoff, including where waterbreaks cause surface run-off to be concentrated on downslopes, other erosion controls will be installed as needed to maintain site productivity by minimizing soil loss. This SPR applies only to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**During and immediately after treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR GEO-6 Minimize Burn Pile Size: The project proponent will not create burn piles that exceed 20 feet in length, width, or diameter, except when on landings, road surfaces, or on contour to minimize the spatial extent of soil damage. In addition, burn piles will not occupy more than 15 percent of the total treatment area (Busse et al. 2014). The project proponent will not locate burn piles in a Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone as defined in SPR HYD-4. This SPR applies to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**During treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR GEO-7 Minimize Erosion: To minimize erosion, the project proponent will: (1) Prohibit use of heavy equipment where any of the following conditions are present: (i) Slopes steeper than 65 percent. (ii) Slopes steeper than 50 percent where the erosion hazard rating is high or extreme. (iii) Slopes steeper than 50 percent that lead without flattening to sufficiently dissipate water flow and trap sediment before it reaches a watercourse or lake. (2) On slopes between 50 percent and 65 percent where the erosion hazard rating is moderate, and all slope percentages are for average slope steepness based on sample areas that are 20 acres, or less, heavy equipment will be limited to: (i) Existing tractor roads that do not require reconstruction, or (ii) New tractor roads flagged by the project proponent prior to the treatment activity. (3) Prescribed herbivory treatments will not be used in areas with over 50 percent slope. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR GEO-8 Steep Slopes: The project proponent will require a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) or licensed geologist to evaluate treatment areas with slopes greater than 50 percent for unstable areas (areas with potential for landslide) and unstable soils (soil with moderate to high erosion hazard). If unstable areas or soils are identified	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
within the treatment area, are unavoidable, and will be potentially directly or indirectly affected by the treatment, a licensed geologist (P.G. or C.E.G.) will determine the potential for landslide, erosion, of other issue related to unstable soils and identity measures (e.g., those in SPR GEO-7) that will be implemented by the project proponent such that substantial erosion or loss of topsoil would not occur. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and WUI fuel reduction, non-shaded fuel breaks, and ecological restoration treatment types, including treatment maintenance.					
Greenhouse Gas Emissions					
SPR GHG-1 Contribute to the AB 1504 Carbon Inventory Process: The project proponent of treatment projects subject to the AB 1504 process will provide all necessary data about the treatment that is needed by the U.S. Forest Service and FRAP to fulfill requirements of the AB 1504 carbon inventory, and to aid in the ongoing research about the long-term net change in carbon sequestration resulting from treatment activity. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**N**	**N**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Hazardous Material and Public Health and Safety					
SPR HAZ-1 Maintain All Equipment: The project proponent will maintain all diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment per manufacturer's specifications, and in compliance with all state and federal emissions requirements. Maintenance records will be available for verification. Prior to the start of treatment activities, the project proponent will inspect all equipment for leaks and inspect everyday thereafter until equipment is removed from the site. Any equipment found leaking will be promptly removed. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**During treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR HAZ-2 Require Spark Arrestors: The project proponent will require mechanized hand tools to have federal- or state-approved spark arrestors. This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**During treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
SPR HAZ-3 Require Fire Extinguishers: The project proponent will require tree cutting crews to carry one fire extinguisher per chainsaw. Each vehicle would be equipped with one long-handled shovel and one axe or Pulaski consistent with PRC Section 4428. This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**During treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR HAZ-4 Prohibit Smoking in Vegetated Areas: The project proponent will require that smoking only be permitted in designated smoking areas barren or cleared to mineral soil at least 3 feet in diameter (PRC Section 4423.4). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**During treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR HAZ-5 Spill Prevention and Response Plan: The project proponent or licensed Pest Control Advisor (PCA) will prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) prior to beginning any herbicide treatment activities to provide protection to onsite workers, the public, and the environment from accidental leaks or spills of herbicides, adjuvants, or other potential contaminants. The SPRP will include (but not be limited to): • a map that delineates staging areas, and storage, loading, and mixing areas for herbicides; • a list of items required in an onsite spill kit that will be maintained throughout the life of the activity; • procedures for the proper storage, use, and disposal of any herbicides, adjuvants, or other chemicals used in vegetation treatment. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR HAZ-6 Comply with Herbicide Application Regulations: The project proponent will coordinate pesticide use with the applicable County Agricultural Commissioner(s), and all required licenses and permits will be obtained prior to herbicide application. The project proponent will prepare all herbicide applications to do the following: • Be implemented consistent with recommendations prepared annually by a licensed PCA. • Comply with all appropriate laws and regulations pertaining to the use of pesticides and safety standards for employees and the public, as governed by the EPA, DPR, and applicable local jurisdictions. • Adhere to label directions for application rates and methods, storage, transportation, mixing, container disposal, and weather limitations to application such as wind speed, humidity, temperature, and precipitation. • Be applied by an applicator appropriately licensed by the State. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
SPR HAZ-7 Triple Rinse Herbicide Containers: The project proponent will triple rinse all herbicide and adjuvant containers with clean water at an approved site and dispose of rinsate by placing it in the batch tank for application per 3 CCR Section 6684. The project proponent will puncture used containers on the top and bottom to render them unusable, unless said containers are part of a manufacturer's container recycling program, in which case the manufacturer's instructions will be followed. Disposal of non-recyclable containers will be at legal dumpsites. Equipment will not be cleaned, and personnel will not be washed in a manner that would allow contaminated water to directly enter any body of water within the treatment area or adjacent watersheds. Disposal of all herbicides will follow label requirements and waste disposal regulations. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR HAZ-8 Minimize Herbicide Drift to Public Areas: The project proponent will employ the following herbicide application parameters during herbicide application to minimize drift into public areas: • application will cease when weather parameters exceed label specifications or when sustained winds at the site of application exceeds 7 miles per hour (whichever is more conservative); • spray nozzles will be configured to produce the largest appropriate droplet size to minimize drift; • low nozzle pressures (30-70 pounds per square inch) will be utilized to minimize drift; and • spray nozzles will be kept within 24 inches of vegetation during spraying. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**During treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR HAZ-9 Notification of Herbicide Use in the Vicinity of Public Areas: For herbicide applications occurring within or adjacent to public recreation areas, residential areas, schools, or any other public areas within 500 feet, the project proponent will post signs at each end of herbicide treatment areas and any intersecting trails notifying the public of the use of herbicides. The signs will include the signal word (i.e., Danger, Warning or Caution), product name, and manufacturer; active ingredient; EPA registration number; target pest; treatment location; date and time of application; restricted entry interval, if applicable per the label requirements; date which notification sign may be removed; and a contact person with a telephone number. Signs will be posted prior to the start of treatment and notification will remain in place for at least 72 hours after treatment ceases. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
Hydrology and Water Quality					

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
SPR HYD-1 Comply with Water Quality Regulations: Project proponents must also conduct proposed vegetation treatments in conformance with appropriate RWQCB timber, vegetation, and land disturbance related Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and/or related Conditional Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements (Waivers), and appropriate Basin Plan Prohibitions. Where these regulatory requirements differ, the most restrictive will apply. If applicable, this includes compliance with the conditions of general waste discharge requirements (WDR) and waste discharge requirement waivers for timber or silviculture activities where these waivers are designed to apply to non-commercial fuel reduction and forest health projects. In general, WDR and Waivers of waste discharge requirements for fuel reduction and forest health activities require that wastes, including but not limited to petroleum products, soil, silt, sand, clay, rock, felled trees, slash, sawdust, bark, ash, and pesticides must not be discharged to surface waters or placed where it may be carried into surface waters; and that Water Board staff must be allowed reasonable access to the property in order to determine compliance with the waiver conditions. The specifications for each WDR and Waiver vary by region. Regions 2 (San Francisco Bay), 4 (Los Angeles), 8 (Santa Ana), and 7 (Colorado River) are highly urban or minimally forested and do not offer WDRs or Waivers for fuel reduction or vegetation management activities. The current applicable WDRs and Waivers for timber and vegetation management activities are included in Appendix HYD-1. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR HYD-2 Avoid Construction of New Roads: The project proponent will not construct or reconstruct (i.e., cutting or filling involving less than 50 cubic yards/0.25 linear road miles) any new roads (including temporary roads). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR HYD-3 Water Quality Protections for Prescribed Herbivory: The project proponent will include the following water quality protections for all prescribed herbivory treatments: • Environmentally sensitive areas such as waterbodies, wetlands, or riparian areas will be identified in the treatment prescription and excluded from prescribed herbivory project areas using temporary fencing or active herding. A buffer of approximately 50 feet will be maintained between sensitive and actively grazed areas. • Water will be provided for grazing animals in the form of an on-site stock pond or a portable water source located outside of environmentally sensitive areas. • Treatment prescriptions will be designed to protect soil stability. Grazing animals will be herded out of an area if accelerated soil erosion is observed. This SPR applies to prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
SPR HYD-4 Identify and Protect Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones: The project proponent will establish Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) on either side of watercourses as defined in the table below, which is based on 14 CCR Section 916 .5 of the California Forest Practice Rules (February 2019 version). WLPZ's are classified based on the uses of the stream and the presence of aquatic life. Wider WLPZs are required for steep slopes.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			

Procedures for Determining Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone Widths and Protective Measures[1]

Water Class Characteristics or Key Indicator Beneficial Use	1) Domestic supplies, including springs, on site and/or within 100 feet downstream of the operations area and/or 2) Fish always or seasonally present onsite, includes habitat to sustain fish migration and spawning.		1) Fish always or seasonally present offsite within 1000 feet downstream and/or 2) Aquatic habitat for nonfish aquatic species. 3) Excludes Class III waters that are tributary to Class I waters.		No aquatic life present, Watercourse showing evidence of being capable of sediment transport to Class I and II waters under normal high water flow conditions after completion of Timber Operations.		Man-made Watercourses, usually downstream, established domestic, agricultural, hydroelectric supply or other beneficial use.	
Water Class	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV	
Slope Class (%)	Width Feet	Protection Measure	Width Feet	Protection Measure	Width Feet	Protection Measure	Width Feet	Protection Measure
					[see 916.4(c)] [see 936.4(c)] [see 956.4(c)]		[see 916.4(c)] [see 936.4(c)] [see 956.4(c)]	
<30	75	BDG	50	BEI	See CFH		See CFI	
30-50	100	BDG	75	BEI	See CFH		See CFI	
>50	150[2]	ADG	100[3]	BEI	See CFH		See CFI	

1 - See Section 916.5(e) for letter designations application to this table.
2 – Subtract 50 feet width for cable Yarding operations.
3 – Subtract 25 feet width for cable Yarding operations.

Source: 14 CCR Section 916.5 [936.5, 956.5] (2025 version)

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
The following WLPZ protections will be applied for all treatments: • Treatment activities with WLPZs will retain at least 75 percent surface cover and undisturbed area to act as a filter strip for raindrop energy dissipation and for wildlife habitat. If this percentage is reduced a qualified RPF will provide the project proponent with a site- and/or treatment activity-specific explanation for the percent surface cover reduction, which will be included in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any deviation (e.g., further reduction) from the reduced percent as explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report). This requirement is based on 14 CCR Section 916.4 [936.4, 956.4] Subsection (b)(6) (February 2019 version) and 14 CCR Section 916.5 (February 2019 version). • Equipment, including tractors and vehicles, must not be driven in wet areas or WLPZs, except over existing roads or watercourse crossings where vehicle tires or tracks remain dry. • Equipment used in vegetation removal operations will not be serviced in WLPZs, within wet meadows or other wet areas, or in locations that would allow grease, oil, or fuel to pass into lakes, watercourses, or wet areas. • WLPZs will be kept free of slash, debris, and other material that harm the beneficial uses of water. Accidental deposits will be removed immediately. • Burn piles will be located outside of WLPZs. • No fire ignition (nor use of associated accelerants) will occur within WLPZs. However low intensity backing fires may be allowed to enter or spread into WLPZs. • Within Class I and Class II WLPZs, locations where project operations expose a continuous area of mineral soil 800 square feet or larger shall be treated for reduction of soil loss. Treatment shall occur prior to October 15th and disturbances that are created after October 15th shall be treated within 10 days. Stabilization measures shall be selected that will prevent significant movement of soil into water bodies and may include but are not limited to mulching, riprap, grass seeding, or chemical soil stabilizers. • Where mineral soil has been exposed by project operations on approaches to watercourse crossings of Class I, II, or III within a WLPZ, the disturbed area shall be stabilized to the extent necessary to prevent the discharge of soil into watercourses or lakes in amounts that would adversely affect the quality and beneficial uses of the watercourse. • Where necessary to protect beneficial uses of water from project operations, protection measures such as seeding, mulching, or replanting shall be used to retain and improve the natural ability of the ground cover within the WLPZ to filter sediment, minimize soil erosion, and stabilize banks of watercourses and lakes. • Equipment limitation zones (ELZs) will be designated adjacent to Class III and Class IV watercourses with minimum widths of 25 feet where side-slope is less than 30 percent and 50 feet where side-slope is 30 percent or greater. An RPF will describe the limitations of heavy equipment within the ELZ and, where appropriate, will include					

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
additional measures to protect the beneficial uses of water. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.					
SPR HYD-5 Protect Non-Target Vegetation and Special-status Species from Herbicides: The project proponent will implement the following measures when applying herbicides: • Locate herbicide mixing sites in areas devoid of vegetation and where there is no potential of a spill reaching non-target vegetation or a waterway. • Use only herbicides labeled for use in aquatic environments when working in riparian habitats or other areas where there is a possibility the herbicide could come into direct contact with water. Only hand application of herbicides will be allowed in riparian habitats and only during low-flow periods or when seasonal streams are dry. • No terrestrial or aquatic herbicides will be applied within WLPZs of Class I and II watercourses, if feasible. If this is not feasible, hand application of herbicides labeled for use in aquatic environments may be used within the WLPZ provided that the project proponent notifies the applicable regional water quality control board no fewer than 15 days prior to herbicide application. The feasibility of avoiding herbicide application within WLPZ of Class I and II watercourses will be determined by the project proponent and may be based on whether doing so will preclude achieving CalVTP program objectives, including, but not limited to, protection of vulnerable communities. The reasons for infeasibility will be documented in the PSA. • No herbicides will be applied within a 50-foot buffer of ESA or CESA listed plant species or within 50 feet of dry vernal pools. • For spray applications in and adjacent to habitats suitable for special-status species, use herbicides containing dye (registered for aquatic use by DPR, if warranted) to prevent overspray. • Application will cease when weather parameters exceed label specifications or when sustained winds at the site of application exceeds 7 miles per hour (whichever is more conservative). • No herbicide will be applied during precipitation events or if precipitation is forecast 24 hours before or after project activities. This SPR applies to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatment**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
SPR HYD-6 Protect Existing Drainage Systems: If a treatment activity is adjacent to a roadway with stormwater drainage infrastructure, the existing stormwater drainage infrastructure will be marked prior to ground disturbing activities. If a drainage structure or infiltration system is inadvertently disturbed or modified during project activities, the project proponent will coordinate with owner of the system or feature to repair any damage and restore pre-project drainage conditions. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatment**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
Noise					
SPR NOI-1 Limit Heavy Equipment Use to Daytime Hours: The project proponent will require that operation of heavy equipment associated with treatment activities (heavy off-road equipment, tools, and delivery of equipment and materials) occur during daytime hours if such noise would be audible to receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship). Cities and counties in the treatable landscape typically restrict construction-noise (which would apply to vegetation treatment noise) to particular daytime hours. If the project proponent is subject to local noise ordinance, it will adhere to those to the extent the project is subject to them. If the applicable jurisdiction does not have a noise ordinance or policy restricting the time-of-day when noise-generating activity can occur noise-generating vegetation treatment activity will be limited to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Sunday and federal holidays. If the project proponent is not subject to local ordinances (e.g., CAL FIRE), it will adhere to the restrictions stated above or may elect to adhere to the restrictions identified by the local ordinance encompassing the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**During treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR NOI-2 Equipment Maintenance: The project proponent will require that all powered treatment equipment and power tools will be used and maintained according to manufacturer specifications. All diesel- and gasoline-powered treatment equipment will be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. This SPR applies to all activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatment**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
SPR NOI-3 Engine Shroud Closure: The project proponent will require that engine shrouds be closed during equipment operation. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatment**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR NOI-4 Locate Staging Areas Away from Noise-Sensitive Land Uses: The project proponent will locate treatment activities, equipment, and equipment staging areas away from nearby noise-sensitive land uses (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship), to the extent feasible, to minimize noise exposure. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatment**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR NOI-5 Restrict Equipment Idle Time: The project proponent will require that all motorized equipment be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment and haul trucks will be limited to 5 minutes. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**During treatment**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
SPR NOI-6 Notify Nearby Off-Site Noise-Sensitive Receptors: For treatment activities utilizing heavy equipment, the project proponent will notify noise-sensitive receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship) located within 1,500 feet of the treatment activity. Notification will include anticipated dates and hours during which treatment activities are anticipated to occur and contact information, including a daytime telephone number, of the project representative. Recommendations to assist noise-sensitive land uses in reducing interior noise levels (e.g., closing windows and doors) will also be included in the notification. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to treatment**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
Recreation					
SPR REC-1 Notify Recreational Users of Temporary Closures: If a treatment activity would require temporary closure of a public recreation area or facility, the project proponent will coordinate with the owner/manager of that recreation area or facility. If temporary closure of a recreation area or facility is required, the project proponent will work with the owner/manager to post notifications of the closure at least 2 weeks prior to the commencement of the treatment activities. Additionally, notification of the treatment activity will be provided to the Administrative Officer (or equivalent official responsible for distribution of public information) of the county(ies) in which the	**Y**	**Y**	**If a temporary closure of a public recreation area or facility is required,**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
affected recreation area or facility is located. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.			**post notifications at least 14 days prior to treatment**		
Transportation					
SPR TRAN-1 Implement Traffic Control during Treatments: Prior to initiating vegetation treatment activities the project proponent will work with the agency(ies) with jurisdiction over affected roadways to determine if a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) is needed. A TMP will be needed if traffic generated by the project would result in obstructions, hazards, or delays exceeding applicable jurisdictional standards along access routes for individual vegetation treatments. If needed, a TMP will be prepared to provide measures to reduce potential traffic obstructions, hazards, and service level degradation along affected roadway facilities. The scope of the TMP will depend on the type, intensity, and duration of the specific treatment activities under the CalVTP. Measures included in the TMP could include (but are not be limited to) construction signage to provide motorists with notification and information when approaching or traveling along the affected roadway facilities, flaggers for lane closures to provide temporary traffic control along affected roadway facilities, treatment schedule restrictions to avoid seasons or time periods of peak vehicle traffic, haul-trip, delivery, and/or commute time restrictions that would be implemented to avoid peak traffic days and times along affected roadway facilities. If the TMP identifies impacts on transportation facilities outside of the jurisdiction of the project proponent, the TMP will be submitted to the agency with jurisdiction over the affected roadways prior to commencement of vegetation treatment projects. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance. Smoke generated during prescribed burn operations could potentially affect driver visibility and traffic operations along nearby roadways. Direct smoke impacts to roadway visibility and indirect impacts related to driver distraction will be considered during the planning phase of burning operations. Smoke impacts and smoke management practices specific to traffic operations during prescribed fire operations will be identified and addressed within the TMP. The TMP will include measures to monitor smoke dispersion onto public roadways, and traffic control operations will be initiated in the event burning operations could affect traffic safety along any roadways. This SPR applies only to prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatment**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
Public Services and Utilities					
SPR UTIL-1: Solid Organic Waste Disposition Plan: For projects requiring the disposal of material outside of the treatment area, the project proponent will prepare an Organic Waste Disposition Plan prior to initiating treatment activities. The Solid Organic Waste Disposition Plan will include the amount (e.g., tons) of solid organic waste to be managed onsite (i.e., scattering of wood materials, generating unburned piles, and pile burning) and transported offsite for processing (i.e., biomass power plant, wood product processing facility, composting). If the project proponent intends to transport solid organic waste offsite, the Solid Organic Waste Disposition Plan will clearly identify the location and capacity of the intended processing facility, consistent with local and state regulations to demonstrate that adequate capacity exists to accept the treated materials. This SPR applies only to mechanical and manual treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to mechanical and manual treatment activities**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
Aesthetic and Visual Resources					
Mitigation Measure AES-3: Conduct Visual Reconnaissance for Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks and Relocate or Feather and Screen Publicly Visible Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks The project proponent will conduct a visual reconnaissance of the treatment area prior to implementing non-shaded fuel breaks to observe the surrounding landscape and determine if public viewing locations, including scenic vistas, public trails, and state scenic highways, have views of the proposed treatment area. If none are identified, the non-shaded fuel break may be implemented without additional visual mitigation If the project proponent identifies public viewing points, including heavily used scenic vistas, public trails, recreation areas, and state scenic highways with lengthy views (i.e., longer than a few seconds) of a proposed non-shaded fuel break treatment area, the project proponent will, prior to implementation, attempt to identify any feasible change in location of the fuel break to reduce its visibility from public viewpoints. If no feasible location changes exist that would reduce impacts to public viewers and achieve the intended wildfire risk reduction objectives of the proposed non-shaded fuel break, the project proponent will implement, where feasible, a shaded fuel break rather than a non-shaded fuel break, if the shaded fuel break would achieve the intended wildfire risk reduction objectives. With the shaded fuel break, the project proponent will thin and feather adjacent vegetation to break up the linear edges of the fuel break and strategically preserve vegetation at the edge of the fuel break, as feasible, to help screen public views and minimize the contrast between the fuel break and surrounding vegetation.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatment**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
Air Quality					
Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Implement On-Road Vehicle and Off-Road Equipment Exhaust Emission Reduction Techniques Where feasible, project proponents will implement emission reduction techniques to reduce exhaust emissions from off-road equipment. It is acknowledged that due to cost, availability, and the limits of current technology, there may be circumstances where implementation of certain emission reduction techniques will not feasible. The project proponent will document the emission reduction techniques that will be applied and will explain the reasons other techniques that could reduce emissions are infeasible.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatment**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
Techniques for reducing emissions may include, but are not limited to, the following: • Diesel-powered off-road equipment used in construction will meet EPA's Tier 4 emission standards as defined in 40 CFR 1039 and comply with the exhaust emission test procedures and provisions of 40 CFR Parts 1065 and 1068. Tier 3 models can be used if a Tier 4 version of the equipment type is not yet produced by manufacturers. This measure can also be achieved by using battery-electric off-road equipment as it becomes available. Prior to implementation of treatment activities, the project proponent will demonstrate the ability to supply the compliant equipment. A copy of each unit's certified tier specification or model year specification and operating permit (if applicable) will be available upon request at the time of mobilization of each unit of equipment. • Use renewable diesel fuel in diesel-powered construction equipment. Renewable diesel fuel must meet the following criteria: • meet California's Low Carbon Fuel Standards and be certified by CARB Executive Officer; • be hydrogenation-derived (reaction with hydrogen at high temperatures) from 100 percent biomass material (i.e., non-petroleum sources), such as animal fats and vegetables; • contain no fatty acids or functionalized fatty acid esters; and have a chemical structure that is identical to petroleum-based diesel and complies with American Society for Testing and Materials D975 requirements for diesel fuels to ensure compatibility with all existing diesel engines. • Electric- and gasoline-powered equipment will be substituted for diesel-powered equipment. • Workers will be encouraged to carpool to work sites, and/or use public transportation for their commutes. • Off-road equipment, diesel trucks, and generators will be equipped with Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NOX and PM.					
Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources					

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
Mitigation Measure CUL-2: Protect Inadvertent Discoveries of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources If any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil ("midden"), that could conceal cultural deposits, are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the resources will be halted and a qualified archaeologist or archaeologically trained resource professional will assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist will work with the project proponent to develop a primary records report that will comply with the current "Archaeological Review Procedures for CAL FIRE Projects" or equivalent applicable state or local agency procedures, if applicable. If the archaeologist determines that further information is needed to evaluate significance, a data recovery plan will be prepared. If the find is determined to be significant by the qualified archaeologist (i.e., because the find constitutes a unique archaeological resource, subsurface historical resource, or tribal cultural resource), the archaeologist will work with the project proponent to develop appropriate procedures to protect the integrity of the resource. Procedures could include preservation in place (which is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archaeological sites), archival research, subsurface testing, or recovery of scientifically consequential information from and about the resource. Any find will be recorded standard DPR Primary Record forms (Form DPR 523) will be submitted to the appropriate regional information center.	**Y**	**Y**	**During treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
Biological Resources					
Mitigation Measure BIO-1a: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Listed under ESA or CESA If listed plants are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will avoid and protect these species by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied by listed plants and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway), exceptions to this requirement are listed later in this measure. The no-disturbance buffers will generally be a minimum of 50 feet from listed plants, but the size and shape of the buffer zone may be adjusted if a qualified RPF or botanist determines that a smaller buffer will be sufficient to avoid killing or damaging listed plants or that a larger buffer is necessary to sufficiently protect plants from the treatment activity. The appropriate buffer size will be determined based on plant phenology at the time of treatment (e.g., whether the plants are in a dormant, vegetative, or flowering state), the individual species' vulnerability to the treatment method being used, and environmental conditions and terrain. For example, paint-on or wicking application of herbicides to invasive plants may be implemented within 50 feet of listed plant species	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
without posing a risk, especially if the listed plants are dormant at the time of application. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, changes in light, edge effects, and potential introduction of invasive plants and noxious weeds may inform the determination of buffer width. If a no-disturbance buffer is reduced below 50 feet from a listed plant, a qualified RPF or botanist will provide the project proponent with a site- and/or treatment activity-specific explanation for the buffer reduction, which will be included in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any deviation (e.g., further reduction) from the reduced buffer as explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report) with a science-based justification for the deviation. No fire ignition (and associated use of accelerants) will occur within 50 feet of listed plants. For species listed under ESA or CESA, if the project proponent cannot avoid loss by implementing no-disturbance buffers, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-1c. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist, in consultation with CDFW and USFWS, as appropriate depending on species status and location, that the listed plants would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the listed plants may be lost during treatment activities. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to listed special-status plants, the qualified RPF or botanist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the species (or similar species) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to listed plants, no compensatory mitigation for loss of individuals will be required.					
Mitigation Measure BIO-1b: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Not Listed Under ESA or CESA If non-listed special-status plant species (i.e., species not listed under ESA or CESA, but meeting the definition of special-status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will implement the following measures to avoid loss of individuals and maintain habitat function of occupied habitat: ▶ Physically avoid the area occupied by the special-status plants by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied by species and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). The no-disturbance buffers will generally be a minimum of 50 feet from special-status plants, but the size and shape of the buffer zone may	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
be adjusted if a qualified RPF or botanist determines that a smaller buffer will be sufficient to avoid loss of or damaging to special-status plants or that a larger buffer is necessary to sufficiently protect plants from the treatment activity. The appropriate size and shape of the buffer zone will be determined by a qualified RPF or botanist and will depend on plant phenology at the time of treatment (e.g., whether the plants are in a dormant, vegetative, or flowering state), the individual species' vulnerability to the treatment method being used, and environmental conditions and terrain. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, changes in light, edge effects, and potential introduction of invasive plants and noxious weeds may inform an appropriate buffer size and shape. ▶ Treatments may be conducted within this buffer if the potentially affected special-status plant species is a geophytic, stump-sprouting, or annual species, and the treatment can be conducted outside of the growing season (e.g., after it has completed its annual life cycle) or during the dormant season using only treatment activities that would not damage the stump, root system or other underground parts of special-status plants or destroy the seedbank. ▶ Treatments will be designed to maintain the function of special-status plant habitat. For example, for a fuel break proposed in treatment areas occupied by special-status plants, if the removal of shade cover would degrade the special-status plant habitat despite the requirement to physically or seasonally avoid the special-status plant itself, habitat function would be diminished and the treatment would need to be modified or precluded from implementation. ▶ No fire ignition (and associated use of accelerants) will occur within the special-status plant buffer. A qualified RPF or botanist with knowledge of the special-status plant species habitat and life history will review the treatment design and applicable impact minimization measures (potentially including others not listed above) to determine if the anticipated residual effects of the treatment would be significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment would not maintain habitat function of the special-status plant habitat (i.e., the habitat would be rendered unsuitable) or because the loss of special-status plants would substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a special-status plant species. If the project proponent determines the impact on special-status plants would be less than significant, no further mitigation will be required. If the project proponent determines that the loss of special-status plants or degradation of occupied habitat would be significant under CEQA after implementing feasible treatment design alternatives and impact minimization measures, then Mitigation Measure BIO-1c will be implemented. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist that the special-status plants would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status plants may be killed during treatment activities. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to non-listed special-status plants, the qualified RPF or botanist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies					

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
demonstrating that the species (or similar species) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status plants, no compensatory mitigation will be required.					
Mitigation Measure BIO-1c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Special-Status Plants If significant impacts on listed or non-listed special-status plants cannot feasibly be avoided as specified under the circumstances described under Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and 1b, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how unavoidable losses of special-status plants will be compensated. The project proponent will consult with CDFW and/or any other applicable responsible agency prior to finalizing the Compensatory Mitigation Plan to satisfy that responsible agency's requirements (e.g., permits, approvals) within the plan. If the special-status plant taxa are listed under ESA or CESA, the plan will be submitted to CDFW and/or USFWS (as appropriate) for review and comment. The first priority for compensatory mitigation will be preserving and enhancing existing populations outside of the treatment area in perpetuity, or if that is not an option because existing populations that can be preserved in perpetuity are not available, one of the following mitigation options will be implemented by the project proponent instead: ▶ creating populations on mitigation sites outside of the treatment area through seed collection and dispersal (annual species) or transplantation (perennial species); ▶ purchasing mitigation credits from a CDFW- or USFWS-approved conservation or mitigation bank in sufficient quantities to offset the loss of occupied habitat; and ▶ if the affected special-status plants are not listed under ESA or CESA, compensatory mitigation may include restoring or enhancing degraded habitats so that they are made suitable to support special-status plant species in the future. If relocation efforts are part of the Compensatory Mitigation Plan, the plan will include details on the methods to be used, including collection, storage, propagation, receptor site preparation, installation, long-term protection and management, monitoring and reporting requirements, success criteria, and remedial action responsibilities should the initial effort fail to meet long-term monitoring requirements. The following performance standards will be applied for relocation:	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
▶ the extent of occupied area will be substantially similar to the affected occupied habitat and will be suitable for self-producing populations. Relocated/re-established populations will be considered suitable for self-producing when: ▶ habitat conditions allow for plants to reestablish annually for a minimum of 5 years with no human intervention, such as supplemental seeding; and ▶ reestablished habitats contain an occupied area comparable to existing occupied habitat areas in similar habitat types in the region. If preservation of existing populations or creation of new populations is part of the mitigation plan, the Compensatory Mitigation Plan will include a summary of the proposed compensation lands and actions (e.g., the number and type of credits, location of mitigation bank or easement, restoration or enhancement actions), parties responsible for the long-term management of the land, and the legal and funding mechanisms (e.g., holder of conservation easement or fee title). The project proponent will submit evidence that the necessary mitigation has been implemented or that the project proponent has entered into a legal agreement to implement it and that compensatory plant populations will be preserved in perpetuity. If mitigation includes dedication of conservation easements, purchase of mitigation credits, or other offsite conservation measures, the details of these measures will be included in the mitigation plan, including information on responsible parties for long-term management, conservation easement holders, long-term management requirements, funding assurances, and success criteria such as those listed above and other details, as appropriate to target the preservation of long term viable populations. If mitigation includes restoring or enhancing habitat within the treatment area or outside of the treatment area, the Compensatory Mitigation Plan will include a description of the proposed habitat improvements, success criteria that demonstrate the performance standard of maintained habitat function has been met, legal and funding mechanisms, and parties responsible for long-term management and monitoring of the restored habitat. If the loss of occupied habitat cannot be offset (e.g., if preservation of existing populations or creation of new populations through relocation efforts are not available for a certain species), and as a result treatment activities would substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of listed plant species, then the treatment will not qualify as within the scope of this PEIR. *Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit for state-listed plants), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.*					

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
Mitigation Measure BIO-2a: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Listed Wildlife Species and California Fully Protected Species (All Treatment Activities) If California Fully Protected Species or species listed under ESA or CESA are observed during reconnaissance surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-1) or focused or protocol-level surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10), the project proponent will avoid adverse effects to the species by implementing the following. <u>Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance of Individuals</u> ▶ The project proponent will implement one of the following 2 measures to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of individuals: 1. Treatment will not be implemented within the occupied habitat. Any treatment activities outside occupied habitat will be a sufficient distance from the occupied habitat such that mortality, injury, or disturbance of the species will not occur, as determined by a qualified RPF or biologist <u>using the most current and commonly-accepted science and considering published agency guidance</u>; OR 2. Treatment will be implemented outside the sensitive period of the species' life history (e.g., outside the breeding or nesting season) during which the species may be more susceptible to disturbance, or disturbance could result in loss of eggs or young. For species present year-round, CDFW and/or USFWS<u>/NOAA Fisheries</u> will be consulted to determine if there is a period of time within which treatment could occur that would avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of the species. ▶ For species listed under ESA or CESA, if the project proponent cannot avoid mortality, injury or disturbance by implementing one of the two options listed above, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-2c. ▶ Injury or mortality of California Fully Protected Species is prohibited pursuant to Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 of the California Fish and Game Code and will be avoided. <u>Maintain Habitat Function</u> ▶ The project proponent will design treatment activities to maintain the habitat function, by implementing the following: ▪ While performing review and surveys for SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10, a qualified RPF or biologist will identify any habitat features that are necessary for survival (e.g., habitat necessary for breeding, foraging, shelter, movement) of the affected wildlife species (e.g., trees with complex structure, trees with large cavities, trees with nesting platforms; <u>dens;</u> tree snags; large raptor nests [including inactive nests]; downed woody debris<u>; food sources</u>). These habitat features will be marked and treatments applied to the features will be designed to minimize or avoid the loss or degradation of suitable habitat for listed species during treatments. Identification and treatment of these features will be based on the life history and habitat requirements of the affected species <u>and the most current, commonly accepted science</u>.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
▪ If it is determined during implementation of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10 that listed or fully protected wildlife with specific requirements for high canopy cover (e.g., Humboldt marten, fisher, spotted owl, coastal California gnatcatcher, riparian woodrat) are present within a treatment area, then tree or shrub canopy cover within existing suitable areas will be retained at the percentage preferred by the species (as determined by expert opinion, published habitat association information, or other documented standards that are commonly accepted [e.g., 50 percent for coastal California gnatcatcher]) such that habitat function is maintained. ▶ A qualified RPF or biologist will determine if, after implementation of the impact avoidance measures listed above, the habitat function will remain for the affected species after implementation of the treatment. Because this measure pertains to species listed under CESA or ESA or are fully protected, the qualified RPF or biologist will consult with CDFW and/or USFWS/NOAA Fisheries regarding the determination that habitat function is maintained. If consultation determines that the treatment will not maintain habitat function for the special-status species, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-2c.					
Mitigation Measure BIO-2b: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Other Special-Status Wildlife Species (All Treatment Activities) If other special-status wildlife species (i.e., species not listed under CESA or ESA or California Fully Protected, but meeting the definition of special status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are observed during reconnaissance surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-1) or focused or protocol-level surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10), the project proponent will avoid or minimize adverse effects to the species by implementing the following. Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance of Individuals ▶ The project proponent will implement the following to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of individuals: For all treatment activities except prescribed burning, the project proponent will establish a no-disturbance buffer around occupied sites (e.g., nests, dens, roosts, middens, burrows, nurseries). Buffer size will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist using the most current, commonly accepted science and will consider published agency guidance; however, buffers will generally be a minimum of 100 feet, unless site conditions indicate a smaller buffer would be sufficient for protection or a larger buffer would be needed. Factors to be considered in determining buffer size will include, but not be limited to, the species' tolerance to disturbance; the presence of natural buffers provided by vegetation or topography; nest height; locations of foraging territory; baseline levels of noise and human activity; and treatment activity. Buffer size may be adjusted if the qualified RPF or biologist determines that such an adjustment would not be likely to adversely affect (i.e., cause mortality, injury, or disturbance to) the species within	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
the nest, den, burrow, or other occupied site. If a no-disturbance buffer is reduced below 100 feet from an occupied site, a qualified RPF or biologist will provide the project proponent with a site- and/or treatment activity-specific explanation for the buffer reduction, which will be included in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any deviation (e.g., further reduction) from the reduced buffer as explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report). ■ No-disturbance buffers will be marked with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). No activity will occur within the buffer areas until the qualified RPF or biologist has determined that the young have fledged or dispersed; the nest, den, or other occurrence is no longer active; or reducing the buffer would not likely result in disturbance, mortality, or injury. A qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will be required to monitor the effectiveness of the no-disturbance buffer around the nest, den, burrow, or other occurrence during treatment. If treatment activities cause agitated behavior of the individual(s), the buffer distance will be increased, or treatment activities modified until the agitated behavior stops. The qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will have the authority to stop any treatment activities that could result in mortality, injury or disturbance to special-status species. ■ For prescribed burning, the project proponent will implement the treatment outside the sensitive period of the species' life history (e.g., outside the breeding or nesting season) during which the species may be more susceptible to disturbance, or disturbance could result in loss of eggs or young. For species present year-round, the qualified RPF or biologist will determine the period of time within which prescribed burning could occur that will avoid or minimize mortality, injury, or disturbance of the species. The project proponent may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding appropriate limited operating periods. Maintain Habitat Function ▶ For all treatment activities, the project proponent will design treatment activities to maintain the habitat function by implementing the following: ■ While performing review and surveys for SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10, a qualified RPF or biologist will identify any habitat features that are necessary for survival (e.g., habitat necessary for breeding, foraging, shelter, movement) of the affected wildlife species (e.g., trees with complex structure, trees with large cavities, trees with nesting platforms; tree snags; large raptor nests [including inactive nests]; downed woody debris). These habitat features will be marked and treatments applied to the features will be designed to minimize or avoid the loss or degradation of suitable habitat for listed species during treatments. Identification and treatment of these features will be based on the life history and habitat requirements of the affected species and the most current, commonly accepted science. ■ If it is determined during implementation of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10 that special-status wildlife with specific requirements for high canopy cover (e.g., northern goshawk, Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare) are present within a treatment area, then tree or shrub canopy cover within existing suitable areas will be					

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
retained at the percentage preferred by the species (as determined by expert opinion, published habitat association information, or other documented standards that are commonly accepted) such that the habitat function is maintained. ▶ A qualified RPF or biologist will determine if, after implementation of the impact avoidance measures listed above, the habitat function will remain for the affected species after implementation of the treatment. The qualified RPF or biologist may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding habitat function. A qualified RPF or biologist with knowledge of the special-status wildlife species habitat and life history will review the treatment design and applicable impact minimization measures (potentially including others not listed above) to determine if the anticipated residual effects of the treatment would be significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment will not maintain habitat function of the special-status wildlife species' habitat or because the loss of special-status wildlife would substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a special-status wildlife species. If the project proponent determines the impact on special-status wildlife would be less than significant, no further mitigation will be required. If the project proponent determines that the loss of special-status wildlife or degradation of occupied habitat would be significant under CEQA after implementing feasible treatment design alternatives and impact minimization measures, then Mitigation Measure BIO-2c will be implemented. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the non-listed special-status wildlife would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status wildlife may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to non-listed special-status wildlife, the qualified RPF or biologist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the species (or similar species) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status wildlife, no compensatory mitigation will be required. The qualified RPF or biologist may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding the determination that a non-listed special-status species would benefit from the treatment.					
Mitigation Measure BIO-2c: Compensate for Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Loss of Habitat Function for Special-Status Wildlife if Applicable (All Treatment Activities) If the provisions of Mitigation Measure BIO-2a, BIO-2b, BIO-2d, BIO-2e, BIO-2f, or BIO-2g cannot be implemented and the project proponent determines that additional mitigation is necessary to reduce significant impacts, the project proponent will compensate for such impacts to species or habitat by acquiring and/or protecting land that provides	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to, during, and after treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
(or will provide in the case of restoration) habitat function for affected species that is at least equivalent to the habitat function removed or degraded as a result of the treatment. Compensation may include: 1. Preserving existing habitat outside of the treatment area in perpetuity; this may entail purchasing mitigation credits and/or lands from a CDFW- or USFWS-approved entity in sufficient quantity to offset the residual significant impacts, generally at a ratio of 1:1 for habitat; and 2. Restoring or enhancing existing habitat within the treatment area or outside of the treatment area (including decommissioning roads, adding perching structures, removing existing perching structures, or removing existing movement barriers or other existing features that are adversely affecting the species). The project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant effects that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented to reduce residual effects, and: 1. For preserving existing habitat outside of the treatment area in perpetuity, the Compensatory Mitigation Plan will include a summary of the proposed compensation lands (e.g., the number and type of credits, location of mitigation bank or easement), parties responsible for the long-term management of the land, and the legal and funding mechanisms for long-term conservation (e.g., holder of conservation easement or fee title). The project proponent will submit evidence that the necessary mitigation has been implemented or that the project proponent has entered into a legal agreement to implement it and that compensatory habitat will be preserved in perpetuity. 2. For restoring or enhancing habitat within the treatment area or outside of the treatment area, the Compensatory Mitigation Plan will include a description of the proposed habitat improvements, success criteria that demonstrate the performance standard of maintained habitat function has been met, legal and funding mechanisms, and parties responsible for long-term management and monitoring of the restored habitat. Review requirements are as follows: ▶ The project proponent will consult with CDFW and/or any other applicable responsible agency prior to finalizing the Compensatory Mitigation Plan in order to satisfy that responsible agency's requirements (e.g., permits, approvals) within the plan. ▶ For species listed under ESA or CESA or a California Fully Protected Species, the project proponent will submit the mitigation plan to CDFW and/or USFWS/NOAA Fisheries for review and comment.					

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
▶ For other special-status wildlife species the project proponent may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS regarding the availability and applicability of compensatory mitigation and other related technical information. *Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.*					
Mitigation Measure BIO-3a: Design Treatments to Avoid Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands The project proponent will implement the following measures when working in treatment areas that contain sensitive natural communities identified during surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-3: ▶ Reference the *Manual of California Vegetation*, Appendix 2, Table A2, *Fire Characteristics* (Sawyer et al. 2009 or current version, including updated natural communities data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/) or other best available information to determine the natural fire regime of the specific sensitive natural community type (i.e., alliance) present. The condition class and fire return interval departure of the vegetation alliances present will also be determined. ▶ Design treatments in sensitive natural communities and oak woodlands to restore the natural fire regime and return vegetation composition and structure to their natural condition to maintain or improve habitat function of the affected sensitive natural community. Treatments will be designed to replicate the fire regime attributes for the affected sensitive natural community or oak woodland type including seasonality, fire return interval, fire size, spatial complexity, fireline intensity, severity, and fire type as described in *Fire in California's Ecosystems* (Van Wagtendonk et al. 2018) and the *Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al. 2009 or current version, including updated natural communities data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/). Treatments will not be implemented in sensitive natural communities that are within their natural fire return interval (i.e., time since last burn is less than the average time required for that vegetation type to recover from fire) or within Condition Class 1. ▶ To the extent feasible, no fuel breaks will be created in sensitive natural communities with rarity ranks of S1 (critically imperiled) and S2 (imperiled). ▶ To the extent feasible, fuel breaks will not remove more than 20 percent of the native vegetation relative cover from a stand of sensitive natural community vegetation in sensitive natural communities with a rarity rank of S3 (vulnerable) or in oak woodlands. In forest and woodland sensitive natural communities with a rarity rank of S3, and in oak woodlands, only shaded fuel breaks will be installed, and they will not be installed in more than 20 percent of the stand of sensitive natural community or oak woodland vegetation (i.e., if the sensitive natural community covers 100 acres, no more than 20 acres will be converted to create the fuel break). ▶ Use prescribed burning as the primary treatment activity in sensitive natural communities that are fire dependent (e.g., closed-cone forest and woodland alliances, chaparral alliances characterized by fire-stimulated, obligate seeders), to the extent feasible and appropriate based on the fire regime attributes as described in *Fire in*	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
California's Ecosystems (Van Wagtendonk et al. 2018) and the *Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al. 2009 or current version, including updated natural communities data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/). ▶ Time prescribed herbivory to occur when non-target vegetation is not susceptible to damage (e.g. non-target vegetation is dormant or has completed its reproductive cycle for the year). For example, use herbivores to control invasive plants growing in sensitive habitats or sensitive natural communities when sensitive vegetation is dormant but invasive plants are growing. Timing of herbivory to avoid non-target vegetation will be determined by a qualified botanist, RPF, or biologist based on the specific vegetation alliance being treated, the life forms and life conditions of its characteristic plant species, and the sensitivity of the non-target vegetation to the effects of herbivory. The feasibility of implementing the avoidance measures will be determined by the project proponent based on whether implementation of this mitigation measure will preclude completing the treatment project within the reasonable period of time necessary to meet CalVTP program objectives, including, but not limited to, protection of vulnerable communities. If the avoidance measures are determined by the project proponent to be infeasible, the project proponent will document the reasons implementation of the avoidance strategies are infeasible in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any change in the feasibility of avoidance strategies from those explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report). A qualified RPF or botanist with knowledge of the affected sensitive natural community will review the treatment design and applicable impact minimization measures (potentially including others not listed above) to determine if the anticipated residual effects of the treatment would be significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment will not maintain habitat functions of the sensitive natural community or oak woodland. If the project proponent determines the impact on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands would be less than significant, no further mitigation will be required. If the project proponent determines that the loss or degradation of sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands would be significant under CEQA after implementing feasible treatment design alternatives and impact minimization measures, then Mitigation Measure BIO-3b will be implemented. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist that the sensitive natural community or oak woodland would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some loss may occur during treatment activities. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to a sensitive natural community or oak woodland, the qualified RPF or botanist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the community (or similar community) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands, no compensatory mitigation will be required.					

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
Mitigation Measure BIO-3b: Compensate for Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands If significant impacts on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands cannot feasibly be avoided or reduced as specified under Mitigation Measure BIO-3a, the project proponent will implement the following actions: ▶ Compensate for unavoidable losses of sensitive natural community and oak woodland acreage and function by: ■ restoring sensitive natural community or oak woodland functions and acreage within the treatment area; ■ restoring degraded sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands outside of the treatment area at a sufficient ratio to offset the loss of acreage and habitat function; or ■ preserving existing sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands of equal or better value to the sensitive natural community lost through a conservation easement at a sufficient ratio to offset the loss of acreage and habitat function. ▶ The project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant effects on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented to reduce residual effects, and: 1. For preserving existing habitat outside of the treatment area in perpetuity, the Compensatory Mitigation Plan will include a summary of the proposed compensation lands (e.g., the number and type of credits, location of mitigation bank or easement), parties responsible for the long-term management of the land, and the legal and funding mechanism for long-term conservation (e.g., holder of conservation easement or fee title). The project proponent will submit evidence that the necessary mitigation has been implemented or that the project proponent has entered into a legal agreement to implement it and that compensatory habitat will be preserved in perpetuity. 2. For restoring or enhancing habitat within the treatment area or outside of the treatment area, the Compensatory Mitigation Plan will include a description of the proposed habitat improvements, success criteria that demonstrate the performance standard of maintained habitat function has been met, legal and funding mechanisms, and parties responsible for long-term management and monitoring of the restored or enhanced habitat. The project proponent will consult with CDFW and/or any other applicable responsible agency prior to finalizing the Compensatory Mitigation Plan in order to satisfy that responsible agency's requirements (e.g., permits, approvals) within the plan.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to, during, and after treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
Mitigation Measure BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites The project proponent will implement the following measures while working in treatment areas that contain nursery sites identified in surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10: ▶ **Retain Known Nursery Sites.** A qualified RPF or biologist will identify the important habitat features of the wildlife nursery and, prior to treatment activities, will mark these features for avoidance and retention during treatment. ▶ **Establish Avoidance Buffers.** The project proponent will establish a non-disturbance buffer around the nursery site if activities are required while the nursery site is active/occupied. The appropriate size and shape of the buffer will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist, based on potential effects of project-related habitat disturbance, noise, visual disturbance, and other factors. No treatment activity will commence within the buffer area until a qualified RPF or biologist confirms that the nursery site is no longer active/occupied. Monitoring of the effectiveness of the non-disturbance buffer around the nursery site by a qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician during and after treatment activities will be required. If treatment activities cause agitated behavior of the individual(s), the buffer distance will be increased, or treatment activities modified until the agitated behavior stops. The qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will have the authority to stop any treatment activities that could result in potential adverse effects to special-status species.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**
Greenhouse Gas Emissions					
Mitigation Measure GHG-2. Implement GHG Emission Reduction Techniques During Prescribed Burns When planning for and conducting a prescribed burn, project proponents implementing a prescribed burn will incorporate feasible methods for reducing GHG emissions, including the following, which are identified in the National Wildfire Coordinating Group Smoke Management Guide for Prescribed Fire (NWCG 2018): • reduce the total area burned by isolating and leaving large fuels (e.g., large logs, snags) unburned; • reduce the total area burned through mosaic burning; • burn when fuels have a higher fuel moisture content; • reduce fuel loading by removing fuels before ignition. Methods to remove fuels include mechanical treatments, manual treatments, prescribed herbivory, and biomass utilization; and	**Y**	**Y**	**During treatments**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)		Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
	Initial Treatment	Treatment Maintenance			
• schedule burns before new fuels appear. As the science evolves, other feasible methods or technologies to sequester carbon could be incorporated, such as conservation burning, a technique for burning woody material that reduces the production of smoke particulates and carbon released into the atmosphere and generates more biochar. Biochar is produced from the material left over after the burn and spread with compost to increase soil organic matter and soil carbon sequestration. Technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions may also include portable units that perform gasification to produce electricity or pyrolysis that produces biooil that can be used as liquid fuel and/or syngas that can be used to generate electricity. The project proponent will document in the Burn Plan required pursuant to SPR AQ-3 which methods for reducing GHG emissions can feasibly be integrated into the treatment design.					
Hazardous Material and Public Health and Safety					
Mitigation Measure HAZ-3: Identify and Avoid Known Hazardous Waste Sites Prior to the start of vegetation treatment activities requiring soil disturbance (i.e., mechanical treatments) or prescribed burning, CAL FIRE and other project proponents will make reasonable efforts to check with the landowner or other entity with jurisdiction (e.g., California Department of Parks and Recreation) to determine if there are any sites known to have previously used, stored, or disposed of hazardous materials. If it is determined that hazardous materials sites could be located within the boundary of a treatment site, the project proponent will conduct a DTSC EnviroStor web search (https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/) and consult DTSC's Cortese List to identify any known contamination sites within the project site. If a proposed mechanical treatment or prescribed burn is located on a site included on the DTSC Cortese List as containing potential soil contamination that has not been cleaned up and deemed closed by DTSC, the area will be marked and no prescribed burning or soil disturbing treatment activities will occur within 100 feet of the site boundaries. If it is determined through coordination with landowners or after review of the Cortese List that no potential or known contamination is located on a project site, the project may proceed as planned.	**Y**	**Y**	**Prior to and during treatment**	**NoSoCo Fire**	**NoSoCo Fire**

Attachment B – Biological Resource Assessment

Geyserville East Wildfire Resilience Project

Project ID: 2025-32

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Project Description

Jacobszoon & Associates, Inc. (J&A) was retained by Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District (NoSoCo Fire) to prepare a Project Specific Analysis & Addendum (PSA) under the CalVTP PEIR for the Geyserville East Wildfire Resilience Project (Project). The Project area consists of approximately 38,968 acres in northeastern Sonoma County situated within the Mayacamas Mountains. Project area elevations range from approximately 190 feet above sea level at the Alexander Valley floor to 3,458 feet above sea level at Geyser Peak.

The Project area supports a wide variety of plant and animal life, including both rare and endemic serpentine-adapted plant species. Vegetative cover varies broadly across the Project area depending on slope, aspect, elevation, and proximity to water. The dominant vegetation types found within the Project area include annual grassland, chamise-chaparral, oak woodland, interior mixed hardwood, north coast coniferous forest, and riparian hardwood forest.

Biological Resource Scoping

Pursuant to Standard Project Requirement (SPR) BIO-1, J&A RPF and biological staff conducted a biological resource scoping of the Project area. The comprehensive data review consisted of the following datasets: USDA Forest Service Classification and Assessment with Landsat of Visible Ecological Groupings (CALVEG) data, the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) system, Sonoma County Vegetation Mapping & LiDAR, CDFW's Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) & Rarefind 5, California Native Plant Society (CNPS), and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPAC) System. An initial scoping was conducted in March 2025 and updated in October 2026 to generate the list attached at the end of this report (**Appendix A**).

A five-mile buffer around the project area was established to set the scoping extent (scoping area) for CNDDB and CNPS queries. USGS quads which intersected the 5-mile buffer were selected to set the geographical extent of the database queries. The scoping area included the following USGS 7.5' quads: Hopland, Highland Springs, Kelseyville, Whispering Pines, The Geysers, Asti, Cloverdale, Warm Springs Dam, Geyserville, Jimtown, Mount St. Helena, Mark West Springs, Healdsburg, and Guerneville.

Existing vegetative communities were reviewed using CDFW's Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program (VegCAMP) data for the potential existence and location of sensitive biological communities and related vegetation. Where VegCAMP data was not available, existing vegetative communities were reviewed using CALVEG data. This data was checked against aerial imagery and known conditions.

CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability datasets were utilized to assist with species occurrence potential evaluations. Habitat suitability ranks of Low (less than 0.34), Medium (0.34-0.66), and High (greater than 0.66) are based on the mean expert opinion suitability value for each habitat type for breeding, foraging, and cover (CDFW 2022). Examination of the CWHR dataset was applied when: 1) the data is available for the species of concern, and 2) when there is a moderate to high potential for an animal to occur on or within 100 feet of the Study Area. As with all models, these maps are not perfect, and do not predict the occurrence of an organism, rather, it examines whether the areas being evaluated in the biological assessment contains habitat which *may* support a species of special concern. This information is particularly useful when paired with targeted boots-on-the-ground reconnaissance.

Using the methodology described above, a list of target plant and animal species with potential to occur in the project area (Study Area) was generated, which guided subsequent field surveys. During reconnaissance surveys existing habitat conditions were evaluated and used to assess the potential for presence of special-status species. The potential for each special-status species to occur in the Study Area was then evaluated according to the following criteria:

- No Potential. Habitat in or within 100 feet of the Study Area is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime).
- Low Potential. Few of the habitat components meeting the species' requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat in or within 100 feet of the Study Area is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species is not likely to be found on-site.
- Moderate Potential. Some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat in or within or 100 feet of the Study Area is unsuitable. The species has a moderate probability of being found on-site.
- High Potential. All of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or most of the habitat in or within 100 feet of the Study Area is highly suitable. The species has a high probability of being found on-site.
- Present. Species is observed on the site or has been recorded (i.e., CNDDB) recently on site.

Reconnaissance Surveys

Pursuant to SPR BIO-1, reconnaissance surveys were conducted at representative sample areas distributed across the Project area. Reconnaissance surveys occurred intermittently between February 2025 and August 2026. Pedestrian reconnaissance surveys were limited to public road rights-of-way and privately owner parcels under right-of-entry agreement with NoSoCo Fire. Although pedestrian survey access was extremely limited, a sufficiently representative sample was captured by walking accessible areas and driving Geysers Road from Cloverdale to Geyserville.

Sensitive habitat areas observed during general project area reconnaissance surveys include Class I and Class II watercourse riparian corridors, areas dominated by the *Hesperocyparis (sargentii, macnabiana)* vegetation alliance, and serpentine barrens. Portions of the project area exhibiting ultramafic (serpentine) soils have the highest potential to support rare plants. These areas will be given special attention during focused surveys, if they cannot be feasibly avoided during treatment activities pursuant to SPR BIO-3.

Focused Surveys

Pursuant to SPR BIO-7, focused protocol-level botanical surveys were conducted by J&A RPF and biological staff within the Phase 1 treatment areas. Focused botanical surveys were conducted to capture the wide range of blooming windows for rare plants with potential to occur in the Project area following CDFW's Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities (2018). Surveys occurred on April 24, April 25, May 1, May 2, June 4, July 8, July 30, 2025, and March 18 and May 27, 2026.

Field Survey Results

Plant species and rare natural plant communities observed during focused botanical surveys were recorded and are listed at the end of this report as **Appendix B**. Plants were identified using *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California 2nd Edition* (Baldwin et al. 2012) to the taxonomic level necessary to determine rarity. The names provided in this biological assessment report follow *The Jepson Flora Project* (JFP 2022). **No special status plant or animal species were observed within the Phase 1 treatment areas.**

Recommendations

SPR BIO-1: Review and Survey Project-Specific Biological Resources: Prior to initiating treatment activities on unsurveyed portions of the project area, NoSoCo Fire should consult with J&A to conduct reconnaissance level surveys pursuant to SPR BIO-1 to evaluate the treatment area for sensitive habitat and determine the need for additional surveys (SPR BIO-7, if applicable).

SPR BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers: Prior to initiating treatment activities within Phase 1 areas, and on future treatment areas, NoSoCo Fire should consult with J&A to provide worker training material pursuant to SPR BIO-2. Trainings should include identification, relevant life history information, avoidance strategies, and reporting requirements.

SPR BIO-12. Protect Common Nesting Birds, Including Raptors: NoSoCo Fire should schedule treatment activities to avoid the active nesting season of common native bird species, including raptors, that could be present within or adjacent to the treatment site, if feasible. Common native birds are species not otherwise treated as special status under the CalVTP PEIR. The active nesting season will be defined by the RPF or qualified biologist. If the nesting season cannot be avoided, NoSoCo Fire should consult with J&A or another qualified individual to conduct nesting bird surveys prior to initiating treatment activities.

MM BIO-1a: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Listed Under ESA or CESA: If listed plants are discovered during treatment activities that were not identified during field surveys NoSoCo Fire should contact J&A to evaluate the potential for impact and design a no-disturbance buffer to protect the individual or population. As a default, the no-disturbance buffer should be a minimum of 50 feet from the listed plant(s), unless otherwise designed by the RPF or qualified biologist.

MM BIO-1b: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Not Listed Under ESA or CESA: If non-listed plants are discovered during treatment activities that were not identified during field surveys NoSoCo Fire should contact J&A to evaluate the potential for impact and design a no-disturbance buffer to protect the individual or population. As a default, the no-disturbance buffer should be a minimum of 50 feet from the listed plant(s), unless otherwise designed by the RPF or qualified biologist. Treatments may be conducted within this buffer if the species is a geophyte, stump-sprouting, or annual species, or if conducted outside the growing season/during the dormant season and limited to activities that would not damage the root system or other underground parts of the plant or destroy the seedbank. No fire ignition shall occur within the buffer.

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Appendix A: Special-Status Species Scoping List

Abbreviation	Organization
FC	Federal Candidate
FE	Federal Endangered
FT	Federal Threatened
FPE	Federally Proposed for listing as Endangered
FPT	Federally Proposed for listing as Threatened
FPD	Federally Proposed for delisting
FD	Federally Delisted
SE	State Endangered
ST	State Threatened
SR	State Rare
SCE	State Candidate for listing as Endangered
SCT	State Candidate for listing as Threatened
SCD	State Candidate for delisting
SD	State Delisted
AFS_EN	American Fisheries Society - Endangered
AFS_TH	American Fisheries Society - Threatened
AFS_VU	American Fisheries Society – Vulnerable
BLM_S	Bureau of Land Management – Sensitive
BCC	USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern
CDF_S	Calif. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection – Sensitive
CDFW_SSC	Calif. Dept. of Fish & Wildlife – Species of Special Concern
CDFW_FP	Calif. Dept. of Fish & Wildlife – Fully Protected
CDFW_WL	Calif. Dept. of Fish & Wildlife – Watch List
IUCN_CD	IUCN – Conservation Dependent
IUCN_CR	IUCN – Critically Endangered
IUCN_DD	IUCN – Data Deficient
IUCN_EN	IUCN – Endangered
IUCN_EW	IUCN – Extinct in the Wild
IUCN_EX	IUCN – Extinct
IUCN_LC	IUCN – Least Concern
IUCN_NE	IUCN – Not Evaluated
IUCN_NT	IUCN – Near Threatened
IUCN_VU	IUCN – Vulnerable
NABCI_RWL	North American Bird Conservation Initiative – Red Watch List
NABCI_YWL	North American Bird Conservation Initiative – Yellow Watch List
NMFS_SC	National Marine Fisheries Service – Species of Concern
USFS_S	U. S. Forest Service – Sensitive
USFWS_BCC	U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service – Birds of Conservation Concern
Abbreviation	**Organization**

WBWG_H	Western Bat Working Group – High Priority
WBWG_MH	Western Bat Working Group – Medium-High Priority
WBWG_M	Western Bat Working Group – Medium Priority
WBWG_LM	Western Bat Working Group – Low-Medium Priority
Xerces: CI	Xerces Society – Critically Imperiled
Xerces: IM	Xerces Society – Imperiled
Xerces: VU	Xerces Society – Vulnerable
Xerces: DD	Xerces Society – Data Deficient
CA Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	California Native Plant Society (CNPS)

California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPRs) are a ranking system developed by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) to define and categorize rarity in the California flora. All plants that are assigned to a California Rare Plant Rank category are tracked by the CNDDB; however, element occurrence (EO) information is only maintained for CRPR 1 and 2 plants, and some CRPR 3 plants. Most CRPR 3 and 4 plants that have EO information in this Inventory and the CNDDB were previously assigned to CRPR 1 or 2; their EO data reflect their prior rank and have generally not been updated since the date of their change to CRPR 3 or 4.

Rank 1A	CRPR Rank 1A: Presumed Extirpated or Extinct — Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere. These plants have not been seen or collected in the wild in California for many years. A plant is extinct if it no longer occurs anywhere. A plant that is extirpated from California has been eliminated from California but may still occur elsewhere in its range.
Rank 1B	CRPR Rank 1B: Rare or Endangered — Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. These plants are rare throughout their entire range with the majority also being endemic to California. Most of the plants that are ranked 1B have declined significantly over the last century.
Rank 2A	CRPR Rank 2A: Extirpated in California — Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere. These plants are presumed extirpated because they have not been observed or documented in California for many years. This list only includes plants that are presumed extirpated in California but are common elsewhere in their range outside of the state.
Rank 2B	CRPR Rank 2B: Rare or Endangered in California — Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but common elsewhere. Except for being common beyond the boundaries of California, 2B plants would have been ranked 1B.
Rank 3	CRPR Rank 3: Needs Review — Plants about which more information is needed. These plants are united by one common theme—we lack the necessary information to assign them to one of the other ranks or to reject them. Nearly all of the plants constituting California Rare Plant Rank 3 are taxonomically problematic, yet if taxonomically valid would demonstrably qualify for rank 1B or 2B.
Rank 4	CRPR Rank 4: Uncommon in California — Plants of limited distribution, a watch list. These plants are of limited distribution or infrequent throughout a broader area in California, and their status should be monitored regularly.

Threat Rank
California Rare Plant Ranks at each level also include a threat rank (e.g., CRPR 4.3) and are assigned as follows:

THREAT RANK	DESCRIPTION
0.1	Seriously threatened in California — Over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat.

0.2 Moderately threatened in California — 20-80% of occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat.
0.3 Not very threatened in California — Less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known.

Global Rank
The Global Rank (G-rank) is an indication of the overall condition and imperilment of an element throughout its global range. It is a letter+number score that reflects a combination of Rarity, Threat and Trend factors, with weighting being heavier on the rarity factors. The Global Ranks are assigned by NatureServe in coordination with the state program(s) where the element occurs.

GLOBAL RANK	DEFINITION
GX	Presumed Extinct — Not located despite intensive searches and virtually no likelihood of rediscovery.
GH	Possibly Extinct — Known from only historical occurrences but still some hope of rediscovery. There is evidence that the species may be extinct or the ecosystem may be eliminated throughout its range, but not enough to state this with certainty.
G1	Critically Imperiled — At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, very restricted range, very severe threats, or other factors.
G2	Imperiled — At high risk of extinction due to restricted range, very few populations or occurrences (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, severe threats, or other factors.
G3	Vulnerable — At moderate risk of extinction or elimination due to a fairly restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, threats, or other factors.
G4	Apparently Secure — At fairly low risk of extinction due to an extensive range and/or many populations or occurrences, but with possible cause for some concern as a result of local recent declines, threats, or other factors.
G5	Secure — At very low risk of extinction due to a very extensive range, abundant populations or occurrences, and little to no concern from declines or threats.
GNR	Unranked — Global rank not yet assessed.
GU	Unrankable — Currently unrankable due to a lack of information or due to substantially conflicting information about status or trends.
G#G#	Range Rank — A numeric range rank (e.g., G2G3) is used to indicate the range of uncertainty about the exact status of a taxon or community.
G#T#	Infraspecific Taxon — The status of infraspecific taxa (subspecies or varieties) are indicated by a "T-rank" following the species' Global Rank.
?	Qualifier: Inexact Numeric Rank — A question mark represents a rank qualifier, denoting an inexact or uncertain numeric rank.
Q	Qualifier: Questionable Taxonomy — The distinctiveness of this entity as a taxon or community at the current level is questionable; resolution of this uncertainty may result in change from a species to a subspecies or hybrid, or inclusion of this taxon or type in another taxon or type, with the resulting taxon having a lower-priority (numerically higher) conservation status rank.

C	Qualifier: Captive or Cultivated Only — The taxon or community at present is presumed or possibly extinct or eliminated in the wild across its entire native range but is extant in cultivation, in captivity, as a naturalized population (or populations) outside its native range, or as a reintroduced population or ecosystem restoration, not yet established.

State Rank

The State Rank (S-rank) is an indication of the condition and imperilment of an element throughout its range within the state. As with the G-rank, it is a letter+number score that reflects a combination of Rarity, Threat and Trend factors, weighted more heavily on rarity. The State Ranks are assigned by the CNDDB biologists using standard natural heritage methodology.

STATE RANK	DESCRIPTION
SX	Presumed Extirpated — Species is believed to be extirpated from the state. Not located despite intensive searches of historical sites and other appropriate habitat, and virtually no likelihood that it will be rediscovered.
SH	Possibly Extirpated (Historical) — Species occurred historically in the state, and there is some possibility that it may be rediscovered. All sites are historical; the element has not been seen for at least 20 years, but suitable habitat still exists.
S1	Critically Imperiled — Critically imperiled in the state because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer occurrences) or because of some factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the state.
S2	Imperiled — Imperiled in the state because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the nation or state.
S3	Vulnerable — Vulnerable in the state due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation.
S4	Apparently Secure — At a fairly low risk of extirpation in the state due to an extensive range and/or many populations or occurrences, but with possible cause for some concern as a result of local recent declines, threats, or other factors.
S5	Secure — At very low or no risk of extirpation in the state due to a very extensive range, abundant populations or occurrences, and little to no concern from declines or threats.
SNR	Unranked — State conservation status not yet assessed.
SU	Unrankable — Currently unrankable due to a lack of information or due to substantially conflicting information about status or trends.
S#S#	Range Rank — A numeric range rank (e.g., S2S3) is used to indicate any range of uncertainty about the status of the species or community.
?	Qualifier: Inexact or Uncertain — A question mark represents a rank qualifier, denoting an inexact or uncertain numeric rank.

Ultramafic (serpentine) Affinity:

≥ 5.5		strict endemic	taxa with 95% of their occurrences on ultramafics
< 5.5	≥ 4.5	broad endemic	taxa with 85-94% of their occurrences on ultramafics

< 4.5	≥ 3.5	transition from broad endemic to strong indicator	taxa with 75-84% of their occurrences on ultramafics
< 3.5	≥ 2.5	strong indicator	taxa with 65-74% of their occurrences on ultramafics
< 2.5	≥ 1.5	weak indicator	taxa with 55-64% of their occurrences on ultramafics
< 1.5	≥ 1.0	weak indicator / indifferent	taxa with 50-54% of their occurrences on ultramafics

National Wetland Plant List Indicator Rating Definitions

OBL (Obligate Wetland Plants)—Almost always occur in wetlands.

FACW (Facultative Wetland Plants)—Usually occur in wetlands but may occur in non-wetlands.

FAC (Facultative Wetland Plants)—Occur in wetlands and non-wetlands.

FACU (Facultative Upland Plants)—Usually occur in non-wetlands but may occur in wetlands.

UPL (Upland Plants)—Almost never occur in wetlands.

Potential to Occur:

No Potential. Habitat on and within 100 feet adjacent to the site is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime).
Low Potential. Few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and within 100 feet adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species is not likely to be found on the site.
Moderate Potential. Some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or within 100 feet adjacent to the site is unsuitable. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the site.
High Potential. All of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or within 100 feet adjacent to the site is highly suitable. The species has a high probability of being found on the site.

Results and Recommendations:
Present. Species was observed on the site or has been recorded (i.e. CNDDB, other reports) on the site recently.
Not Present. Species is assumed to not be present due to a lack of key habitat components.
Not Observed. Species was not observed during surveys.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA
Amphibians			
California tiger salamander- Sonoma County DPS pop. 3 *Ambystoma californiense*	FE ST CDFW: WL IUCN: VU G2G3T2 S2	*A. californiense* are found typically in grasslands, oak savannas, along the edges of mixed woodlands and lower elevation coniferous forests. Adults are terrestrial, nocturnal and fossorial, using mammalian (typically ground squirrel) burrows for refugia and seasonally traveling to aquatic habitats (vernal pools or other seasonal water sources) for breeding. Larvae are completely aquatic until they metamorphose and become terrestrial, leaving the seasonal water source to find upland terrestrial habitat. Adults feed mostly on invertebrates, while aquatic larvae feed on tadpoles (mostly *Pseudacris* spp.) and aquatic invertebrates, sometimes cannibalizing other *A. californiense* larvae.	**No Potential:** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls outside the range of this species.
California giant salamander *Dicamptodon ensatus*	CDFW: SSC IUCN: NT G2G3 S2S3	California giant salamander (*Dicamptodon ensatus*) occur in wet coastal forests near streams and seeps within meadows, North Coast coniferous forest and riparian forest habitat from Mendocino County south to Monterey County and east to Napa County. Aquatic larvae are found in cold, clear streams, occasionally in lakes and ponds. Adults are typically located in wet forests under rocks and logs near streams and lakes. Adults leave terrestrial habitats to reproduce, and both the reproduction and larval stages are aquatic with breeding occurring mostly in the spring.	**Moderate Potential.** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls within the range of this species. There is a known CNDDB occurrence within the Study Area. The Study Area may provide suitable habitat for this species within the grassland, streams and coniferous forest habitats.
foothill yellow-legged frog - north coast DPS *Rana boylii pop. 1*	CDFW: SSC BLM: S USFS: S G3TNRQ S4	The foothill yellow-legged frog pop 1 (Northwest/North Coast clade) is found in or near partly shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats, including chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, Klamath/North Coast flowing waters, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, riparian woodland flowing waters. This species needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	**High Potential.** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls within Low (0.33) suitability for this species. There are known CNDDB occurrences within the Study Area. The Study Area does provide suitable habitat for this species within the perennial watercourses present.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA
California red-legged frog *Rana draytonii*	FT CDFW: SSC IUCN: VU G2G3 S2S3	California red-legged frogs (CRLF) inhabit lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation in a variety of habitats, including artificial flowing waters, artificial stand water, freshwater marsh, swamps, riparian forest, riparian scrub or woodlands, wetlands, Sacramento/ San Joaquin flowing wand standing waters and South coast flowing and standing waters. Breeding tends to occur primarily in ponds, less likely in streams, and happens from November to April. This species requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development and must have access to estivation habitat. This ranid frog will also use upland habitats outside of the breeding season and may be discovered under logs, rocks, and other debris during wet conditions.	**Moderate Potential.** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls within a range of Low (0.33) to Medium (0.66) suitability for this species. There are no known CNDDB occurrences within the Study Area. The Study Area does provide suitable habitat for this species within the perennial watercourses present.
red-bellied newt *Taricha rivularis*	CDFW: SSC IUCN: LC G2 S2	*T. rivularis* occur in coastal drainages from Humboldt County south to Sonoma County, inland to Lake County within broadleaved upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest, redwood, and riparian forest and woodland habitats. There is an isolated population of uncertain origin in Santa Clara County. Adults are active at the surface in moist environments. Transformed juveniles leave aquatic environments and go into hiding in underground shelters, often until they are ready to reproduce. This species will migrate over 1km to breed, typically in streams with moderate flow and clean, rocky substrate.	**High Potential.** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls within a range of Unranked, Low (0.33) to Medium (0.66) to High (1.00) suitability for this species. There are known CNDDB occurrences within the Study Area. The Study Area does provide suitable habitat for this species within the broadleaved and North Coast coniferous forest habitats present.
Avifauna			
Cooper's hawk *Accipiter cooperii*	CDFW: WL IUCN: LC G5 S4	*A. cooperii* are forest and woodland birds, often in open, interrupted or marginal woodlands within cismontane woodland, riparian forest/woodland and upper montane coniferous forested habitats. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees as in canyon bottoms on river flood plains and in live oak trees.	**Moderate Potential.** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls within a range of Low (0.22) to Medium (0.66) to High (1.00). The Study Area contains cismontane woodland habitats and may provide suitable habitat for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA
sharp-shinned hawk *Accipiter striatus*	CDFW: WL IUCN: LC G5 S4	*A. striatus* are found in riparian areas of cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest/woodland habitat and typical species include ponderosa pine (*P. ponderosa*), California black oak (*Q. kelloggii*), and Jeffrey pine (*P. jeffreyi*). North-facing slopes with plucking perches are critical for this species. Nests are typically within 275 feet from the nearest waterbody.	**Moderate Potential.** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls within a range of Low (0.22) to Medium (0.66) to High (1.00) suitability for this species. The Study Area contains cismontane woodland habitats and may provide suitable habitat for this species.
tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	ST BLM: S CDFW: SSC IUCN: EN USFWS: BCC G1G2 S2	*A. tricolor* is largely endemic to California, most numerous in the Central Valley and vicinity within freshwater marsh, marsh and swamp. This species is highly colonial requiring open water, protected nest substrate and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	**Moderate Potential.** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls within a range of Unranked and Low (0.22) suitability for this species; however, the Study Area contains freshwater emergent wetlands that may provide suitable habitat for this species.
grasshopper sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum*	CDFW: SSC IUCN: LC G5 S3	*A. savannarum* are an uncommon and local, summer resident in valley and foothill grassland west of the Cascade- Sierra Nevada crest from Mendocino and Trinity Counties south to San Diego County. *A. savannarum* nests on the ground in dense grasslands on rolling hills, lowland plains, in valleys and on hillsides on lower mountain slopes in areas with a variety of native grasses and tall forbs and scattered shrubs for singing perches. Nests are typically found at the base of a small clump of overhanging grass or other vegetation, perhaps near other breeding grasshopper sparrows, and this species may double or triple clutch.	**Moderate Potential.** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Planning Area falls within a range of Unranked and High (0.73) suitability for this species. The Planning Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.
golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	BLM: S CDF: S CDFW: FP, WL IUCN: LC G5	Golden eagles are found primarily in rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert in broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, pinon and juniper woodlands, upper montane coniferous forest and valley foothill grassland habitats up to 12,000 feet. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	**Moderate Potential.** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls within a range of Low (0.11) to Medium (0.55) to High (0.77, 0.88, 1.00) suitability for this species. The Study Area contains lower montane coniferous forests and grassland habitats that may provide suitable habitat for this species.

	S3		
SPECIES	**STATUS***	**HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**	**POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA**
great egret *Ardea alba*	CDF: S IUCN: LC G5 S4	Great egrets are colonial nesters. Rookery sites are located near marshes, tide-flats, irrigated pastures, and margins of rivers and lakes in brackish marsh, estuary, freshwater marsh, marsh & swamp, riparian forest, and wetland habitats.	**Moderate Potential.** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls within a range of Low (0.22) to Medium (0.55) to High (0.66) suitability for this species. The Study Area contains irrigated pastures and margins of rivers that may provide suitable habitat for this species.
great blue heron *Ardea herodias*	CDF: S IUCN: LC G5 S4	Great blue herons are located in brackish marsh, estuary, freshwater marsh, marsh and swamp, riparian forest and wetland habitats. They are colonial nesters in tall trees, cliffsides and sequestered spots on marshes. Rookery sites are located in close proximity to foraging areas; marshes, lake margins, tide-flats, rivers, streams and wet meadows.	**Moderate Potential.** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls within a range of Low (0.22, 0.33) to Medium (0.44) to High (1.00) suitability for this species. The Study Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.
long-eared owl *Asio otus*	CDFW: SSC IUCN: LC USFWS: BCC G5 S3?	*A. otus* roost in dense vegetation and forage in open grasslands or shrublands; also, open coniferous or deciduous woodlands. Nests often occur in coniferous or deciduous forests near open meadows, sometimes in brushy vegetation adjacent to open habitats. *A. otus* typically use stick nests abandoned by other bird species, less often they raise their young in cavities in trees or cliffs, in abandoned squirrel nests or on the ground. This species occurs at elevations ranging from near sea level to above 6,500 feet (1981 meters). *A. otus* hunt over open ground or below the canopy in sparsely forested areas.	**Moderate Potential.** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls within a range of Unranked, Low (0.33) to Medium (0.45) to High (0.72) suitability for this species. The Study Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.
burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	BLM: S CDFW: SSC IUCN: LC	*A. cunicularia* are often found in coastal prairie, coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean/Sonoran Desert scrub and valley and foothill habitats, often in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. *A. cunicularia* are subterranean nesters (fossorial), dependent on burrowing	**No Potential:** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls outside the range of this species.

	USFWS: BCC G4 S2	mammals, usually California ground squirrel burrows, but can also use burrows from prairie dogs, badgers, marmots, skunks or other small mammals.	
SPECIES	**STATUS***	**HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**	**POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA**
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	ST BLM: S IUCN: LC G5 S3	*B. swainsoni* breed in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees in Great Basin grassland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, and valley & foothill grassland habitats. Nests are often near the top of a solitary tree or in a small grove of trees along a stream or grassland foraging habitat. Nesting trees include willow (*Salix* sp.), black locust, oaks, aspen, cottonwood and various conifers. They require adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	**No Potential:** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls outside the range of this species.
northern harrier *Circus hudsonius*	CDFW: SSC IUCN: LC USFWS: BCC G5 S3	*C. hudsonius* are year-long residents of Sonoma County. They frequent coastal salt and freshwater marshes in coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, marsh & swamp, riparian scrub, valley & foothill grassland, and wetland habitats. They nest on the ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge; nest built of a large mound of sticks in wet areas.	**No Potential:** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls outside the range of this species.
olive-sided flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*	CDFW: SSC IUCN: NT NABCI: YWL USFWS: BCC G4 S3	Nesting habitats include mixed conifer, montane hardwood-conifer, Douglas-fir, redwood, red fir and lodgepole pine. Often in montane conifer forests where tall trees overlook canyons, meadows, lakes or other open terrain. Nests are often in meadows, along rivers and streams, disturbed areas (partially logged, recently burned etc.) with dead or dying trees.	**Moderate Potential.** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls within a range of Unranked, Low (0.22) to Medium (0.55) to High (0.77) suitability for this species. The Study Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.

yellow rail *Coturnicops noveboracensis*	CDFW: SSC IUCN: LC USFWS: BCC G4 S3	*C. noveboracensis* are summer residents in eastern Sierra Nevada in Mono County. They occur in shallow marshes and wetlands with fairly short vegetation, often nesting among sedges (*Carex* sp., *Dulichium* sp.), bulrushes (*Scirpus* sp.), rushes (*Juncus* sp.) and reedgrasses (*Calamagrostis* sp.) in freshwater marsh and meadow & seep habitats. Nests are typically found on the ground, often in upper (unflooded) parts of the sedge marsh where vegetation is denser.	**No Potential:** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls outside the range of this species.
SPECIES	**STATUS***	**HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**	**POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA**
black swift *Cypseloides niger*	CDFW: SSC IUCN: VU USFWS: BCC G4 S3	*C. niger* occur in the coastal belt of Santa Cruz and Monterey counties; central and southern Sierra Nevada; San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains. They breed in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea-bluffs above the surf. Their nests are on cliff ledges behind or near waterfalls and sea caves, occurring over a wide range of elevations from sea level to 7500 feet. Foraging typically occurs over forests and open areas. Black swifts eat flying insects, especially winged ants in midair.	**No Potential:** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls outside the range of this species.
white-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	BLM: S CDFW: FP IUCN: LC G5 S3S4	This species is located in rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland within cismontane woodland, marsh and swamp, riparian woodland, valley and grassland, and wetland habitats. *E. leucurus* forages in open grasslands, meadows, or marshes closed to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	**Moderate Potential.** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls within a range of Low (0.33) to Medium (0.39) to High (1.00) suitability for this species. The Study Area contains cismontane woodland and grassland that may provide suitable habitat for this species.
American peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum*	CDF: S FD SD G4T4 S3S4	*F. peregrinus anatum* are year-long residents in Mendocino County. Peregrine falcons require protected cliffs and ledges for cover, and often breed near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water on high cliffs, banks, dunes or mounds; however, they will nest on human-made structures and will occasionally use snag cavities or old nests of other raptors. Nests are a scrape on a depression or ledge in an open site.	**High Potential.** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls within a range of Low (0.22) to Medium (0.55) to High (0.88, 1.00) suitability for this species. The is a CNDDB occurrence of this species within the Study Area. The Study Area does contain suitable habitat for this species.

common yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*	CDFW: SSC USFWS: BCC G5T3 S3	*G. trichas sinuosa* are residents of the San Francisco Bay region, in fresh and saltwater marshes. They require thick, continuous cover down to the water surface for foraging and tall grasses, tule patches and willows (*Salix* sp.) for nesting. Nest sites are often near to the ground and supported by sedges, grasses, reeds, cattails, briars, skunk cabbage or other low plants. Nests in marshy areas are usually higher off the ground, where they are safer from flooding.	**Moderate Potential.** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls within a range of Unranked to High (0.88) suitability for this species. The Study Area may contain suitable habitat for this species (wetlands).
SPECIES	**STATUS***	**HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**	**POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA**
bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	BLM: S CDF: S CDFW: FP IUCN: LC USFS: S FD SE G5 S3	*H. leucocephalus* are located near the ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering within lower montane coniferous forest and old-growth habitats. Most nests are located within 1 mile of water in large, old-growth, or dominant live trees with open branches, especially ponderosa pine trees. They communally roost in the winter.	**Low Potential.** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls within a range of Low (0.11, 0.22, 0.33) to Medium (0.55) suitability for this species. The Study Area does contain lower coniferous forest habitat; however, does not have large, old-growth trees present required for nesting. It is unlikely this species would be present within the Study Area.
yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens*	CDFW: SSC IUCN: LC G5 S4	This species occurs in riparian forest, woodland, or scrub. *I. virens* are summer residents inhabiting riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian habitat often consisting of willow, blackberry, and wild grape within 10ft. of the ground.	**No Potential.** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls within a range of Unranked and few areas of Low (0.18) suitability for this species. It is unlikely this species would be present within the Study Area.
osprey	CDF: S	*P. haliaetus* occupies riparian forest habitat. They forage over ocean shores, bays, freshwater lakes and larger streams. They	**Moderate Potential.** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area

Pandion haliaetus	CDFW: WL IUCN: LC G5 S4	construct large nests in large trees, snags, and blown-out treetops within 15 miles of a good fish-producing body of water.	falls within a range of Low (0.11) to Medium (0.44, 0.66) to High (0.88) suitability for this species. The Study Area may contain suitable habitat for this species (snags and blown-out treetops).
SPECIES	**STATUS***	**HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**	**POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA**
Belding's savannah sparrow *Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*	SE USFWS: BCC G5T3 S3	Belding's savannah sparrow is found in herbaceous wetlands, and coastal salt marshes. This species nests on the ground, primarily in pickleweed (*Salicornia virginica*) habitat at the higher levels of the marsh, above the reach of the highest spring tides.	**Low Potential.** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls within a range of Unranked to Low (0.22) to Medium (0.64) suitability for this species. The Study Area does not contain coastal salt marshes but may contain marginal herbaceous wetland habitat.
purple martin *Progne subis*	CDFW: SSC IUCN: LC G5 S3	*P. subis* often woodlands, low elevation coniferous forest of Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, and Monterey pine in broadleaved upland forest and lower montane coniferous forest habitats. Typically, *P. subis* forage in open areas near water, and their diet consists primarily of invertebrates (dragonflies, beetles, flies etc.). Nests are often located in tall, isolated tree/snag in old woodpecker cavities, but also in human-made structures.	**Moderate Potential.** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls within a range of Low (0.33) to Medium (0.55) to High (0.77) suitability for this species. The Study Area contains lower montane coniferous that may provide suitable habitat for this species.
yellow warbler *Setophaga petechia*	CDFW: SSC USFWS: BCC G5T2T3 S2	*S. petechia* often inhabits riparian forest, scrub and woodland habitats in summer in close proximity to water. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willows shrubs and thickets and in alders, ash, cottonwoods, and sycamores. This species will also nest in montane shrubbery in open conifer forest in the Cascades and Sierra Nevada.	**No Potential:** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls outside the range of this species.
northern spotted owl *Strix occidentalis caurina*	FT ST CDF: S G3G4T3 S2	*S. occidentalis caurina* are year-round residents in dense, structurally complex forests, primarily with old-growth conifers. Nests on snags and within tree cavities, and often are associated with existing structures (old raptor nests, squirrel nests and *A. pomo* nests).	**Low Potential.** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area falls within a range of Low (0.22) to Medium (0.44, 0.55) to High (1.00) suitability for this species. There are no NSO Activity Centers within 0.7 miles of the Study Area.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA
Crustaceans			
An isopod *Calasellus californicus*	G2 S3	There is no published information on the life history or behavior of this species. This species has been found in freshwater habitat; the known collections are from a freshwater well and two springs near Kelseyville, CA.	**No Potential.** The Study Area falls outside the range of this species.
California linderiella *Linderiella occidentalis*	IUCN: NT G2G3 S2S3	*L. occidentalis* are the most common fairy shrimp in the Central Valley. They are often found in the same vernal pools as the Vernal pool fairy shrimp, seasonal vernal pools in unplowed grasslands with old alluvial soils underlain by hardpan or in sandstone depressions. The water in the pools has very low alkalinity, conductivity, and total dissolved solids.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain vernal pools required for this species.
Barr's amphipod *Stygobromus cherylae*	G1 S1	Very little is known about *S. cherylae.* According to CNDDB RareFind the only information regarding this species is that it is known only from a spring box in Sonoma County, approximately 19.5km east of Geyserville.	**No Potential.** According to the CWHR Predicted Habitat Suitability Map, the Study Area is not within the range of this species
California freshwater shrimp *Syncaris pacifica*	FE SE IUNC: EN G2 S2	California freshwater shrimp are endemic to Marin, Sonoma and Napa counties. They inhabit shallow pools away from mainstream flow. In the winter they are in undercut banks with exposed roots and in the summer, they are near leafy branches touching the water.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area does contain permanent watercourses that may provide suitable habitat for this species.
Fish			
riffle sculpin *Cottus gulosus*	CDFW: SSC IUCN: LC G5 S4	*C. gulosus* are found in drainages from the lower Columbia River drainage in Washington to Morro Bay in California (including Sacramento-San Joaquin River drainage except upper Pit River) and are absent in Rogue and Klamath River drainages in southern Oregon and northern California. This species inhabits sand and gravel riffles of headwaters and creeks, also in sand-gravel runs and backwaters of small to large rivers. They prefer permanent streams where the water does not exceed 25-26° C and where ample flow keeps the dissolved oxygen level near saturation. *C.*	**Low Potential.** The Study Area is within the range of this species, and contains permanent watercourses that may provide suitable habitat; however, there are no known occurrences of riffle sculpin within the scoping area.

		gulosus favor areas that have adequate cover in the form of rocks, logs or overhanging banks. Eggs are deposited under rocks within swift water reaches of a stream.	
SPECIES	**STATUS***	**HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**	**POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA**
Pacific lamprey *Entosphenus tridentatus*	AFS: VU BLM: S CDFW: SSC USFS: S IUCN: LC G4 S3	*E. tridentatus* occur in aquatic habitats such as, Klamath/North coast flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, and South coast flowing waters. This species is anadromous, but also with a number of permanent freshwater resident populations. This species is parasitic as adults, feeding on blood and body fluids of its prey. To breed, *E. tridentatus* migrate into fresh water and dig nests. Adults die post-breeding. Larvae/juveniles live 5-6 years in soft sand or mud of freshwater before returning to the ocean.	**Low Potential.** The Study Area is within the historical range of this species and contains permanent watercourses that may provide suitable habitat; however, the nearest observations of Pacific lamprey are outside the scoping area.
central California roach *Hesperoleucus symmetricus symmetricus*	CDFW: SSC GNRT3 S3	Central California Roach can adapt to varying habitats from coastal streams to mountain foothill streams. They are predominately found in small warm streams but can thrive in larger colder streams with diverse conditions. They may occupy several different habitat types within a single drainage. Extreme tolerance includes temperatures ranging from 30-35ºC and dissolved oxygen levels as low as 1-2 ppm.	**Low Potential.** The Study Area contains permanent watercourses that may provide suitable habitat for this species; however, the Study Area is outside the range of this species. The nearest known occurrence of central California roach is within the scoping area in the Mount St. Helena quad.
northern coastal roach *Hesperoleucus venustus navarroensis*	CDFW: SSC GNRT3 S3	This species found generally in a wide variety of habitats in the Navarro River and Russian River basins where there is cover (e.g. fallen trees) and where alien predators are absent. They are most abundant in tributaries with clear, well oxygenated water with dominant substrates of cobble and boulder, and shallow depths (average 10-50 cm) with pools up to 1 m deep.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains permanent watercourses that may provide suitable habitat for this species. The nearest known occurrence of northern coastal roach is within the scoping area in the Healdsburg quad.
Russian River tule perch *Hysterocarpus traskii pomo*	AFS: VU CDFW: SSC G5T4	*H. traskii pomo* inhabits the low elevation streams of the Russian River system. They require clear, flowing water with abundant cover. They also require deep (> 1 m) pool habitat. Mating occurs in July-Sept. In May-June the female bears 10-60 live fish.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area is within the range of this species and contains permanent watercourses that may provide suitable habitat for this species. The nearest known occurrence of Russian River tule perch is within the scoping area in the Jimtown quad.

	S4		
SPECIES	**STATUS***	**HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**	**POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA**
Sacramento hitch *Lavinia exilicauda exilicauda*	CDFW: SSC G4T3 S3	*L. exilicauda exilicauda* are omnivorous, feeding primarily on zooplankton and insects in open waters or surface of streams. Spawning takes place in riffles of streams tributary to lakes, rivers, and sloughs after flows increase with spring rains. *L. exilicauda exilicauda* inhabits warm, lowland waters including clear streams, turbid sloughs, lakes and reservoirs. They prefer shallow (< 1m deep) stream habitats with smaller gravel to mud substrates and have high temperature tolerances; however, prefer temperatures within 27-29° C. *L. exilicauda exilicauda* are within Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys in low elevation streams and rivers as well as the Delta.	**Low Potential.** The Study Area is within the historical range of this species and contains permanent watercourses that may provide suitable habitat; however, the nearest known occurrence of Sacramento hitch is outside the scoping area.
hardhead *Mylopharodon conocephalus*	CDFW: SSC USFS: S G3 S3	*M. conocephalus* are found within low to mid-elevation streams in the Sacramento-San Joaquin drainage and the Russian River. This species requires clear, deep pools with sand-gravel-boulder bottoms and slow water velocity. They are not found where exotic centrarchids predominate.	**High Potential.** The Study Area is within the range of this species and contains permanent watercourses that may provide suitable habitat for this species. The nearest known occurrence of hardhead is within the Study Area in the Jimtown quad (Sausal Creek).
coho salmon – central California coast ESU *Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 4*	FE SE AFS: EN G5T2T3Q S2	Coho are anadromous, migrating and spawning in streams that flow directly into the ocean or tributaries of larger rivers. Migration peaks mid-May till mid-June. The fish will spend two to three years at sea before migrating back to their natal stream to spawn. Coho lay egg masses (redds), often located between a pool and a riffle. This ESU includes naturally spawned coho salmon originating from rivers south of Punta Gorda, Ca. to and including Aptos Creek, as well as such coho salmon originating from tributaries to San Francisco Bay.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area is within the historic range of this species and contains permanent watercourses that may provide suitable habitat for this species.
steelhead - central California coast DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8*	FT AFS: TH CDFW: SCC	*O. mykiss irideus* are anadromous coastal rainbow trout. As adults, this species requires high flows, with depths of at least 18cm for passage. Clean well-aerated gravel beds, typically in steep, rocky reaches of upper tributaries are needed for spawning. This DPS includes naturally spawned anadromous *O. mykiss* originating below natural and manmade impassable	**High Potential.** The Study Area is within the historic range of this species and contains permanent watercourses that provide suitable habitat for this species. Steelhead have been observed within the Study Area in Big Sulfur and Little Sulfur Creek.

	G5T3Q S3	barriers from the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries; excludes such fish originating from San Francisco and San Pablo Bays and their tributaries.	
SPECIES	**STATUS***	**HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**	**POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA**
Insects			
obscure bumble bee *Bombus caliginosus*	IUCN: VU G2T3 S1S2	*Bombus caliginosus* inhabits open grassy coastal prairies and Coast Range meadows in coastal areas from Santa Barbara County to north to Washington state. Nesting occurs underground as well as above ground in abandoned bird nests. Males patrol circuits in search of mates. This species is classified as a medium long-tongued species, whose food plants include *Ceanothus, Cirsium, Clarkia, Keckiella, Lathyrus, Lotus, Lupinus, Baccharis, Rhododendron, Rubus, Trifolium*, and *Vaccinium*.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains suitable habitat for this species. The nearest known occurrence of obscure bumble bee is within the scoping area in the Cloverdale quad (from 1963).
Crotch's bumble bee *Bombus crotchii*	SCE IUCN: VU USFWS: S G3 S1	*B. crotchii* is native to California, Baja California and has been reported in Nevada. This bee lives in grassland and scrub habitat types in coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. It nests underground and its food plants consist of milkweeds, lupines, dustymaidens, medics, phacelias, and sages. This bee tolerates hotter and drier habitat types than most bumblebees.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains suitable habitat for this species. The nearest known occurrence of Crotch's bumble bee is within the scoping area in the Geyserville quad (from 2023).
western bumble bee *Bombus occidentalis*	SCE IUCN: EN G3 S1	The habitat for this species is described as open grassy areas, urban parks and gardens, chaparral and shrub areas, and mountain meadows. Typically nests underground in abandoned rodent burrows or other cavities Food plants of *Bombus occidentalis* include *Ceanothus, Centaurea, Chrysothamnus, Cirsium, Geranium, Grindellia, Lupinus, Melilotus, Monardella, Rubus, Solidago*, and *Trifolium.*	**Low Potential.** The Study Area contains suitable habitat for this species; however, the nearest known occurrence of western bumble bee is outside the scoping area.
American bumble bee *Bombus pensylvanicus*	IUCN: VU G3T4 S2	*B. pensylvanicus* inhabits coastal prairie, Great Basin grasslands, and valley and foothill grasslands. They are long-tongued; forage on a wide variety of flowers including vetches (*Vicia*), clovers (*Trifolium*), thistles (*Cirsium*), sunflowers (*Helianthus*), etc. Nests above ground under long grass or underground. Queens	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains suitable habitat for this species. The nearest known occurrence of American bumble bee is within the scoping area in the Cloverdale quad (from 1938).

		overwinter in rotten wood or underground.	
SPECIES	**STATUS***	**HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**	**POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA**
serpentine cypress wood-boring beetle *Trachykele hartmani*	G1 S1	*T. hartmani* are restricted to serpentine-dominated lands of the San Francisco Bay Area. They are bronze colored, and larvae develop in Sargent cypress (*Hesperocyparis sargentii*) trees.	**Low Potential.** While the Study Area does contain Sargent cypress trees, it is outside of the expected range of this species. The nearest known occurrence of serpentine cypress wood-boring beetle is within the scoping area in the Mount St. Helena quad.
serpentine cypress long-horned beetle *Vandykea tuberculata*	G1 S1	The serpentine cypress long-horned beetle is associated with Sargent and McNab cypress trees and breeds in shaded-out lower branches of Sargent cypress and perhaps McNab cypress in serpentine soil/cypress habitats.	**Low Potential.** While the Study Area does contain Sargent cypress trees, it is outside of the expected range of this species. The nearest known occurrence of serpentine cypress wood-boring beetle is outside the scoping area.
Mammals			
pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	BLM: S CDFW: SSC IUCN: LC USFS: S WBWG: H G4 S3	*A. pallidus* is found in chaparral, coastal scrub, desert wash, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, upper montane coniferous forest, valley & foothill grassland habitats. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. This species forages along river channels. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains suitable habitat for this species. The nearest known occurrence of pallid bat is within the scoping area in the Asti quad.
Sonoma tree vole *Arborimus pomo*	CDFW: SSC IUCN: NT G3 S3	*A. pomo* is distributed along the North Coast from Sonoma County north to the Oregon border, being practically restricted to the fog belt. They are found in Douglas-fir, redwood and montane hardwood conifer forests. This species feeds almost exclusively on Douglas-fir needles but will occasionally eat grand fir, western hemlock, and/or Sitka spruce needles as well. Nests are frequently found in trees along the bole, in branch crotches, or in the top of snags.	**Low Potential.** The Study Area contains marginally suitable habitat but is outside the expected range of this species. The nearest known occurrence of Sonoma tree vole is within the scoping area in the Geyserville quad.
northern California ringtail	CDFW: FP G5TNR	This species will exploit a variety of habitats such as dry, rocky, brush-covered hillsides, riparian areas, chaparral and tree cavities, typically not far from an open water source. Dens are most often located in rock crevices, boulder piles, or talus, but	**Low Potential.** The Study Area contains suitable habitat for this species; however, there have been no recorded occurrences of this species within the scoping area.

Bassariscus astutus raptor	SNR	also tree hollows, root cavities, and rural buildings. They rarely use the same den for more than a few days. Females with litters change dens within 10 days of birth and almost daily after 20 days.	
Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	BLM: S CDFW: SSC IUCN: LC USFS: S WBWG: H G4 S2	*C. townsendii* inhabits mesic sites within broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, chenopod scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Joshua tree woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadow & seep, Mojavean desert scrub, riparian forest, riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Sonoran thorn woodland, upper montane coniferous forest, and valley & foothill grassland. Females form maternity colonies in buildings, caves, mines and in basal hollows in large conifer trees and males roost singly or in small groups. Foraging occurs in open forest habitats where they glean moths from vegetation.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains suitable habitat for this species. The nearest known occurrence of pallid bat is within the scoping area in the Cloverdale quad.
North American porcupine *Erethizon dorsatum*	IUCN: LC G5 S3	*E. dorsatum* inhabit broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, North coast coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest habitats. This herbivore eats leaves, twigs, and green plants like Skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*) and clovers (*Trifolium spp.*). This species makes its dens in hollow trees, decaying logs and caves in rocky areas.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains suitable habitat for this species. The nearest known occurrence of North American porcupine is within the scoping area in the Asti quad.
western red bat *Lasiurus blossevillii*	CDFW: SSC IUCN: LC WBWG: H G4 S3	*L. blossevillii* roosts primarily in trees, often 2-40ft above the ground from sea level through mixed conifer forests. Typical habitats include cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forests and woodlands. This species prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains suitable habitat for this species. The nearest known occurrence of western red bat is within the scoping area in the Asti quad.
hoary bat *Lasiurus cinereus*	IUCN: LC G3G4 S4	*L. cinereus* prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding in broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and North coast coniferous forest habitats. Hoary bats roost in dense foliage of medium to large trees. They feed primarily on moths and require water.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains suitable habitat for this species. The nearest assumed occurrence of hoary bat is within the scoping area in the Whispering Pines quad.
long-eared myotis *Myotis evotis*	BLM:S IUCN: LC	*M. evotis* is found in all brush, woodland and forested habitats from sea level to approximately 9,000 feet in elevation; however, prefers coniferous woodlands and forests. Foraging occurs along	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains suitable habitat for this species. The nearest assumed occurrence of long-eared myotis is

	WBWG: M G5 S3	habitat edges, in open spaces and over water. Nursery colonies are often found within buildings, crevices, spaces under bark and snags. Caves are used primarily as night roosts.	within the scoping area in the Whispering Pines quad.
fringed myotis *Myotis thysanodes*	BLM: S IUCN: LC USFS: S WBWG: H G4 S3	*M. thysanodes* are widespread in California, occurring in a wide variety of habitats including pinyon-juniper, valley foothill hardwood and hardwood-conifer, generally found at 1300-2200m elevations (4000-7000ft). They forage around streams, lakes, and ponds and their prey consists mainly of beetles and other insects. Typical roosting habitat includes caves, mine tunnels, rock crevices and old buildings.	**Low Potential.** The Study Area contains marginal habitat for this species. The nearest assumed occurrence of fringed myotis is within the scoping area in the Whispering Pines quad.
SPECIES	**STATUS***	**HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**	**POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA**
fisher *Pekania pennanti*	CDFW: SSC USFS: S BLM: S G5 S2S3	*P. pennanti* inhabit forest stands with late-successional characteristics including intermediate-to-large tree stages of coniferous forest and deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure in North coast coniferous forest, old growth and riparian forest habitat. *P. pennanti* use cavities, snags, logs and rocky areas for cover and denning and require large areas of mature, dense forest. Fishers are primarily solitary, except during breeding season (February – April).	**Low Potential.** The required habitat does not exist within the Study Area. The nearest known occurrence of fisher is within the scoping area in the Mount St. Helena quad.
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	CDFW: SSC IUCN: LC G5 S3	*T. taxus* are found throughout most of California in a variety of habitats and are most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. *T. taxus* dig burrows in the friable soils and frequently reuse old burrows and prey on burrowing rodents.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains suitable habitat for this species. The nearest known occurrence of American badger is within the scoping area in the Mark West Springs quad.
Mollusks			
western ridged mussel *Gonidea angulata*	G3 S1S2	*G. angulata* inhabits cold creeks and streams from low-to-mid elevations that are seasonally and not continuously turbid. *G. angulata* requires a host species to reproduce and disperse and can be found in diverse substrates from firm mud to coarse particles. Documented fish hosts for this species include hardhead (*Mylopharodon conocephalus*), pit sculpin (*Cottus pitensis*), and Tule perch (*Hysterocarpus traski*).	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains perennial watercourses that may provide suitable habitat for this species. The nearest known occurrence of western ridged mussel is within the scoping area in the Guerneville quad.

Reptiles			
western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	BLM: S CDFW: SSC IUCN: VU USFS: S G3G4 S3	*E. marmorata* are associated with permanent ponds, lakes, streams, stock ponds, marshes, seasonal wetlands, artificial areas including reservoirs or irrigation ditches, or permanent pools along intermittent streams in a wide variety of habitats, usually with aquatic vegetation below 6000 feet elevation. This species requires basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg laying.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains perennial watercourses that may provide suitable habitat for this species. The nearest known occurrence of western pond turtle is within the scoping area along the Russian River in the Geyserville quad.

Appendix B: Species Observed Plant List

The following species were observed within the Phase 1 Focused Survey Areas:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Lifeform
bigleaf maple	*Acer macrophyllum*	tree
common yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	perennial herb
blow wives	*Achyrachaena mollis*	annual herb
Spanish lotus	*Acmispon americanus*	annual herb
foothill deervetch	*Acmispon brachycarpus*	annual herb
deerweed	*Acmispon glaber*	perennial herb
short-flower deervetch	*Acmispon parviflorus*	annual herb
Pacific hounds tongue	*Adelinia grandis*	perennial herb
chamise	*Adenostoma fasciculatum*	tree/shrub
spearleaf mountain dandelion	*Agoseris grandiflora*	perennial herb
bigflower agoseris	*Agoseris grandiflora*	perennial herb
giant mountain dandelion	*Agoseris grandiflora*	perennial herb
white alder	*Alnus rhombifolia*	tree
scarlet pimpernel	*Anagallis arvensis*	annual herb
bur parsley	*Anthriscus caucalis*	annual herb
Pacific madrone	*Arbutus menziesii*	tree
hoary manzanita	*Arctostaphylos canescens*	shrub
Eastwood's manzanita	*Arctostaphylos glandulosa*	shrub
common manzanita	*Arctostaphylos manzanita*	shrub
whiteleaf manzanita	*Arctostaphylos manzanita ssp. glaucescens*	shrub
California mugwort	*Artemisia douglasiana*	perennial herb
hear leaf milkweed	*Asclepias cordifolia*	perennial herb
heartleaf milkweed	*Asclepias cordifolia*	perennial herb
narrow leaf milkweed	*Asclepias fascicularis*	perennial herb
lace fern	*Aspidotis densa*	fern
slender wild oats	*Avena barbata*	annual grasslike herb
wild oats	*Avena fatua*	annual grasslike herb
coyote brush	*Baccharis pilularis*	shrub
purple false brome	*Brachypodium distachyon*	annual/perennial grasslike herb
rattlesnake grass	*Briza maxima*	annual grasslike herb
harvest brodiaea	*Brodiaea elegans*	perennial herb
common soft brome	*Bromus hordeaceus*	annual grasslike herb
red brome	*Bromus rubens*	annual grasslike herb
California brome	*Bromus sitchensis var. carinatus*	perennial grasslike herb
incense cedar	*Calocedrus decurrens*	perennial herb
Diogenes' lantern	*Calochortus amabilis*	perennial herb

superb mariposa lily	*Calochortus superbus*	perennial herb
spicebush	*Calycanthus occidentalis*	perennial herb
fairy slipper	*Calypso bulbosa*	perennial herb
coast range false bindweed	*Calystegia collina*	perennial herb
western morning glory	*Calystegia occidentalis*	perennial herb
Italian thistle	*Carduus pycnocephalus*	annual herb
torrent sedge	*Carex nudata*	perennial grasslike herb
slough sedge	*Carex obnupta*	perennial grasslike herb
woolly indian paintbrush	*Castilleja foliolosa*	perennial herb
buckbrush	*Ceanothus cuneatus*	shrub
wavy leaved ceanothus	*Ceanothus foliosus*	shrub
coast whitethorn	*Ceanothus incanus*	shrub
deer brush	*Ceanothus integerrimus*	shrub
deerbrush	*Ceanothus integerrimus*	shrub
Musk brush	*Ceanothus jepsonii*	shrub
musk brush	*Ceanothus jepsonii*	shrub
Maltese star thistle	*Centaurea melitensis*	annual herb
yellow star thistle	*Centaurea solstitialis*	annual herb
Fitch’s tarweed	*Centromadia fitchii*	annual herb
birch leaf mountain mahogany	*Cercocarpus betuloides*	tree/shrub
wavyleaf soap plant	*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*	perennial herb
cobwebby thistle	*Cirsium occidentale*	perennial herb
winecup clarkia	*Clarkia purpurea*	annual herb
gypsum spring beauty	*Claytonia gypsophiloides*	annual herb
pipestem	*Clematis lasiantha*	perennial herb/vine
slender bird's beak	*Cordylanthus tenuis*	annual herb
flaccid cryptantha	*Cryptantha flaccida*	annual herb
bristly dogstail grass	*Cynosurus echinatu*	annual grasslike herb
bristly dogstail grass	*Cynosurus echinatus*	annual grasslike herb
tall flatsedge	*Cyperus eragrostis*	perennial grasslike herb
orchard grass	*Dactylis glomerata*	perennial grasslike herb
American wild carrot	*Daucus pusillus*	annual herb
red larkspur	*Delphinium nudicaule*	perennial herb
ookow	*Dichelostemma congestum*	perennial herb
orange bush monkeyflower	*Diplacus aurantiacus*	shrub
blue dicks	*Dipterostemon capitatus*	shrub
coastal woodfern	*Dryopteris arguta*	perennial herb
medusa head	*Elymus caput-medusae*	annual grasslike herb
blue wild rye	*Elymus glauca*	perennial grasslike herb
Intermediate wheatgrass	*Elymus hispidus*	perennial grasslike herb
creeping wild rye	*Elymus triticoides*	perennial grasslike herb

little willowherb	*Epilobium minutum*	perennial herb
giant horsetail	*Equisetum telmateia*	fern
rock-loving fleabane	*Erigeron petrophilus*	perennial herb
California yerba santa	*Eriodictyon californicum*	shrub
naked buckwheat	*Eriogonum nudum*	shrub
common woolly sunflower	*Eriophyllum lanatum*	perennial herb
Mediterranean stork's bill	*Erodium botrys*	annual herb
Mediterranean Stork's-bill	*Erodium botrys*	annual herb
redstem storks bill	*Erodium cicutarium*	annual herb
roughleaf aster	*Eurybia radulina*	perennial herb
California fescue	*Festuca californica*	perennial grasslike herb
small fescue	*Festuca microstachys*	annual grasslike herb
Italian rye grass	*Festuca perennis*	annual/perennial grasslike herb
California coffeeberry	*Frangula californica*	shrub
phlox-leaved bedstraw	*Galium andrewsii*	perennial herb
graceful bedstraw	*Galium porrigens*	shrub/vine
bearbrush	*Garrya fremontii*	shrub
nit grass	*Gastridium phleoides*	annual grasslike herb
French broom	*Genista monspessulana*	shrub
cut leaved geranium	*Geranium dissectum*	annual herb
great valley gumweed	*Grindelia camporum*	perennial herb
California dwarf sunflower	*Helianthella californica*	perennial herb
hayfield tarweed	*Hemizonia congesta*	annual herb
sargent cypress	*Hesperocyparis sargentii*	tree/shrub
toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	shrub
seaside barley	*Hordeum marinum*	annual grasslike herb
big deervetch	*Hosackia crassifolia*	perennial herb
broad leaved lotus	*Hosackia crassifolia var. crassifolia*	perennial herb
goldwire	*Hypericum concinnum*	perennial herb
smooth cat's ear	*Hypochaeris glabra*	annual herb
hairy cats ear	*Hypochaeris radicata*	perennial herb
Fernald's iris	*Iris Fernaldii*	perennial herb
stinking iris	*Iris foetidissima*	perennial herb
Purdy's iris	*Iris purdyi*	perennial herb
Northern California black walnut	*Juglans hindsii*	tree
spreading rush	*Juncus patens*	perennial grasslike herb
redwood keckiella	*Keckiella corymbosa*	shrub
common goldfields	*Lasthenia californica*	annual herb
Pacific pea	*Lathyrus vestitus*	perennial herb
California pitcher sage	*Lepechinia calycin*	shrub
pale flax	*Linum bienne*	annual herb

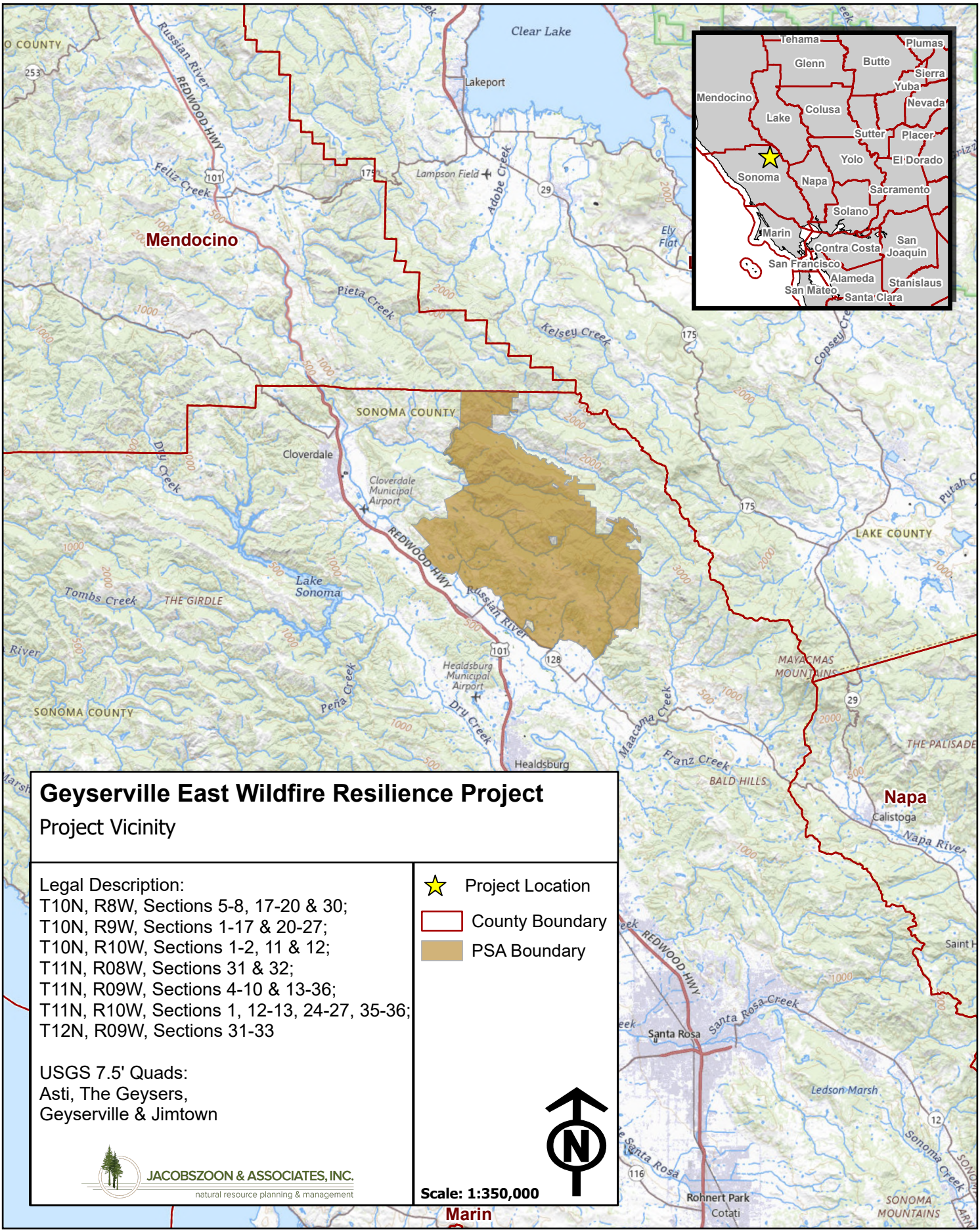
woollyfruit desertparsley	*Lomatium dasycarpum*	perennial herb
pink honeysuckle	*Lonicera hispidula*	shrub/vine
miniature lupine	*Lupinus bicolor*	annual/perennial herb
scarlet pimpernel	*Lysimachia arvensis*	annual herb
Pacific starflower	*Lysimachia latifolia*	perennial herb
small tarweed	*Madia exigua*	annual herb
grassy tarweed	*Madia gracilis*	annual herb
feathery false lily of the valley	*Maianthemum racemosum*	perennial herb
coast man-root	*Marah oregana*	perennial herb/vine
Torrey's melicgrass	*Melica torreyana*	perennial grasslike herb
pennyroyal	*Mentha pulegium*	perennial herb
California saxifrage	*Micranthes californica*	perennial herb
Q tips	*Micropus californicus*	annual herb
slender cottonweed	*Micropus californicus*	annual herb
serpentine monardella	*Monardella purpurea*	perennial herb
coyote mint	*Monardella villosa*	perennial herb
needleleaf navarretia	*Navarretia intertexta*	annual herb
honey-scented pincushion plant	*Navarretia mellita*	annual herb
white nemophila	*Nemophila heterophylla*	annual herb
goldback fern	*Pentagramma triangularis*	fern
harding grass	*Phalaris aquatica*	perennial grasslike herb
chaparral pea	*Pickeringia montana*	shrub
chaparral pea	*Pickeringia montana*	shrub
knobcone pine	*Pinus attenuata*	tree
gray pine	*Pinus sabiniana*	tree
bulbous blue grass	*Poa bulbosa*	perennial grasslike herb
California polypody	*Polypodium californicum*	fern
California cudweed	*Pseudognaphalium californicum*	annual/perennial herb
California cudweed	*Pseudognaphalium californicum*	annual/perennial herb
douglas-fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	annual herb
Slender woolly marbles	*Psilocarphus tenellus*	annual herb
bracken fern	*Pteridium aquilinum*	fern
canyon live oak	*Quercus chrysolepis*	tree
blue oak	*Quercus douglasii*	tree
leather oak	*Quercus durata*	shrub
Oregon white oak	*Quercus garryana*	tree
California black oak	*Quercus kelloggii*	tree
California black oak	*Quercus kelloggii*	tree
valley oak	*Quercus lobata*	tree
interior live oak	*Quercus wislizeni*	tree/shrub
western buttercup	*Ranunculus occidentalis*	perennial herb

California milkwort	*Rhinotropis californica*	perennial herb
wood rose	*Rosa gymnocarpa*	shrub
ground rose	*Rosa spithamea*	shrub
Himalayan blackberry	*Rubus armeniacus*	shrub
California blackberry	*Rubus ursinus*	vine or shrub
curly dock	*Rumex crispus*	perennial herb
red willow	*Salix laevigata*	tree
red willow	*Salix laevigata*	tree
Arroyo willow	*Salix lasiolepis*	tree or shrub
blue elderberry	*Sambucus mexicana*	tree/shrub
panicled bulrush	*Scirpus microcarpus*	perennial grasslike herb
broadleaf stonecrop	*Sedum spathulifolium*	perennial herb
rayless ragwort	*Senecio aronicoides*	perennial herb
coast redwood	*Sequoia sempervirens*	tree
fringed checkerbloom	*Sidalcea diploscypha*	annual herb
cardinal catchfly	*Silene laciniata*	perennial herb
western blue eyed grasses	*Sisyrinchium bellum*	perennial herb
western blue eyed grass	*Sisyrinchium bellum*	perennial herb
purple nightshade	*Solanum xanti*	perennial herb/shrub
red sandspurry	*Spergularia rubra*	annual/perennial herb
rough hedgenettle	*Stachys rigida*	perennial herb
foothill needle grass	*Stipa lepida*	perennial grasslike herb
purple needle grass	*Stipa pulchra*	perennial grasslike herb
common hedge parsley	*Torilis arvensis*	annual herb
California nutmeg	*Torreya californica*	tree
poison oak	*Toxicodendron diversilobum*	shrub/vine
Fremont's death camas	*Toxicoscordion fremontii*	perennial herb
rose clover	*Trifolium hirtum*	annual herb
Ithuriel’s spear	*Triteleia laxa*	perennial herb
California bay	*Umbellularia californica*	tree
California bay	*Umbellularia californica*	tree
woolly mullein	*Verbascum thapsus*	perennial herb
American vetch	*Vicia americana*	perennial herb/vine
hairy vetch	*Vicia villosa*	annual herb/vine
modesty	*Whipplea modesta*	vine/shrub
giant chain fern	*Woodwardia fimbriata*	perennial herb
smooth mule ears	*Wyethia glabra*	perennial herb
Muehlenberg's centaury	*Zeltnera muehlenbergii*	annual herb

Appendix A – Project Maps

Geyserville East Wildfire Resilience Project

Project ID: 2025-32



Geyserville East Wildfire Resilience Project

Project Vicinity

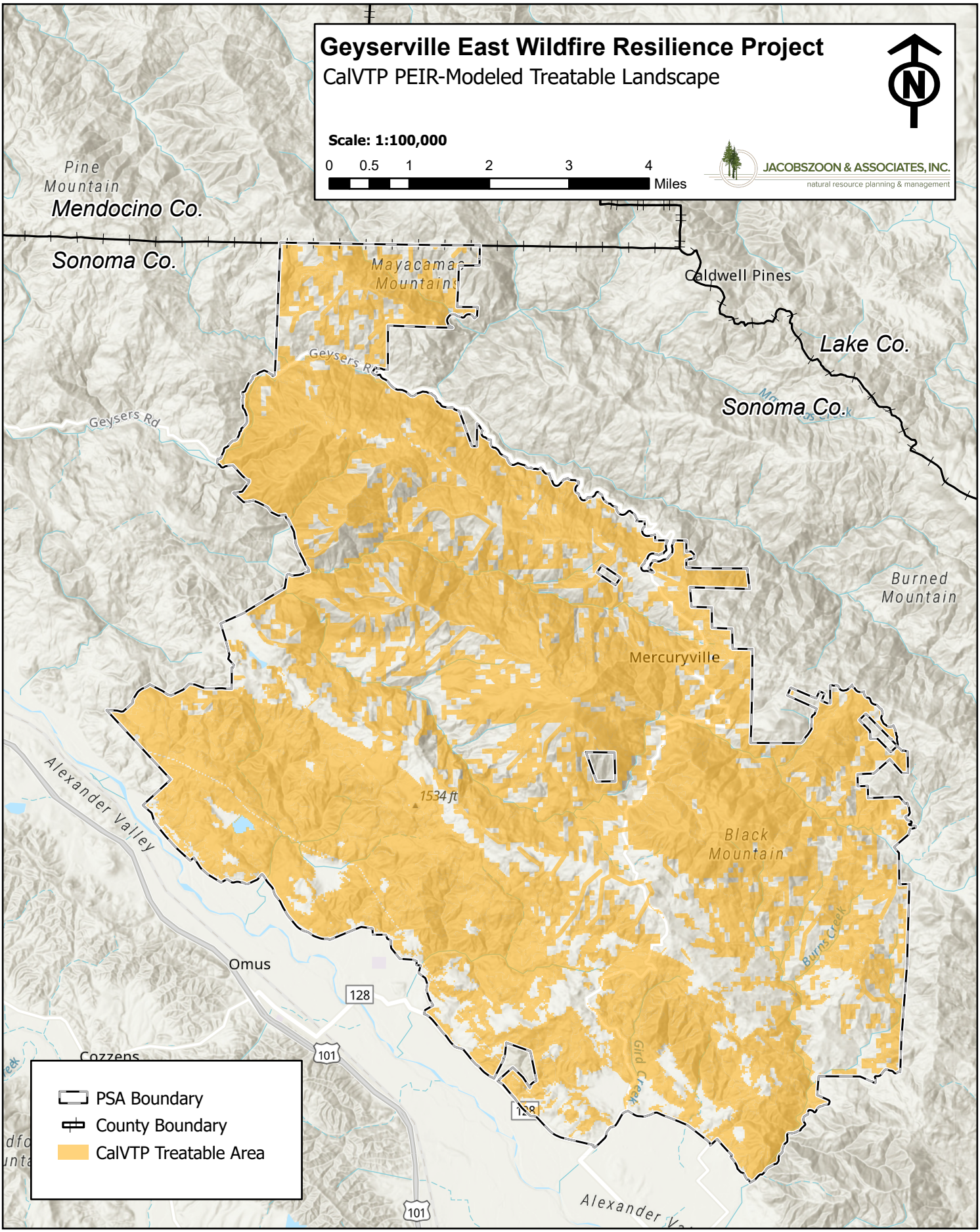
Legal Description:
T10N, R8W, Sections 5-8, 17-20 & 30;
T10N, R9W, Sections 1-17 & 20-27;
T10N, R10W, Sections 1-2, 11 & 12;
T11N, R08W, Sections 31 & 32;
T11N, R09W, Sections 4-10 & 13-36;
T11N, R10W, Sections 1, 12-13, 24-27, 35-36;
T12N, R09W, Sections 31-33

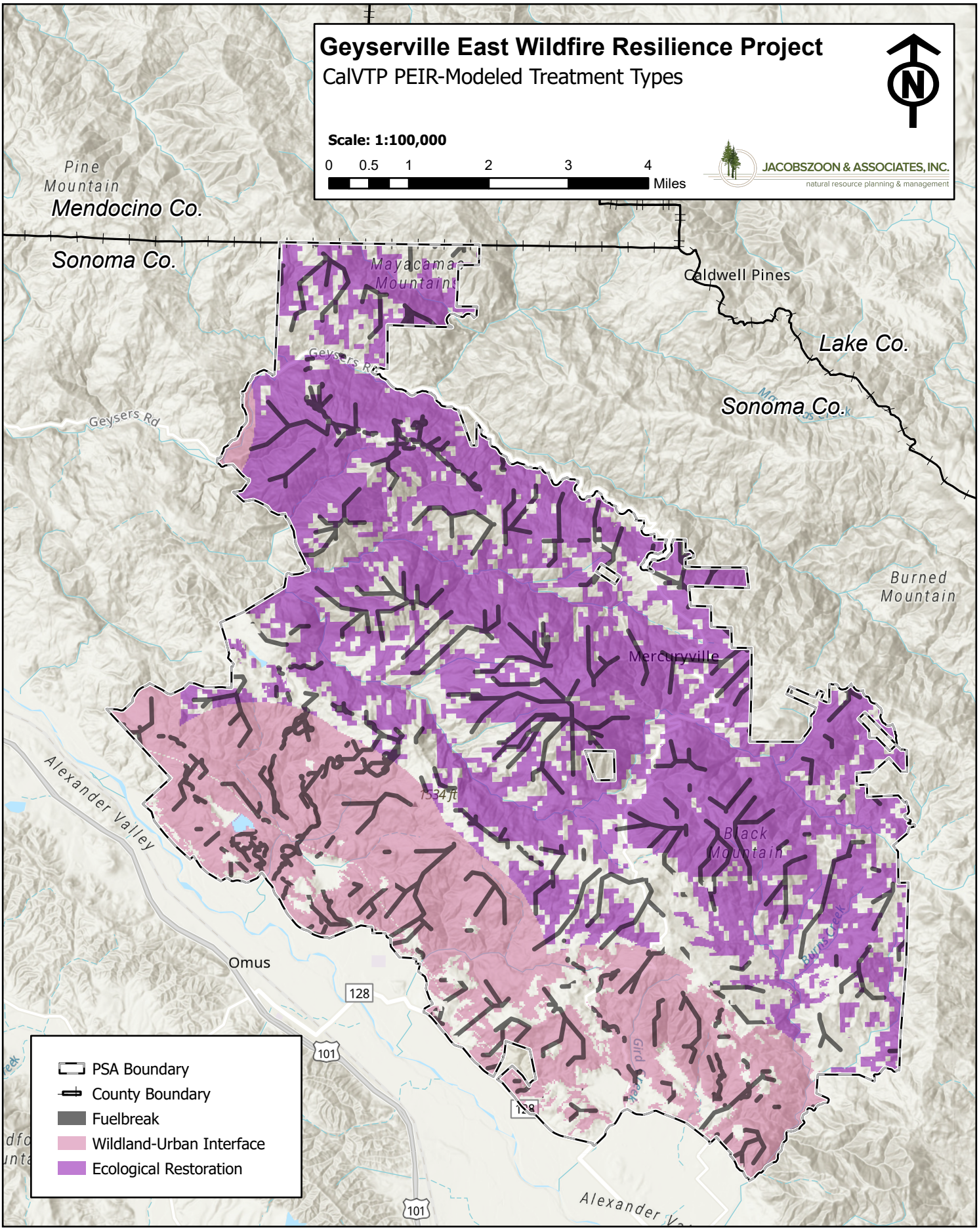
USGS 7.5' Quads:
Asti, The Geysers,
Geyserville & Jimtown

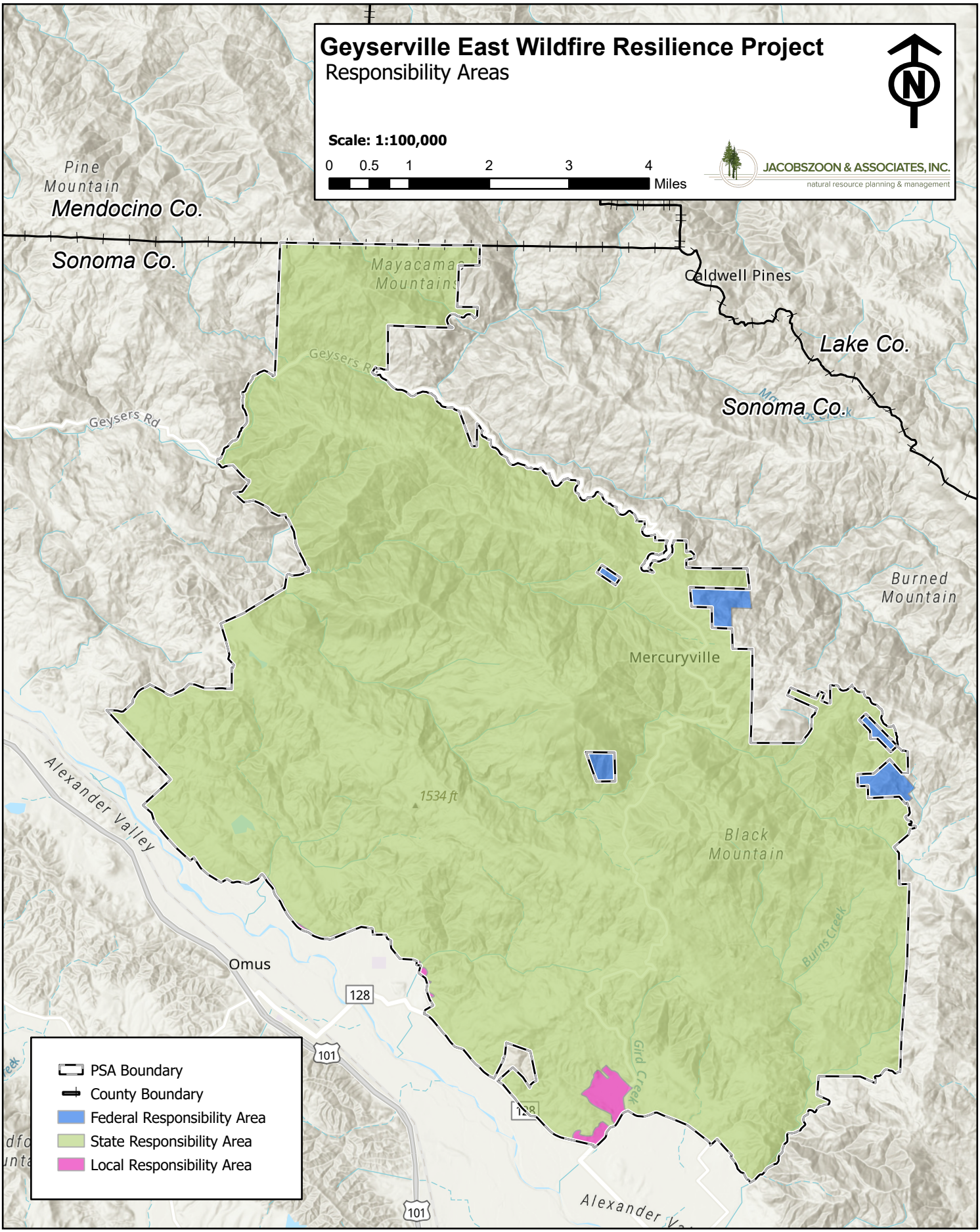
Project Location
County Boundary
PSA Boundary

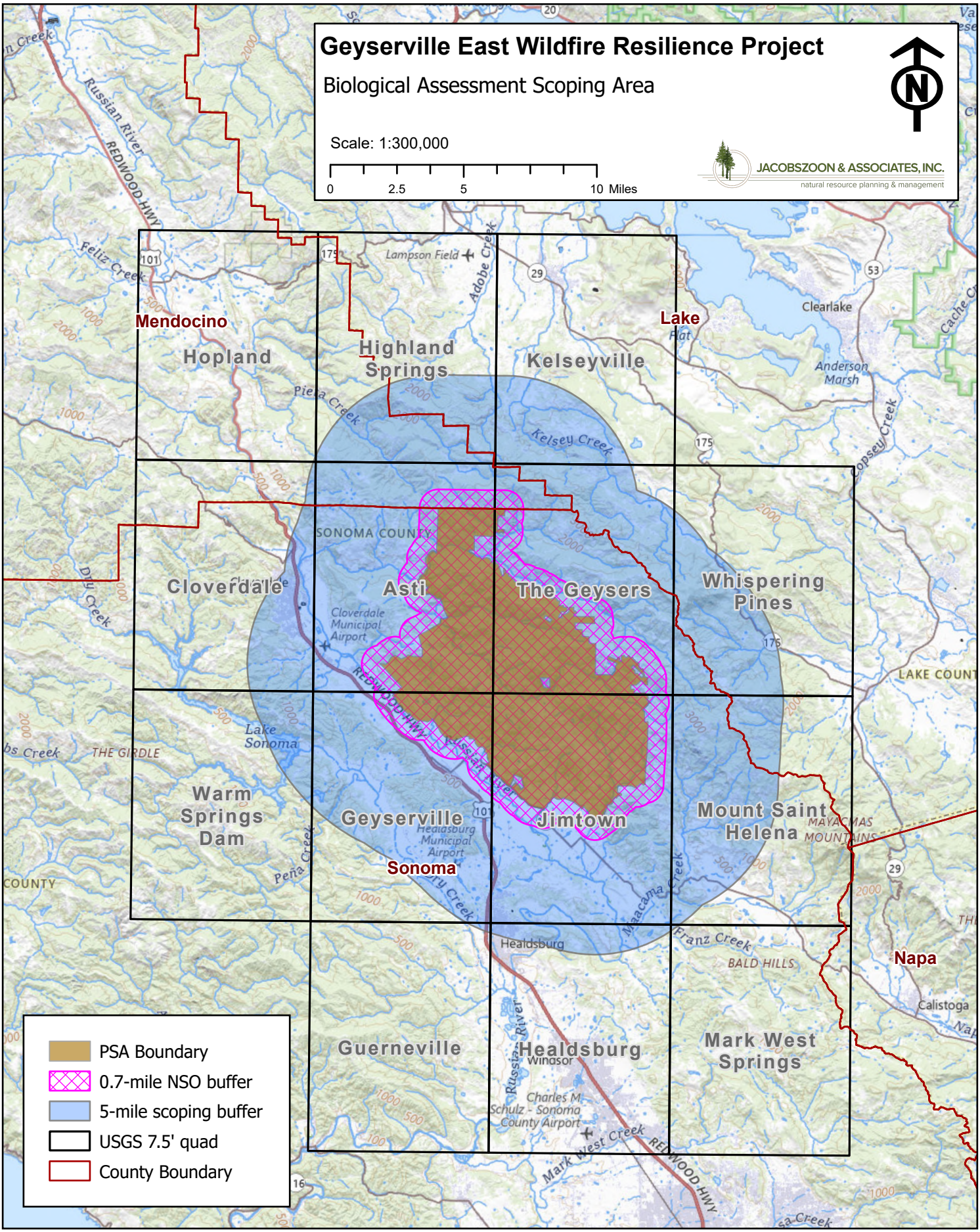
Scale: 1:350,000

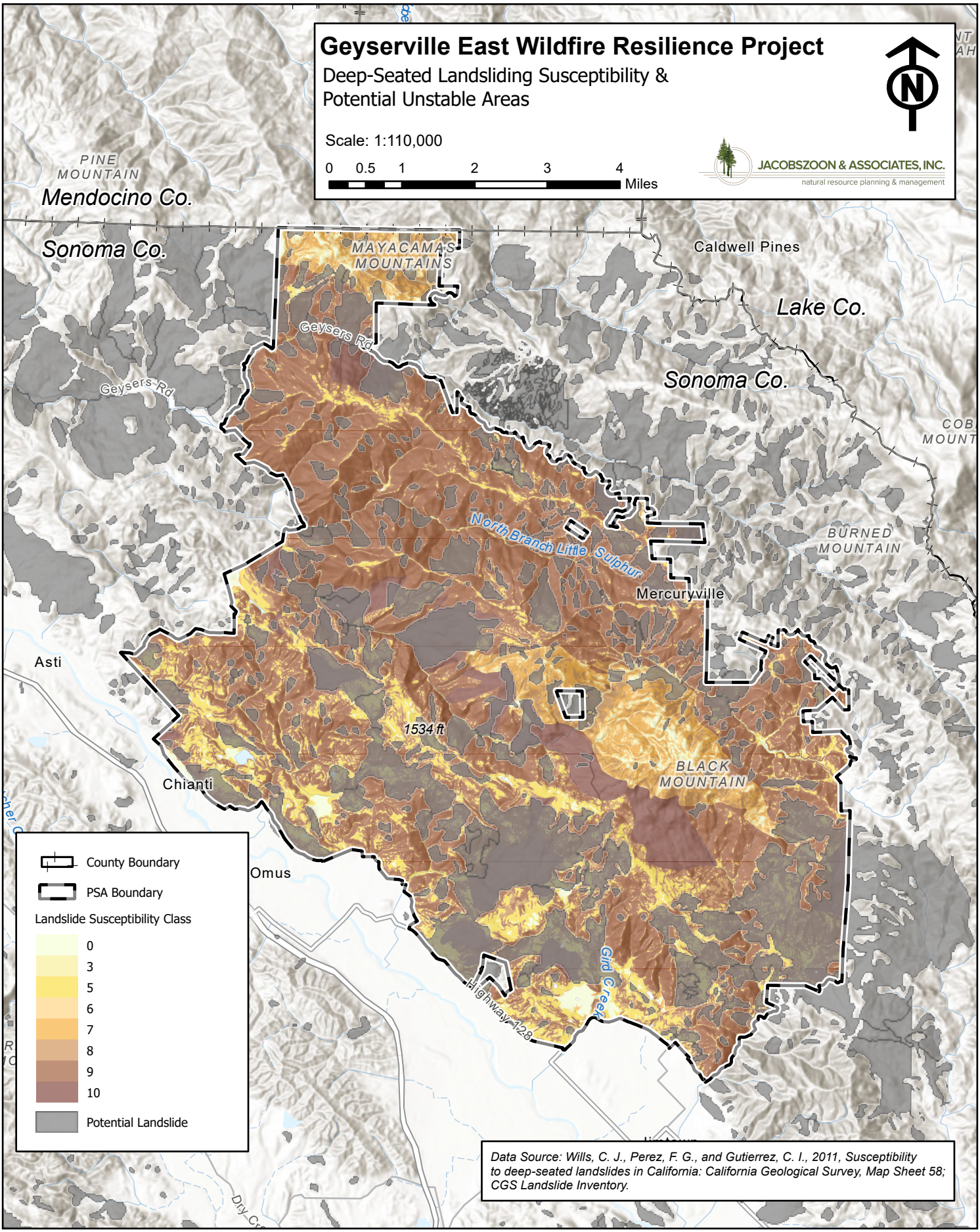
JACOBSZOON & ASSOCIATES, INC.
natural resource planning & management

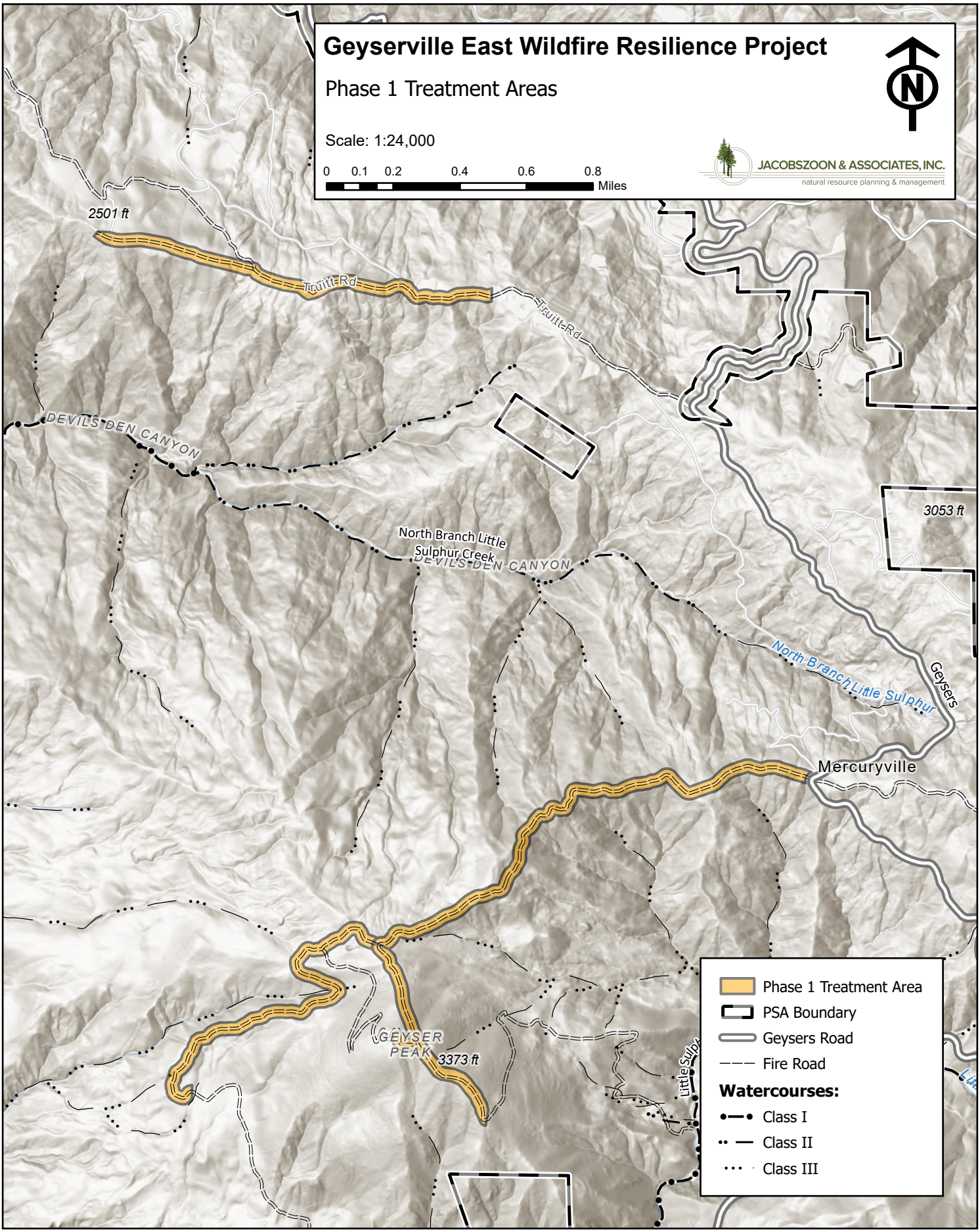

Geyserville East Wildfire Resilience Project
CalVTP PEIR-Modeled Treatable Landscape
Scale: 1:100,000
0 0.5 1 2 3 4
Miles
JACOBSZOON & ASSOCIATES, INC.
natural resource planning & management
Pine Mountain
Mendocino Co.
Sonoma Co.
Mayacamas Mountains
Caldwell Pines
Lake Co.
Sonoma Co.
Geysers Rd
Geysers Rd
Burned Mountain
Mercuryville
Alexander Valley
1534 ft
Black Mountain
Burns Creek
Omus
128
101
Cozzens
Gird Creek
128
101
Alexander Va
PSA Boundary
County Boundary
CalVTP Treatable Area


Geyserville East Wildfire Resilience Project
CalVTP PEIR-Modeled Treatment Types
Scale: 1:100,000
0 0.5 1 2 3 4
Miles
JACOBSZOON & ASSOCIATES, INC.
natural resource planning & management
Pine Mountain
Mendocino Co.
Sonoma Co.
Mayacama Mountains
Caldwell Pines
Lake Co.
Sonoma Co.
Geysers Rd
Burned Mountain
Mercuryville
Alexander Valley
1534 ft
Black Mountain
Omus
128
101
PSA Boundary
County Boundary
Fuelbreak
Wildland-Urban Interface
Ecological Restoration


Geyserville East Wildfire Resilience Project
Responsibility Areas
Scale: 1:100,000
0 0.5 1 2 3 4
Miles
JACOBSZOON & ASSOCIATES, INC.
natural resource planning & management
Pine Mountain
Mendocino Co.
Sonoma Co.
Mayacamas Mountains
Caldwell Pines
Lake Co.
Sonoma Co.
Geysers Rd
Burned Mountain
Mercuryville
Alexander Valley
1534 ft
Black Mountain
Burns Creek
Omus
128
101
Gird Creek
Alexander Valley
PSA Boundary
County Boundary
Federal Responsibility Area
State Responsibility Area
Local Responsibility Area


Geyserville East Wildfire Resilience Project
Biological Assessment Scoping Area
Scale: 1:300,000
0 2.5 5 10 Miles
JACOBSZOON & ASSOCIATES, INC.
natural resource planning & management
PSA Boundary
0.7-mile NSO buffer
5-mile scoping buffer
USGS 7.5' quad
County Boundary
Mendocino
Lake
Sonoma
Napa
Hopland
Highland Springs
Kelseyville
Cloverdale
Asti
The Geysers
Whispering Pines
Warm Springs Dam
Geyserville
Jimtown
Mount Saint Helena
Guerneville
Healdsburg
Mark West Springs
Clearlake
Lake Sonoma
Cloverdale Municipal Airport
Healdsburg Municipal Airport
Charles M. Schulz - Sonoma County Airport
Lampson Field
Russian River
Kelsey Creek
Pieta Creek
Adobe Creek
Anderson Marsh
Lopsey Creek
Maacama Creek
Franz Creek
BALD HILLS
MAYACMAS MOUNTAINS
Mark West Creek
REDWOOD HWY
SONOMA COUNTY
LAKE COUNTY


Geyserville East Wildfire Resilience Project
Deep-Seated Landsliding Susceptibility &
Potential Unstable Areas
Scale: 1:110,000
0 0.5 1 2 3 4
Miles
JACOBSZOON & ASSOCIATES, INC.
natural resource planning & management
PINE MOUNTAIN
Mendocino Co.
Sonoma Co.
MAYACAMAS MOUNTAINS
Caldwell Pines
Lake Co.
Sonoma Co.
Geysers Rd
Geysers Rd
COB MOUNT
North Branch Little Sulphur
BURNED MOUNTAIN
Mercuryville
Asti
1534 ft
BLACK MOUNTAIN
Chianti
Omus
Gird Creek
Highway 128
County Boundary
PSA Boundary
Landslide Susceptibility Class
0
3
5
6
7
8
9
10
Potential Landslide
Data Source: Wills, C. J., Perez, F. G., and Gutierrez, C. I., 2011, Susceptibility to deep-seated landslides in California: California Geological Survey, Map Sheet 58; CGS Landslide Inventory.


Geyserville East Wildfire Resilience Project
Phase 1 Treatment Areas
Scale: 1:24,000
0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8
Miles
JACOBSZOON & ASSOCIATES, INC.
natural resource planning & management
2501 ft
Truitt Rd
Truitt Rd
DEVILS DEN CANYON
North Branch Little Sulphur Creek
DEVILS DEN CANYON
3053 ft
North Branch Little Sulphur
Geysers
Mercuryville
GEYSER PEAK
3373 ft
Little Sulphur
Phase 1 Treatment Area
PSA Boundary
Geysers Road
Fire Road
Watercourses:
Class I
Class II
Class III

Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District
Organizational Chart Staff Report
October 15, 2026 Board Meeting

Recommendation

1. Approve the updated organizational chart which places Defensible Space Inspector directly below Fire Inspector in the District chain of command.
2. Replace the old organizational chart with the updated chart in the attachment of Section 201.6 of the Organizational Structure policy.

Background

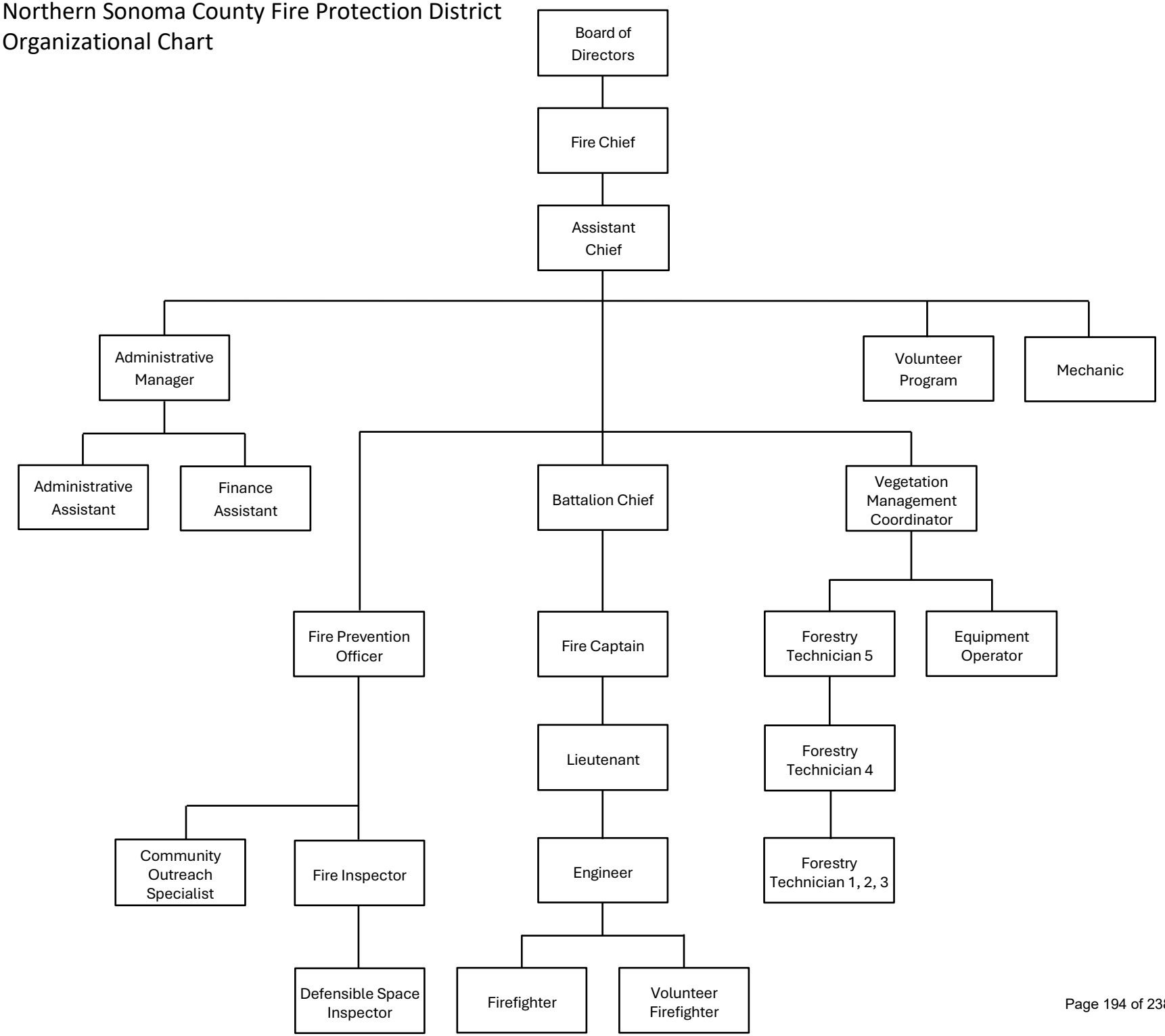
The last organizational chart revision was in December 2025 when “Administrative Assistant” was changed to “Finance Assistant”.

In June 2026 the District created a new position, Defensible Space Inspector. The June agenda packet stated “On the District organizational chart, this position falls below Fire Inspector.”

Analysis

The District did not formally update the organizational chart when the position was created. The proposed organizational chart formalizes the Defensible Space Inspector position in the chain of command. Staff recommend no change to the policy other than replacing the outdated organizational chart.

Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District
Organizational Chart



Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District
Proposed Policy Revisions (New Business) Staff Report
October 15, 2026 Board Meeting

Recommendation

Review the seven following policy revisions and send comments and suggestions to Clerk Turbeville by November 12th:

1. Policy Manual
2. National Emergency Response Information System
3. Live-Fire Training
4. Personal Alert Safety System (PASS)
5. Wellness Program
6. Fire Officer Development
7. District-Owned Fuel Storage Tanks

Background

These policy revisions are initiated by Lexipol. Lexipol is a policy management and training subscription service designed for public safety agencies. The District accepts most Lexipol recommendations, since Lexipol continuously updates policies to reflect changes in state and federal laws.

Analysis

Policy Manual

This policy is based on best practice and describes the overall philosophy of the Policy Manual as well as procedures for distributing and maintaining it. By appropriately implementing this policy, the District can clearly communicate with members regarding the Policy Manual to avoid confusion among personnel regarding the manual.

This policy has been updated as part of ongoing quality maintenance. Changes include:

- In PURPOSE AND SCOPE, content has been updated to match manual style.
- In SEVERABILITY, content relating to medical protocols has been added.
- RESPONSIBILITIES has been deleted, and a new section, AUTHORITY, has been added to replace it.
- [AGENCYHEAD], STAFF, OTHER PERSONNEL, FORMATTING CONVENTIONS FOR THE POLICY MANUAL, and ACCEPTABLE ABBREVIATIONS have been deleted because their content is found in other sections and subsections of the policy.

- In DEFINITIONS, new definitions for "fire apparatus," "EMS supervisor," and " Health and Safety Officer" have been added. DEFINITIONS has been deleted as a subsection and added as a section.
- DISTRIBUTION OF THE POLICY MANUAL has been updated to match manual style and incorporate content from POLICY MANUAL ACCEPTANCE.
- POLICY MANUAL ACCEPTANCE has been deleted because its content has been moved to DISTRIBUTION OF THE POLICY MANUAL.
- PERIODIC REVIEW OF THE POLICY MANUAL has been added as a new section to reflect industry best practice
- Serial commas have been added and gendered pronouns have been replaced throughout the policy.

National Emergency Response Information System

This policy is based on best practices and provides guidance regarding the National Emergency Response Information System (NERIS) reporting to ensure that your agency's response information is properly reported to NERIS.

This policy has been updated to align with the transition from the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) to the National Emergency Response Information System (NERIS). Changes include:

- The policy title has been changed from National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) to National Emergency Response Information System (NERIS).
- In PURPOSE AND SCOPE, unnecessary content has been deleted, and the system name has been updated.
- In POLICY, the system name has been updated.
- RESPONSIBILITIES has been renamed COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES, the system name has been updated, and unnecessary content has been removed.
- CAPTAIN RESPONSIBILITIES has been added as a new section to identify the responsibilities of the captain. The section name is based on a text entity and may vary depending on how you answered the General Information Questionnaire.
- The Guide Sheet has been updated.

Live-Fire Training

This policy is based on NFPA 1403 and best practice and outlines the basic requirements for conducting live-fire training and is designed to protect the health and safety of members by providing guidelines and responsibilities for live-fire training in accordance with national standards.

This policy has been updated to address the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Emergency Response and Responder Safety Document Consolidation Plan. Changes include:

- NFPA standard numbers have been updated in POLICY and MEMBER PREREQUISITES.

Unrelated to the NFPA update, changes include:

- In [TRAININGMANAGER] RESPONSIBILITIES, spacing has been corrected.

Personal Alert Safety System (PASS)

This policy is based on state law and best practice. PASS devices are designed to monitor responder movement and alert others to a lack of movement and may be stand-alone devices or integrated into the SCBA. This policy is designed to safeguard agency members engaged in interior structural firefighting or other activities that require a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) by providing each member with a personal alert safety system (PASS) device.

This policy has been updated as part of ongoing quality maintenance and to align with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Emergency Response and Responder Safety Document Consolidation Plan. Changes include:

- The policy title has been changed from Personal Alarm Devices to Personal Alert Safety System (PASS) Devices to align with standard terminology and NFPA standards.
- PURPOSE AND SCOPE has been updated for clarity and to remove references to less common terms.
- POLICY has been updated to clarify that members shall wear PASS devices.
- USE OF PERSONAL ALARM DEVICES has been renamed USE OF PASS DEVICES, content has been updated for clarity, and a reference to NFPA 1982 has been updated to align with the NFPA consolidation plan.
- MAINTENANCE OF PERSONAL ALARM DEVICES has been renamed MAINTENANCE OF PASS DEVICES, and content has been updated to reflect the change in terminology.
- The Guide Sheet has been updated.

Wellness Program

This policy is based primarily on best practice. This policy is intended to prioritize the well-being of members by promoting mental health support and stress management. Public safety service can expose agency members to stressors that negatively impact their physical and mental health. An effective organizational wellness support program helps members manage stress and improves their overall health and well-being.

This policy has been updated to align with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Emergency Response and Responder Safety Consolidation Plan. Changes include:

- In WELLNESS COORDINATOR, a reference to NFPA 1582 has been changed to NFPA 1580, and spacing has been corrected.

Unrelated to the NFPA update, changes include:

- In PURPOSE AND SCOPE a policy reference has been corrected.
- In POLICY and PEER SUPPORT MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES, text entities have been corrected.
- Punctuation has been corrected in WELLNESS PROGRAM AUDIT.

Fire Officer Development

This policy outlines the requirements, training, and experience for members to advance into leadership positions. By establishing this policy, the District can cultivate leadership and supervisory skills among its members, ensuring its officers possess the knowledge and capabilities to lead their teams effectively.

This policy has been updated to align with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Emergency Response and Responder Safety Consolidation Plan. Changes include:

- RESOURCES has been added as a new section, and a reference to NFPA 1020 has been added.

Unrelated to the above update, additional changes include:

- In POLICY, a serial comma has been added.

District-Owned Fuel Storage Tanks

This policy is based on best practice and federal and state regulations. This policy is intended to ensure the safe and proper storage and use of flammable liquids. These types of tanks are used to store fuel for agency apparatus and equipment and maintaining them in good condition is critical to prevent leaks and spills that pose a significant safety hazard. By implementing this policy, the District can minimize the risks associated with fuel storage and its use.

This policy has been updated as part of ongoing maintenance for quality. Changes include:

- In DESIGNATED OPERATOR, an incorrect citation has been updated.
- Serial commas have been added throughout the policy.

Effective January 1, 2026, regulatory sections related to underground storage tanks were renumbered. Changes include:

- In DESIGNATED OPERATOR and RECORD-KEEPING, citations have been updated.

Unrelated to the regulatory updates, changes include:

- POLICY has been updated for clarity and a serial comma has been added.
- In DESIGNATED OPERATOR, content has been updated and a serial comma has been added.
- In INSPECTION, content has been updated for readability and to match manual style.
- In RECORD-KEEPING, content has been added to include additional content for above-ground fuel storage tanks (ASTs), and a serial comma has been added.

Policy Manual

103.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Policy Manual of the Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District is hereby established and shall be referred to as the " Policy Manual or the manual. " The Policy Manual is manual is a statement of the current policies, rules, and guidelines of the Fire District this district. All Fire District district members are expected to conform to the provisions of this Policy Manual manual.

All prior and existing policies, manuals, orders, and regulations which are that are in conflict with this Policy Manual manual are revoked, except to the extent that portions of the existing policies, manuals, procedures, orders, and other regulations which that have not been included herein shall remain in effect where they do not conflict with the provisions of this Policy Manual manual. _

103.2 POLICY

Except where otherwise expressly stated, the provisions of this Policy Manual manual shall be considered guidelines. It is recognized that fire and rescue work is not always predictable, and circumstances may arise that warrant departure from these guidelines. It is intended that the provisions intent of this manual to be viewed using an objective standard, taking into consideration the sound discretion entrusted to the members of this district under the circumstances reasonably available at the time of any incident.

103.2.1 DISCLAIMER

The provisions contained in the Policy Manual are not intended to create an employment contract, nor any employment rights or entitlements. The policies contained within this manual are for the internal use of the Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District and shall not be construed to create a higher standard or duty of care for civil or criminal liability against the District, its officials, or members. Violations of any provision of any policy contained within this manual shall only form the basis for administrative action, training, or discipline. The Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District reserves the right to revise any policy content, in whole or in part.

103.2.2 SEVERABILITY SEVERABILITY

In the event that any term or provision of this Policy Manual is declared illegal, invalid, or unenforceable by any court or any federal or state government agency, the remaining terms and provisions that are not affected shall remain in full force and effect. If any provision of the Policy Manual is found to be in conflict with a local, state, or federal law, District policy, medical protocol, or collective bargaining agreement, such law, District policy, medical protocol, or collective bargaining agreement shall take precedence over that provision of the Policy Manual.

In the event that any of the terms or provisions of the Policy Manual are determined to conflict with any portion of a collective bargaining agreement, the District will seek to resolve the conflict.

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103.3 ~~RESPONSIBILITIES~~

~~The responsibility for the contents of this Policy Manual rests with the Fire Chief. Since it is not practical for the Fire Chief to prepare and maintain the Policy Manual, the following delegations have been made:~~

103.3.1 ~~FIRE CHIEF~~

~~The Fire Chief shall be considered the ultimate authority for the provisions of this manual and shall continue to issue, as needed, directives that shall modify those provisions of the manual to which they pertain. Any directive so issued shall remain in effect until such time as they may be permanently incorporated into the manual.~~

103.3.2 ~~STAFF~~

~~Staff shall consist of the following:~~

- ~~Fire Chief~~
- ~~Assistant Chief~~
- ~~Battalion Chief~~
- ~~Assistant Fire Chief~~
- ~~Forestry Technician 5~~

~~Staff shall review all recommendations regarding proposed changes to the manual and make recommendations to the Fire Chief on final manual changes.~~

103.3.3 ~~OTHER PERSONNEL~~

~~Any member suggesting revision of the contents of the Policy Manual shall forward the suggestion through the chain of command, in writing, to their Battalion Chief.~~

103.3 AUTHORITY

The Fire Chief shall be considered the ultimate authority for the content and adoption of the provisions of this manual and shall ensure compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws. The Fire Chief or the authorized designee is authorized to issue district directives, which shall modify those provisions of the manual to which they pertain. District directives shall remain in effect until such time as they may be permanently incorporated into the manual.

103.4 ~~FORMATTING CONVENTIONS FOR THE POLICY MANUAL~~

~~The purpose of this section is to provide examples of abbreviations and definitions used in this manual.~~

103.4.1 ~~ACCEPTABLE ABBREVIATIONS~~

~~The following abbreviations are acceptable substitutions in the manual:~~

- ~~Policy Manual sections may be abbreviated as "Section 106.4" or "§ 106.4."~~

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103.4.2 DEFINITIONS

The following words and terms shall have these assigned meanings, unless it is apparent from the content that they have a different meaning:

Adult - Any person 18 years of age or older.

District - The District of Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District.

Non-sworn - Members and volunteers who are not sworn employees.

District/NSCFPD - The Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District.

Employee - Any person employed by the District.

Fire Code - The current edition of the International Fire Code (IFC) as adopted by the State of California and the incorporated California amendments (Health and Safety Code § 18916; Health and Safety Code § 18928).

Firefighter/Sworn, appointed, or elected - Those members, regardless of rank, who perform fire suppression duties as part of their primary duties as sworn, appointed, or elected members of the Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District.

Manual - The Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District Policy Manual.

May - Indicates a permissive, discretionary, or conditional action.

Member - Any person employed or appointed by the Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District, including:

- Full- and part-time employees
- Sworn, appointed, or elected firefighters
- Reserve firefighters
- Non-sworn employees
- Volunteers

On-duty - Member status during the period when the member is actually engaged in the performance of assigned duties.

Order - A written or verbal instruction issued by a superior.

Rank - The job classification title held by a firefighter.

Shall or will - Indicates a mandatory action.

Should - Indicates a generally required or expected action, absent a rational basis for failing to conform.

Supervisor - A person in a position of authority regarding hiring, transfer, suspension, promotion, discharge, assignment, reward, or discipline of other district members, directing the work of other

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members, or having the authority to adjust grievances. The supervisory exercise of authority may not be merely routine or clerical in nature but requires the use of independent judgment.

The term "supervisor" may also include any person (e.g., firefighter-in-charge, lead, or senior worker) given responsibility for the direction of the work of others without regard to a formal job title, rank, or compensation.

103.4 DEFINITIONS

The following words and terms shall have these assigned meanings, unless it is apparent from the content that they have a different meaning:

Adult - Any person 18 years of age or older.

District - The District of Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District.

Non-sworn - Members and volunteers who are not engaged in fire suppression as part of their primary duties.

District/NSCFPD - The Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District.

Employee - Any person employed by the District. _

EMS supervisor - A designated district member who is responsible for the supervision, coordination, and support of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) operations.

Fire apparatus - Any district vehicle that is designed to be used under emergency conditions to transport personnel and equipment and support the suppression of fires and mitigation of other hazardous situations, including but not limited to vehicles equipped with (13 CCR § 157.00):

- Specialized rescue tools and appliances.
- Air refill capability.
- Pump (portable or mounted).
- Hose.
- Water tank (internal, mounted, or trailered).
- Ground ladders.
- Hydraulic aerial ladder, platform, or tower.

Fire Code - The current edition of the International Fire Code (IFC) as adopted by the State of California and the incorporated California amendments (Health and Safety Code § 18916; Health and Safety Code § 18928).

Firefighter/Sworn, appointed, or elected - Those members, regardless of rank, who perform fire suppression duties as part of their primary duties as sworn, appointed, or elected members of the Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District.

Health and Safety Officer - Members designated by the Fire Chief as responsible for the administration of health and safety-related programs and policies for the Northern Sonoma County

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Fire Protection District. The Fire Chief shall assume responsibility for health and safety-related policy and program administration if there is no designee.

Manual - The Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District Policy Manual.

May - Indicates a permissive, discretionary, or conditional action.

Member - Any person employed or appointed by the Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District, including:

- Full- and part-time employees
- Sworn, appointed, or elected firefighters
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On-duty - Member status during the period when they are actually engaged in the performance of their assigned duties.

Order - A written or verbal instruction issued by a superior.

Rank - The job classification title held by a firefighter.

Shall or will - Indicates a mandatory action.

Should - Indicates a generally required or expected action, absent a rational basis for failing to conform.

Supervisor - A person in a position of authority regarding hiring, transfer, suspension, promotion, discharge, assignment, reward, or discipline of other district members, directing the work of other members, or having the authority to adjust grievances. The supervisory exercise of authority may not be merely routine or clerical in nature but requires the use of independent judgment.

The term "supervisor" may also include any person (e.g., firefighter-in-charge, lead, or senior worker) given responsibility for the direction of the work of others without regard to a formal job title, rank, or compensation.

103.5 DISTRIBUTION OF THE POLICY MANUAL

~~Copies of the Policy Manual shall be distributed to the following:~~

- ~~Fire Chief~~
- ~~Battalion Chiefs~~
- ~~Administration Battalion Chief~~
- ~~Fire Prevention Office~~
- ~~Fuel Reduction Office~~
- ~~Each fire station~~

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An electronic version of the Policy Manual will be made available ~~for access by all employees. The electronic version will be limited to~~ to all members on the district network for viewing and printing~~ specific chapters or sections~~. No changes shall be made to the ~~electronic version~~ manual without authorization from the Fire Chief or the authorized designee.

Each member shall acknowledge that they have been provided access to, and have had the opportunity to review, the Policy Manual and district directives. Members shall seek clarification as needed from an appropriate supervisor for any provisions that they do not fully understand.

103.6 ~~POLICY MANUAL ACCEPTANCE~~

~~As a condition of employment, all members are required to read and obtain necessary clarification of this Policy Manual. All are required to sign a statement of receipt acknowledging that they have received a copy or have been provided access to the Policy Manual and understand that they are responsible to read and become familiar with its content.~~

103.6 PERIODIC REVIEW OF THE POLICY MANUAL

The Fire Chief will ensure that the Policy Manual is periodically reviewed and updated as necessary.

103.7 REVISIONS TO POLICIES

Members are responsible for keeping informed of all Policy Manual revisions.

Each staff member will ensure that members under his/her command are aware of any Policy Manual revision.

All District members suggesting revision of the contents of the Policy Manual shall forward their written suggestions to their supervisors, who will consider the recommendations and forward them to the command staff as appropriate.

103.8 POLICY HISTORY

This policy replaces SOPA-1 Preface.

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National ~~Fire Incident Reporting~~ Emergency Response Information System (~~NFIRS~~ NERIS)

332.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The ~~Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-498) authorizes the National Fire Data Center in the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) to gather and analyze information on the magnitude of the nation's fire problem, as well as its detailed characteristics and trends. To do so, the National Fire Data Center has established the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). The~~ purpose of this policy is to provide guidance regarding ~~NFIRS~~ National Emergency Response Information System (NERIS) reporting to ensure district response information is properly reported to ~~(NFIRS)~~ NERIS.

332.2 POLICY

The Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District is committed to improving fire reporting and analysis capability both locally and on the national level. Therefore, it is the policy of the Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District to participate in ~~the NFIRS~~ NERIS.

332.3 COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The ~~USFA has developed a standard NFIRS package that includes incident and casualty forms, a coding structure for data processing, manuals, computer software and procedures, documentation and a National Fire Academy training course for utilizing the system.The Administrative Division shall designate a NFIRS coordinator, who shall~~ Fire Chief should designate a NERIS coordinator, who should develop and maintain familiarity with NFIRS ~~NERIS~~ resources and reporting requirements and ensure district information is compliant with the NFIRS ~~NERIS~~ reporting format ~~and is forwarded to the state Fire Marshal~~.

332.4 [CAPTAIN] RESPONSIBILITIES

The Company Officer should ensure a NERIS report is completed for each response as soon as practicable, but no later than the end of the shift.

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Live-Fire Training

618.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to protect the health and safety of members by providing guidelines and responsibilities for live-fire training. This policy does not apply to prescribed burns.

618.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the District to conduct live-fire training in a safe and effective manner that meets the standards of NFPA ~~1403~~ 1400 and any applicable state or local law.

618.3 MEMBER PREREQUISITES

Before participating in any live-fire training exercise, members shall, at a minimum, have completed training equivalent to the requirements of NFPA ~~1001~~ 1010, Firefighter I.

618.4 TRAINING OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Training Officer shall be responsible for:

(a) Scheduling live-fire training.

(b) Confirming that the Chief Officer is notified when live-fire training is scheduled.

(c) Ensuring that all live-fire training provided by the agency is conducted in accordance with state and local requirements.

(d) Providing a secure structure for the live-fire training consistent with the requirements of this policy.

(e) Ensuring that all required permits and authorizations, if applicable, have been approved and received before conducting any training exercises.

(f) Confirming that a sufficient number of instructors will be present for the live-fire training.

(g) Confirming that the number of instructors and instructor assignments are detailed in the live-fire training curriculum.

(h) Designating a qualified safety officer for all live-fire training exercises.

(i) Ensuring that all live-fire training is conducted using qualified instructors.

(j) Ensuring all injuries sustained during live-fire training are documented.

618.5 SAFETY OFFICER

A safety officer shall be designated for all live-fire training exercises and shall have the same qualifications as the lead instructor. The safety officer has the authority to intervene and control any aspect of the operations when a potential or actual danger, potential accident, or unsafe condition exists. The safety officer may require additional safety personnel as deemed necessary.

The safety officer shall not be assigned duties that interfere with their safety responsibilities.

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The safety officer shall be knowledgeable about all the safety features at the training location.

618.6 TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Before beginning any live-fire training, the designated safety officer shall be responsible for:

(a) Inspecting all burn locations.

(b) Ensuring that all members participating in the training meet the prerequisites for participation.

(c) Inspecting each participant's personal protective equipment (PPE) and SCBA.

(d) Ensuring that a pre-burn walk-through and briefing for all members and instructors has been conducted.

(e) Ensuring an Emergency Medical Services (EMS) unit and advanced life support (ALS) crew capable of transporting a patient are on location.

In no event shall a person be used as a simulated victim during live-fire training exercises.

All structures used for live-fire training shall be inspected after use.

618.7 USE OF ACQUIRED STRUCTURES

An acquired structure should not be used for live-fire training unless there is no equivalent purpose-built structure or space for live-fire training (e.g., burn building) available.

Prior to using any acquired structure for live-fire training, the Training Officer shall:

(a) Inspect the structure to determine whether it can be made sufficiently safe for live-fire training.

(b) Facilitate the preparation of the structure for safe use (e.g., removal of all asbestos-containing materials).

(c) Confirm that the live-fire training will comply with all local, state, and federal regulations applicable to the open burning of buildings, including the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq.).

618.8 TRAINING RECORDS

The Training Officer shall be responsible for maintaining records of all live-fire training that is provided to members. At a minimum, the District should document:

(a) The dates of the training sessions.

(b) A list of the topics or a summary of the content of the training sessions.

(c) The names or other identifiers and job titles of the members who received the training.

(d) The names, certificate numbers, and qualifications of persons conducting the training.

(e) Documentation of injuries sustained during training exercises.

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The Training Officer should maintain the training records in accordance with established records retention schedules.

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Personal ~~Alarm~~ Alert Safety System (PASS) Devices

917.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to safeguard members who are engaged in interior structural firefighting activities or atmospheric hazards such as immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) atmospheres that require the use of a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) by providing each member so engaged with a personal ~~alarm device. Such devices may also be known as a Personal Alarm (or Alert) Safety System (PASS) device, an Automatic Distress Signal Unit (ADSU), or another telemetry system that is~~ alert safety system (PASS) device. PASS devices are designed to monitor responder movement and alert others to a lack of movement (8 CCR 3408).

917.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District to provide all members engaged in interior structural firefighting activities or other emergency operations that require an SCBA with a ~~personal alarm device~~ PASS.

917.3 USE OF ~~PERSONAL ALARM~~ PASS DEVICES

All ~~personal alarm~~ PASS devices shall meet the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standard ~~1982~~ 1970 and 8 CCR 3408 and be labeled or otherwise certified to indicate compliance with the requirements (8 CCR 3408).

Members shall wear a ~~personal alarm~~ PASS device any time they are directed by the Incident Commander (IC) or Incident Safety Officer or in atmospheres that are IDLH (8 CCR 3408).

The IC shall apply personnel accountability measures to track the entry and exit of members from hazardous areas. A ~~personal alarm~~ PASS device should be viewed as a last resort for members to summon help when they are unable to notify others that they are in distress.

917.4 MAINTENANCE OF ~~PERSONAL ALARM~~ PASS DEVICES

All ~~personal alarm~~ PASS devices shall be repaired and maintained by qualified members or service representatives in accordance with manufacturer recommendations.

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Wellness Program

1020.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance on establishing and maintaining a proactive wellness program for District members.

The wellness program is intended to be a holistic approach to a member's well-being and encompasses aspects such as mental health and overall wellness.

Additional information on member wellness is provided in the:

- Critical Incident Stress Debriefing Policy.
- Chaplains Policy.
- Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace Policy.
- Physical Fitness Policy.

1020.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Peer support – Mental and emotional wellness support provided by peers trained to help members cope with critical incidents and certain personal or professional problems.

1020.2 WELLNESS COORDINATOR

The Health and Safety Officer (HSO) is the designated district wellness coordinator. The coordinator should report directly to the Fire Chief or the authorized designee and should collaborate with advisers (e.g., Fire Chief, legal counsel, licensed psychotherapist, qualified health professionals) as appropriate to fulfill the responsibilities of the position, including but not limited to:

(a) Identifying wellness support providers (e.g., licensed psychotherapists, external peer support providers, physical therapists, dietitians, physical fitness trainers holding accredited certifications).

1. As appropriate, selected providers should be trained and experienced in providing mental wellness support and counseling to public safety personnel.
2. When practicable, the District should not use the same licensed psychotherapist for both member wellness support and fitness-for-duty evaluations.

(b) Developing management and operational procedures for district peer support members, such as:

1. Peer support member selection and retention.
2. Training and applicable certification requirements.
3. Deployment.
4. Managing potential conflicts between peer support members and those seeking service.
5. Monitoring and mitigating peer support member emotional fatigue (i.e., compassion fatigue) associated with providing peer support.

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6. Using qualified peer support personnel from other public safety agencies or outside organizations for district peer support as appropriate.

(c) Verifying members have reasonable access to peer support or licensed psychotherapist support.

(d) Facilitating the delivery of wellness information, training, and support through various methods appropriate for the situation (e.g., phone hotlines, electronic applications).

(e) Verifying a confidential, appropriate, and timely Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is available for members. This also includes:

1. Obtaining a written description of the program services.
2. Providing for the methods to obtain program services.
3. Providing referrals to the EAP for appropriate diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up resources.
4. Obtaining written procedures and guidelines for referrals to, or mandatory participation in, the program.
5. Obtaining training for supervisors in their role and responsibilities, and identification of member behaviors that would indicate the existence of member concerns, problems, or issues that could impact member job performance.

(f) Making annual medical examinations available to members. Medical examination specifics should be established by a qualified health professional.

(g) Coordinating with qualified health care professionals to develop a fitness assessment questionnaire to be administered to members annually. The questionnaire should evaluate both immunization and disease screening as well as physical fitness and conditioning.

(h) Establishing an annual immunization and disease screening schedule for members. ~~Specific~~ Specific vaccinations and diseases should be identified by a qualified healthcare professional.

(i) Maintaining familiarity with the guidelines published by the following and incorporating procedures and practices, as appropriate, into the district wellness program:

1. International Association of Fire Fighters~~.~~
2. International Association of Fire Chiefs~~.~~
3. Fire Service Joint Labor Management Wellness-Fitness Initiative~~.~~
4. NFPA 1500, Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety, Health, and Wellness Program~~.~~
5. National Fallen Firefighters Foundation Initiative 13~~.~~
6. NFPA ~~1582~~ 1580, Standard ~~on Comprehensive Occupational Medical Program for Fire Departments.~~ for Emergency Responder Occupational Health and Wellness

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1020.3 TRAINING

The coordinator or the authorized designee should collaborate with the Training Officer to provide all members with regular education and training on topics related to member wellness, including but not limited to:

- The availability and range of District wellness support systems.
- Suicide prevention.
- Recognizing and managing mental distress, emotional fatigue, post-traumatic stress, and other possible reactions to trauma.
- Alcohol and substance use disorder awareness.
- Countering sleep deprivation and physical fatigue.
- Anger management.
- Marriage and family wellness.
- Benefits of exercise and proper nutrition.
- Effective time and personal financial management skills.

Training materials, curriculum, and attendance records should be forwarded to theTraining Officer as appropriate for inclusion in training records.

1020.4 WELLNESS PROGRAM AUDIT

At least annually, the coordinator or the authorized designee should audit the effectiveness of the District's wellness program and prepare a report summarizing the findings. The report shall not contain the names of members participating in the wellness program and should include the following information:

- Data on the types of support services provided.
- Wait times for support services.
- Participant feedback, if available.
- Program improvement recommendations.
- Policy revision recommendations.

The coordinator should present the completed audit to the Fire Chief for review and consideration of updates to improve program effectiveness.

1020.5 PEER SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS

Although the District will honor the sensitivity and confidentiality of communications with and between peer support members, there is no legal privilege to such communications, unless authorized by law (e.g., California Firefighter Peer Support and Crisis Referral Services Program).

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For additional policy guidance regarding the confidentiality of communications with peer support members during a CISD, see the Critical Incident Stress Debriefing Policy.

1020.6 POLICY

It is the policy of the Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District to prioritize member wellness to foster fitness for duty and support a healthy quality of life for District members. The District will maintain a wellness program that supports its members with proactive wellness resources, critical incident response, and follow-up support.

1020.7 DEPARTMENT AGENCY PEER SUPPORT

1020.7.1 PEER SUPPORT MEMBER TRAINING

A District peer support member should complete District-approved training prior to being assigned.

1020.7.2 PEER SUPPORT MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of District peer support members include:

(a) Providing pre- and post-critical incident support (see the Critical Incident Stress Debriefing Policy).

(b) Presenting District members with periodic training on wellness topics including but not limited to:

1. Stress management.
2. Suicide prevention.
3. How to access support resources.

(c) Providing referrals to licensed psychotherapists and other resources, where appropriate.

1. Referrals should be made to District-designated resources in situations that are beyond the scope of the peer support member's training.

1020.7.3 PEER SUPPORT MEMBER SELECTION CRITERIA

The selection of a District peer support member will be at the discretion of the coordinator. Selection should be based on the member's:

- Desire to be a peer support member.
- Experience or tenure.
- Demonstrated ability as a positive role model.
- Ability to communicate and interact effectively.
- Evaluation by supervisors and any current peer support members.
- Ability to maintain confidentiality.
- Ability to learn about the psycho-social process.

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Fire Officer Development

1006.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to define the required and recommended competencies in the Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District Fire Officer Development program.

1006.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District to utilize national, state and regionally recognized standards and certification programs to train and develop ~~members'~~ members' knowledge, skills, and abilities for supervisory roles.

1006.3 RESOURCES

To assist members in developing the needed competencies for supervisory roles, the Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District will utilize such resources as:

- The Center for Public Safety Excellence's (CPSE) Fire Officer Designation (FO).
- The National Fire Academy's (NFA) Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP).
- The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1020, Standard for Fire and Emergency Services Instructor, Fire Officer, and Emergency Medical Services Officer Professional Qualifications.
- The International Association of Fire Chiefs' (IAFC) "Officer Development Handbook."
- Other district-approved certification programs for the professional development of fire officers.

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District-Owned Fuel Storage Tanks

1104.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that all above-ground (ASTs) and underground fuel storage tanks (USTs) located on Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District property are maintained and operated in a manner consistent with the safety of District members and the environment and in compliance with all applicable regulations and laws (40 CFR 112; 23 CCR Div. 3 Ch. 16).

1104.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District to adhere to local, state, and federal regulations ~~established to enhance safety and minimize the adverse impacts to the environment from District~~ applicable to district-owned fuel tank operations.

1104.3 DESIGNATED OPERATOR

The Fire Chief shall appoint a designated operator who will be responsible for:

(a) Maintaining any required certifications (23 CCR ~~2715~~ 2631).

(b) Conducting monthly visual inspections of UST facilities as provided in 23 CCR ~~2715~~ 2631.

(c) Ensuring daily inspections of fueling areas, ASTs ~~and~~ , and USTs.

(d) Providing ~~basic annual~~ initial and refresher training in the operation and maintenance of ASTs and USTs to personnel who operate or maintain ~~the UST~~ any AST or UST system (40 CFR 280.240 et seq.; 23 CCR ~~2715~~ 2631).

(e) ~~Ensuring records of annual training are maintained by the District.~~

(f) Receiving reports of spills and notifying appropriate authorities.

(g) ~~Maintaining records of inspections, repairs and fuel deliveries.~~

(h) Preparing and maintaining Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plans if required (40 CFR 112).

(i) Preparing and maintaining monitoring plans and response plans for USTs (23 CCR ~~2632~~ 2650).

(j) Submitting any required documentation to regulatory agencies.

1104.4 INSPECTION

~~Fueling~~ Fuel dispensing areas ~~and ASTs~~ , ASTs, and UST monitoring panels shall be inspected daily by the operator or another member designated by the operator.

1. Visual inspections shall be conducted of the
2. AST and containment area to check for pooling of liquids or other signs of leaks and cracks or damage to concrete. Any damage or visible liquid in the containment area shall be reported immediately to the

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~~designated~~

1. operator.
2. Fuel dispensing areas shall be inspected to ensure that dispensing apparatus is properly maintained and the area is free of litter and debris. The inspection shall confirm that absorbent or other appropriate cleanup materials are available in the fueling area as well as one or more portable fire extinguishers.
3. Any litter and debris shall be removed and any absorbent or other appropriate cleanup materials disposed of properly.
4. Any alarms or warnings on

~~the~~

1. a UST monitoring panel shall be reported immediately to the
2. operator.

All inspections shall be documented ~~and~~ including any ~~problems noted.~~ issues identified. Documentation shall be forwarded to the designated operator.

1104.5 SPILL CLEANUP

Any spill of fuel or other vehicle fluids in the fueling areas shall be absorbed, picked up, and properly containerized to prevent the risk of fire or release to the environment. If a spill cannot be absorbed using the materials available on-site or if the spill has migrated off ~~District~~ district property, the designated operator shall be notified immediately.

1104.6 RECORD-KEEPING

Copies of the following records should be maintained at district sites with USTs or ASTs:

(a) Any required monitoring, response, corrective action, SPCC Plan, or other required plan

(b) Any required permits and certificates

(c) Sampling, monitoring, and test results

(d) Training records

(e) Records of inspections, repairs, and fuel deliveries

(f) Any other records required by regulatory agencies, including as applicable:

1. Records related to USTs as provided in 40 CFR 280.34
2. Records related to any SPCC Plan as provided in 40 CFR 112.7
3. Records of financial responsibility as provided in 40 CFR 280.111
4. District sites where the cumulative capacity of the ASTs exceeds 1,320 gallons shall maintain a copy of the SPCC Plan for the facility.

District sites with USTs shall maintain the following records:

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(a) Copies of any operating permits and Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) required forms, such as the Facility Information Form and Tank Information Form

(b) Copies of any monitoring plan and response plan for the facility USTs (23 CCR ~~2712~~ 2613)

(c) Evidence of financial responsibility if required under 40 CFR 280, Subpart H

(d) Copies of all monitoring system certificates, spill bucket tests, secondary containment tests, and any other tests performed on the UST system

(e) Identification of the designated operator for the ~~facility~~ facility (23 CCR ~~2715)~~

(f) ~~District sites where the cumulative capacity of the ASTs exceeds 1,320 gallons shall maintain a copy of the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan for the facility.~~

(g) 2630)

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Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District
Regular Board of Directors' Meeting Minutes

Thursday, September 17, 2026 at 6 p.m.
Geyserville Fire Station – 20975 Geyserville Ave, Geyserville, CA

CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at 6:00 p.m. by Larry Heiges.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

ROLL CALL

Directors Present: Larry Heiges, Fred Peterson, Rob Stewart, Scott Newman, Pat Abercrombie.
Staff Present: Chief Marshall Turbeville, Clerk Anneke Turbeville, Treasurer Michael Pigoni

APPROVAL OR AMENDMENT OF THE AGENDA

President Heiges recommended removing FY 25/26 Reserve Funds from the agenda at the request of the staff. **A motion was made and seconded (Peterson/Stewart) to approve the agenda with that change. All ayes.**

PUBLIC DISCUSSION

There was no public discussion.

PUBLIC HEARING

The Board conducted a public hearing to consider approving Resolution 26/27-0917-01 adopting a final budget for the General Fund and Resolution 26/27-0917-02 adopting a final budget for the Vegetation Management Fund.

1. Open Public Hearing: President Heiges opened the Public Hearing.
2. Presentation of the FY 26/27 Final Budget: Staff explained that the proposed Final Budget is based on feedback from the Finance Committee.
3. Board Questions and Discussion: The Board did not have any questions.
4. Final District Comments: The District did not have any final comments.
5. Public Comments: There were no public comments.
6. Close Public Hearing: President Heiges closed the public hearing.

DRAFT

7. Adopt the following resolutions:
    a. **A motion was made and seconded (Abercrombie/Peterson) to adopt Resolution 26/27-0917-01 A Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District of the County of Sonoma, State of California, Adopting the Fiscal Year 2026/2027 Final Budget for the General Fund. All ayes.**
    b. **A motion was made and seconded (Newman/Peterson) to adopt Resolution 26/27-0917-02 A Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District of the County of Sonoma, State of California, Adopting the Fiscal Year 2026/2027 Final Budget for the Vegetation Management Fund. All ayes.**

OLD BUSINESS

1. Geyserville Fire Station Modernization Project Update

   Chief Turbeville provided a verbal update on the permitting process and construction timeline of the Geyserville Fire Station Modernization Project.

2. Collaboration Planning Update

   Directors Peterson and Abercrombie provided a verbal update on their informal meetings with Healdsburg City Council members and District 4 Supervisorial candidates.

NEW BUSINESS

1. Resolution 26/27-0917-03

   A motion was made and seconded (Stewart/Newman) to adopt Resolution 26/27-0917-03: Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District, Sonoma County, State of California Adopting the Proposition 4 Appropriation Limit for the Fiscal year 2026/2027. All ayes.

2. Resolution 216/27-0917-04

   A motion was made and seconded (Stewart/Peterson) to adopt Resolution 26/27-0917-04: Resolution of the Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District Authorizing the Adopting of the 2026 Sonoma County Hazard Mitigation Plan. All ayes.

3. FY 25/26 Reserve Funds

   This item was removed from the agenda.

4. California CLASS Investing

   A motion was made and seconded (Peterson/Stewart) to invest $5,542,000 for 12 months and $1,000,000 for 6 months in California CLASS Term Series II. All ayes.

DRAFT

5. LAFCO Ballot

   Director Stewart left the room and was not part of this vote. **A motion was made and seconded (Peterson/Heiges) to vote for candidate Rob Stewart for Sonoma LAFCO Special District Alternative. All ayes.**

6. General District Election

   The Board acknowledged that there will not be an election in this District on November 3, 2026 because there were not enough candidates for the offices to be contested.

7. Policies

   The following policies were introduced, for possible adoption at the next regular Board Meeting: Chainsaw Operations Use and Safety, Use of District Owned and Personal Property, and Vehicle and Trailer Towing.

CONSENT CALENDAR

A motion was made and seconded (Newman/Abercrombie) to approve the items listed under the Consent Calendar. All ayes.

1. August 20, 2026 Regular Meeting Minutes.
2. Financial Report
3. Check Detail

CHIEF'S REPORT

Chief Turbeville delivered the Chief's Report.

CORRESPONDENCE

There was no correspondence.

GOOD OF THE ORDER

Director Abercrombie will not be here for the next regular meeting.

ADJOURNMENT

A motion was made and seconded (Peterson/Stewart) to adjourn the meeting at 6:50 p.m. Next regular meeting to be held on October 15, 2026 at 6 p.m. All ayes.

Respectfully submitted,

Anneke Turbeville

Anneke Turbeville, Clerk of the Board

Date Approved by the Board:

DRAFT

Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District
Financials Summary Staff Report
October 15, 2026 Board Meeting

Background

The September Financials cover FY26/27 through the month ending September 30, 2026.

Highlights

Lease Financing Final Closing Details

In July the Board voted to enter into a Lease Financing to finance capital projects, including the Geyserville Fire Station Modernization Project.

Lease Financing Summary	
Principal Amount	$6,542,000.00
Cost of Issuance	$133,605.60
Wire Total	$6,408,394.40

The closing date of the lease financing was July 23, 2023, on which Webster Bank wired $6,408,394.40 to the district. The remaining amount, $133,605.60, was wired to various recipients (listed below) for the payment of the costs of issuance.

Cost of Issuance Details		
Party	Purpose	Amount
Jones Hall LLP	Bond Counsel/CDIAC Fee	$44,135.50
Fieldman, Rolapp & Associates, Inc.	Municipal Advisor	$35,228.10
Oppenheimer and Co, Inc.	Placement Agent	$32,500.00
Gilmore Bell, P.C.	Lender's Counsel	$7,500.00
CSDA Finance Corporation	Counterparty	$3,500.00
McMurchie Law	Counterparty's Counsel	$2,500.00
Stewart Title Guaranty	Title	$7,342.00
Cal Muni Statistics	AV and Taxpayer Data	$900.00
Total Cost of Issuance		$133,605.60

California Cooperative Liquid Assets Securities System (CLASS)

The District invested the principal amount of the lease financing, $6,542,000, into California CLASS. The investment was split into a six- and twelve-months Term Series II:

California CLASS Term Series II Investment			
Amount	Rate	Maturity Date	Expected Income
$1,000,000	4.38%	3/30/2027	$21,720.00
$5,542,000	4.69%	9/30/2027	$259,919.80

The Term Series II investments will show up on the financial summary page, but since interest is not collected until the end of the terms, there will be no monthly interest earnings.

Audit Field Day

The district's audit fieldwork day was held on September 22, 2026. The Blomberg & Griffin audit team spent the day at Geyserville Fire Station collecting and reviewing information and documentation on financials, budgets, invoices, assets, minutes, bank statements, property taxes, payroll, Measure H, and more. Upon completion, the audit will be presented to the Board for final review and approval.

Significant Revenue

Looking ahead, the next installment of Measure H revenue will arrive in December. The first installment of FY26/27 property taxes will also arrive in December.

Significant Expenses

Looking ahead, the first lease payment of $300,261.55 will be due on February 1, 2027.

Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District
Profit & Loss Budget vs. Actual: Fire Division
July 2026 through June 2027

FIRE DIVISION - SEPTEMBER 2026	Jul '26 - Sept 26	Budget	% of Budget
Income			
40000 · Tax Revenue			
40002 · Prop Tax - CY, Secured		3,200,000.00	
40003 · Direct Charges - CY		115,000.00	
40012 · SB2557 Prop Tax Admin		(35,000.00)	
40101 · Prop Taxes - CY, Unsecured		90,000.00	
40111 · Supplemental Prop Taxes - CY		71,000.00	
40201 · Prop Taxes - PY, Secured		(2,000.00)	
40202 · Direct Charges - Prior Year		3,000.00	
40211 · Prop Taxes - PY, Unsecured		3,000.00	
40221 · Supplemental Prop Taxes - PY		(200.00)	
40404 · Timber Yield Tax		100.00	
Total 40000 · Tax Revenue		3,444,900.00	
42000 · Intergovernmental Revenues			
42111 · State- Other In-Lieu Tax		100.00	
42291 · State Homeowners Prop Tax Relf		12,000.00	
42627 · Other Gvt- Special Districts		(240,000.00)	
Total 42000 · Intergovernmental Revenues		(227,900.00)	
44000 · Revenue - Use of Money & Prop			
44002 · Interest on Pooled Cash		3,000.00	
44003 · Other Interest Earnings	62,461.08	100,000.00	62.46%
Total 44000 · Revenue - Use of Money & Prop	62,461.08	103,000.00	60.64%
45008 · NCPA Fees for Gov't Services		30,000.00	
46000 · Miscellaneous Revenues			
46003 · OES Strike Team/Reimbursement		1,000.00	
46007 · Defensible Space Inspections		20,000.00	
46015 · Sales Tax	827,637.79	3,150,000.00	26.27%
46022 · Public Records Requests		100.00	
46023 · Sale of Fixed Assets	15,200.00	30,000.00	50.67%
46028 · Misc. Revenue	516.16	1,000.00	51.62%
46029 · Donations/Contrib/Reimbursement		1,000.00	
Total 46000 · Miscellaneous Revenues	843,353.95	3,203,100.00	26.33%
Total Income	905,815.03	6,553,100.00	13.82%
Gross Net	905,815.03	6,553,100.00	13.82%
Expense			
50000 · Salaries and Employee Benefits			
50701 · Permanent Employees	70,157.63	300,000.00	23.39%
50702 · Stipend/Extra Help	675.00	10,000.00	6.75%
50703 · Overtime	520.87	500.00	104.17%
50704 · FLSA Overtime	694.50	500.00	138.9%
50705 · Strike Team Overtime	11,841.23	1,000.00	1,184.12%
50706 · Uniform Allowance	663.55	1,000.00	66.36%

Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District
Profit & Loss Budget vs. Actual: Fire Division
July 2026 through June 2027

FIRE DIVISION - SEPTEMBER 2026	Jul '26 - Sept 26	Budget	% of Budget
50708 · Contract Employees	1,047,019.03	2,800,000.00	37.39%
50709 · Temporary Help/Seasonals	41,507.95	90,000.00	46.12%
50712 · Fire Prevention	7,881.94	63,000.00	12.51%
50753 · FICA	8,686.93	30,000.00	28.96%
50754 · 457 Retirement Contributions	5,600.09	28,000.00	20.0%
50755 · 457 Retirement Management		500.00	
50756 · Medicare	2,031.63	6,500.00	31.26%
50801 · Health Ins		24,900.00	
50806 · Unemployment	888.83	2,000.00	44.44%
50808 · Worker's Comp	127,319.00	85,000.00	149.79%
Total 50000 · Salaries and Employee Benefits	1,325,488.18	3,442,900.00	38.5%
51000 · Services			
51021 · Phone Costs	2,745.86	12,000.00	22.88%
51032 · Janitorial Services	2,684.80	9,000.00	29.83%
51041 · Liability Insurance	82,615.00	83,000.00	99.54%
51060 · Vehicle Maintenance, Outfitting	2,219.71	55,000.00	4.04%
51061 · SCBA Maintenance		2,000.00	
51062 · Field Equip Maint.	622.09	8,000.00	7.78%
51063 · Office Equip Maint/Repair	5,081.46	25,000.00	20.33%
51071 · Maintenance - Bldg & Improve	1,658.45	14,000.00	11.85%
51205 · IBS Payroll Costs	1,183.82	6,000.00	19.73%
51206 · Accounting/Audit Services		9,000.00	
51211 · Legal Services	92,828.60	9,000.00	1,031.43%
51221 · Medical/Laboratory Services		1,000.00	0.0%
51225 · Training Services	425.00	10,000.00	4.25%
51235 · Dispatch Services	2,427.25	8,000.00	30.34%
51241 · Outside Printing and Binding	391.38	10,000.00	3.91%
51242 · Bank Charges	10.00	100.00	10.0%
51244 · Permits/Licenses/Fees		100.00	
51249 · Other Professional Services	185,292.22	977,000.00	18.97%
51250 · Planning/Mapping/Inspections	196.22	1,000.00	19.62%
51301 · Publications and Legal Notices		2,000.00	
51401 · Rents & Leases - Equipment	2,870.64	8,000.00	35.88%
51602 · Business Tavel/Mileage	5,229.72	1,000.00	522.97%
51902 · Telecommunications Usage		5,000.00	
51916 · County Service Chgs	640.00	8,000.00	8.0%
Total 51000 · Services	389,122.22	1,263,200.00	30.8%
52000 · Supplies			
52021 · Safety Clothing, PPE	397.93	39,000.00	1.02%
52022 · Clothing/Boot Expense		500.00	
52031 · Food & Beverages	258.89	1,000.00	25.89%
52041 · Household Supplies	444.14	5,000.00	8.88%

Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District
Profit & Loss Budget vs. Actual: Fire Division
July 2026 through June 2027

FIRE DIVISION - SEPTEMBER 2026	Jul '26 - Sept 26	Budget	% of Budget
52061 · Fuel/Gas/Oil	7,924.97	32,000.00	24.77%
52081 · Medical/Laboratory Supplies	247.56	6,000.00	4.13%
52091 · Memberships/Certifications		7,000.00	
52111 · Office Supplies	142.35	1,000.00	14.24%
52115 · Books/Media/Subscriptions		6,000.00	
52117 · Mail and Postage Supplies	216.12	1,500.00	14.41%
52141 · Minor Equipment/Small Tools	1,482.55	5,000.00	29.65%
52142 · Computer Equipment/Accessories		12,000.00	
52143 · Computer Software/Licensing	192.15		
52144 · Communication Equipment	668.55	6,000.00	11.14%
52191 · Utilities	1,613.64	8,000.00	20.17%
52193 · Utilities- Electric	2,279.77	12,000.00	19.0%
Total 52000 · Supplies	15,868.62	142,000.00	11.18%
54000 · Capital Expenditures			
54305 · Capital Assets- Machinery/Equip		5,000.00	
54331 · Capital Assets- Mobile Equip		1,100,000.00	
54405 · Capital Assets- Bldg & Imprvmts		600,000.00	
Total 54000 · Capital Expenditures		1,705,000.00	
Total Expense	1,730,479.02	6,553,100.00	26.41%
Fund Balance	(824,663.99)		100.0%

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT - SEPTEMBER 2026	Jul '26 - Sept 26	Budget	% of Budget
Income			
40000 · Tax Revenue			
40003 · Direct Charges - CY		47,850.00	
Total 40000 · Tax Revenue		47,850.00	
46000 · Miscellaneous Revenues			
46015 · Sales Tax	827,637.79	3,150,000.00	26.27%
Total 46000 · Miscellaneous Revenues	827,637.79	3,150,000.00	26.27%
47000 · Grant & Contract Reimbursements			
47002 · Administrative Reimsbursement		1,000.00	
Total 47000 · Grant & Contract Reimbursements		1,000.00	
49000 · Reserves			
49003 · Building/Capital Impr. Reserves		150,000.00	
Total 49000 · Reserves		150,000.00	
Total Income	827,637.79	3,348,850.00	24.71%
Gross Net	827,637.79	3,348,850.00	24.71%
Expense			
50000 · Salaries and Employee Benefits			
50701 · Permanent Employees	242,423.11	1,310,000.00	18.51%
50703 · Overtime		1,000.00	
50706 · Uniform Allowance	986.67	5,400.00	18.27%
50709 · Temporary Help/Seasonals	59,549.45	435,440.00	13.68%
50753 · FICA	19,135.66	120,000.00	15.95%
50754 · 457 Retirement Contributions	7,508.91	93,000.00	8.07%
50756 · Medicare	4,478.31	28,000.00	15.99%
50801 · Health Ins	30,707.98	429,000.00	7.16%
50806 · Unemployment	650.11	15,000.00	4.33%
50808 · Worker's Comp		60,000.00	
Total 50000 · Salaries and Employee Benefits	365,440.20	2,496,840.00	14.64%
51000 · Services			
51010 · Grant & Contract Admin Costs		1,000.00	
51021 · Phone Costs	594.68	8,000.00	7.43%
51060 · Vehicle Maintenance, Outfitting	3,754.58	40,000.00	9.39%
51062 · Field Equip Maint.	7,597.40	35,000.00	21.71%
51071 · Maintenance - Bldg & Improve	219.48	3,000.00	7.32%
51211 · Legal Services		20,000.00	
51221 · Medical/Laboratory Services	392.00	500.00	78.4%
51225 · Training Services		1,000.00	
51241 · Outside Printing and Binding	1,125.98	5,500.00	20.47%
51242 · Bank Charges		10.00	
51244 · Permits/Licenses/Fees	52.50	6,000.00	0.88%
51249 · Other Professional Services	9,737.25	385,000.00	2.53%
51250 · Planning/Mapping/Inspections	392.43		

51301 · Publications and Legal Notices		1,000.00	
51401 · Rents & Leases - Equipment	3,920.79	20,000.00	19.6%
51602 · Business Tavel/Mileage	8.50		
Total 51000 · Services	27,795.59	526,010.00	5.28%
52000 · Supplies			
52021 · Safety Clothing, PPE	2,954.34	10,000.00	29.54%
52022 · Clothing/Boot Expense		5,000.00	
52031 · Food & Beverages		200.00	
52041 · Household Supplies	274.17	2,000.00	13.71%
52061 · Fuel/Gas/Oil	14,418.13	55,000.00	26.22%
52081 · Medical/Laboratory Supplies	690.32	2,000.00	34.52%
52091 · Memberships/Certifications		500.00	
52111 · Office Supplies	302.93	2,000.00	15.15%
52115 · Books/Media/Subscriptions		1,500.00	
52117 · Mail and Postage Supplies		100.00	
52141 · Minor Equipment/Small Tools	1,167.98	42,500.00	2.75%
52142 · Computer Equipment/Accessories	2,312.23	1,000.00	231.22%
52143 · Computer Software/Licensing		1,000.00	
52144 · Communication Equipment	131.68		
52191 · Utilities	149.54	1,000.00	14.95%
52193 · Utilities- Electric	298.95	3,500.00	8.54%
Total 52000 · Supplies	22,700.27	127,300.00	17.83%
54000 · Capital Expenditures			
54305 · Capital Assets- Machinery/Equip	114,379.65	115,000.00	99.46%
54331 · Capital Assets- Mobile Equip	47,875.43	73,700.00	64.96%
Total 54000 · Capital Expenditures	162,255.08	188,700.00	85.99%
85000 · Capital Asset /Contingency Rsv			
85001 · Transfer to Operational Reserve		10,000.00	
Total 85000 · Capital Asset /Contingency Rsv		10,000.00	
Total Expense	578,191.14	3,348,850.00	17.27%
Fund Balance	**249,446.65**		**100.0%**

Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District
Check Detail
September 2026

Num	Name	Memo	Account	Paid Amount
ACH	P Fleet	B393734	52061 · Fuel/Gas/Oil	-1,093.58
				-1,093.58
ACH	Kaiser Permanente	418660665076:09/01/2026-09/30/2026	50801 · Health Ins	-7,008.87
				-7,008.87
ACH	Recology Sonoma Marin	08/01/2026-08/31/2026	52191 · Utilities	-202.96
				-202.96
ACH	P Fleet	B398054	52061 · Fuel/Gas/Oil	-1,005.07
				-1,005.07
ACH	P Fleet	B401311	52061 · Fuel/Gas/Oil	-810.32
				-810.32
ACH	P Fleet	B405565	52061 · Fuel/Gas/Oil	-1,454.31
				-1,454.31
ACH	P Fleet	B408835	52061 · Fuel/Gas/Oil	-1,057.30
				-1,057.30
ACH	Kaiser Permanente	418660669687:10/01/2026-10/31/2026	50801 · Health Ins	-7,008.87
				-7,008.87
4046	Bell's Ambulance Service	136541:08/01/2026-08/31/2026	51249 · Other Professional Services	-33,000.00
				-33,000.00
4047	Civic Plus LLC	386755	51063 · Office Equip Maint/Repair	-426.00
				-426.00

Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District
Check Detail
September 2026

4048	**Cloverdale Auto Parts**	755213,754643,755016,755060	51060 · Vehicle Maintenance, Outfitting	-667.58
				-667.58
4049	**Cook Fire Protection**	**4425**	51071 · Maintenance - Bldg & Improve	-309.25
				-309.25
4050	**Garrett Hardware & Plumbing, Inc.**	**Statement Date:08/31/2026:134403**	52141 · Minor Equipment/Small Tools	-324.57
				-324.57
4051	**Grapevine Communications**	**29982,29984,29990**	51063 · Office Equip Maint/Repair	-1,012.77
				-1,012.77
4052	**Jacobszoon and Associates, Inc.**	**9905**	51249 · Other Professional Services	-6,487.00
				-6,487.00
4053	**Toshiba Finanical Services**	**589791219:08/20/2026-09/20/2026**	51401 · Rents & Leases - Equipment	-325.64
				-325.64
4054	**AT&T**	**FirstNet:09102026**	51021 · Phone Costs	-665.47
				-665.47
4055	**Cloverdale Auto Parts**	**753885,754109,754506,755612,756051**	51060 · Vehicle Maintenance, Outfitting	-1,635.75
				-1,635.75
4056	**Cloverdale Fire Protection District**	**JPA-2026-2027-July**	50708 · Contract Employees	-214,290.70
		JPA-2026-2027-August	50708 · Contract Employees	-223,454.03
				-437,744.73
4057	**FRMS**	**118:10/01/2026-10/31/2026**	50801 · Health Ins	-633.57
				-633.57
4058	**Grapevine Communications**	**30005**	51063 · Office Equip Maint/Repair	-97.50

Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District
Check Detail
September 2026

					-97.50
4059	**Nick Barbieri Trucking, LLC**	**1307348**	52061 · Fuel/Gas/Oil		-2,131.30
					-2,131.30
4060	**RDO Equipment Co.**	**P6062174**	51062 · Field Equip Maint.		-752.38
					-752.38
4061	**U.S. Bank**	**Statement Date 09/07/2026**	100066 · US Bank CC		-14,890.78
					-14,890.78
	DIRECTOR'S SIGNATURES			Total Checks	(520,745.57)

Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District

CHIEF'S REPORT
October 15, 2026
For Previous Month

SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS

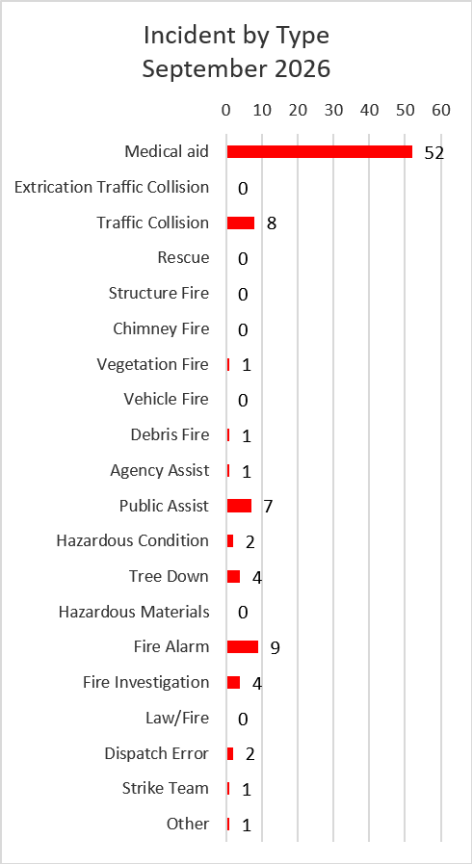
- None

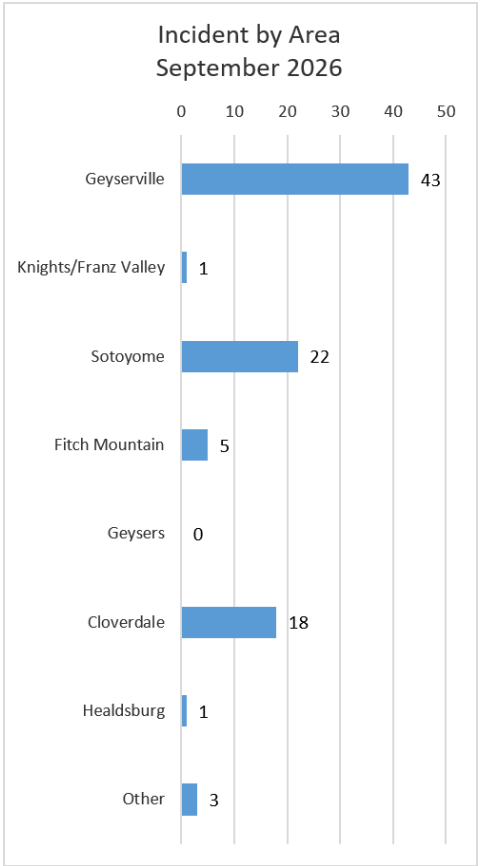
COMMUNITY MEETINGS/OUTREACH

- September 19: North East Geyserville Firewise USA Event
- September 24: Regional Firewise USA Community Event held by Fire Safe Sonoma

FIRE OPERATIONS

- Fire Captain Joe Stewart assisted with Lucas Fire in Lake County as a Heavy Equipment Boss
- 93 incidents
  - 45 cancelled (48.4%)
  - 40 Code 2, no lights and siren (34.4%)
  - 22 incidents in Sotoyome Area
    - Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District responded to 8
    - City of Healdsburg responded to 12
  - 18 of 18 incidents in Cloverdale were ALS QRV only





FIRE PREVENTION

- Defensible space inspections ongoing

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

- Fuels Crew worked on the following projects:
  - Fountain Grove (Measure H Funded)
  - Ida Clayton Road (Measure H Funded)
  - Stewarts Point – Skaggs Spring Road (Measure H Funded)
  - Trenton Hill, River Road, Forestville (Measure H Funded)

ADMINISTRATION

- Hired Fire Inspector
- On going project:
  - Watershed Management Plan for the Lake Sonoma and Gualala River watersheds, partnering with Ag Innovations who received a Bureau of Reclamation Cooperative grant

County of Sonoma
State of California

THE WITHIN INSTRUMENT IS A CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL ON FILE IN THIS OFFICE

ATTEST: September 15, 2026
DAVID GUHIN, Clerk/Secretary
BY Noelle Francis

Date: September 15, 2026

Item Number: 23
Resolution Number: 26-0357

☐ 4/5 Vote Required

Resolution Of The Board Of Supervisors Of The County Of Sonoma, State Of California, Appointing Nominees To The Office Of District Director Of Their Respective Special Districts

Whereas, the November 3, 2026, General Election, is the regularly scheduled election for directors of the following special districts in Sonoma County; and

Whereas, each of the following special districts had a number of nominees equal to or less than the number of director seats to be filled; and

Whereas, no petitions were submitted by voters in these special districts requesting that a general district election still take place; and

Whereas, California Elections Code section 10515 provides that in such cases the supervising authority shall appoint such nominees as district directors to serve exactly as if elected; and

Whereas, the supervising authority for special districts in Sonoma County is the Board of Supervisors; and

Whereas, the following residents of Sonoma County are the nominees for the office of district director for each of the following special district contests that had insufficient nominees to go to election:

Cazadero Community Services District, 4-Year Term

- MAUREEN BERRY

Graton Community Services District, 4-Year Term

- JOHN J. NAGLE

Cloverdale Fire Protection District, 4-Year Term

- ROBERT TAYLOR
- JEFF RICHARDSON

Graton Fire Protection District, 4-Year Term

- BOB MADDOCKS
- JONATHAN HEBEL

North Sonoma Coast Fire Protection District, 4-Year Term

- JON BODE
- ATHENA BAKER

North Sonoma Coast Fire Protection District, 2-Year Term

- JUDITH COLEY
- GORDON SMITH

Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District, 4-Year Term

- ROBERT STEWART
- SCOTT W. NEWMAN
- LAWRENCE E. HEIGES

Schell-Vista Fire Protection District, 4-Year Term

- ROBERT KRULJAC
- JACQUES JANSON

Schell-Vista Fire Protection District, 2-Year Term

- WILLIAM "BILL" STEACH

Sonoma Valley Fire District, 4-Year Term

- WILLIAM "BILL" NORTON
- BRIAN BRADY
- MARK EMERY

Timber Cove Fire Protection District, 4-Year Term

- MARY ENTRIKEN
- CAROLYNN ABST
- GREG GRETZ

Cloverdale Health Care District, 4-Year Term

- AL DELSID
- JAMES F. DEMARTINI
- JOHN CAMARA

Healthy Petaluma District, Zone 1, 4-Year Term

- NURIT LICHT

Healthy Petaluma District, Zone 3, 4-Year Term

- KEITH SCHILDT

Sonoma Valley Health Care District, 4-Year Term

- WENDY LEE MYATT

Coast Life Support District, 4-Year Term

- MICHAEL T TILLES

Coast Life Support District, 2-Year Term

- WINSTON VICKERS
- JULIA DAMASCO

Camp Meeker Recreation and Park District, 4-Year Term

- CHRISTINA BONGARDT
- MAX BELL ALPER
- GARY HELFRICH

Forestville Water District, 4-Year Term

- MATT MCDERMOTT
- RYAN STAPLETON
- BRAD STUART

Rains Creek/Hiatt Rd County Water District, 4-Year Term

- ALISON AGNEW WHIPPLE

Sweetwater Springs Water District, 4-Year Term

- RICHARD HOLMER
- SUSAN ROBB-WILDER
- GAYLORD SCHAAP

Sweetwater Springs Water District, 2-Year Term

- MARC BARRAZA TRAN

Valley of the Moon Water District, 4-Year Term

- DAVID L. WILLIAMS
- JON L. FOREMAN

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved that, pursuant to California Elections Code section 10515, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sonoma does hereby appoint the herein nominees who shall take office and serve exactly as if elected at the November 3, 2026, General Election, for the terms prescribed by law.

Supervisors:

Rabbitt: Aye Coursey: Aye Gore: Aye Hopkins: Aye Hermosillo: Aye

Ayes: 5 Noes: 0 Absent: 0 Abstain: 0

So Ordered.

Anneke Turbeville

From: Eric Dicke <ehdicke@sonic.net>
Sent: Monday, September 21, 2026 6:17 AM
To: Anneke Turbeville; Pat Abercrombie; Fred Peterson
Subject: Concerns.

Subject ; mastication usage private lands

Hello all . In regarding your recent purchase of a excavator/ masticator , im concerned, as a business owner in the field of fuels reduction , of what protections are in place as to not compete against private enterprise. ? Please to not take this personally ,as i am 100% supportive of the district, and supportive of the purchase , but also compelled to protect my business established since 1980. I have had a couple mutual road vegetation maintenance projects put on hold ,with the expectation that the district fuels will do this work for “free.
Thank you for taking time to clarify this issue .
Regards, Eric H. Dicke

State contr.# 1027526
Wildlife specialist #64901
Timber contr.# A8128
Bird cert. # L1-022525213954