



Mayacamas Fire Safe Council
Community Wildfire Protection Plan

May 10, 2024

Mayacamas Firesafe Council Community Wildfire Protection Plan

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Mayacamas Firesafe Council Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Executive Summary

The Mayacamas Fire Safe Council (MFSC) has developed this update to the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) dated 2019. This CWPP is a community-based plan that determines specific local risks from wildfire and provides a plan for the community to address those risks. Wildfire resilience is only achieved through an evolution of community preparedness and a range of prescriptive measures which need to be implemented and then maintained. While not all fires can be prevented, appropriate vegetation management and other mitigation practices can minimize the impact and destruction of wildfires.

CWPPs are authorized and defined in Title I of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA), passed by Congress in 2003.

Upon the approval of local and state agencies with jurisdictional responsibilities for the area serviced by the Mayacamas Volunteer Fire Department of Glen Ellen and surrounding environs, this plan will continue to implement projects contained within it.

The community intends to assess the progress of these strategies and projects annually and invite agencies and landowners to submit projects that provide community protection. As projects are accomplished and new projects are identified the CWPP will need to be modified to reflect changing circumstances. Additionally, the greater region surrounding the Mayacamas Fire Safe Council (MFSC) is becoming more aware. As new Fire Safe Councils in the region become more mature and additional Fire Safe Councils adjacent to the MFSC are formed consideration will need to be given to changing boundaries and the need for collaboration with other FSCs.

Decision Makers:

The MFSC is comprised of community volunteers and its members are the decision makers for the CWPP. The initial MFSC was drawn from individuals attending a community-wide meeting organized by the Mayacamas Volunteer Fire Department on November 4, 2017, shortly after the October 2017 Nuns Complex Fire.

The MFSC operates as a subcommittee of the Mayacamas Volunteer Fire Foundation (MVFF), which is a registered 501(c)3 corporation.

Federal Agencies:

There are no federal agencies with jurisdictional responsibilities in the Glen Ellen Mayacamas area.

State and Local Agencies:

The state and local agencies and the designated representatives with jurisdictional responsibilities in the MVFD are listed in Appendix A. As individuals representing the agencies periodically change, the current names of agency representatives are listed in Appendix A, made part of this Plan but not subject to formal revision of the Plan.

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Introduction

The Mayacamas community in Glen Ellen, California, is located in the interface between wildlands, rural lands and developed areas where fires have historically spread from the wildlands to residential areas at the Wildland Urban Interface. Wildfires damage structures and threaten lives. Conversely, wildlands are subject to increased ignition potential from elevated levels of human activities. Most fires in the coastal mountains are human caused.¹

The boundaries of this 7855-acre area have been adjusted to take into consideration changes to neighboring FSC boundaries reflecting the structures and parcels that are served by the Mayacamas Volunteer Fire Department. There is less than 20 miles of main access roadways and 177 dwellings, (down from 289 dwellings pre-2017 Fire).

This evaluation serves as a platform for recommendations for projects to: minimize threat to life safety and damage from wildfire to homes and natural resources. It is based on a review of the terrain, weather, fuels and fire history of the area, compared to the values at risk, and likely scenarios of fire ignition and spread.

The nature of the fuels and western facing aspect of the slope means that the location is ideally suited for certain types of prescriptions and funding while not ideal for others. For example, the large areas of oak woodland and seasonal grasses would be well suited for large scale prescribed burning which can be an affordable means of working through the post fire landscape. Conversely because the area is not likely to benefit from a CAL FIRE Forest Health Grant because the private parcel sizes are not as large and there is only a small portion of the FSC that is covered with coniferous forests that would be regarded as possible carbon storage. The Mayacamas Volunteer Fire Foundation developed a detailed review of the identified projects that includes an alignment to the known sources of funding that are best suited for project implementation.

The MFSC is a recognized and established entity in the region that has successfully identified projects, secured needed funding and completed required prescriptions.

Completed or funded projects in the MFSC boundary include:

- Cavedale fuel reduction post 2017 Fire done by MFSC and PG&E
- Sonoma VMPG 2021 grant
- Sonoma VMPG 2022 grant with RCD that connect Nuns Canyon Road to Trinity creating a lateral and mid slope fuel break creating another access point to connect Highway- 12 to the Ridge top.
- Sonoma VMPG 2023 grant, Sonoma Napa Border Ridgeline Fuel Break (SNBRFB)
- CAL FIRE funded Mt Veeder Peak Ridge Road Fuel Reduction Project done in coordination with the Napa Mt Veeder Fire Safe Council.
- 2023 Congressionally Directed Spending - Hogback Ridge - Funded with work to commence in 2023
- CAL FIRE Funded Bald Mtn Ridge Road Fuel Break along Napa Sonoma County line.
- Napa Firewise Funded CAL VTP PSA for fuel reduction work along Napa Sonoma Border including Cavedale Rd.
- PGE Trinity to Jensen and Trinity Rd adjacent lands
- Annual work sponsored by Montou

¹ <https://www.nps.gov/articles/wildfire-causes-and-evaluation.htm>

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Pending projects currently awaiting award decisions are:

- Permit Sonoma 2023 - FEMA - Cavedale to Norrbom Fuel Break

One critical element of the renewed CWPP is the shift to increased capacity and outreach to better lead the need for resilience in the FSC boundaries but also to more closely coordinate with other regional players to extend the reach of these important resilience strategies. For example, boundaries of this FSC were expanded to serve parcels and structures served by Trinity Rd. and Cavedale Rd., and released parcels that are not accessed by those routes.

Discussion of community outreach and education projects

More details on each will be presented in the following sections.

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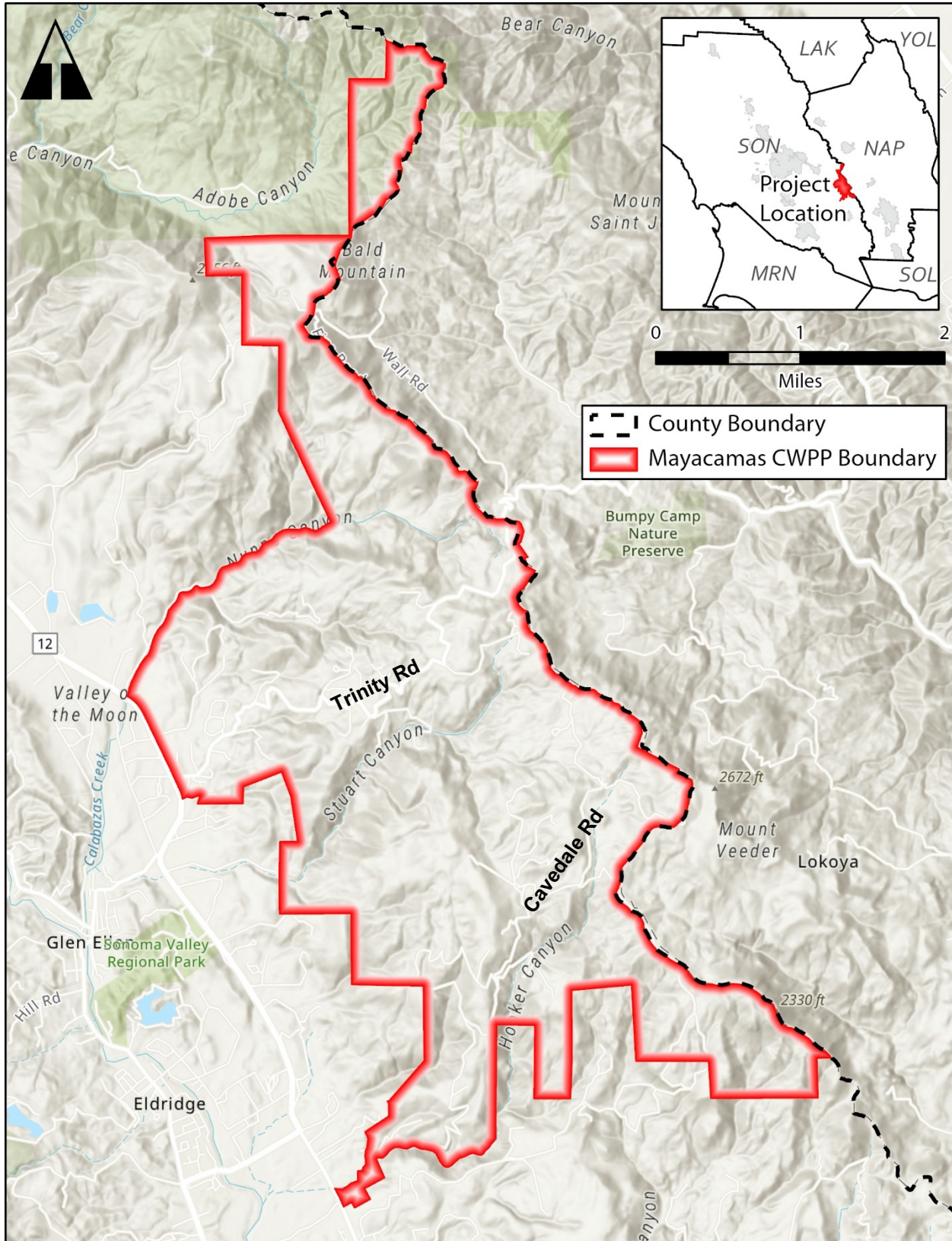


Figure 1. Area of Interest. MFSC (boundary in red).

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Values at Risk

The most important value at risk is life safety, followed by improvements to property (residential or commercial structures or facilities and agricultural areas such as vineyards), finally, ecological consideration and natural resources are an important class of assets requiring protection and consideration.

Homes: Homes in the MFSC are scattered throughout the FSC mostly along the larger roads, with a concentration in the Stuart Canyon area along Trinity Road.

In conjunction with the Mt Veeder Fire Safe Council in Napa County, the [Mayacamas Fire Safe Council](#) (MFSC) partnered together to embark on a public outreach and education project. During 2019/2020, volunteers conducted home evaluations for residents within the Mayacamas Volunteer Fire Service area. These evaluations of the 46 homes that participated in the survey focused on providing wildfire safety tips to homeowners to make their homes more ignition -resistant. In the process, data was gathered directly from each homeowner. During the site visit, additional data was recorded regarding each home. A summary of this project is told through a story map at <https://arcg.is/bHnvG>



Most homes have visible addresses from the main (county) road and only one of those were not reflective. Of the address markers that were not visible, all were reflective.



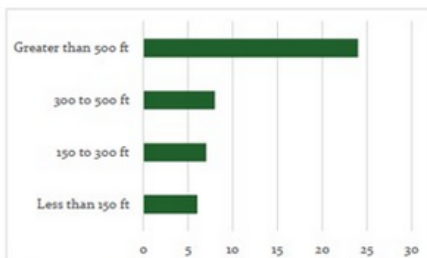
60% More than half of the residences share access routes; meaning many share the same driveway.



53% of driveways leading to residences are gated, 47% are not gated. Of that that are gated, 38% have a Knox Box. The other gated homes do not have a Knox Box.



Many of the routes/driveways into homes has only one ingress/egress; meaning, for 71% of participants, they have only one-way-in/one-way-out.



Driveways leading to residences are primarily long. Only 13% were less than 150 feet in length. The majority were over 150 feet long, with 53% of homes with access routes of more than 500 feet in length.



5% Access to a ridgeline can be crucial to fire-fighters during a wildfire event. Only 5% of driveways lead to ridgetops.

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100%
All roofs surveyed were non-combustible



60%
Majority of eave construction was considered combustible



80%
Double paned windows accounted for most windows



32%
Tempered windows were not as common as double paned

60% of siding was non-combustible, but combustible siding persists



36%

Vents with mesh screens with greater than 1/8" gaps persist



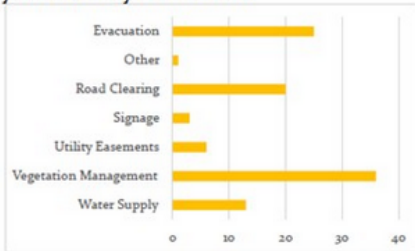
58%

Propane tanks needing clearing was common, though 18% did not have a propane tank or was buried



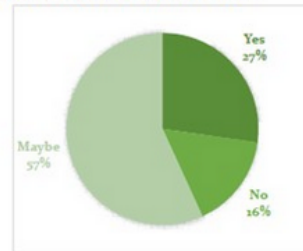
42%

Primary fire safety concerns:



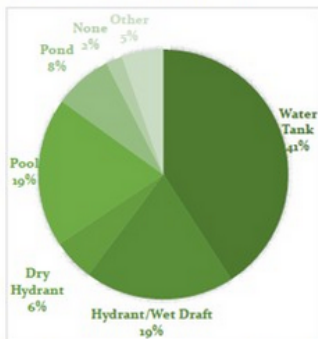
Multiple answers were allowed. Primary responses were Vegetation Management (78%), Evacuation (54%), and Road Clearing (43%).

Willing to volunteer with MFSC:



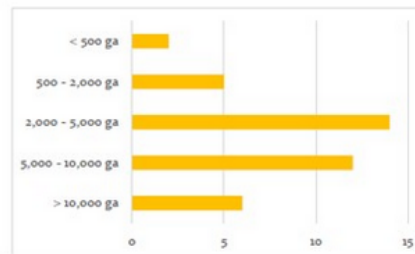
Over 80% of respondents said "Yes" or "Maybe" to helping out with MFSC.

Water sources at residences:



Multiple answers were allowed. Most residences had more than one alternate water source, but some had none. 41% had water tanks. Among all water sources, 60% are accessible to fire fighting purposes.

Water tank capacity:

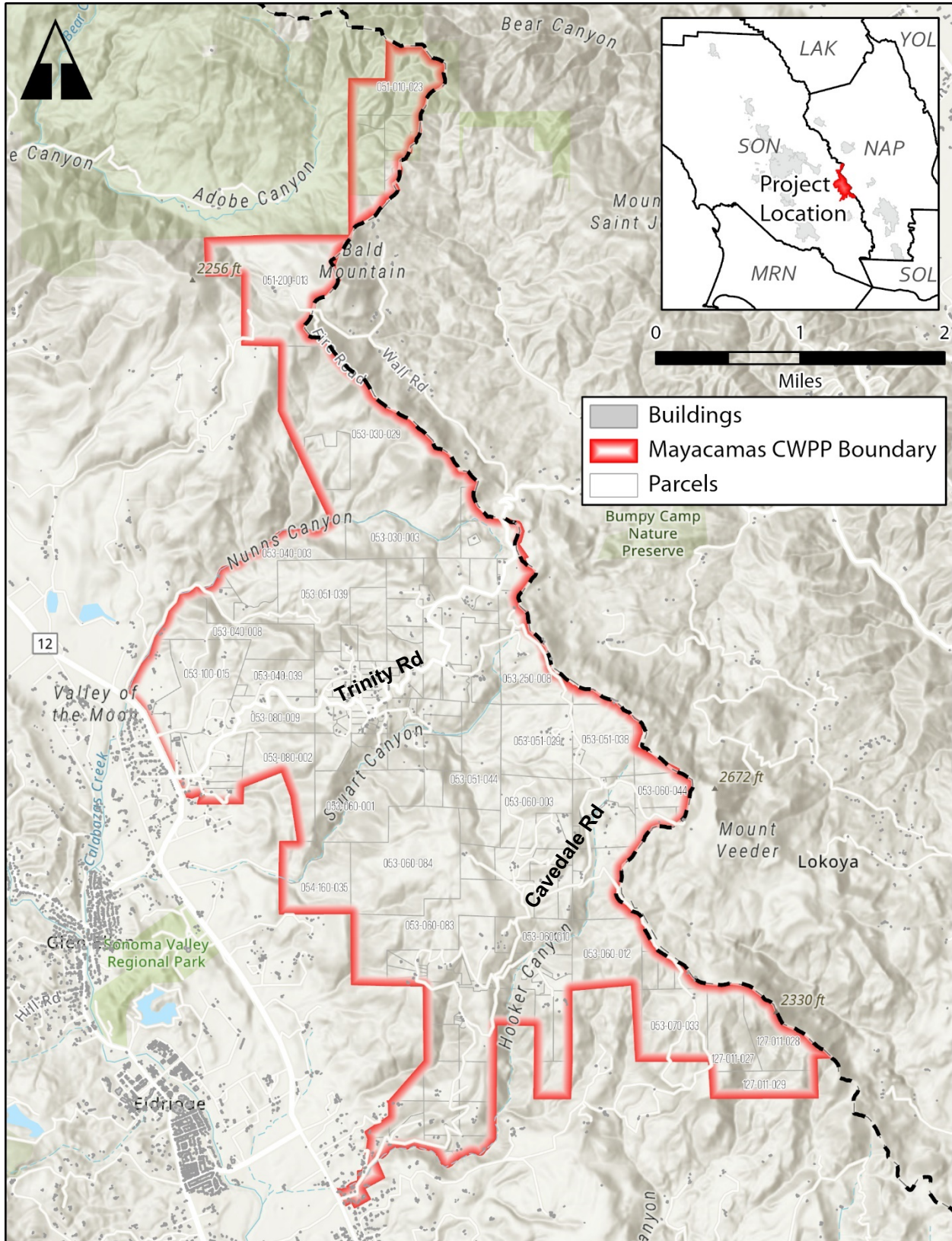


Of those with tanks, 60% are over 2,000 gallons. Not shown are the pool capacity, which ranged from 10,000 to 50,000 gallons.

2

² Sec. 26C-382 Site development standards states that a minimum of 2,000 gallons of water storage is required, at https://library.municode.com/ca/sonoma_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=CH26CCOZORED1_ARTXXXVIIIISIDEERCOST_S26C-382SIDEST

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Figure 2. Structures (shown in grey) within Mayacamas community boundary.

Topography

Topographic features - such as slope and aspect (orientation with respect to sun and wind) and the overall form of the land - have a profound effect on fire behavior. Topography affects a wildfire's intensity, direction, and rate of spread. An area's topography also affects local winds, which are either "bent" or intensified by topographic features. Topographic features can also induce daily upslope and downslope winds. The speed, regularity, and direction of these winds (and other winds) directly influence the direction of wildfire spread and the shape of the flame front.

The land form within the area covered by the MFSC generally slopes from over 2200 feet in elevation along its eastern border to 300 feet in elevation near the valley floor to the east. The western exposure receives abundant afternoon sun and efficiently heats the fuels. Strong westerly winds with hot, dry conditions are common.

The area within the boundaries of the MFSC has several long, deep canyons, including Hooker, Whitman, Stuart, Nuns and Agua Caliente. Strong diurnal winds move air up and down these canyons, due to the change in elevation and different times the sun hits the mountainside. Winds are aligned with these canyons, guiding fire spread. This can overwhelm fire containment efforts. In addition to the distinct canyons, other landforms are in a varied arrangement with no particular pattern. This often results in unpredictable wind flows during a wildfire.

Pronounced ridges, such as along Trinity Road, or the north-south ridge line separating Sonoma and Napa Counties, usually block winds. In contrast, the canyons that run in a northeasterly direction (Nuns Canyon, Stuart Canyon, Butler Canyon and Hooker Canyon) are aligned with Diablo winds and facilitate fire spread.

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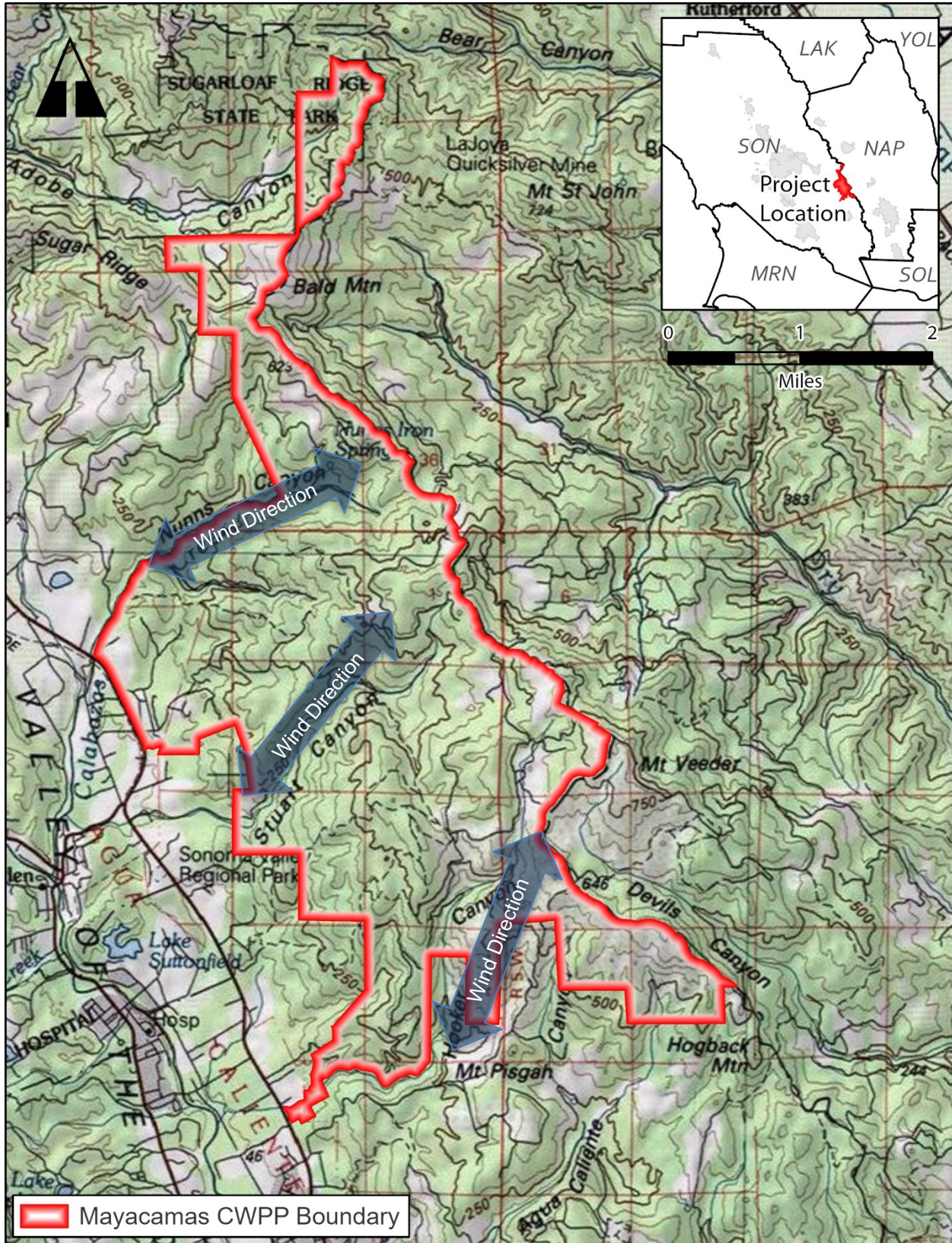


Figure 3. Topographic map of the MFSC area (boundary shown in red), with wind flows following canyons, shown in blue

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Weather

Weather conditions significantly impact both the potential for ignition and the rate, intensity, and direction in which fires burn. The most important weather factors used to predict fire behavior are wind (speed and direction), temperature, and humidity.

Sonoma County's wildfire season spans the months after the last spring rains have fallen and until the first significant fall or winter rains occur. Apart from areas immediately along the coast, during the fire season the weather is generally warm and dry during the day, with peak summer day temperatures 80°–100° F, and relative humidity ranging between 20% and 35%.

The most important influence on fire behavior is wind. Wind can greatly affect the rate of fire's spread and the direction of a fire. Wind increases the flammability of fuels both by removing moisture through evaporation and by angling the flames so that they heat the fuels in the fire's path. The direction and velocity of winds can also control the direction and rate of the fire's spread. Winds can carry embers and firebrands downwind that can ignite spot fires ahead of the primary front. Gusty winds cause a fire to burn erratically and make it more difficult to contain.

Terrain plays an important role in wind flow. Wind will tend to follow the pattern of least resistance and is therefore frequently deflected and divided by landforms. Long, continuous slopes offer buffers from high elevation winds, but also direct the surface air flow upwards, which pre-heats and dries the higher elevation fuels. Breaks in the landforms, such as knolls and unorganized terrain can result in swirling winds and resulting erratic fire behavior.

The months of August, September and October have the greatest potential for wildland fires as vegetation dries out and humidity levels fall. Strong and dry north-east "Diablo" or "Foehn" winds, which significantly increase likelihood and severity of wildland fires across California and the west, are most likely in the fall months. Nuns Canyon, Stuart Canyon, Butler Canyon and Hooker Canyon are aligned to facilitate the spread of a northeast wind.

Vegetation

While it is not practical to alter topography or weather, fuels can be modified to change fire behavior. Natural vegetation, landscaping, and buildings can all be designed and retrofitted to achieve fire safety.

The vegetation in Mayacamas is comprised of a mixture of oak woodlands, Douglas fir, chaparral, vineyards, and farms. A few pockets of knobcone pine are found, which is a remnant of a soil-erosion project after the 1964 Nuns Canyon Fire.

Chaparral and all shrubby vegetation types burn quite rapidly and produce very hot fires. Fuels associated with oak woodlands can be among the most compatible with fire safety, if the undergrowth is absent and the lower branches of the forest are high off the ground. However, the most common circumstance in the area is that the oak woodland undergrowth is comprised of shrubs. These promote hotter fires and enable the fire to reach to tree canopy. When tree canopies are involved, flame lengths are often twice the height of the forest (potentially a hundred feet) and produce and distribute embers well ahead of the fire perimeter.

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Vineyards can buffer fire intensity as they have less biomass than chaparral or oak woodlands, and thus less fuel to burn. Some small farms perform similarly during a wildfire.

Oak Woodland: Oak woodlands are typically found on the north-facing slopes and in the bottom of canyons.

Fire intensity, flame lengths, and scorch heights are usually low in oak woodlands. Slow-burning surface fires (approximately two-feet per minute) are carried in the compact leaf litter layer. Low flame heights (less than one foot) are the rule. Only under severe weather conditions involving high temperatures, low humidities, and high winds do the fuels pose fire hazards in this vegetation type. Leisurely spread rates, combined with the relatively short flame lengths of the predicted fire behavior produce a manageable, moderate fire hazard.

However, when shrubs are allowed to develop under the hardwoods, these fuels could pose fire hazards under severe weather conditions, e.g. those conditions involving high temperatures, low humidities, and high winds. If the shrubs develop under oaks, torching is likely to occur because of the ladder fuels that allow a fire to burn from the shrub to the tree crowns.

Conifer forest: Douglas fir and knobcone pine are present within and around the oak woodlands on the higher elevations. Conifer forests do not pose a significant fire hazard under normal conditions. However, when hot, dry weather occurs, these forests do offer a large fuel volume to burn and exhibit greater fire intensity. Of all the vegetation types in the Mayacamas area, dense, coniferous forests are most likely to burn as a crown fire. When a fire reaches tree crowns direct firefighting is not possible and embers are distributed throughout adjacent areas (including vulnerable residential areas).

Shrubland: Chaparral is prevalent on steep west- and south-facing slopes, irrespective of elevation in Mayacamas FSC.

Brush produces severe fire behavior, with flames longer than 20 feet in length. Intense, fast-spreading fires in chaparral burn the foliage as well as the live and dead fine woody material in the brush crowns. The foliage is highly flammable and dead woody material in the stands significantly contribute to increased fire intensity.

This fuel type constitutes the highest firefighting hazard. Direct attack is not possible, and containment efforts would need to rely on backfiring or suppression strategies other than line building because the perimeter of the fire is likely to grow faster than a line could be built. In addition, spotting is likely in chaparral which will present even more challenges to suppression efforts.

Agriculture (Cropland/Vineyards): Fires are sometimes benign in croplands or vineyards. In the case of vineyards, biomass is concentrated in live vines, with a mowed or bare soil surface. A fire can spread quickly through the vineyard where there is a ground cover. Vineyards often have access roads on the perimeter and within the interior, further aiding containment.

Annual Grasslands (Herbaceous): Fire spread through grasslands can be quick, however, they are easy to spot and quick to put out.

Landscaping/Developed: Landscaped areas -- being closest to homes -- may make the greatest impact on survivability of a house during a fire arising in wildlands. Landscaped areas either (1) are moist, thus

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will not likely burn; (2) contain large amounts of fuel which will burn with great intensity; or (3) are landscaped with fire resistant plants, and only burn slowly with little heat release. **ACACIA**

Maintenance of landscaped areas is necessary to remove dead material and to maintain vertical and horizontal spaces. Neglect of landscape maintenance can lead to a significant worsening of the fire hazard closest to the structure.

Row Labels	Sum of Acres
Agriculture	360
Orchard or Grove	16
Vineyard	340
Vineyard Replant	3
Barrren and Sparsely Vegetated	19
Barren & Sparsely Vegetated	19
Conifer Forest	2525
Hesperocyparis macnabiana Alliance	17
Pinus attenuata Alliance	1112
Pinus ponderosa - Pseudotsuga menziesii Alliance	21
Pseudotsuga menziesii Alliance	1183
Sequoia sempervirens Alliance	191
Developed	91
Developed	79
Major Roads	12
Forest Sliver	15
Forest Sliver	15
Hardwood Forest	2503
Acer macrophyllum Alliance	10
Arbutus menziesii Alliance	651
Quercus (agrifolia, douglasii, garryana, kelloggii, lobata, wislizenii) Alliance	233
Quercus agrifolia Alliance	556
Quercus chrysolepis Alliance	10
Quercus douglasii Alliance	24
Quercus garryana Alliance	199
Quercus kelloggii Alliance	20
Quercus lobata Alliance	1
Quercus wislizeni (tree) Alliance	2
Umbellularia californica Alliance	796
Herbaceous	549
California Annual and Perennial Grassland Macrogroup	549
Herbaceous Wetland	8
Western North American Freshwater Marsh Macrogroup	8
Mixed Conifer-Hardwood Forest	503
Pseudotsuga menziesii Alliance	451
Quercus garryana Alliance	2

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Quercus kelloggii Alliance	4
Sequoia sempervirens Alliance	46
Non-native Forest	11
Eucalyptus (globulus, camaldulensis) Semi-natural Alliance	2
Non-native Forest & Woodland	8
Non-native Shrub	1
Non-native Shrub	1
Riparian Forest	18
Southwestern North American Riparian Evergreen and Deciduous	1
Vancouverian Riparian Deciduous Forest Group	17
Riparian Shrub	0
Southwestern North American Riparian/Wash Scrub Group	0
Shrub	1247
Adenostoma fasciculatum Alliance	388
Arctostaphylos (canascens, manzanita, stanfordiana) A. glandulosa Mapping Unit	784
Baccharis pilularis Alliance	28
Californian Mesic Chaparral Group	44
Quercus durata Alliance	3
Rubus armeniacus Alliance	1
Water	5
Water	5
Grand Total	7855

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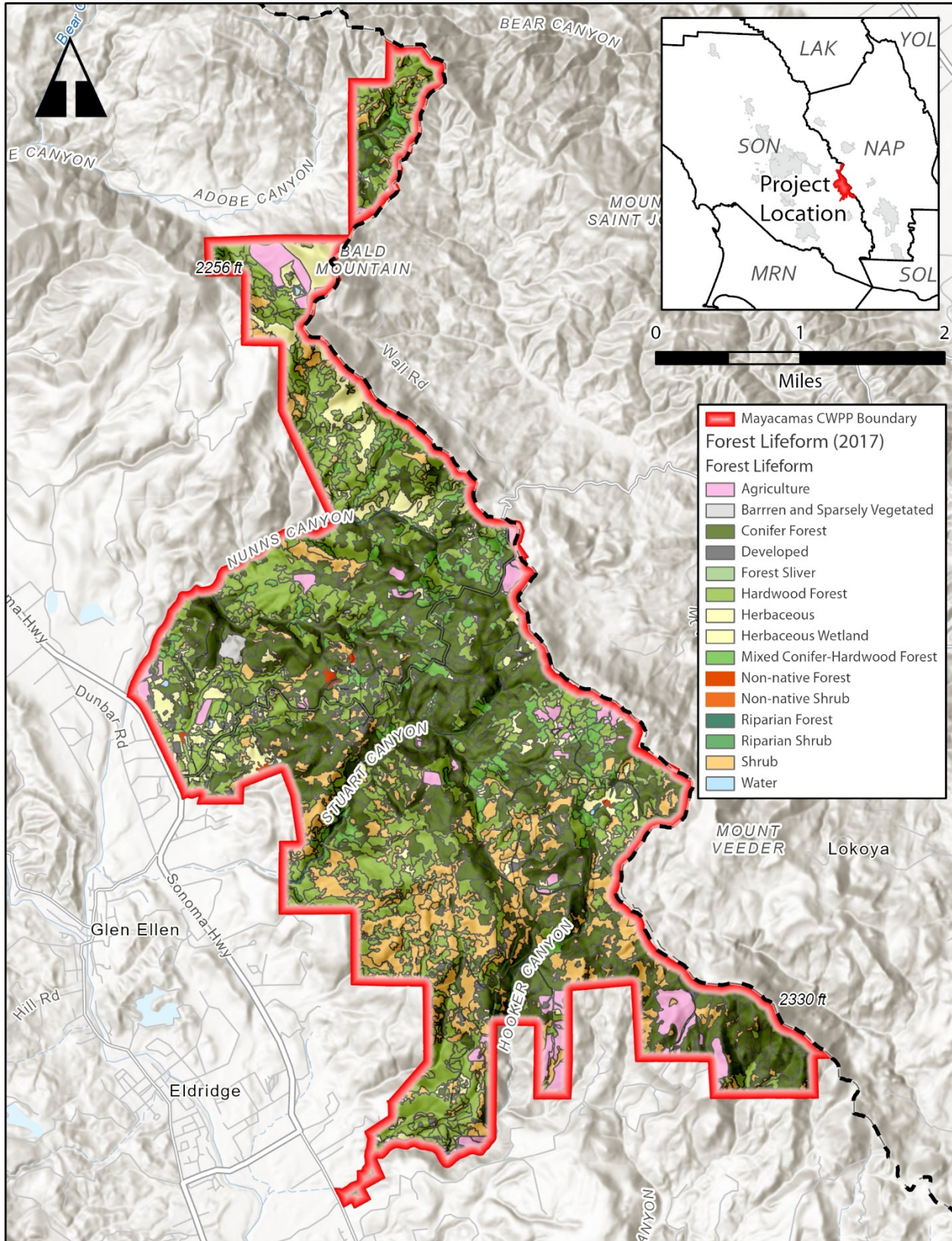


Figure 4. Vegetation map – Mayacamas area (boundary shown in red).

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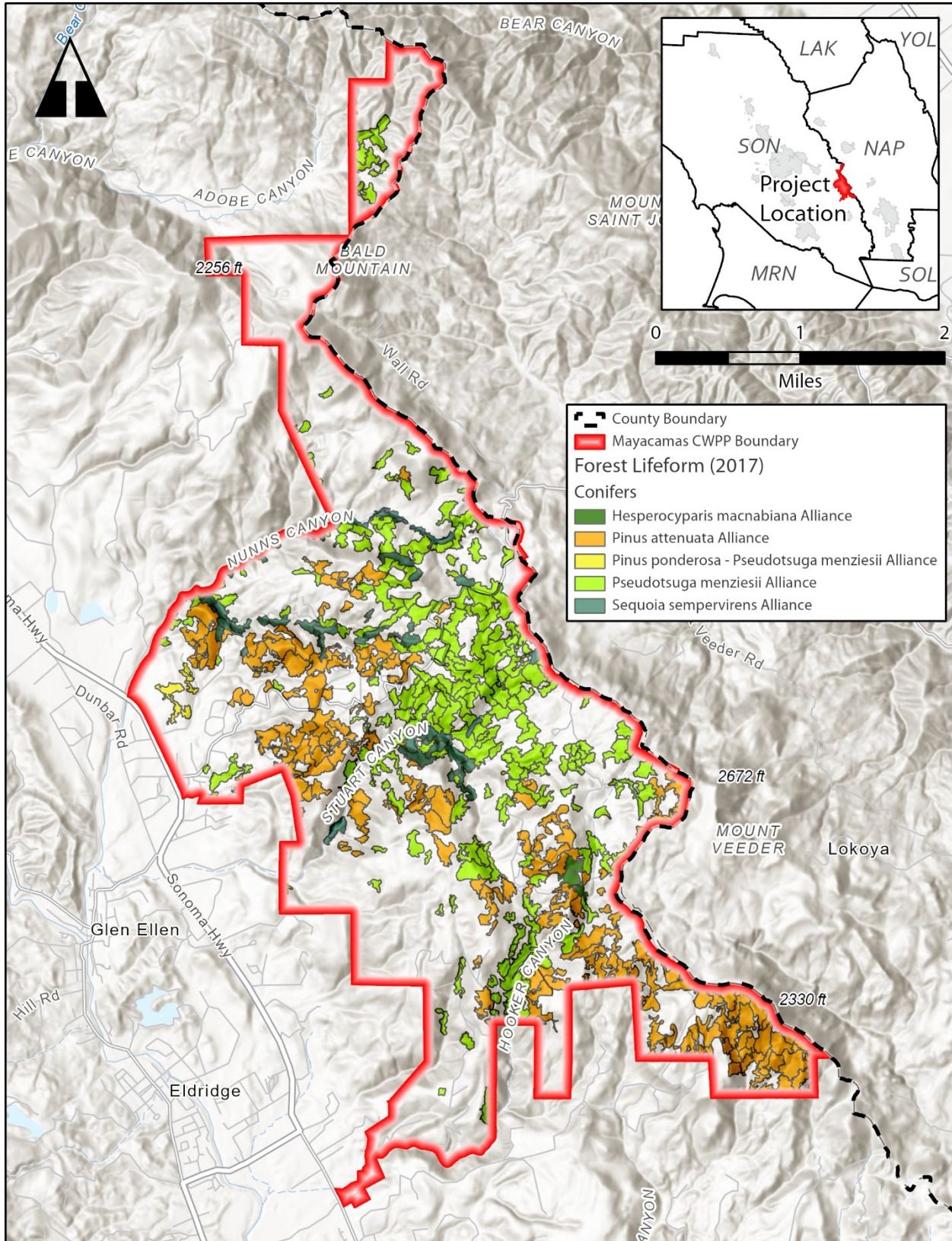


Figure 5. Conifer map – Mayacamas area (boundary shown in red).

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Fire History

The 55,000-acre Nuns Fire of 2017 burned much of Napa and Sonoma Counties, including the entire Mayacamas FSC area. Three other fires have burned in the area in recent decades, including the 10,000-acre Nuns Canyon Fire of 1964 which burned a large portion of the MFSC, and two smaller fires, the Gehicke Fire in the 1980s, and the PG&E 8 Fire in the 1990s. In September of 1923, a fire that started in Napa County in the Mt St. John area burned through over Wall Road and covered much of the MFSC, destroying much of Boyes Hot Springs, Fetters Springs and Agua Caliente.

YEAR	AGENCY	FIRE_NAME	GIS_ACRES
1962	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	ROADSIDE #19	491
1964	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	NUNS CANYON	9808
1980	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	GEHRICKE	540
1996	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	PG&E #8	2107
2017	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	NUNS	55798
2020	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	GLASS	67484

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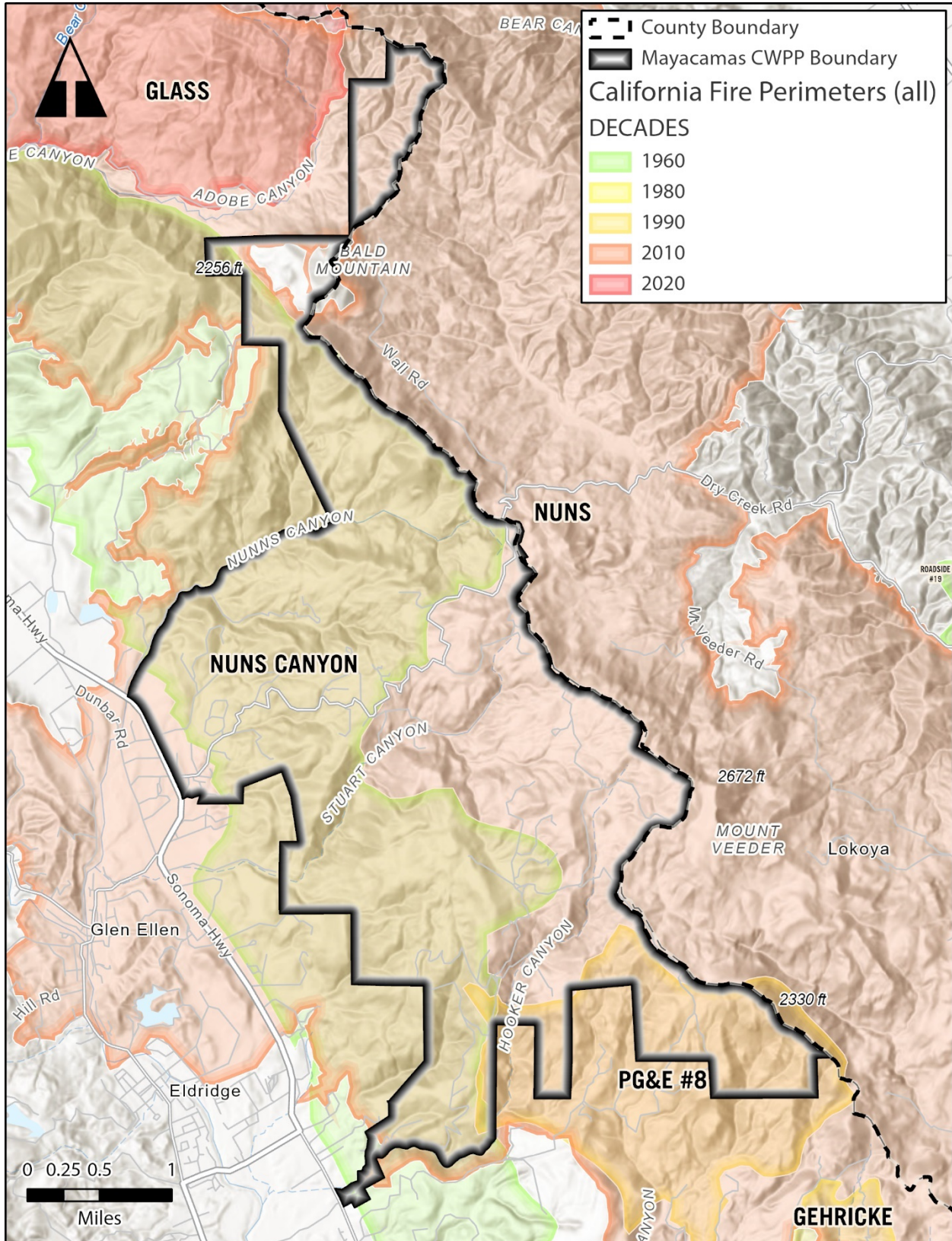


Figure 6. Fire perimeters/fire history map of Mayacamas FSC area (CALFIRE FRAP, 2019).

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Access

Typical of most wildland-urban interface areas, access in the area is poor. It's difficult to get to and travel within the area. There are two main roads: Trinity Road and Cavedale Road. They both are quite steep in locations. Trinity Road is comprised of two narrow lanes, while Cavedale Road is one lane. Both roads have limited locations for passing.

Most structures are served by spur roads including Nicolini and Jensen, and long driveways, which are also narrow and windy. These spur roads dead-end, leaving many homes with one way in and out. Most of the narrow roads are made narrower by heavy vegetation on both sides. There are many gates, which pose a problem for fire responders. Addressing is almost all compliant with CAL FIRE codes, which requires a reflective lettering of at least 4-inch height.

Vegetation is abundant along public roads and spurs, and currently, much of the vegetation consists of piles of dead material. This makes access and evacuation even more challenging as passing is more difficult and dangerous during a wildfire.

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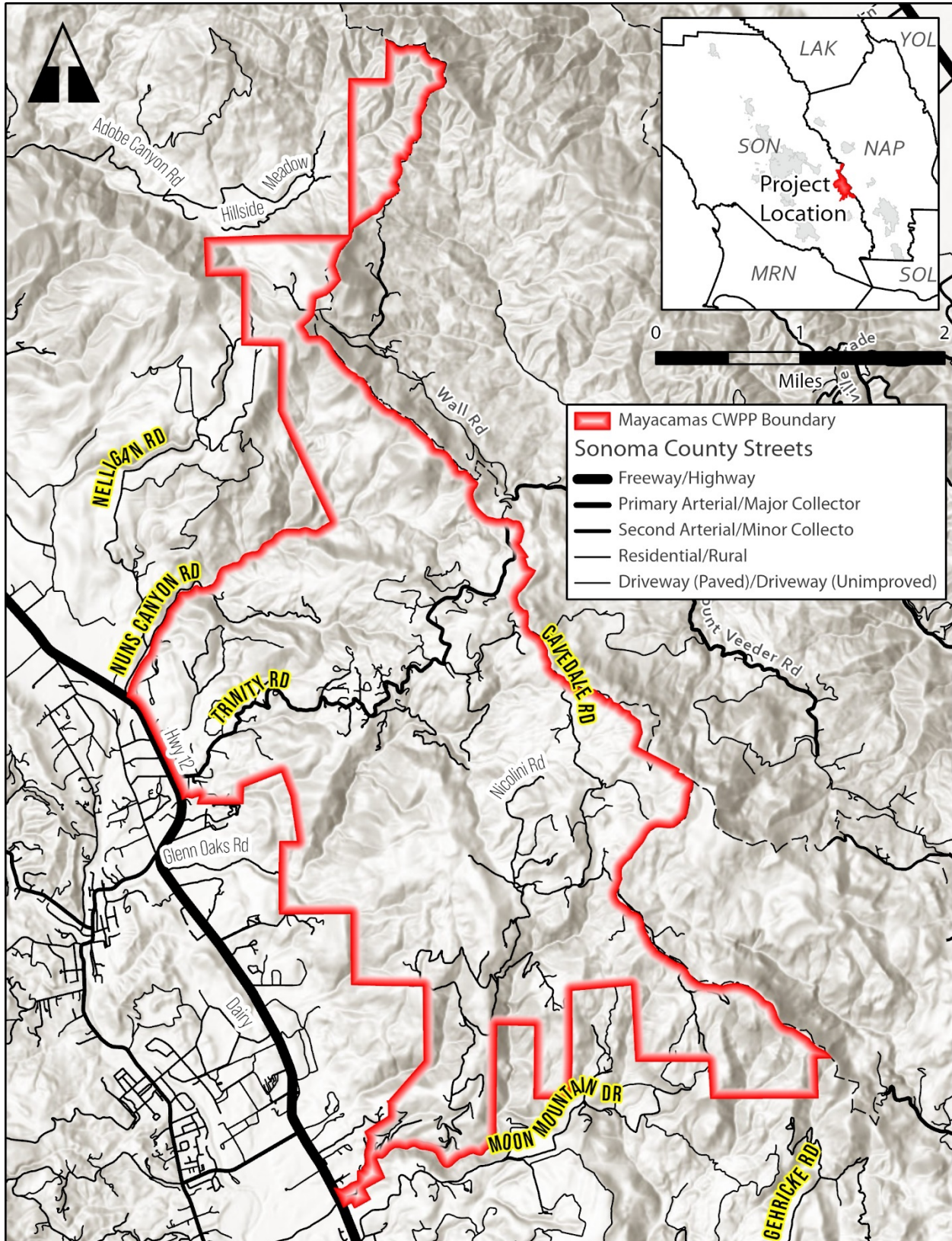


Figure 7. Access and street map of MFSC area (shown with red outline).

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Hazard Ranking

The entirety of the Mayacamas Fire Safe Council is within CAL FIRE's State Responsibility Area (SRA) and is mostly categorized as a **Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone**, with a small section in the south categorized as High and a small section in the west categorized as Moderate.

SRA	HAZ_CODE	HAZ_CLASS	Acres	Percent
SRA	1	Moderate	390	5%
SRA	2	High	14	0.2%
SRA	3	Very High	7452	95%

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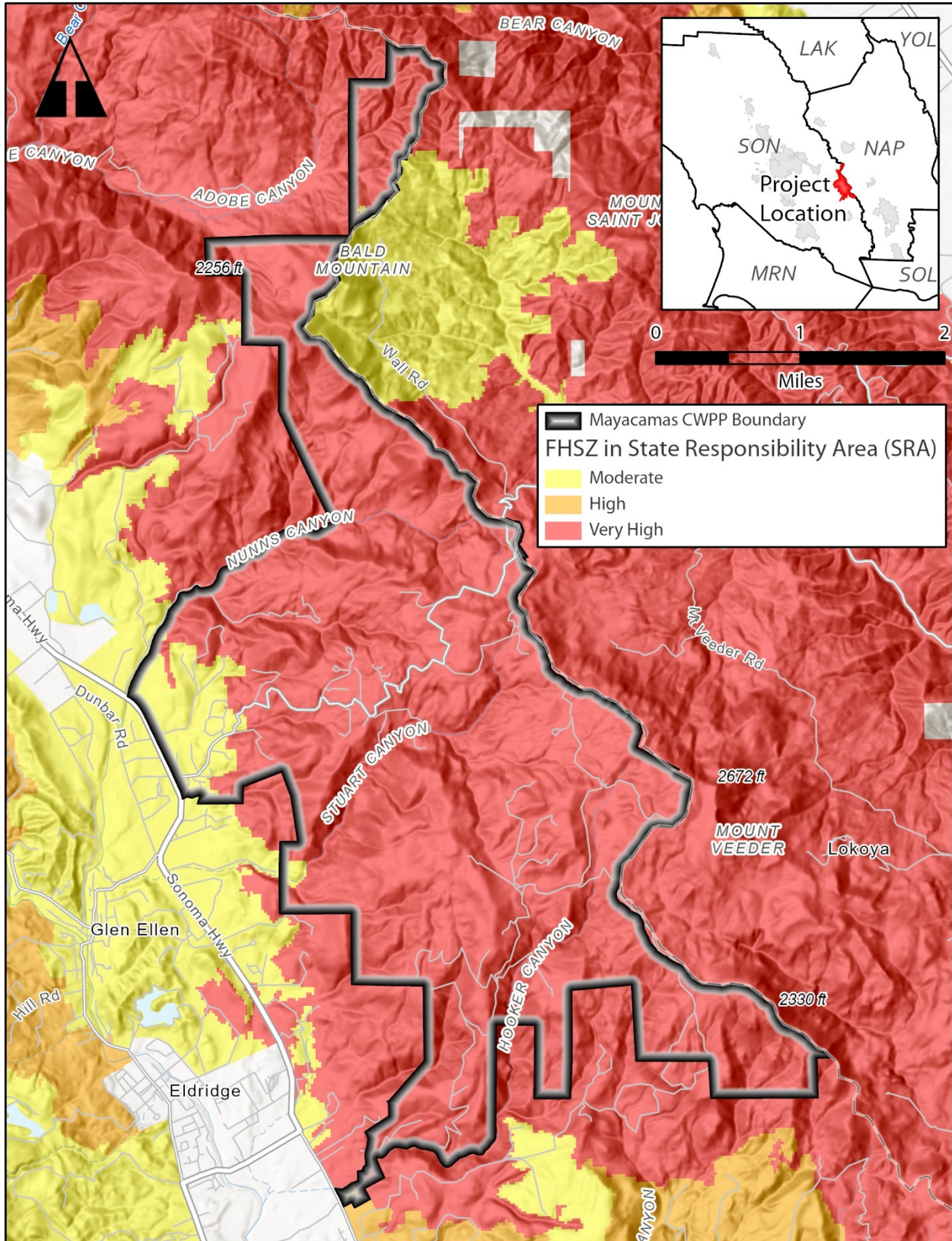


Figure 8. Distribution of Fire Hazard Severity Zones.

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Average Wildfire Hazard Index	Percent
Low	0%
Moderate	0%
High	8%
Very High	81%
Extreme	10%
Average Wildfire Risk Index	Percent
Low	0%
Moderate	2%
High	66%
Very High	30%
Extreme	2%

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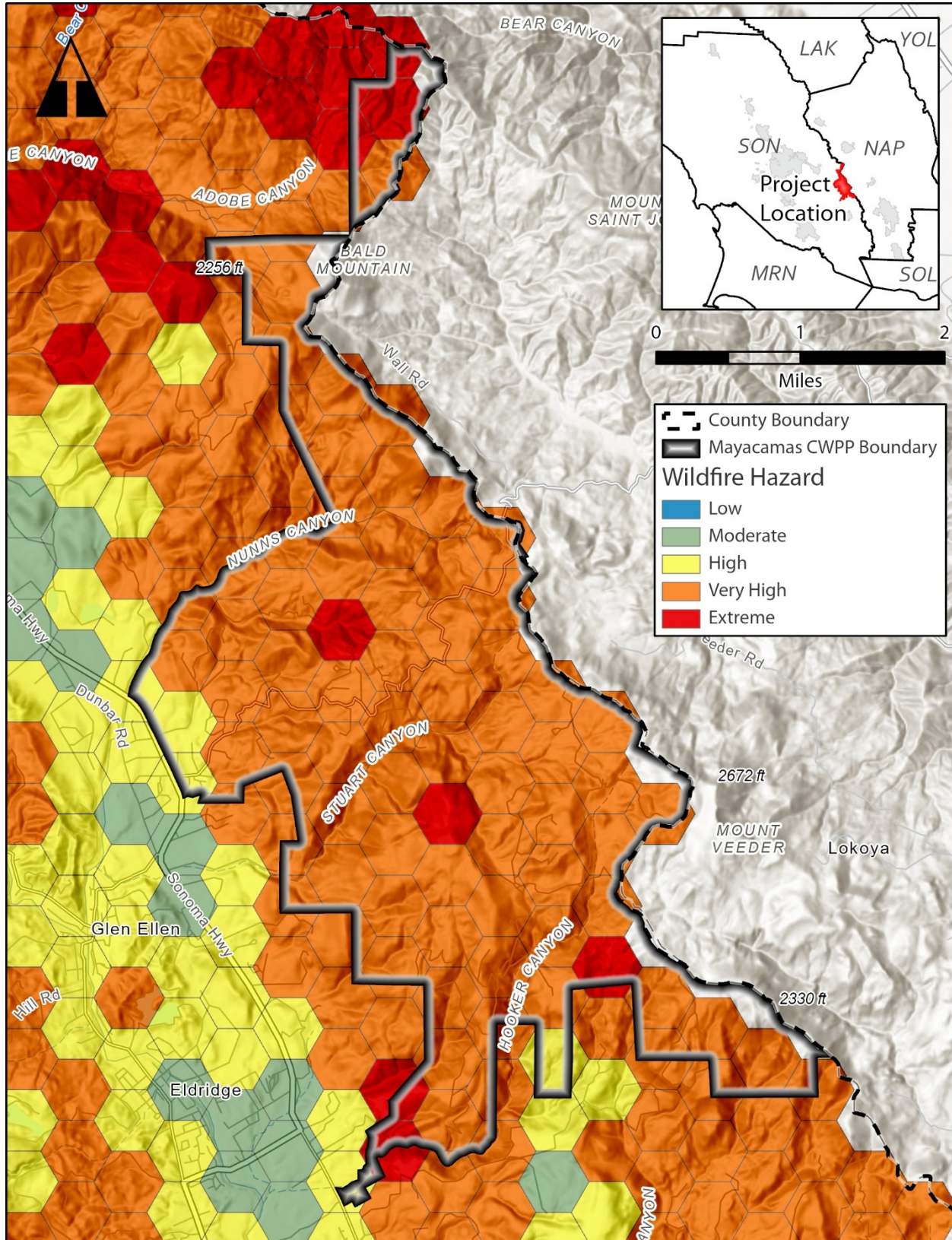


Figure 9. Distribution of Wildfire Hazard.

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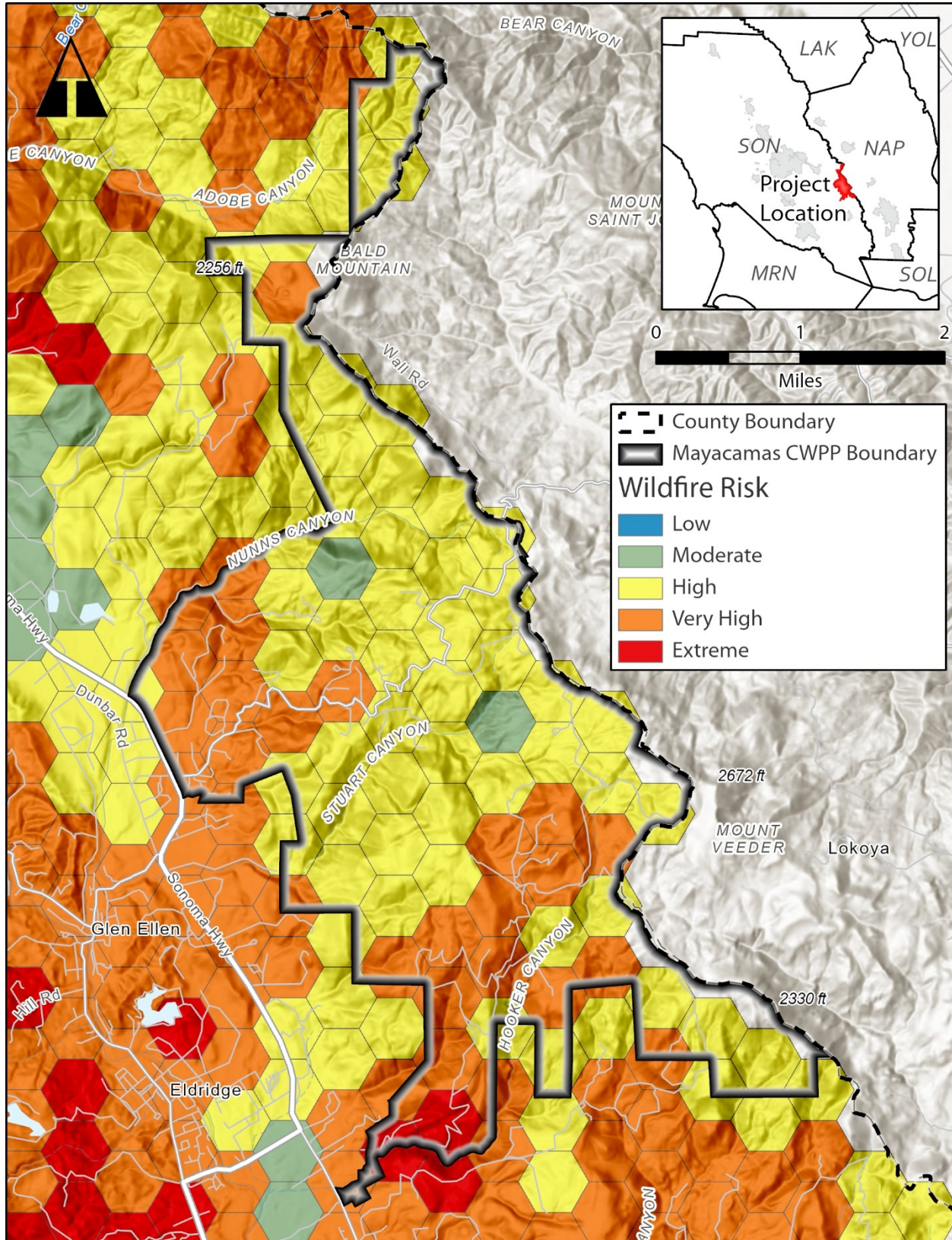


Figure 10. Distribution of mapped Wildfire Risk.

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Projects

As the Mayacamas FireSafe Council and the MVFF prepare to implement the series of proposed and ongoing projects described below, the projects will be prioritized in a set order. The four most important project groups are, in order:

The priorities for this CWPP are:

1. Evacuation Roads and Containment
 - Trinity Rd
 - Cavedale Rd
 - Select containment lines
2. Fuelbreaks that support fire containment, especially along ridgelines
3. Treatments that promote reduce fire hazards through improving forest health
4. Projects that protect drinking water, critical infrastructure, [communications](#)

All other projects will be prioritized in the following broad groupings, in order:

- Life safety
- Property damage
- Natural resources

The Mayacamas Fire Safe Council, with input from CAL FIRE, the Mayacamas Volunteer Fire Department has developed the following project recommendations outlined in Table 1.

Priority ratings have been assigned to each project. The ratings are based on both the importance and the ability to accomplish the project with the resources and volunteers currently available.

PRIORITY RATINGS

- 1 = High Priority
- 2 = Medium Priority
- 3 = Low Priority

PROJECT TYPE CODES

- E = Help evacuation and access
- I = Reduce ignitions
- P = Reduce property damage
- C = Assist containment

Specific projects are listed in a table starting on page 28. In addition to these specific projects, a suite of project categories are described in Appendix C. This suite of projects encompasses the projects specifically identified and describes projects in broader terms that meet a variety of intents. The same prioritization would apply to the projects in Appendix C.

Projects are implemented by a variety of means. While communication and education projects can be accomplished with volunteers and a relatively minor amount of funding, vegetation treatments are much harder to accomplish without external funding because of the high costs. Vegetation treatments have costs ranging from \$950/acre for grazing to \$9,000 for expanded roadside treatments in forests.

Appendix B sets forth a variety of funding sources, and describes types of projects applicable and application process.

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TABLE 1. PROJECTS

ROADSIDE TREATMENTS		
Project ID	KMZ name(s)	Project Name and Priority
CWP1 VegCave	Cavedale Rd Rdside Treatments	<p>CAVEDALE ROADSIDE TREATMENTS PHASE 1 PRIORITY: 1 PROJECT TYPE: E//P/C AREA: Within County easement along Cavedale Road and associated spurs GOAL: Reduce ignitions and spread of fire into wildlands, reduce property damage, assist containment and enable passage of evacuees and emergency vehicles ACTIONS: In wildlands, chip all dead material, remove (cut, pull and/or spray) understory shrubs and prune lower branches of trees. PARTICIPANTS: Licensed contractors, Fire Safe Council, property owners SCHEDULE: Best in the fall, OK anytime but avoiding nesting season and red flag days</p>
CWP2 VegCave	Cavedale Rd Rdside Treatments (this covers all of Cavedale Rd)	<p>CAVEDALE ROADSIDE TREATMENTS PHASE 2 PRIORITY: 1 PROJECT TYPE: E//P/C AREA: From 30 feet up to 100 feet along Cavedale Road and associated spur roads. GOAL: Reduce ignitions and spread of fire into wildlands, reduce property damage, assist containment and enable passage of evacuees and emergency vehicles ACTIONS: In wildlands, chip all dead material, remove (cut, pull and/or spray) understory shrubs and prune lower branches of trees PARTICIPANTS: Licensed contractors, Fire Safe Council, property owners SCHEDULE: Best in the fall, OK anytime but avoiding nesting season and red flag days This goes from Cavedale road to the end of Nicolini road at the boundary with 5700 Cavedale</p>
CWP1 VegTrin	Trinity Rd Rdside Treatments	<p>TRINITY ROADSIDE TREATMENTS PHASE 1 PRIORITY: 1 PROJECT TYPE: E//P/C AREA: Within County easement along Trinity Road and associated spurs GOAL: Reduce ignitions and spread of fire into wildlands, reduce property damage, assist containment and enable passage of evacuees and emergency vehicles ACTIONS: In wildlands, chip all dead material, remove (cut, pull and/or spray) understory shrubs and prune lower branches of trees PARTICIPANTS: Licensed contractors, Fire Safe Council, property owners SCHEDULE: Best in the fall, OK anytime but avoiding nesting season and red flag days</p>

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CWP2 VegTrin	Trinity Rd Rdside Treatments	<p>TRINITY ROADSIDE TREATMENTS PHASE 2 PRIORITY: 1 PROJECT TYPE: E//P/C AREA: From 30 feet up to 100 feet along Trinity Road and associated spur roads GOAL: Reduce ignitions and spread of fire into wildlands, reduce property damage, assist containment and enable passage of evacuees and emergency vehicles ACTIONS: In wildlands, chip all dead material, remove (cut, pull and/or spray) understory shrubs and prune lower branches of trees PARTICIPANTS: Licensed contractors, Fire Safe Council, property owners SCHEDULE: Best in the fall, OK anytime but avoiding nesting season and red flag days</p>
CWP3 VegJENS	Jensen Rd Fuelbreak kmz	<p>JENSEN ROAD ROADSIDE TREATMENTS PRIORITY: 3 PROJECT TYPE: E//P/C AREA: 30 feet both sides of Jensen Road GOAL: Enable passage of evacuees and emergency vehicles ACTIONS: In wildlands, chip all dead material, remove (cut/pull) understory shrubs and prune lower branches of trees PARTICIPANTS: Outside contractors and property owners SCHEDULE: Best in the fall, OK anytime, but avoid nesting season and red flag days</p>
HAZARDOUS FUELS TREATMENTS		
Project ID	KMZ name(s)	Project Name and Priority
CWP2VEG Veg5155E	<p>Not in original CWPP, but of great value; partially implemented through the Sonoma Ag+OS grant in 2024</p> <p>No kmz; it is part of the kmz entitled Trinity-Cavedale Fuelbreak</p>	<p>CLEAR UNDERSTORY FUELS 5155 EAST PRIORITY: 2 PROJECT TYPE: E//P/C AREA: Wildland areas with conifers and chaparral within boundaries of MFSC GOAL: Clear understory fuels within 1000 feet of the PGE line from 5155 east to the county line, creating an important north/south fuel break. ACTIONS: In wildlands, chip all dead material, remove (cut, pull and/or spray) understory shrubs and prune lower branches of trees PARTICIPANTS: Private landowners, private contractors and volunteers SCHEDULE: Best in the fall, OK anytime but avoiding nesting season and red flag days</p>
CWP1PLANCALVTP	None	<p>COMPLETION OF CAL VTP PSA PRIORITY 1 PROJECT TYPE: E//P/C because project require CEQA review AREA: All identified projects within boundaries GOAL: Secure funding to complete a programmatic EIR for all contemplated projects in MVFF area ACTIONS: Apply for funds in WPG22 to work with Sonoma RCD to coordinate scope and contracting with a RPF to complete CAL VTP PSA PARTICIPANTS: Sonoma RCD SCHEDULE: 2023</p>

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RIDGELINE FUEL BREAKS		
Project ID	KMZ name(s)	Project Name and Priority
CWP1 VegTRINCAVERIDGE	Trinity-Cavedale Fuelbreak	<p>RIDGELINE TREATMENT CONNECTING CAVEDALE TO TRINITY ALONG THE COUNTY LINE. PRIORITY: 1 PROJECT TYPE: E//P/C AREA: Fire break from 5155 Cavedale East to the Korbin Kameron Vineyard at the County line, generally along the PGE line GOAL: Establish fuel break treatment projects to modify fire behavior, reduce property damage and aid in suppression as identified by BC Nichols and Chief Benguerel ACTIONS: Obtain permission of landowners to thin forest of conifers and remove understory brush and advise landowners to repop with fire-safe fuels. A good project to partner with PGE.. PARTICIPANTS: Landowners, outside contractors managed by MVFF, PG&E SCHEDULE: OK anytime but avoid nesting season and red flag days</p>
CWP3 VegLOU	Northern Cavedale Fuelbreak	<p>RIDGELINE FUEL BREAK FROM TED LOU RANCH TO 5800-5780 CAVEDALE PRIORITY 3 PROJECT TYPE: E//P/C AREA: From 5800 to 5780 Cavedale, from road east to ridgeline GOAL: Ease fire containment ACTIONS: Obtain permission of landowners to thin forest of conifers and remove understory brush PARTICIPANTS: Landowners, outside contractors managed by MFSC SCHEDULE: Best in the fall, OK anytime but avoiding nesting season and red flag days</p>
CWP3 VegVFD2	Mid Cavedale Fuelbreak	<p>RIDGELINE FUEL BREAK AT TOP OF TWO MAJOR DRAINAGES PRIORITY 3 PROJECT TYPE: E//P/C AREA: At 4614 Cavedale Road to top of two major drainages GOAL: Ease fire containment ACTIONS: Obtain permission of landowners to thin forest of conifers and remove understory brush PARTICIPANTS: Landowners, outside contractors managed by MFSC SCHEDULE: Best in the fall, OK anytime but avoiding nesting season and red flag days</p>

Mayacamas Firesafe Council Community Wildfire Protection Plan

<p>CWP1 VegLEDSONCavedale</p>	<p>Ledson Ridgeline Fuelbreak</p>	<p>EXPAND FIRELINE FUEL BREAK FROM LEDSON WINERY TO 4440 CAVEDALE ROAD PRIORITY: 1 PROJECT TYPE: E//P/C AREA: Property owners within and bordering the fuel break GOAL: Ease fire containment ACTIONS: Obtain permission of landowners, remove dead material and guide revegetation to fire-safe fuel types PARTICIPANTS: Landowners, private contractors, MVFD and MFSC as project managers SCHEDULE: Best in the fall, OK anytime but avoiding nesting season and red flag days</p>
DOZERLINES AND CONTAINMENT LINES		
Project ID	KMZ name(s)	Project Name and Priority
<p>CWP2 VegNIC</p>	<p>Nicolini Rd Fuelbreak</p>	<p>EXPAND FIRELINE INTO FUEL BREAK ALONG NICOLINI ROAD TO CAVEDALE ROAD PRIORITY 2 PROJECT TYPE: E//P/C AREA: From end of Nicolini Road to Cavedale Road GOAL: Ease fire containment ACTIONS: Obtain permission of landowners to thin forest of conifers and remove understory brush and guide landowners guide revegetation to fire-safe fuel type PARTICIPANTS: Landowners, outside contractors managed by MFSC SCHEDULE: Best in the fall, OK anytime but avoiding nesting season and red flag days</p>
<p>CWP2VEGBald</p>	<p>See Mt Veeder GIS files</p>	<p>MVFC LEGACY FIRE ROAD #1 17-FP-LNU-2053 PRIORITY 2 PROJECT TYPE: E//P/C AREA: Bald Mountain shaded fuel break GOAL: Ease fire containment ACTIONS: Collaborate with the Mt Veeder Fire Safe Council to gain understanding of how to execute this type of project PARTICIPANTS: Mt. Veeder Fire Safe Council, MFSC, CAL FIRE, property owners SCHEDULE: Best in the fall, OK anytime but avoiding nesting season and red flag days</p>
<p>CWP2VEGMtVdr</p>	<p>See Mt Veeder GIS files</p>	<p>MVFC LEGACY FIRE ROAD #3 17-FP-LNU-2064 PRIORITY 2 PROJECT TYPE: E//P/C AREA: Mt Veeder Summit Road GOAL: Ease fire containment ACTIONS: Collaborate with the Mt Veeder Fire Safe Council to gain understanding of how to execute this type of project PARTICIPANTS: Mt. Veeder Fire Safe Council, MFSC, CAL FIRE, property owners SCHEDULE: Best in the fall, OK anytime but avoiding nesting season and red flag days</p>

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RESTORATION		
Project ID	KMZ name(s)	Project Name and Priority
CWP2 COE REC	None	<p>SHIFT FOREST SPECIES COMPOSITION TO WOODLAND FROM CONIFER PRIORITY: 2 PROJECT TYPE: I/P/C AREA: Wildland areas with conifers within boundaries of MFSC GOAL: Modify fuel characteristics of forest to burn with less intensity ACTIONS: Plant oak trees and thin Douglas fir trees PARTICIPANTS: Private landowners, private contractors and volunteers SCHEDULE: Plant oaks in early winter when soil is saturated. Thin trees-best in fall, but anytime, avoiding nesting season and high fire danger</p>
EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION SUPPORT		
Project ID	KMZ name(s)	Project Name and Priority
CWP3 Knox	None	<p>INSTALL KNOX BOX AT ALL GATED ENTRIES PRIORITY: 3 PROJECT TYPE: E/C AREA: All gated entries within boundaries of district GOAL: Allow emergency responders to access private residences ACTIONS: Homeowners to purchase; possible bulk purchase PARTICIPANTS: Homeowners SCHEDULE: Anytime</p>
CWP1 COE EVAC	None	<p>EDUCATE COMMUNITY REGARDING EVACUATIONS PRIORITY: 1 PROJECT TYPE: E/C AREA: All property owners within boundaries of district GOAL: Educate community on how to prepare for and execute evacuations ACTIONS: Establish and identify evacuation routes, install educational signage, conduct workshops for community members utilizing Ready, Set, Go principals, teach self-sufficiency and how to identify "safety zones" for sheltering in-place PARTICIPANTS: Property owners, MFSC, MVFD, CALFIRE, Sonoma County Sheriff SCHEDULE: Ongoing</p>
CWP2 COE911	None	<p>COMPLIANT HOME ADDRESS AT ROAD PRIORITY: 2 PROJECT TYPE: E/P/C AREA: All property owners GOAL: Allow emergency responders to respond and follow directions to property addresses ACTIONS: Install reflective address numbers at the base of each access driveway PARTICIPANTS: MFVD, MFSC, residents SCHEDULE: Ongoing</p>

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COMMUNICATION AND NOTIFICATION		
Project ID	KMZ name(s)	Project Name and Priority
CWP1 COE ALERT	None	CALL 'EM ALL/NIXLE SIGN-UP PRIORITY: 1 PROJECT TYPE: E/C AREA: All property owners within boundaries of district GOAL: Alert community members of emergencies and communicate disconcerting non-emergencies ACTIONS: Develop protocols and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for CALL'EM ALL and sign-up community members. Educate community on how to participate in Nixle and other county communication tools used for emergency notifications PARTICIPANTS: Every resident SCHEDULE: Anytime
PROMOTE PRESCRIBED BURNING		
Project ID	KMZ name(s)	Project Name and Priority
CWP1 COE RxBurn	None	"HOW TO BURN" WORKSHOPS FOR NON-COMMERCIAL PROPERTY OWNERS PRIORITY: 1 PROJECT TYPE: I/P/C AREA: All residents GOAL: Reduce understory and chipped debris ACTIONS: Hold demonstration workshops, create and publish procedure checklists for property owners PARTICIPANTS: Property owners, MVFD, CAL FIRE, MFSC SCHEDULE: Ongoing, with a focus on burn season
OUTREACH		
Project ID	KMZ name(s)	Project Name and Priority
CWP1COE	None	COMMUNITY OUTREACH – INSTRUCTIONS 17-FP-LNU-2055 PRIORITY 1 PROJECT TYPE: E//P/C AREA: All GOAL: Create community outreach plan and educational coordination. Develop detailed property database to include water sources, accessibility matrix, and structure count ACTIONS: Collaborate with the Mt Veeder Fire Safe Council on shared areas of interest and properties PARTICIPANTS: Mt. Veeder Fire Safe Council, MFSC, CAL FIRE, property owners SCHEDULE: Anytime
CAPACITY BUILDING		

Mayacamas Firesafe Council Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Project ID	KMZ name(s)	Project Name and Priority
CWP1CAP	None	<p>CAPACITY & CAPABILITY EXPANSION PRIORITY 2 PROJECT TYPE: E//P/C AREA: ALL GOAL: Increase the capacity of the MFSC to deliver on all facets of the projects contemplated in the CWPP from project planning, to project implementation and landowner coordination ACTIONS: Pursue funding for a fractional paid staff or consultant that can bring sustained focus to priorities in the CWPP PARTICIPANTS: Sonoma Funders, Napa Firewise, CAL FIRE SCHEDULE: Anytime</p>
CWP1COEBoundary	None	<p>COE BOUNDARY PRIORITY 1 PROJECT E//P/C AREA: Expanded Boundary GOAL: Define Boundary relative to other FSCs and expand accordingly to fill any nearby gaps. ACTIONS: Apply for funds in WPG22 to work with Fire Safe Sonoma to coordinate with area FSCs (Springs, Gehricke, Glen Ellen) PARTICIPANTS: Fire Safe Sonoma, nearby FSCs, Mt Veeder FSC SCHEDULE: Anytime</p>
CWP1FIREWISE	None	<p>BECOME A RECOGNIZED FIREWISE COMMUNITY PRIORITY 1 PROJECT TYPE: E//P/C AREA: ALL GOAL: Increase capacity ACTIONS: Apply NFPA Firewise Community Certification PARTICIPANTS: MFSC SCHEDULE: Anytime</p>
DEFENSIBLE SPACE TREATMENTS AND HOME HARDENING		
Project ID	KMZ name(s)	Project Name and Priority
CWP1COEADapt	None	<p>CREATING WILDFIRE ADAPTIVE HOMES AND LANDSCAPES PRIORITY 1 PROJECT TYPE: E//P/C AREA: All GOAL: Protect homes from ignitions during wildfires following guidelines from Fire Safe Sonoma published in the document "Creating Wildfire Adaptive Homes & Landscapes" ACTIONS: Ongoing education of residents and homeowners on how to design and modify structures to withstand wildfire utilizing existing educational and resource materials. PARTICIPANTS: MFSC, property owners, CAL FIRE, Fire Safe Sonoma</p>

Mayacamas Firesafe Council Community Wildfire Protection Plan

CWP1 COE-DEF	None	<p>EDUCATE COMMUNITY ON IMPORTANCE OF DEFENSIBLE SPACE PRIORITY: 1 PROJECT TYPE: E//P/C AREA: All property owners within boundaries of district GOAL: Have property owners take responsibility for creating defensible space around their homes, buildings and businesses to avoid property loss, create space for responders to fight fires and save lives ACTIONS: Install educational signage, conduct workshops, produce educational newsletter, share CAL FIRE existing resources PARTICIPANTS: Property owners, MFSC, MVFD, CAL FIRE SCHEDULE: Ongoing</p>
CWP3NIN	None	<p>NEIGHBORS IN NEED PROGRAM PRIORITY: 3 PROJECT TYPE: E//P/C AREA: All property owners GOAL: Provide financial assistance to community members for defensible space projects around their properties ACTIONS: Create a criteria and program and implement PARTICIPANTS: Residents, landowners, MVFD, MFSC, CAL FIRE, Community agencies and nonprofits SCHEDULE: Anytime</p>
CWP3 COE REC	None	<p>PRODUCE AND DISTRIBUTE GLEN ELLEN MAYACAMAS RECOVERY GUIDE PRIORITY: 3 PROJECT TYPE: P GOAL: Guide vegetation growth to be more fire-safe and provide residents resources ACTIONS: Identify residents' information gaps, gather already-existing material, organize material and publish PARTICIPANTS: MFSC Committee SCHEDULE: Anytime</p>
CWP3 COSTSH	None	<p>PROVIDE COST-SHARE INFORMATION PRIORITY: 3 PROJECT TYPE: P GOAL: Help residents to implement defensible space projects through cost-sharing opportunities ACTIONS: Ongoing education of residents regarding resources available for cost-share programs. PARTICIPANTS: MFSC Committee SCHEDULE: Anytime</p>

Mayacamas Firesafe Council Community Wildfire Protection Plan

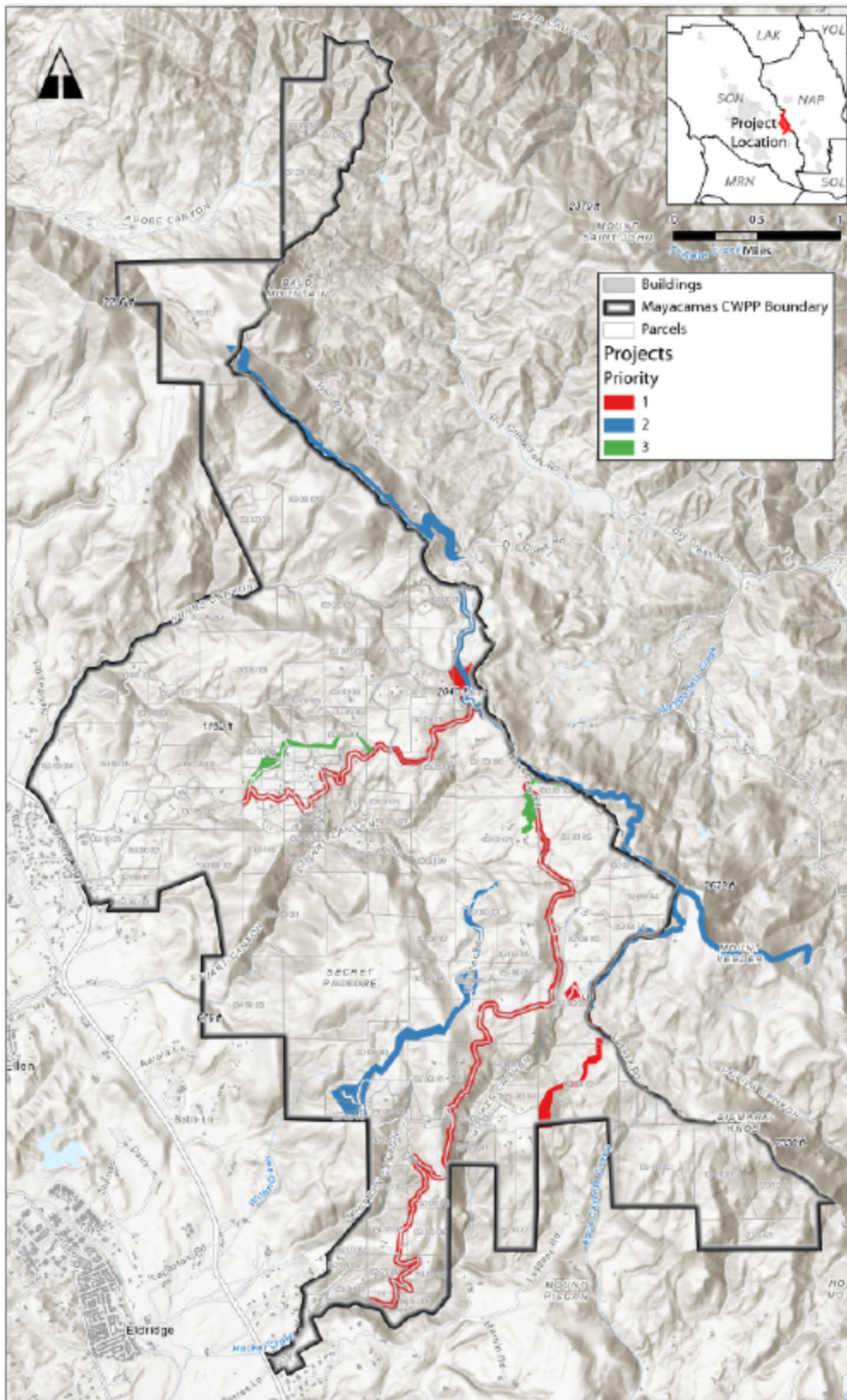


Figure 11. Map of Projects coded by priority

Mayacamas Firesafe Council Community Wildfire Protection Plan

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Mayacamas Firesafe Council Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Finalized Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

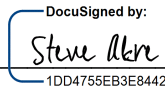
The Mayacamas Fire Safe Council has finalized their Mayacamas Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

- It was collaboratively developed. Interested parties including residents, CAL FIRE, Mayacamas Volunteer Fire Department, Sonoma Valley Fire and Rescue Authority and the County of Sonoma have been consulted.
- It identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommends the types and methods of treatment that will protect the Mayacamas mountain community, located in Glen Ellen, California.
- It recommends measures to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.
- It educates the community on the benefits of and how to create defensible space for property owners and the community at-large.

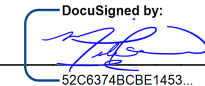
The following entities mutually agree with the contents of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

Agreed:  Date: May 14, 2024

Allison Ash, President, Mayacamas Volunteer Fire Foundation

Agreed:  Date: 5/14/2024
1DD4755EB3E8442...

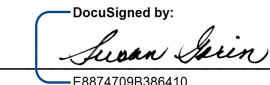
Steve Aker, Chief, Sonoma Valley Fire and Rescue Authority

Agreed:  Date: 5/14/2024
52C6374BCBE1453...

Mike Marcucci, Chief, LNU Unit, CAL FIRE

Agreed:  Date: 5/21/2024
7C5ADA7A11F94B5...

Roberta McIntyre, President, FireSafe Sonoma

Agreed:  Date: 5/21/2024
E8874709B386410...

Susan Gorin, First District Supervisor, Sonoma County

Appendix A State and Local Agencies

CAL FIRE Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit

Unit Chief – Mike Marcucci
Division Chief – Ben Nichols
Battalion Chief – Mike Wink

County Elected Officials

County Supervisor - Susan Gorin

Sonoma County Permit Sonoma Fire Prevention Division

Assistant Fire Chief/Fire Marshal - James Williams

Sonoma Valley Fire and Recue Authority

Fire Chief – Steve Akre
Batallion Chief – Kirk Van Wormer

Mayacamas Volunteer Fire Department

Fire Chief – Allison Ash

Mayacamas Firesafe Council Community Wildfire Protection Plan

**Appendix B
Funding Sources**

Local				
<p>Sonoma County Agriculture and Open Space Vegetation Management Grant Program</p>	<p>The County of Sonoma has created the Vegetation Management Project Grant Program to support near-term vegetation management activities in high-risk areas and near key ecosystems. This funding is targeted to support the work of local fire districts, schools, communities with Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs), Resource Conservation Districts, community groups, non-profit organizations, licensed foresters, and technical advisors.</p> <p>For the 2021 and 2022 wildfire seasons, the Board of Supervisors approved \$3,722,160 in grant funding for 20 vegetation management projects throughout Sonoma County. In addition, another seven projects in the Russian River area have been conditionally approved for future funding pending the completion of outstanding project design and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) work.</p> <p>The grant application period is currently closed, but there will be future opportunities to apply for this funding.</p>	<p>https://www.sonomaopenspace.org/our-impact/vegmanagement/vegetation-management-grant-program/</p>		
<p>North Bay Forest Improvement Program</p>	<p>The North Bay Forest Improvement Program (NBFIP) is an incentives program funded through CAL FIRE’s Proposition 68 Wildfire Resilience and Forestry Assistance Grant. Resource Conservation Districts (RCDs) in Sonoma, Mendocino and Napa Counties have partnered with Rebuild North Bay Foundation and the Clear Lake Environmental Research Center (CLERC) to form the North Bay Forest Improvement Program (NBFIP) to help private non-industrial small forest landowners (between 5 and 500 acres) implement non-commercial forest improvement activities such as thinning, planting, pruning, and fuel hazard reduction. In 2020, North Bay Forest Improvement Program was awarded \$1.5 million from a CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience and Forestry Assistance grant, which will provide three years of funding to develop and manage an incentives program to mitigate wildfire risk and improve forest health. In total, the partnership will support forest stewardship activities across at least 40 projects in the four counties. At least 20 percent of the program dollars will benefit disadvantaged communities identified in the 2010 census as earning median incomes less than 80 percent of the state median. Possible treatments include planting site preparation, tree planting and protection, forest thinning, pruning, and woody fuels reduction. Forest management plans should be in place and environmental impacts review completed in order to participate. If you need a plan, contact your local RCD. Projects will occur on forestland consisting of oak woodland, redwood forests, mixed evergreen and ponderosa pine.</p>	<p>https://afterthefireusa.org/our-programs/before-the-fire/nbfip-intro/nbfip-how-do-i-apply/</p>		

Mayacamas Firesafe Council Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Appendix A. Funding Sources

PG&E - CEMA	This is an annual grant program that PG&E provides. The average grant for an individual FSC can be \$25K-\$75K. There is a simple application to complete that requires a description of the project that must be within 1000 ft of a PG&E asset this is ideal for roadside clearing where there are powerlines. Gentleman who runs the program is James McManus - VM CEMA Fuel Reduction Team.	vegmtcema@pge.com		
California IBank	Low interest and state-guaranteed business loans and microloans affected by the fires. Small businesses, including small farms, nurseries, agriculture-related enterprises and non-profits that have suffered an economic loss and/or physical damage may apply for the Disaster Relief Loan Guarantee Program (DRLGP) which offers loans up to \$1 million for Disaster Relief Borrowers. IBank is offering micro loans from \$500 to \$10,000 to businesses in declared disaster and emergency areas through its Jump Start Loan Program	http://sonomaedb.org/Press-Releases/IBank-Approves-New-Disaster-Relief-Loan-Programs-for-Sonoma-County/		
State				
California Forest Improvement Program (CFIP)	Provides private forestland owners with between 20 – 5,000 acres of forestland funding to improve their forests and address long-term forest management infrastructure that support society's values of clean water, wildlife, fiber production and watershed protection, and fuels management. CFIP has a higher reimbursement rate for fire recovery than for preparation. Forestland is defined as having at least 10 percent of the area occupied by trees native to California or formerly having that level of tree cover. The program provides 75-90 percent cost share assistance for forest improvement. It is not targeted at fuel reduction; however, it will fund efforts to bring overgrown forests into a healthier state that would increase their fire resiliency by reducing fuel loads. Interested landowners can apply for the program through CAL FIRE. Neighbors cannot collaborate to meet acreage requirements.	https://www.fire.ca.gov/grants/california-forest-improvement-program-cfip/		
CAL FIRE Forest Health Program	This program funds larger projects across multiple properties to increase the health and resiliency of forests. Local governments, special districts, Resource Conservation Districts, Fire Safe Councils, other NGOs, as well as private landowners are eligible to apply for the grant funding. Projects must cover at least 800 acres and cost between \$750,000 and \$5 million. The program is funded with Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund moneys and, therefore, must show a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.	https://www.fire.ca.gov/grants/forest-health-grants/		

Mayacamas Firesafe Council Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Appendix A. Funding Sources

<p>CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention Grants Program</p>	<p>This program provides funding for local projects and activities that address the risk of wildfire, reduce wildfire potential, and increase community resiliency. Qualifying projects for the grant include those related to hazardous fuel reduction and removal of dead, dying, or diseased trees, fire prevention planning, and fire prevention education. This program is aimed at funding larger projects across multiple properties. Local governments within or adjacent to State Responsibility Areas, other government agencies, tribes, and 501(c)(3) organizations are eligible to apply for grant funding. The program is funded with Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund moneys and, therefore, must show reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<p>https://www.fire.ca.gov/grants/fire-prevention-grants/</p>		
<p>CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience and Forestry Assistance Grant</p>	<p>This program provides funding for eligible entities to provide technical and financial assistance to forestland owners. The program allows grantees the ability to provide a program of financial and technical forestry assistance to nonindustrial forest landowners, where the grantee serves as the supervising entity, receives the grant from CAL FIRE and then provides outreach and/or technical/financial assistance to landowners so they can conduct forest restoration or management activities on their property. The program is aimed not at private landowners, but at organizations who can assist private landowners to improve the health of their forests. The North Bay Forest Improvement Program mentioned above makes use of this funding opportunity</p>	<p>https://www.fire.ca.gov/programs/resource-management/resource-protection-improvement/landowner-assistance/forest-stewardship/</p>		
<p>California Fire Safe Council</p>	<p>The California Fire Safe Council administers the U.S. Forest Service State Fire Assistance Grant Program, which provides funding to mitigate fuel hazards, assist communities in wildfire planning efforts, and assists communities develop fire prevention and mitigation education programs. The grant application process generally opens in May of each year. The grant requires a dollar-for-dollar cost share for awarded grants, but they can include in-kind contributions.</p>	<p>https://cafiresafecouncil.org/grants-and-funding/2023-2024-sfc-grant-program/</p>		
<p>Federal</p>		<p>Thompson – Info/Form</p>	<p>Feinstein - Portal Access</p>	<p>Padilla - Portal Access</p>
<p>House and Senate - Congressionally Directed Spending</p>	<p>Senators Feinstein and Padilla as well as Representative Thompson provide opportunities each year to be included for consideration in the Federal Congressionally Directed Funding Program. Depending on the source of the requested fund there are circumstances during which a 501c3 can propose activities through the USDA Board of Forestry or other accounts which are substantial (\$500K to \$1.75M).</p>	<p>https://mikethompson.house.gov/services/community-project-funding</p> <p>*See THOMPSON Further Information below</p>	<p>https://oampublic.senate.gov/constituent/d768ba77-334a-4525-93a6-e5fe215ca2e0/application/533510/questionnaire/ *See FEINSTEIN Further Information below</p>	<p>https://oampublic.senate.gov/constituent/lo73bb291-0227-43f6-bfa5-be98b84211e7/ *See PADILLA Further Information below</p>

Mayacamas Firesafe Council Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Appendix A. Funding Sources

<p>NRCS - Environmental Quality Incentives Program</p>	<p>The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) manages the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), which provides cost share assistance to agricultural and forest landowners and managers to implement conservation practices on their properties. EQIP provides funding to assist landowners in improving forest health, including reducing fuel loads, as well as recovering from catastrophic fires. Funding for prescribed grazing on agricultural or forestland to reduce fuel loads is also eligible for EQIP payments. For post recovery fire assistance, landowners are eligible up to 36 months post fire. To be eligible, participants must have an average adjusted gross income of less than \$900,000 and payment limits are up to \$450,000 over the life of the Farm Bill.</p>	<p>https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/ca/programs/financial/eqip/</p>	<p>SONOMA COUNTY FARM SERVICE AGENCY5401 OLD REDWOOD HIGHWAY, SUITE 100PETALUMA, CA 94954(707) 794- 1242 Ext. 3(844) 206-7015 Fax</p>	
<p>USDA Catastrophic Fire Recovery EQIP Fund Pool</p>	<p>The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) also manages the Catastrophic Fire Recovery EQIP Fund Pool. This is a cost-share program for working landscapes that can addresses fire recovery. Fire recovery may be cost-shared up to 90 percent, often on parcels 1 acre or more, or smaller parcels with natural resource concerns. Neighbors can collaborate to meet acreage requirements.</p>	<p>https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/ca/program/financial/eqip/?cid=stelpdb1247015</p>	<p>SONOMA COUNTY FARM SERVICE AGENCY 5401 OLD REDWOOD HIGHWAY, STE 100 PETALUMA, CA 94954 707-794-1242 Ext. 3 (844) 206-7015 Fax</p>	
<p>Emergency Forest Restoration Program</p>	<p>The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Farm Service Agency (FSA) manages the Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP), which provides cost share payments to eligible owners of nonindustrial private forest land (NIPF) to restore lands damaged by natural disasters. Cost share rates are up to 75 percent of the cost of the approved restoration practices with a maximum distribution of \$500,000 per person or legal entity per disaster.</p>	<p>https://www.fsa.usda.gov/Assets/USDA-FSA-Public/usdfiles/FactSheets/emergency_forest_restoration_program-fact_sheet.pdf</p>	<p>SONOMA COUNTY FARM SERVICE AGENCY 5401 OLD REDWOOD HIGHWAY, STE 100 PETALUMA, CA 94954 707 794-1242 Ext. 3 (844) 206-7015 Fax</p>	
<p>Emergency Conservation Program</p>	<p>The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Farm Service Agency (FSA) manages the Emergency Conservation Program, which provides technical and cost share assistance to farmers to rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disasters. Cost share rates are up to 75 percent to restore property. Payments are capped at \$500,000 per person or legal entity per disaster.</p>	<p>https://www.fsa.usda.gov/Assets/USDA-FSA-Public/usdfiles/FactSheets/emergency-conservation-program-ecp-fact_sheet.pdf</p>		

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Appendix A. Funding Sources

<p>Assistance to Firefighters Grants Program</p>	<p>The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) manages the Assistance to Firefighters Grants Program, which provides funds to firefighting agencies to equip and train emergency personnel, enhance efficiencies, and support community resilience. Included in the program is the Fire Prevention and Safety Grant Program, which provides funds to local firefighting agencies to help reduce injuries, deaths and property damage from fires with specific focus on high-risk populations.</p>	<p>https://www.fema.gov/grants/preparedness/firefighters</p>		
<p>Forest Service of the US Department of Agriculture</p>	<p>Provides funding for: Community programming that develops and enhances local capability in the areas of risk management and planning, training, mitigation activities, and community and homeowner education and action; Planning and implementation of fuels-management reduction activities aimed at mitigating the threat of catastrophic wildfire to communities and natural resources in high-risk areas, including associated monitoring or maintenance, on federal land and/or on adjacent nonfederal land; Enhancement of local and small business employment opportunities for rural communities, and; Education and training focused on increasing knowledge and fire protection capability of rural fire districts.</p>	<p>Community Wildfire Defense Grant Program</p>		
<p>The US Forest Service</p>	<p>Funding for community programming that develops and enhances local capability; planning and implementation of fuels-management-reduction activities aimed at mitigating the threat of catastrophic wildfire to communities and natural resources in high-risk areas, including associated monitoring or maintenance, on federal land and/or on adjacent nonfederal land; Enhancement of local and small business employment opportunities for rural communities, and; Education and training focused on increasing knowledge and fire protection capability of rural fire districts.</p>	<p>Wildland Urban Interface Community Fire Assistance Grants Program</p>		
<p>Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)</p>	<p>Funding for the implementation of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy and assists communities at risk from catastrophic wildland fires.</p>	<p>Community Fire Assistance Grant Program</p>		

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Appendix A. Funding Sources

Foundations	Foundation Directory - Candid	Get a subscription		
<p>Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation</p>	<p>Established in 2000 in CA - Driven by the vision of its founders, the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation enables lasting, meaningful change through sustained, scientifically sound philanthropy. Recognizing the sector's role as society's venture capital, the foundation makes bold investments and takes considered risks to attain significant results that can improve the future. The foundation seeks to achieve through philanthropy what Gordon Moore accomplished for the world of computing: to create an ever more powerful engine of progress in society. Gordon and Betty Moore established the foundation to create positive outcomes for future generations. In 1965, Gordon Moore made a rule-of-thumb prediction that later became known as Moore's Law. As a founder of Intel, he helped shape what we now recognize as the Silicon Valley and technology sector. Betty Moore's personal commitment to improving the experience of patients and the couple's desire to expand knowledge, conserve the natural world, and preserve all that makes the Bay Area special, guides the foundation's funding. Gordon and Betty Moore have committed to The Giving Pledge, and have pledged to give away at least half of their wealth to philanthropy.</p>	<p>GORDON E AND BETTY I MOORE FOUNDATION Independent foundations, Family foundations</p> <p>EIN 94-3397785 LOCATION 1661 Page Mill Rd Palo Alto, CA 94304-1209 United States CONTACT Telephone: 650-213-3000 URL: www.moore.org</p>		
<p>The PG&E Corporation Foundation</p>	<p>The foundation supports programs designed to promote education, environmental stewardship, and community vitality. Special emphasis is directed toward underserved populations</p>	<p>The PG&E Corporation Foundation Company-sponsored foundations</p> <p>EIN 94-3358729 LOCATION 77 Beale St San Francisco, CA 94105-1814 United States CONTACT Telephone: 4159738938 URL:www.pge.com/en_US/residential/in-your-communi...</p>		

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Appendix A. Funding Sources

*THOMPSON Further Information:

<https://forms.office.com/pages/responsepage.aspx?id=mYITktAiSU2NMHFw1YItmCj86K0x6DRAl0EbGf1evQIUMkQ1S1VZVFVNOVI2MVVDNUVUN084ME5GVC4u>

***FEINSTEIN Further Information:** Hello, Senator Feinstein's Fiscal Year 2024 Congressionally Directed Spending (CDS) request forms are NOW OPEN. The deadline to submit CDS requests is March 13, 2023 at 10 p.m. ET. To complete your CDS application correctly, please carefully review the subcommittee guidance (linked here) to ensure you include all required information in your application. Please note: guidelines and requirements vary by subcommittee. Programmatic/Language request forms (defense and non-defense) will be released at a future date. Please do not hesitate to reach out with any questions. We receive a high volume of inquiries and will do our best to respond in a timely manner. Best regards, Senator Feinstein's Appropriations Team

***PADILLA Further Information:** Thank you for your interest in Senator Padilla's FY 24 Appropriations process. As instructed by the Senate Appropriations Committee, we are now opening our forms for Community Project Funding (but not yet for annual programmatic funding and language requests). Our office's deadline for Community Project Funding requests is 9pm EST on March 3rd. This deadline was set to ensure our office has time to review the incredible volume of requests we anticipate to receive. Forms for Community Project Funding requests: • Agriculture • Commerce, Justice, Science • Energy and Water • Financial Services and General Government • Homeland Security • Interior • Military Construction and Veterans Affairs • Labor, Health, and Human Services • Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development Our office's deadline for Defense requests is 9pm EST on March 13th. Click here to access the Defense form. For questions about Defense, please email Jose_Villalvazo@padilla.senate.gov and Edward_Adutwum@padilla.senate.gov. We will send out separate emails in the coming days/weeks with forms to submit Programmatic Funding/Report Language/Bill Language requests. Instructions and Tips for filling out the forms: • The website will ask you to create an account (if you represent multiple governments/non-profits/companies – please use your own contact information. Do not create a separate account for each client). • You can submit multiple applications through one account. • Each "application" is the equivalent of one request form. Please name it "Entity Name – Project/Program Name" • After creating your account, click Start application -> Go to Application. • If you do not have a response under a required * section, please write "N/A" • You are allowed to save, exit, and return to an application at any time *before* you click submit. *After* you click "submit questionnaire" you CANNOT go back and edit the form. • You will receive an email confirming receipt, but this email will not provide a copy of the submitted application. • To view/print an application for your own files, go back to your account's main page "My Applications" (top left-hand corner of the website). • The website will not let you submit a request form after the deadline (9:00pm ET) passes. What Types of Projects Have Been Successful in the Past? • Senator Padilla's office respects that every community has different needs, and we have submitted a broad array of projects for consideration by the Senate Appropriations Committee in prior fiscal years. For examples of past projects that have been funded, organized by account and subcommittee, please click here. • The Senate Appropriations Committee typically prioritizes projects that are "shovel ready" and need a one-time infusion of funding to help get over the finish line. • Projects should have a tangible output/clear metric for success. • Project descriptions should be clear on how exactly funding will be spent. • Do NOT submit projects/programs that: • Are dependent on funding yet to be approved by voters • Do not have a recurring source of funding for future operational costs • Lack support from local community leaders Zahra Hajee | Bay Area Field Representative Office of U.S. Senator Alex Padilla (D-Calif.) zahra_hajee@padilla.senate.gov

Appendix C Project Categories

1. FUEL MANAGEMENT	
Project Type	Project Intent
EVAC	Protect evacuation routes by removing hazardous trees and reducing fuel volumes within 100- feet on both sides of emergency access and evacuation routes, along Cavedale Road and Trinity Rd.
FuB	Create fuelbreaks in strategic locations to aid containment, linking low fuel volume locations
Rd	Treat roadside vegetation along roads to provide emergency access and egress; remove hazard trees and thin understory and coniferous canopy
Water	Protect drinking water through vegetation management in the immediate sub-watershed to limit sediment movement into reservoirs. Create defensible space around all facilities
Health	Improve forest health and resiliency by managing vegetation to reduce fuel volume, vegetation density and creating a forest structure that mimics that found in a natural fire regime
Landscape	Promote containment by treating vegetation in broad areas along strategic containment locations to reduce fuel loads and restore fuel conditions and fire regimes. Identify as boundaries key ridgelines and access roads
Restore	Restore and rehabilitate wildlands and defensible space in neighborhoods that have burned
Power	Prevent Ignitions from powerlines by removing vegetation from within striking distance and around selected power poles
Link	Treat vegetation between vineyards to augment containment opportunities

2. COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION	
Project Type	Project Intent
DS	Educate and promote creation and maintenance of defensible space
Call	Augment current notification systems during emergency
Detect	Explore deployment of early fire detection technology
Evac	Identify evacuation route options and inform community of preparedness practices
Zones	Educate residents about criteria of locations suitable for emergency refuge
Prev	Prevent ignitions from mechanical devices by informing workers of best practices
LandMgt	Educate landowners about prescribed burning, grazing, and other land management practices

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1. COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION (CONTD)	
Project Type	Project Intent
Cost-Share	Educate landowners about cost-share programs that facilitate fire-safe land management practices, including those with special needs
Retro	Educate homeowners how to retrofit structures to be ignition resistant
3. WILDFIRE RESPONSE SUPPORT	
Project Type	Project Intent
Contain	Support fire containment by maintaining select dozer lines installed during wildfires. Re-align select dozer lines to limit environmental impacts. Identify locations of future dozer lines to assist containment.
911	Install 911 signs and address badges that indicate access and water supply
Knox	Install Knox/Beacon Box facilities at key locations with material (water supply, access, power shutoff) to assist emergency responders
Pass	Establish and obtain agreements with landowners/neighbors law authorities, to allow access in emergency
Turnout	Improve roads by creating turnouts along roads through vegetation removal or minor dirt removal, or improving road surface
Access/Water Dbase	Collect locations of access and water supply on parcel basis for emergency responders

4. CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION	
Project Type	Project Intent
I	Protect critical infrastructure (e.g. fire stations) from wildfire damage through creation of defensible space and ignition resistant construction

5. PLANNING	
Project Type	Project Intent
PlanRef	Participate fully in General Plan and Local Multi-hazard Mitigation Plan revisions
CEQA	Complete environmental analyses needed to implement projects in the CWPP.