

CAL FIRE

***Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit
2026 Fire Plan***



Table of Contents

Amendments Table.....	3-5
Signature Page	6
Executive Summary	7
Unit Goals and Objectives	8
 SECTION I: Unit Description.....	 9-19
Unit Description	9-14
County Contracts.....	14-15
LNU Facility Map	16
Fuels Model Map	17
Fire Stations/Locations/Resources.....	18
Equipment	19
 SECTION II:	
Communication & Collaboration.....	20-27
Community Stakeholders	20-21
Communities at Risk.....	22
Partner Agencies and Fire Safe Councils.....	23
Tribal Affairs.....	24
Pre-Fire Planning.....	25-27
 SECTION III: Fire Prevention	 28-29
 SECTION IV: Pre-Fire Management	 30-43
Priorities & Tactics	30
LNU Project Priorities	30-33
Programs.....	34-43
 SECTION V: Ignitions By Cause	 44-53
Initial Attack & 2025 Fire Causes.....	44
Fire Causes by Battalion	45-48
Ignitions by Time of Day	49
Ignitions by Day of the Week.....	50
Ignitions by Monday.....	51
Acres Burned by Battalion	52
Breakdown of Ignitions by Battalion	53
 APPENDIX A: LNU Fire Hazard Severity Zones.....	 54
APPENDIX B: Ignition Density	55
APPENDIX C: LNU Fire Information.....	56-58
APPENDIX D: Communities at Risk.....	59
APPENDIX E: Fuel Moisture Sampling.....	60
APPENDIX F: Konocti Winds.....	61
APPENDIX G: Land Ownership.....	62
APPENDIX H: Potential Operational Delineations.....	63
APPENDIX I: Fuels Projects by Battalion.....	64-73
APPENDIX J: Statewide Data Charts.....	74-75



Unit Fire Plan Amendments

Date	Section	Page Numbers	Description of Update	Updated By
3/25/2026	TOC	2	Removed “who we are” section	Greg Thompson
3/25/2026	TOC	2	Moved TOC to page 1	Greg Thompson
3/25/2026	Signature page	6	Moved signature page to page 3	Greg Thompson
3/26/2026	Executive summary	7	grammar	Greg Thompson
3/26/2026	Unit Goals and Objectives	8	added four additional bullet points	Greg Thompson
3/26/2026	CAL FIRE LNU Unit Description	9-14	grammar/spelling-entire section	Greg Thompson
3/26/2026	CAL FIRE LNU Unit Description	9-14	removed “declared fire season”	Greg Thompson
3/26/2026	CAL FIRE LNU Unit Description	9-14	updated county populations	Greg Thompson
3/26/2026	CAL FIRE LNU Unit Description	9-14	added subheadings of counties and rewrote each section	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	CAL FIRE LNU Unit Description	9-14	deleted hood mountain staffing	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	CAL FIRE LNU Unit Description	9-14	deleted CDCR sentencing paragraph	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	CAL FIRE LNU Unit Description	9-14	deleted Fire Hawk deployment details	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	CAL FIRE LNU Unit Description	9-14	added “fuel project reporting” to Pre-Fire section	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	County Contracts	14-15	removed unit chief name	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	County Contracts	14-15	added “SLCFD” abbreviation in sub heading	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	County Contracts	14-15	removed NSCFPD details	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Communication & Collaboration	20	added “four geographic”	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Section II-A Communities	22	grammar	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Section II-A Communities	22	alphabetized Communities at Risk Table	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Section II-A Communities	22	Added State Parks	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Section III- Fire Prevention	28	added 1st 2 paragraphs, removed codes and regulations	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Section IV-	30	removed “if it ends at all”	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Section IV-	30	grammar	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Section IV-	30	added AlertCalifornia description	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Section IV-B #2	34	deleted paragraph 2	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Section IV-B #11	37	deleted mention of SCU projects	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Section IV-B #12	37	deleted paragraph 3 and 4	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Section IV-B #13	38	updated year to 2025	Greg Thompson

Unit Fire Plan Amendments Cont.

Date	Section	Page Numbers	Description of Update	Updated By
4/1/2026	Section IV-B #14	38	complete rewrite	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Section IV-B #15	38	removed "LE-100"	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Section IV-B #15	38	Rewrote CALMAPPER section	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Section IV-B #16	39	Changed "Coordinator" to "Scientist"	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Appendix C	56	replace	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Section II-D	24	Correct spelling of 'Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria'	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Section II-Community Stakeholders	tbd	Add 'Fire Safe Sonoma' to cooperators list	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Section II-D	20-21	Correct spelling of 'Elem Indian Colony'	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Section I-C	18	Replaced "water" with "Dozer" at Healdsburg Station	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Section II-C	23	Added "Other Partners" section	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Section II-C	23	Rewrote section	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Section I-B	21	Fort Ross VFC is now Gold Ridge Fire Protection District-Fort Ross	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Section II	20	Added numerous Fire Safe Councils	Greg Thompson
4/1/2026	Signature Page	6	Changed Pre-Fire Engineer name	Greg Thompson
4/2/2026	Section I-A	9	removed Section of paragraph 2	Greg Thompson
4/2/2026	Section II-D	24	removed part of section and rewrote	Greg Thompson
4/2/2026	Section IV-B	38	rewrote section 15	Greg Thompson
4/2/2026	Section II	20-21	updated stakeholders list for all six counties	Greg Thompson
4/8/2026	Section I-A	11	rewrote Lake section	Paul Duncan
4/15/2026	Section II-E	25	Added Utilities and Power Producers section	Mike Wink
4/15/2026	Section IV-B #17	40	Rewrote Resource Management Program section	Richard Bucher
4/16/2026	Section I-A	13	Added ECC dispatching Napa and Lake	Ryan Isham
4/16/2026	Section I-A	13	Added ECC to Central Division role	Ryan Isham
4/17/2026	Signature Page	6	Removed Mike Wink, added Ryan Isham	Greg Thompson
4/17/2026	Headers	all	Renumbered headers	Greg Thompson
4/17/2026	Section IV-B	34	Changed title to "Programs"	Greg Thompson
4/17/2026	Section IV-B	34-43	Renumbered	Greg Thompson
4/17/2026	Section IV-B	35	added "Defensible Space Inspection Program"	Greg Thompson

Unit Fire Plan Amendments Cont.

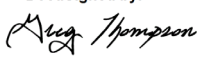
Date	Section	Page Numbers	Description of Update	Updated By
4/23/2026	Section IV-B	42	Added Intel section	Greg Thompson
4/23/2026	Section IV-B	42	Added Fuel Moisture Sampling Program section	Greg Thompson
4/23/2026	Section IV-B	34	Edited first paragraph	Greg Thompson
4/23/2026	Section IV-B	34	Removed Juvenile Fire Setter Program section	Greg Thompson
4/23/2026	Section IV-B	43	Added UAS Section	Tyree Zander
5/1/2026	Appendix Section	54-75	Reorganized entire appendix	Jason Clay
5/12/2026	All	TBD	Formatting	Jason Clay
5/12/2026	Table of Contents	2	Reorganizing	Jason Clay

SIGNATURE PAGE

The Unit Fire Plan is developed for the Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit.

This Plan:

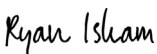
- Was collaboratively developed with interested parties.
- Identifies and prioritizes pre-fire and post-fire management strategies and tactics meant to reduce the loss of values at risk within the Unit.
- Is intended for use as a planning and assessment tool only. It is the responsibility of those implementing the projects to ensure that all environmental compliance and permitting processes are met as necessary.
- The overall goals include but are not limited to protecting the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), Ingress and Egress Routes, Critical Infrastructural and Tactical Ridgetops.

DocuSigned by:

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5/13/2026

Greg Thompson
Fire Captain, Pre-Fire Engineer

Date

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5/14/2026

Ryan Isham
Deputy Chief, Community Risk Reduction

Date

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5/14/2026

Matt Ryan
Unit Chief

Date



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Fire Plan is the State of California's gateway plan for reducing the risk of devastating and destructive wildfires. The CAL FIRE Sonoma-Lake-Napa (LNU) Unit Fire Plan strives for the highest level of fire protection in Sonoma, Lake, Napa, Solano, Yolo and Colusa counties through constant evaluation of fire problems. LNU, along with the cooperation of key stakeholders, builds its Unit Fire Plan to emphasize and focus on goals set forth to provide safety and protection to its firefighters and civilians, reduce property losses and firefighting cost and enhance ecosystem health. LNU's fire plan goals and objectives have been developed to continue building resilience and resistance to damaging wildfire, while also recognizing fire's beneficial aspects to forestry and environment practices.

LNU's Fire Plan utilizes these objectives to accomplish its goals:

- Educate and participate with communities and stakeholders to evaluate fire prevention concern and exposure.
- Collect data for proper record keeping, to analyze historical values, to benefit from trends associated with weather patterns, fuel contents and project responsibility within the fire plan.
- Monitor effectiveness of Unit programs, projects and initial attack successes.
- Identify and improve resiliency in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI).

LNU's Unit Fire Plan reflects the wide variation in fuels, weather, and topography across this diverse and dynamic Unit. It incorporates the priorities of all communities, partner agencies, and stakeholders within Unit boundaries and is designed to serve as a living document that guides wildfire protection and prevention efforts. The plan continues to evolve by incorporating lessons learned from both current and historical fire events within the Unit.



Photo over the 2025 Pickett Fire



Photo showing the devastation from the 2017 Tubbs Fire



Photo from Air Attack over the 2015 Valley Fire

UNIT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of LNU's Fire Plan is to reduce total costs and losses from wildland fires within the Unit by protecting assets at risk through focused pre-fire management prescriptions and increased initial attack success. To make this fire plan a success, it must focus on the goals outlined in California's State Board of Forestry Strategic Fire Plan, which include:

1. Identify and evaluate wildland fire hazards and recognize life, property, natural resource assets at risk, including watershed, habitat, social and other values of functioning ecosystems. Facilitate the collaborative development and sharing of all analyses and data collection across all ownerships for consistency in type and kind.
2. Promote and support local land use planning processes as they relate to: (a) protection of life, property, and natural resources from risks associated with wildland fire, and (b) individual landowner objectives and responsibilities.
3. Support and participate in the collaborative development and implementation of local, county and regional plans that address fire protection and landowner objectives.
4. Increase fire prevention awareness, knowledge and actions implemented by individuals and communities to reduce human loss, property damage and impacts to natural resources from wildland fires.
5. Integrate fire and fuels management practices with landowner/land manager priorities across jurisdictions.
6. Determine the level of resources necessary to effectively identify, plan and implement fire prevention using adaptive management strategies.
7. Determine the level of fire suppression resources necessary to protect the values and assets at risk identified during planning processes.
8. Implement post-fire assessments and programs for the protection of life, property, and natural resource recovery.

Before and during implementation of any pre-fire management activity, stakeholders' input is sought to: Acquaint stakeholders with the process

- Bring their expertise and knowledge to bear on assets-at-risk
- Review the levels of service in these locations
- Identify areas where the stakeholders consider levels of risk unacceptable
- Identify other beneficial results of various fuel management activities
- Ensure alignment with community values, local priorities, and partner agency objectives
- Improve coordination and communication among all involved agencies and stakeholders
- Identify opportunities for collaboration, cost-sharing, and leveraging available resources
- Enhance public awareness and support for fuel management and wildfire mitigation efforts



Firefighters from Station 24 at Spanish Flat overlooking Lake Berryessa



Base camp for the 2025 Pickett Fire at the Napa County Expo

SECTION 1-A | CAL FIRE Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit (LNU) Description



Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit

Quick Facts

Unit Chief.....	Matt Ryan
Unit Identifier	LNU
Last Unit Restructure	1997
Unit Size	6,800 square miles
.....	(4,358,874 acres)
Counties in Unit (6).....	Sonoma, Napa,
.....	Lake, Solano, Yolo, Colusa
State Responsibility Area (SRA).....	
.....	2,059,038 acres
SRA/FRA/LRA Acreage Breakdown	
	SRA FRA LRA
Colusa	246,620 127,460 366,303
Lake	391,584 382,917 76,337
Napa	361,024 63,195 81,638
Solano	86,974 12,870 482,368
Sonoma	793,601 32,412 200,122
Yolo	179,236 31,167 443,047
Totals	2,059,038 650,020 1,649,816

Population in Unit 1.4 million
 Lowest Elevation Sea Level
 Highest Elevation..... 7,056 ft. atop
 Snow Mountain East (Lake County)
 Shoreline 55 miles in Sonoma County

Peak staffing levels..... ~ 600 personnel
 Seasonal Firefighters..... ~ 185
 Full-time Suppression Staff +/- 400

Divisions 4
 Battalions..... 10
 Fire Stations 21
 State Fire Engines 31
 Bulldozers..... 6
 Air Tactical Planes 1 (OV-10)
 Air Tankers..... 2 (Grumman S-2T)
 Air Attack Base 1
 (Sonoma Air Attack Base)
 CAL FIRE Helicopters . 1 (Sikorski S70i)
 Boggs Mountain Helitak Base
 Fire Centers..... 1 (Hood Mountain)
 CDCR Conservation Fire Camps 2
 (Delta & Konocti Camps)
 Demonstration State Forests.....
 Las Posadas, Boggs Mountain

The CAL FIRE Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit, LNU for short, is one of 21 CAL FIRE administrative units, and one of the largest. Encompassing nearly 4.5 million acres (6,800 square miles) north of the San Francisco Bay Area from the Pacific Ocean to the Interstate-5 corridor, the counties of Colusa, Lake, Napa, Solano, Sonoma and Yolo come together to form a CAL FIRE Unit.

The Unit was created in January 1997 when the Sonoma Ranger Unit and the Lake-Napa Ranger Unit were merged into one. LNU has primary responsibility for 2,059,038 acres of State Responsibility Area (SRA) – the most of any Unit - and a vast range of vegetation types, populations and political climates.

Nearly 1.4 million people reside within the Sonoma–Lake–Napa Unit, with the majority concentrated in the urban centers of Santa Rosa, Napa, Vallejo, Fairfield, Vacaville, and Davis. Sonoma and Solano Counties account for approximately 68 percent of the Unit's population, while Lake and Colusa Counties comprise less than 7 percent.

The Unit also includes numerous small rural communities supported by agricultural and ranching economies, as well as mid-sized communities distributed throughout the area. Jurisdictional complexity is significant, encompassing incorporated cities, unincorporated communities, and a range of special districts—including community services, fire protection, and water districts—established to provide essential services. Residential development within the wildland and intermix areas of the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) is prevalent around population centers and continues to expand in both size and density, driven by ongoing economic growth and development. LNU's population density and land use come from agriculture and a variety of tourism, with millions of visitors coming to enjoy the region's wine industry, commercial fishing, recreation, hospitality, manufacturing and healthcare.

Vegetation fuel types in LNU consist of grass, oak woodlands, brush, mixed chaparral and timber. Brush is commonly composed of chamise on the south and west facing slopes and mixed chaparral on the north and east facing slopes. Along the coastline you will find larger timber stands of Redwood, Douglas Fir, Pine, Alder and mixed oak species.

LNU is characterized by steep slopes and valleys with the main ridges oriented north-northwest to south-southeast. LNU contains several prominent ridges that affect weather, fuels and fire behavior. Some of those ridges include, but are not limited to Walker Ridge, Creighton Ridge, Black Mountain Ridge, Blue Ridge, Rocky Ridge, Clark Ridge, Bear Valley Buttes, Telegraph Ridge and Cortina Ridge. The Unit's watersheds drain into three hydrologic regions: North Coast, San Francisco Bay and the Sacramento River. The lowest elevation in the Unit



is at sea level at the ocean and peaks at 7,055 feet atop Snow Mountain East in Lake County.

LNU has experienced increasingly atypical weather patterns over the past decade. Changing climatic conditions in California, including reduced precipitation and more frequent significant wind events, have contributed to more hazardous fire conditions compared to previous decades. Weather conditions can vary significantly across the Unit on any given day. A typical summer day may see coastal areas remain near 60°F with dense fog, while inland areas experience temperatures ranging from 90 to 100°F.

As temperatures rise in the Sacramento Valley, marine influence increases, allowing fog to penetrate inland through coastal drainages, often accompanied by stronger winds in interior valleys. The Unit's diverse microclimates reflect a range of seasonal conditions, with average annual precipitation varying from approximately 23 to 85 inches depending on location, elevation, and prevailing weather patterns.

SONOMA

Sonoma County comprises the western portion of the Sonoma–Lake–Napa Unit (LNU), with a population of approximately 487,000 residents and over 10 million visitors annually. The County contains approximately 793,600 acres of State Responsibility Area (SRA), the largest of any county within the Unit. Sonoma County is defined by several major hydrologic features, including Bodega Estero, the Laguna de Santa Rosa, the Russian River, and the Gualala River, all of which ultimately drain to the Pacific Ocean, while the Petaluma River drains into San Pablo Bay. Lake Sonoma serves as a key municipal water storage facility, supplying water to more than 600,000 customers in Sonoma and Marin Counties. Topography is characterized by steep slopes and valleys, with primary ridgelines oriented northwest to southeast. The Coast Range and Mayacamas Mountains extend the length of the County and are separated by the Santa Rosa Plain, Sonoma Valley, Alexander Valley, Dry Creek Valley, and the Russian River Valley. These prominent ridgelines significantly influence local weather patterns, fuel

distribution, and fire behavior. The Geysers geothermal field, located within Sonoma County, is the largest complex of geothermal energy facilities in the world and produces approximately 725 megawatts of electricity- roughly half of California's in-state geothermal power generation. The Russian River corridor is a major recreational destination, including Armstrong Redwoods State Natural Reserve, which preserves approximately 805 acres of old-growth coastal redwood forest.

The fire landscape within Sonoma County is defined by diverse vegetation, complex topography, and variable weather patterns. Fuels include grasslands, oak woodlands, chaparral, and coniferous timber, particularly along the coastal zone. These fuel types, combined with steep slopes and northwest-to-southeast oriented ridgelines, support rapid fire spread under favorable conditions.

Topographic features such as the Coast Range and Mayacamas Mountains influence wind patterns, fuel distribution, and fire behavior, while interior valleys contribute to varying fire conditions across the County. Weather is highly variable, with coastal fog moderating fire activity near the coast and hotter, drier conditions inland increasing fire potential.

The wildland-urban interface (WUI) is extensive, with development interspersed throughout flammable vegetation, increasing risk to life and property and complicating suppression efforts. Hydrologic features provide limited barriers to fire spread, particularly during periods of low fuel moisture and strong winds.

NAPA

Napa County, located in the northern San Francisco Bay Area, has approximately 132,000 residents and draws over 3.5 million visitors annually. There are 361,024 acres of SRA in Napa County. The county's landscape is shaped by critical water features, including the Napa River, which flows south through the county into the Napa-Sonoma Marsh and San Pablo Bay, and Lake Hennessey, a municipal reservoir vital to the region's water supply. Napa County's rugged topography features steep hillsides and narrow valleys, framed by the Mayacamas Mountains to the west and the Vaca Mountains to the east, with ridges





generally oriented northwest to southeast. These ranges enclose the Napa Valley and smaller valleys like Pope Valley and Chiles Valley, creating a complex terrain that significantly influences fire behavior, fuel distribution and weather patterns. The prominent ridges amplify wind flows, exacerbate fire spread, and challenge suppression efforts, while the county's Mediterranean climate- hot, dry summers and wet winters- heightens seasonal fire risk.

The fire landscape is defined by diverse vegetation, including mixed coniferous forests and oak woodlands in the eastern hills, transitioning to chaparral and grasslands along the western slopes. These fuel types, combined with steep slopes and volcanic soils, create conditions prone to rapid fire growth, as seen in historic wildfires like the 2017 Napa Fire Complex. Napa County's wildland-urban interface is extensive, with communities nestled among flammable vegetation, increasing vulnerability. The Napa River and its tributaries offer limited natural firebreaks, while Mount St. Helena (4,342 feet), the county's highest peak, and Howell Mountain contribute to extreme fire weather by channeling winds and fostering dry conditions.

LAKE

Lake County is the northernmost area of LNU and has approximately 68,000 residents. Its two most prominent features are Clearlake and Mount Konocti. Lake County is considered to have a Mediterranean climate with cool winters and very warm summer temperatures, making the area an ideal tourist destination. The county's predominant industries are agriculture and tourism. Much of the county borders the Mendocino National Forest. The area has a wide variety of vegetation types, with a large percentage comprised of grassy-oak woodland and chaparral, creating a highly flammable landscape that can pose challenges for fire suppression efforts. Trees are also affected by insects and pathogens, such as the Mediterranean Oak Borer and the Western Pine and IPS Beetle, further straining an already stressed ecosystem. Winds in the county are usually moderate, with hazardous weather events typically originating from the north and east. A local wind pattern, the 'Konocti Winds' are a wind that adds challenges to fire suppression, as cool coast air moves over the County, toward the Sacramento Valley, channeled through passes and around Mount Konocti.

Over the last decade, more than 70 percent of the landmass and thousands of homes have been destroyed by wildfires, leaving communities struggling to recover. The County faces rebuilding challenges with low wages, high construction costs, and absentee landowners. Following the significant incident activity, the County 'found its voice' regarding recovery and rebuilding, serving as an example other areas use as a resource for community involvement. The County has many active fire-safe councils, Firewise communities, municipal advisory councils, and other organizations working to improve community safety and resilience.

COLUSA

Located in California's Sacramento Valley, Colusa County has approximately 22,000 residents and attracts visitors for its outdoor recreation and agricultural heritage. There are 246,620 acres of SRA in Colusa County. The county's landscape is shaped by critical water features, including the Sacramento River, which forms its eastern boundary and flows south into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and the Colusa Basin Drainage Canal, a key flood control system. Colusa County's topography is predominantly flat in the valley floor, transitioning to rugged foothills and mountains in the west, where the Coast Range, including peaks like Snow Mountain (7,055 feet) & Goat Mountain (6,127 feet), defines its boundary with Lake County. These western ridges, oriented northwest to southeast, influence fire behavior, fuel orientation, and local weather patterns. The Sacramento Valley's open expanse facilitates wind movement, while the western hills amplify fire spread and complicate suppression efforts. The county's climate- hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters- creates a pronounced seasonal fire risk.

The fire landscape is characterized by diverse vegetation, with grasslands and annual crops dominating the valley floor, giving way to oak woodlands, chaparral and scattered coniferous forests in the western uplands. These fuel types, combined with the county's loamy soils and steep western slopes, support rapid fire growth, as evidenced by historical incidents like the 2024 Sites Fire, burning over 19,000 acres. The wildland-urban intermix is rural but communities like Stonyford and Sites are interspersed with flammable





vegetation, with increasing vulnerability. The Sacramento River and smaller tributaries, such as Elk Creek and Stony Creek, provide some natural firebreaks, though their effectiveness is limited during high-wind events. The Coast Range's dominant ridges of Cache Creek, Cortina and Walker contribute to extreme fire weather by channeling winds and fostering dry fuel conditions.

YOLO

Yolo County is located in the Sacramento Valley and has approximately 179,236 acres of SRA and 224,000 residents, attracting visitors for its agricultural landscapes and proximity to the Sacramento metropolitan area. The county's landscape is shaped by critical water features, including the Sacramento River, which forms its eastern boundary and flows south into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and Cache Creek, a major waterway originating in the Coast Range and draining into the Yolo Bypass. Yolo County's topography is predominantly flat on the valley floor but transitions to steep hills and mountains in the west, where the Coast Range, including peaks like Little Blue Peak (3,120 feet) and Berryessa Peak (3,049 feet), defines its boundary with Lake and Colusa counties. These western ridges, oriented northwest to southeast, influence fire behavior, fuel distribution and local weather patterns. The valley's open expanse facilitates wind movement, while the western hills amplify fire spread and challenge suppression efforts. The county's Mediterranean climate- hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters- creates a pronounced seasonal fire risk.

The fire landscape is characterized by diverse vegetation, with grasslands and croplands dominating the valley floor, transitioning to oak woodlands, chaparral and sparse coniferous forests in the western uplands. These fuel types, combined with the county's alluvial soils and steep western slopes, support rapid fire growth, as seen in historical incidents like the 2020 LNU Complex, which burned over 363,000 acres across multiple counties, including Yolo. The wildland-urban intermix is significant, with rural communities like Esparto, Guinda and Rumsey positioned amongst flammable vegetation, increasing vulnerability. The Coast Range's dominant ridges, including Blue Ridge and Cortina Ridge, contribute to extreme fire weather by channeling winds and fostering dry fuel conditions.

SOLANO

Solano County is located between the Sacramento Valley and San Francisco Bay Area, encompassing 86,974 acres of SRA and approximately 459,000 residents. It draws visitors for its waterfront recreation, historical sites and is home to Travis Air Force Base, a major military installation near Fairfield. The county's landscape is shaped by critical water features, including the Sacramento River, which forms its northeastern boundary and flows into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and the Suisun Marsh, the largest contiguous estuarine marsh in the United States, bordering the south. Solano County's topography varies from flat delta plains in the east to rolling hills and mountains in the west, where the Vaca Mountains, including peaks like Mount Vaca (2,818 feet), define its boundary with Napa County. These western ridges, oriented northwest to southeast, influence fire behavior, fuel distribution, and local weather patterns. The delta's open expanse facilitates wind movement, while the western hills amplify fire spread and complicate suppression efforts. The county's climate, hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters, creates a pronounced seasonal fire risk.

The fire landscape is characterized by diverse vegetation, with grasslands and marshlands dominating the eastern lowlands, giving way to oak woodlands, chaparral and scattered shrublands in the western uplands. These fuel types, combined with the county's clay and sandy soils and moderate western slopes, support rapid fire growth, as evidenced by historical incidents like the 2020 LNU Lightning Complex, which burned over 363,000 acres across multiple counties, including Solano. The WUI is extensive, with the cities of Fairfield, Vacaville, Vallejo and Benicia; and wildland intermixes of rural communities like Pleasants Valley, Green Valley and Suisun Valley; interspersed with flammable vegetation, increasing vulnerability. The Vaca Mountains' dominant ridge, Blue Ridge, contributes to extreme fire weather by channeling winds and fostering dry fuel conditions.

OPERATIONAL

Operationally, LNU is divided into four divisions and 10 field battalions.





LNU suppression resources during peak fire season include several hundred permanent personnel supplemented by a significant seasonal firefighting workforce that expands staffing to meet operational demand. LNU staffs 21 fire stations, 31 state engines, six bulldozers, operate two conservation camps, have one fuel reduction crew based in Davis, one firefighter hand crew, one Sikorsky S70i Helicopter and accompanying helitack firefighting crew, one air attack base with three fixed-winged assets and numerous other support staff positions.

A typical fire station will house between 3-12 personnel on a given day. The 31 state fire engines in operation during peak staffing levels are the most of any CAL FIRE Unit, giving LNU the ability to cover such a large responsibility area and have the capacity to send aid elsewhere immediately.

LNU headquarters is located in Napa County just north of the city of St. Helena. Its Emergency Command Center (ECC) identifier (Call Sign) is “St. Helena” and is used to identify itself while resources travel throughout the Unit for accountability. They dispatch a wide range of resources for both CAL FIRE and local government agencies, including battalion chiefs, fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters, fire engines, paramedics, bulldozers, hand crews, water tenders, and other support vehicles. The ECC serves as the dispatch center for Napa County and Lake County.

LNU has two categories of operations: “Schedule A” and “Schedule B.” Schedule B is the state funded wildland fire protection mission covering State Responsibility Areas (SRA). LNU has the largest Schedule B contingent out of all 21 CAL FIRE Units.

In addition to the state-funded wildland fire protection mission, CAL FIRE LNU is contracted to provide personnel and services for the Napa County Fire Department, the South Lake County Fire Protection District and the North Sonoma Coast Fire Protection District. These contracts are known as “Schedule A” agreements, and benefit both the state and local government agencies in different ways. The state benefits by having a diverse group of employees trained and experienced to mitigate any scale or scope of an emergency incident. Local governments benefit by

having support and management services provided by an all-risk fire agency respected all over the world.

LNU also has “Amador” agreements to provide fire protection to areas covered by the Napa County Fire Department, South Lake County Fire Protection District, and Cazadero Community Services District. An Amador agreement continues the Schedule B CAL FIRE staffing and station coverage throughout the winter. An Amador agreement is designed to augment the existing fire department, not replace it.

In September 2022, LNU opened the Hood Mountain Fire Center located on the County of Sonoma’s Los Guillicos Campus at the base of Hood Mountain Regional Park. It houses the first CAL FIRE hand crew in Sonoma County since the Black Mountain Conservation Camp in Cazadero closed in 1992. The hand crew’s primary role on wildfires is constructing fire lines with chainsaws and hand tools. Outside of emergency response, vegetation management is the priority.

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) and CAL FIRE collaborate to sustain effective and efficient fire crews with the expectations to construct hand line, mop-up, post-fire patrols and assist with fire line suppression repair. LNU has two Conservation Camps located in Solano and Lake Counties that currently support three inmate crews at Delta and four crews at Konocti.

In January 2020, LNU administratively took over a CAL FIRE Region Fuels Reduction Crew. Originally implemented at a region level to support Governor Gavin Newsom’s “Emergency Projects to Protect Wildfire-Vulnerable Communities,” this resource is now Unit funded and staffed to help with vegetation management and fuel reduction projects in support of the Unit Fire Plan. Ways they reduce the fuel loading in project areas include prescribed burning, hand and mechanical fuel reduction, fire planning and fire prevention education, with an emphasis on improving public health and safety, while reducing wildfire potential to California communities and forests. They are also available for fire line assignments but are not an ICS-typed hand crew.





The helitack base located at Boggs State Forest is home to a CAL FIRE Hawk helicopter, a Sikorsky S-70i. Its primary objective is initial attack on wildland fires, but it can also perform air rescue operations, medical evacuations, reconnaissance and mapping missions, crew transports, cargo delivery and other related tasks. The Fire Hawk is staffed with a Pilot, two Fire Captains, one Operations Supervisor, six Firefighters and has a fixed tank that can carry up to 1,000 gallons of water. Expanded capabilities include night operations thanks to recent night-vision equipment and crew training to support night operations. Sonoma Air Attack Base, located at the Santa Rosa Municipal Airport, provides fixed-wing firefighting aircraft coverage seven days a week during the daylight hours of

peak fire staffing. Tankers 85 and 86 are Grumman S2T turboprop air tankers, each capable of dropping 1,200 gallons of fire retardant. Air Attack 140, a North American Rockwell turboprop OV-10 “Bronco” plane, carries a Pilot and the Air Tactical Group Supervisor, who is responsible for airspace coordination and aerial fire suppression activities from an orbit above the fire.

Two additional divisions in LNU are non-geographical but serve very important roles to the Unit. The Central Division is a multi-program division comprised of: Unit Safety, Fleet Management, Unit Intel and the St. Helena ECC. These programs are tasked with but not limited to: Serious Accident Reviews, Injury Illness and Prevention Program (IIPP), Injury Assessment & Prevention System (IAPS), Target Solutions training application, Fleet Accountability, CAPCOM, etc. The Pre-Fire Division is a multi-program division comprised: Vegetation Management Program, Pre-Fire Engineering, Unit Geographic Information System (GIS), Public Information Office, Defensible Space and Damage Inspection. The Pre-Fire Division programs are tasked with very important duties such as but not limited to: fuel reduction projects, fuel projects reporting, prescribed burns, defensible space data entry collection, media, assessments to damaged or destroyed homes within a fire’s perimeter and pre-attack maps.

SECTION 1-B | County Contracts



NAPA COUNTY FIRE (NCFD)

The County of Napa contracts with CAL FIRE for fire protection services as the Napa County Fire Department. This long-standing partnership between the County of Napa and CAL FIRE dates back to 1932. CAL FIRE provides administrative support and coordination with five full-time paid stations and nine volunteer fire companies operating under a County Fire Plan, which is approved by the County Board of Supervisors. CAL FIRE LNU Unit Chief, who also serves as the Napa County Fire Chief, is responsible for the direction and coordination of fire protection services by these organizations on a county-wide basis. The county contracts with the cities of St. Helena and Calistoga, and Schell-Vista Fire Protection District for the provision of fire protection services to specified unincorporated areas adjoining these agencies. The Napa County Fire Department provides fire and emergency service dispatching for the City of St. Helena, and Calistoga Fire Departments, through the CAL FIRE Emergency Command Center. The Town of Yountville and the California Veterans Home contracts with the Napa County Fire Department to provide fire services to those jurisdictions.

The Napa County Fire Marshal’s Office operates as a stand-alone Division within the County of Napa. Personnel assigned to this office are made up of County of Napa employees under the Fire Authority of the Unit and Fire Chief, to provide fire prevention and code enforcement duties in the unincorporated areas of Napa County. The Town of Yountville contracts with the County of Napa for Fire Marshal services. The Napa County Fire Marshal’s Office works closely with Napa County Planning, Building and Environmental Services to ensure public safety to the citizens and visitors of Napa County.





SOUTH LAKE COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT (SLCFPD)

SLCFPD is an independent special district with an elected Board of Directors, which was formed in 1925 as the Middletown Fire Protection District. The Lake County Board of Supervisors appointed the Board of Directors until 1988, when it was changed to an elected board. The District was renamed as the South Lake County Fire Protection District on March 18, 1987.

The South Lake County Volunteer Firefighters Association consists of 35 volunteers. The District was staffed exclusively with volunteers until the first paid member was employed in 1978. The Fire Sirens is a District Auxiliary organization, which was established in April of 1985 and supports programs for the District's operations. The Fire Sirens have provided significant support the District by raising funds to purchase equipment for the fire department. They also support personnel during training and emergency incidents by providing food and beverages

In order to provide stability, the SLCFPD voted to enter into a contract to provide personnel and management services from CAL FIRE on June 15, 2000. This took effect July 1, 2000. The District currently staffs Cobb, Middletown and Hidden Valley with two response personnel at each location. Ongoing fiscal constraints and obstacles continue to be a challenge to meet the growing need for service with the District. Even with a parcel tax and mitigation fees, the future still holds certain challenges that are continually evaluated and overcome.

SLCFPD area includes the communities of Middletown, Anderson Springs, Cobb, Loch Lomond and Hidden Valley, as well as numerous small developments and individual dwellings. The District also serves a portion of the geothermal geysers industry facilities on the western boundary of the District.



NORTH SONOMA COAST FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT (NSCFPD)

The North Sonoma Coast Fire Protection District serves the very northwestern corner of Sonoma County. We serve primarily the communities of The Sea Ranch, Annapolis, and Stewarts Point and all residents within the boundaries of the district. To the east, our neighbor district is the similarly-named Northern Sonoma County FPD (formerly Geyserville FPD). To the north in Mendocino County we have South Coast and Redwood Coast FPDs. To the south, Timber Cove FPD, and Gold Ridge Fire Protection District- Fort Ross.

The NSCFPD company is composed of highly trained and motivated volunteers who live and/or work in the district. Volunteers participate in many hours of training to equip themselves for the jobs they do in NSCFPD. Some members are Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs), others have special training in driving and operating the fire apparatus and still others may have training in rescue techniques, vehicle extrication or other special skills. NSCFPD and CAL FIRE personnel respond together to emergency calls.

CAL FIRE's partnership out along the north Sonoma County coast originated in 1972 with the then, The Sea Ranch Volunteer Fire Department. On April 1, 2016, the Annapolis Volunteer Fire Brigade and The Sea Ranch Volunteer Fire Department merged to form a district with a single fire department – the North Sonoma Coast Fire Protection District - and CAL FIRE/North Sonoma Coast FPD recently celebrated the 10-year anniversary of the existing contract. This contract is funded through property taxes

CAL FIRE, under contract with the District, provides one engine company operating out of The Sea Ranch Station, Station 44. The agreement provides EMS and other emergency response capabilities along with administrative, maintenance and training services to the Fire Protection District (known as a Schedule A service). During times of the year when CAL FIRE is at peak staffing, a second CAL FIRE state-missioned (Schedule B) wildland engine also operates out of Station 44.

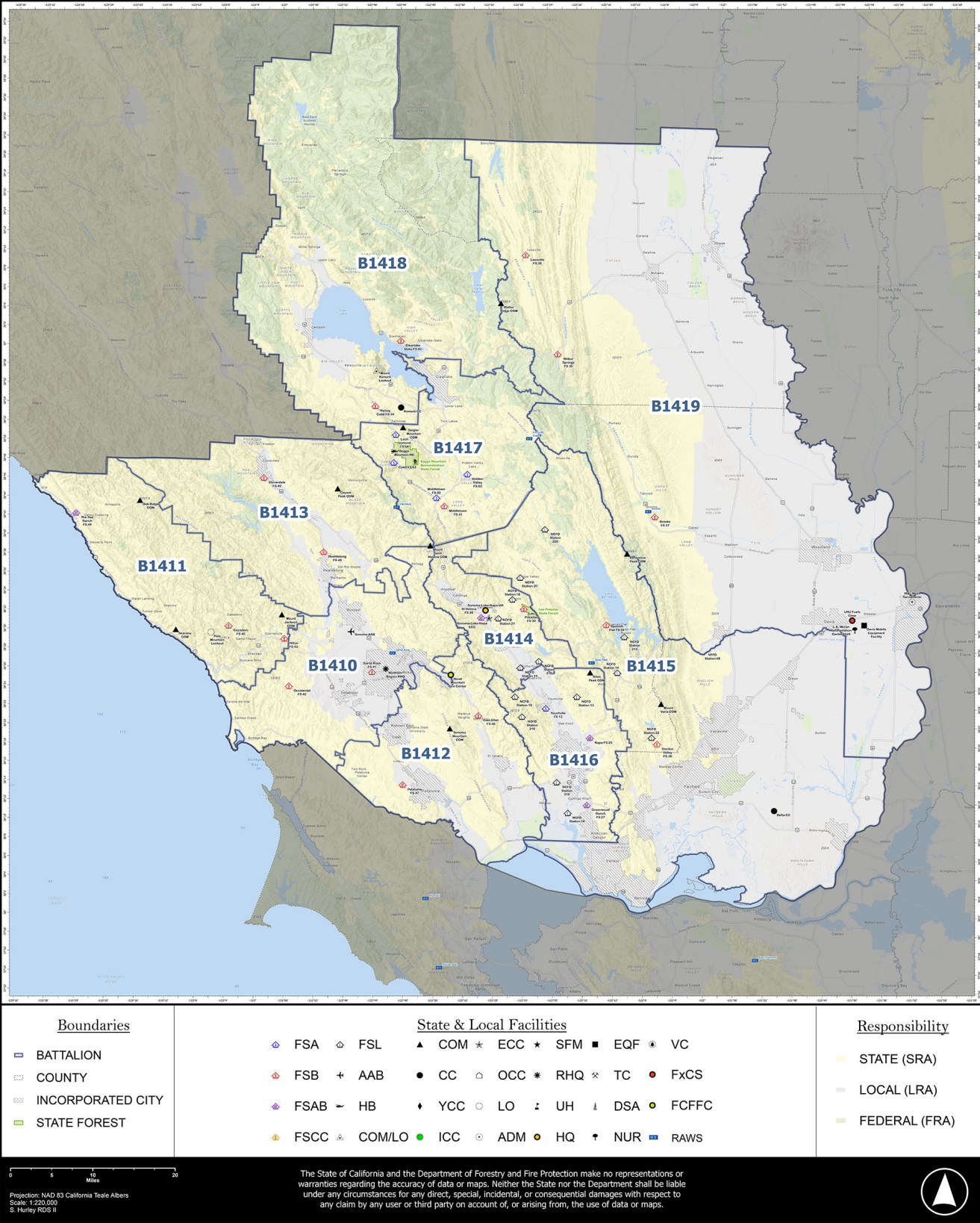
The North Sonoma Coast Fire Protection District is supported by its associated nonprofit 501(c)(3), the North Sonoma Coast Volunteer Firefighter Association. The District is led by Fire Chief Chuck Breier. At present they have 14 active firefighters, including the officers, and three "support" members who provide non-firefighting tasks to the department.



Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit Facilities & Responsibility Map

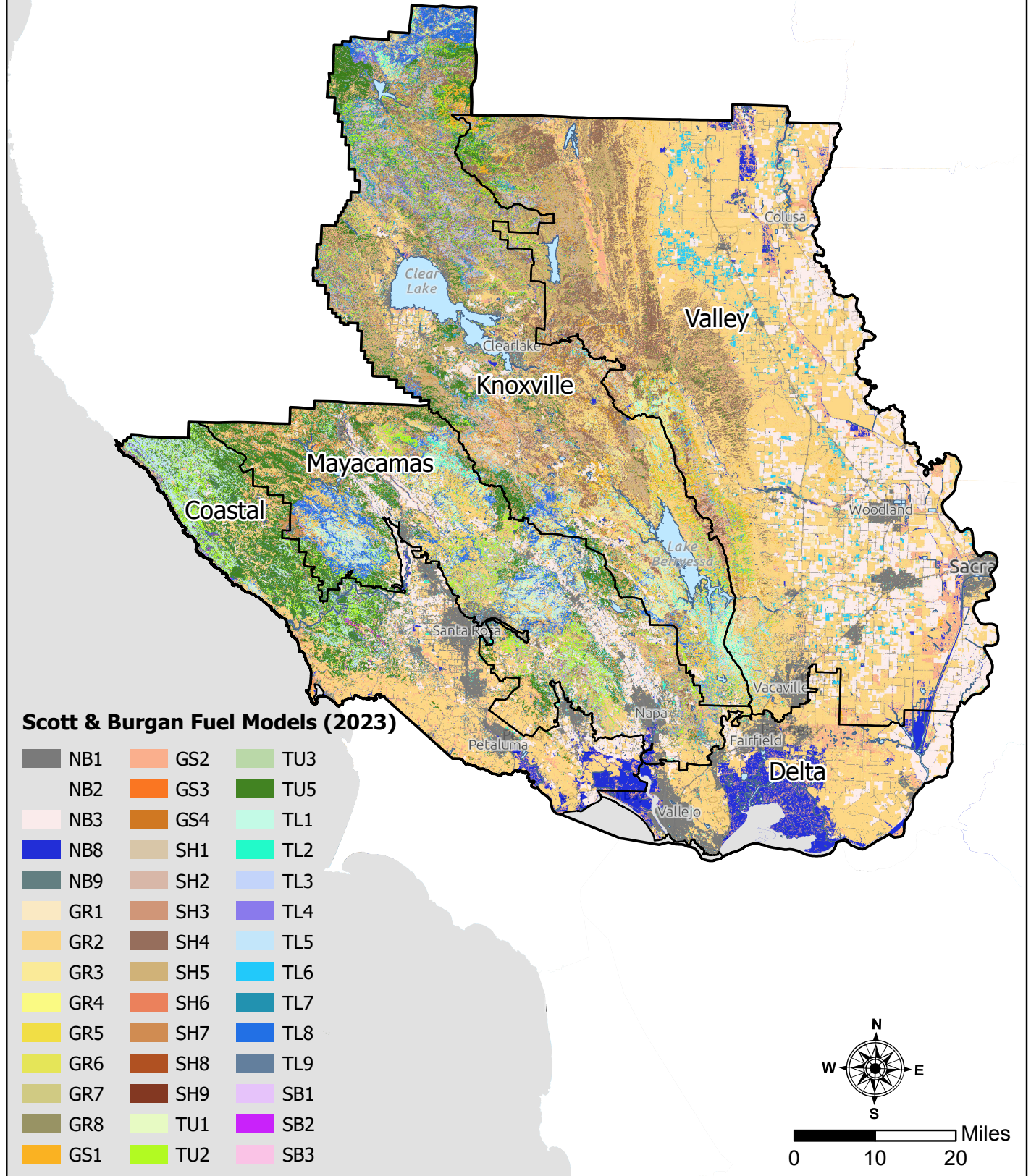


March 2026



Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit

Scott and Burgan Fuel Models



SECTION 1-E | CAL FIRE Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit (LNU) Station & Engine Cheat Sheet

WEST DIVISION			SOUTH DIVISION		
Station	State Engine(s)	Radio Tone	Station	State/Co Engine(s)	Radio Tone
41 - Santa Rosa Address: 2210 W. College Ave., Santa Rosa, CA 707-576-2001	1470, 1480	West-10	24 - Spanish Flat Address: 4454 Knoxville Rd., Napa, CA 707-966-2344 Additional State Apparatus: Dozer 1445	1465, 1475	East-4, C-4
42 - Occidental Address: 3100 Acreage Ln., Sebastopol, CA 707-874-3668	1460	West-11	25 - Napa Address: 1820 Monticello Rd., Napa, CA 707-253-4940 Napa County Fire Apparatus: E25, E125, Water Tender 25, S-25	1466, E25	East-2, C-5
43 - Hilton Address: 12604 River Rd., Guerneville, CA 707-887-1770	1471, 1481	West-11	26 - St. Helena Address: 3535 St Helena Highway N, Calistoga, CA 707-967-1467 Napa County Fire Apparatus: E26	1464, 1484, E26	East-6, C-1
44 - The Sea Ranch Address: 960 Annapolis Road, The Sea Ranch, CA 707-785-2335 NSCFPD Apparatus: E4485, E4458, Rescue 4433	1451	West-13	27 - Greenwood Ranch Address: 1555 Airport Blvd., Napa, CA 707-253-6196 Napa County Fire Apparatus: E27, Haz-Mat 27 (interagency rig)	1476, E27	East-2, C-5
45 - Cazadero Address: 4600 Cazadero Hwy, Cazadero, CA 707-632-5278	1461	West-11	30 - Las Posadas Address: 755 Las Posadas Road, Angwin, CA 707-965-9598	1474	East-6, C-1
46 - Glen Ellen Address: 14000 CA-12, Glen Ellen, CA 707-996-6900 Additional State Apparatus: Dozer 1442	1462, 1482	West-10	38 - Gordon Valley Address: 1345 Wooden Valley Cross Rd., Napa, CA 707-428-2050	1485	East-3, C-3
47 - Petaluma Address: 655 Lohrman Ln, Petaluma, CA 707-762-6262	1472	West-10	CAL FIRE/Napa County Fire Schedule A & Volunteer Stations		
48 - Healdsburg Address: 17475 Fredson Rd, Geyserville, CA 707-433-2020 Additional State Apparatus: Dozer 1443	1453, 1463	West-14	12 - Yountville	E12, T12, RES12	East-2, C-5
49 - Cloverdale Address: 1001 S Cloverdale Blvd, Cloverdale, CA 707-894-2306	1473, 1483	West-14	Napa County Fire Volunteer Stations Apparatus		
Hood Mountain Fire Center Transport Trucks: Hood Mountain (HDM) 1, HDM 2, HDM 3 Address: 538 Eliza Way, Santa Rosa, CA 707-538-8067		West-10	10 - Carneros	Volunteer	E10, WT 10, E310
NORTH DIVISION			13 - Soda Canyon	Volunteer	
31 - Middletown Address: 15522 Lake St., Middletown, CA 707-987-3122 Additional State Apparatus: Dozer 1447	1477, 1487	East-6, R-5	14 - Capell Valley	Volunteer	E14, E214, R14, WT14
34 - Kelsey-Cobb Address: 8948 Hwy 175, Kelseyville, CA 707-279-4924	1458, 1468	East-1, R-4	15 - Rutherford	Volunteer	E15, RES15, E215, WT15
40 - Clearlake Oaks Address: 140 Springs Rd., Clearlake Oaks, CA 707-998-3711 Additional State Apparatus: Dozer 1448	1478, 1488	East-1, R-4	16 - Dry Creek/Lokoya	Volunteer	E216, E616
Boggs Mountain Mailing: P.O. Box 839, Road 500, Cobb, CA 707-928-5484	C601, Helitender	East-1	18 - Angwin	Volunteer	E18, E218, E318, E618, WT18
CAL FIRE/South Lake County FPD Schedule A Stations			20 - Pope Valley	Volunteer	E220, RES20, WT20
60 - Middletown Address: 21095 Hwy 175, Middletown, CA 707-987-3089 Additional SLCFPD Apparatus: Rescue 6031, Water Tender 6211, OES359	6011, 6031, 6032	East-6, R-5	21 - Deer Park	Volunteer	E221, E321, RES21
62 - Cobb Address: 16547 Hwy 175, Cobb, CA 707-928-5411	E6221, M6221	East-1, R-5	22 - Gordon Valley	Volunteer	E222, WT22, RES22
63 - Hidden Valley Address: 19287 Hartman Rd., Hidden Valley Lake, CA 707-987-2953	E6321, M6311	East-6, R-5	EAST DIVISION		
64 - Loch Lomond Address: 10331 Loch Lomond Rd., Loch Lomond, CA 707-928-5272	E6421	East-1	35 - Wilbur Springs Address: 1010 Hwy 16, Williams, CA 530-473-2630	1479	East-5
			36 - Leesville Address: 2959 Bear Valley Rd., Williams, CA 530-473-2615	1469	East-5
			37 - Brooks Address: 14023 Hwy 16, Brooks, CA 530-796-3506 Additional State Apparatus: Dozer 1449	1489	East-4
			Davis Work Center Address: 5800 Chiles Rd., Davis, CA 707-966-2344	Fuels 1449	East-4

SECTION 1-F | CAL FIRE Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit (LNU) Equipment



Row of Parked LNU Type-3 Fire Engines



CAL FIRE Dozer & Transport Trailer



Hood Mountain Fire Center Hand Crew Bus



Napa County Fire Schedule A Type-1 Fire Engine



Napa County Fire Schedule A Ladder Truck



North Sonoma Coast FPD Schedule A Type-6 engine



CAL FIRE skid-steer



Chipper



CAL FIRE excavator with masticator head



CAL FIRE grader



Sikorsky S70i CAL FIRE Hawk



Boeing CH-47D Chinook



Helitanker 05PJ, a UH-60A+ Blackhawk



OV-10A Bronco Air Tactical Aircraft



CAL FIRE Grumman S-2T Airtanker

SECTION II | Communication and Collaboration

Though LNU is geographically divided into four geographic divisions, inter-agency cooperation is essential. Wildfire, regardless of size, can impact a wide variety of stakeholders. A stakeholder is any person, agency, or organization with an interest in fire safety and protection of assets from a wildland fire. In LNU this includes, but not limited to, fire protection professionals from paid and volunteer fire departments, active Volunteers-in-Prevention (VIP) personnel, air quality staff from five districts and citizen groups that all engage the issue of fire protection and prevention in their respective communities.

LNU NFPA Firewise Communities in Good Standing

39 - Sonoma County

21 - Napa County

20 - Lake County

3 - Solano County

2 - Yolo County

0 - Colusa County

Community Stakeholders:

Colusa County

Arbuckle College City Fire Protection District
Bear Valley Indian Valley FPD
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation – Sacramento River
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Colusa County RCD
Colusa County Resource Conservation District
Colusa County Sheriff's Office
Colusa County Office of Emergency Services
Colusa County Public Works Department
Colusa County Planning & Building Department
Colusa Fire Protection District
Community Emergency Response Teams
Maxwell Fire Protection District
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E)
Stonyford Fire Protection District
U.S. Forest Service – Mendocino National Forest
Williams Fire Protection District

Lake County

American Red Cross – Serving Lake County
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Cobb Area Fire Safe Council
Community Emergency Response Teams
Clearlake Fire Department
Hidden Valley Lake Fire Safe Council
Kelseyville Fire Protection District
Konocti Fire Safe Council
Lake County Office of Emergency Services
Lake County Sheriff's Office
Lake County Community Development Dept.
Lower Lake Fire Protection District
Lucerne Fire Safe Council

Lake County Fire Protection District
Lake County Fire Safe Council
Lake County Resource Conservation District
Lakeport Fire Department
Natural Resources Conservation Service– Lake County Service Area
Northshore Fire Protection District
Redbud Fire Safe Council
South Lake County Fire District
South Lake Fire Safe Council
United States Forest Service
Univ. of California Cooperative Ext.– Lake Co.
Upper Lake Fire Protection District
Westside Community Fire Safe Council

Napa County

American Canyon Fire Protection District
American Canyon Fire Safe Council
Angwin Fire Safe Council
Atlas Peak Fire Safe Council
Berryessa Estates Fire Safe Council
Berryessa Highlands Fire Safe Council
Berryessa South Fire Safe Council
Berryessa West Fire Safe Council
Calistoga City Fire Department
Calistoga Fire Safe Council
Capell Valley Fire Safe Council
Carneros Fire Safe Council
Circle Oaks Fire Safe Council
Coombsville-Wildhorse Valley Fire Safe Council
Deer Park Fire Safe Council
Diamond Mountain Fire Safe Council
Gordon Valley Fire Safe Council
Hagen Oaks Fire Safe Council
Hennessey Rector Fire Safe Council

Knoxville Blue Ridge Fire Safe Council
 Kortum Canyon Road Fire Safe Council
 Lake Hennessey Fire Safe Council
 Mt. George Fire Safe Council
 Mt. Veeder Fire Safe Council
 Napa City Fire Department
 Napa Communities Firewise Foundation
 Napa County Airport
 Napa County Fire Department
 Napa County RCD
 Napa East Fire Safe Council
 Napa Valley Fire Safe Council
 Napa West Fire Safe Council
 Pope Valley Fire Safe Council
 Silverado Fire Safe Council
 Skyline Jameson Fire Safe Council
 Soda Canyon Fire Safe Council
 Spring Mountain Fire Safe Council
 St. Helena City Fire Department
 St. Helena Fire Safe Council

Sonoma County

American Red Cross – Sonoma County Chapter
 Audubon Canyon Ranch
 Camp Meeker Fire Safe Council
 California State Parks–Sonoma Coast State Sector
 Cazadero Community Services District
 Cloverdale Fire Protection District
 Coast Ridge Forest Council
 Community Emergency Response Teams
 COPE Northern Sonoma County FSC
 Fire Safe Sonoma
 Friends of the Mark West Watershed FSC
 Gold Ridge Fire Protection District
 Graton Fire Protection District
 Healdsburg Fire Department
 North Sonoma Coast Fire Protection District
 Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District
 Occidental Community Services District
 Occidental Fire Safe Council
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company
 Petaluma Fire Department
 Permit Sonoma
 Rancho Adobe Fire Protection District
 Redwood Empire Municipal Water District
 Sonoma County Dept. of Emergency Management
 Sonoma County Sheriff's Office
 Sonoma County Public Infrastructure Dept.
 Schell-Vista Fire Protection District
 Sea Ranch Fire Safe Council
 Sonoma Clean Power
 Sonoma County Agricultural Commissioner's Office
 Sonoma Ecology Center
 Sonoma County Fire District
 Sonoma County RCD

Sonoma County Regional Parks
 Sonoma Land Trust
 Sonoma Mountain Fire Safe Council
 Sonoma Valley Fire District
 The Nature Conservancy – Sonoma County Projects
 Timber Cove Fire Protection District
 Univ. of California Cooperative Ext. – Sonoma Co.

Solano County

American Red Cross –Solano County
 Benicia Fire Department
 Community Emergency Response Teams
 Dixon Fire Department
 California Department of Fish and Wildlife
 Fairfield Fire Department
 Green Valley Fire Safe Council
 Natural Resources Conservation Service–
 Solano Service Area
 Pleasants Valley Fire Safe Council
 Rio Vista Fire Department
 Solano County Fire Chiefs' Association
 Solano County Office of Emergency Services
 Solano County Sheriff's Office
 Solano County Dept. of Resource Management
 Solano County RCD
 Solano Fire Safe Council
 Suisun Fire Protection District
 Univ. of California Cooperative Ext. – Solano Co.
 Vacaville Fire Department
 Vacaville Fire Protection District
 Vallejo Fire Department

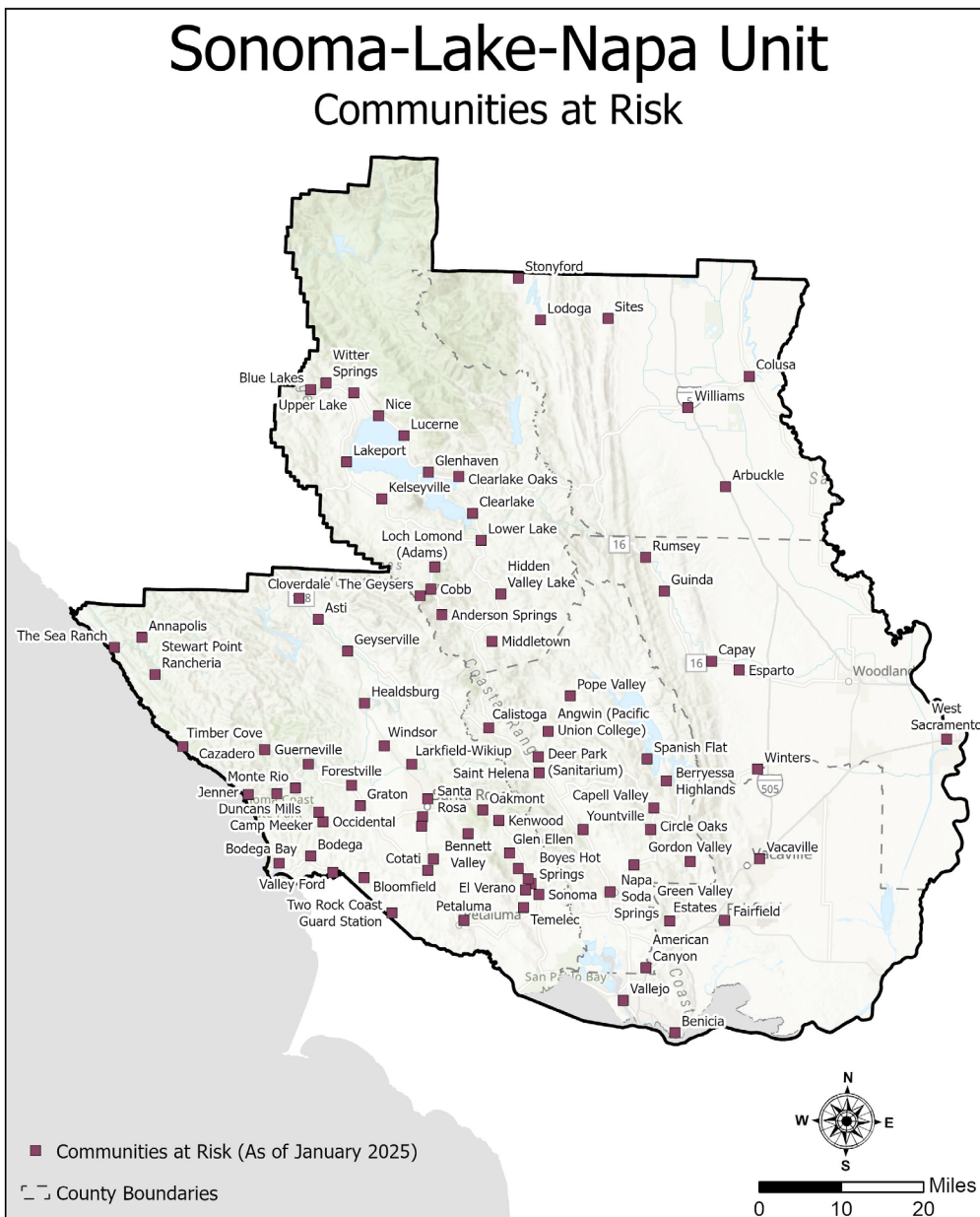
Yolo County

American Red Cross – Serving Yolo County
 Community Emergency Response Teams
 Capay Valley Fire Protection District
 Capay Valley Fire Safe Council
 City of Davis Fire Department
 West Sacramento Fire Department
 Woodland Fire Department
 California Department of Fish and Wildlife
 Dunnigan Fire Protection District
 Esparto Fire Protection District
 Madison Fire Protection District
 Natural Resources Conservation Service – Yolo
 Service Area
 Univ. of California Cooperative Ext. – Yolo Co.
 West Winters Fire Safe Council
 Winters Fire Protection District
 Yolo County Fire Chiefs' Association
 Yolo County Fire Safe Council
 Yolo County Office of Emergency Services
 Yolo County Sheriff's Office
 Yolo County Planning & Public Works Dept.
 Yolo County RCD

SECTION II-A | Communities

In other instances, long-established community groups are considered functionally equivalent to fire safe councils. Examples include the Hidden Valley Lake Homeowners Association in Lake County, the Berryessa Estate Homeowners Association, the Circle Oaks Homeowners Association in Napa County, the Fountain Grove Open Space Maintenance Association and the Fitch Mountain Neighborhood Association in Sonoma County. All groups have worked for years with local CAL FIRE representatives to implement community defense wildfire protection projects. Neighborhood and homeowner groups like these have been in existence for many years and have a long history of addressing common problems of local land use, development, watershed issues, and other local community environmental concerns. A common concern that arises in all these forums is the growing housing development in the Wildland Urban Interface. This additionally brings more topics of discussion such as the decreasing availability and affordability of homeowner's insurance in the area.

LNU has a wide range of both natural and man-made assets at risk to wildfires. Fires threaten the natural environment as well as commercial and residential property. Assets at risk include, citizen and firefighter safety, homes, infrastructure including water and power supply, rivers and watersheds, air quality, soil, wildlife and associated habitats, recreation areas including tourist attractions, scenic beauty, historical buildings, cultural unique areas, and timber holdings. The Unit Fire Plan considers these important values in hopes of limiting the potential damage that could occur during a large fire.



**See Appendix D for list
of each Community at
Risk**

SECTION II-B | Agencies

Non-CAL FIRE government agencies also have a major stake in fire safety and protection of assets from LNU's wildland fires. At the federal level, LNU has built relationships with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), United States Forest Service's (USFS) Mendocino National Forest, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on numerous pre-fire management projects. State agency relationships include the Department of Fish and Game, State Lands Commission, and the Department of Parks and Recreation.

Additionally, there are many local government agencies and fire departments within LNU that are pertinent to the positive working relationship in CAL FIRE. The Unit collects data from all cooperating agencies to help evaluate and strategize the Unit's Fire Plan.



SECTION II-C | Fire Safe Councils

The Unit works closely with local Fire Safe Councils (FSC's) as key community partners in wildfire prevention and preparedness. FSC's are grassroots organizations made up of residents and stakeholders who focus on reducing wildfire risk at the local level. Through this partnership, LNU provides technical guidance, supports grant-funded projects, and helps coordinate fuel reduction, defensible space, and public education efforts. FSC's, in turn, help identify community priorities, organize volunteers, and implement projects tailored to local conditions.

This collaborative approach strengthens communication between agencies and communities, ensuring that wildfire mitigation efforts are both strategically aligned and locally effective.

Other Partners

Other local stakeholders include a diverse mix of public and private institutions. These partners include Pacific Union College, St. Helena Hospital and Health Center, the California Veterans Home in Napa County, the Audubon Society in Yolo County, Napa Valley Vintners, Sonoma County Vintners, Sonoma County Winegrowers; geothermal energy producers such as Calpine and the Northern California Power Authority in the Geysers region of Sonoma and Lake Counties; Pacific Gas & Electric; and numerous Resource Conservation Districts across all six counties. Unit staff collaborate closely with these partners to plan, coordinate, and implement a wide range of pre-fire management and mitigation projects.

All Federally Recognized Tribal Contacts

<u>Tribe</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>County</u>
Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians	Federally Recognized	Lake
Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians (Colusa Indian Community)	Federally Recognized	Colusa
Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians	Federally Recognized	Sonoma
Cortina Rancheria - Kletsel Dehe Band of Wintun Indians	Federally Recognized	Colusa
Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians	Federally Recognized	Sonoma
Elm Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria	Federally Recognized	Lake
Rederated Indians of Graton Rancheria	Federally Recognized	Sonoma
Guidiville Rancheria	Federally Recognized	Mendocino
Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake	Federally Recognized	Lake
Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria	Federally Recognized	Sonoma
Koi Nation of Northern California	Federally Recognized	Sonoma
Lytton Rancheria	Federally Recognized	Sonoma
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians	Federally Recognized	Lake
Robinson Rancheria	Federally Recognized	Lake
Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians	Federally Recognized	Lake
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation	Federally Recognized	Yolo

All Non-Federally Recognized Tribal Contacts

<u>Tribe</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>County</u>
Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley	Non-Federally Recognized	Sonoma
The Confederated Villages of Lisjan	Non-Federally Recognized	Napa
The Confederated Villages of Lisjan	Non-Federally Recognized	Solano



A prescribed burn at Tolay Lake Regional Park, in partnership with the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria and Sonoma County Parks. This burn on July 18, 2023 returned cultural fire to Tolay Lake.

The Tribe's historical and cultural connections to Tolay Park, its investment in protecting and preserving its cultural resources and heritage, and its singular expertise regarding important features, landscapes and places of Tolay Park, all enhance Tolay Park.

SECTION II-E | Pre-Fire Planning

LNU engages with the community, local government and other public and private stakeholders to address wildfire issues. CAL FIRE is typically involved in the development of Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) and pre-fire plans within all six counties of the Unit, both independently and in advisory roles. LNU supports Fire Safe programs as well as other fire prevention groups seeking assistance. LNU also has an agreement to provide structure fire investigations for the Napa County Fire Department and South Lake County Fire Protection District. The Unit Fire Plan and CWPP's provide communities with the opportunity to influence where and how fuel reduction projects are implemented. Communities with CWPP's in place are given priority for funding hazardous fuel reduction projects.

Funding for projects can come from a variety of sources; federal, state, or local governments, concerned non-profit stakeholders, or even utility companies. Organizations such as local governments, FSC's or Resource Conservation Districts (RCD) regularly apply for grant funding on behalf of the community. This Fire Plan, in concert with allied stakeholder CWPP's creates opportunities to address the wildfire problem across the Unit.



Honoring the Upper Mark West Firewise Community, California's 700th Firewise USA Community



Pre-Attack Fire Plans



Wildfire Preparedness Week Press Conference with Solano RCD, City of Vacaville, City of Fairfield, Solano County OES and more.



Pre-Attack Plans available on Mountain View Ranch Road (Sonoma County)

INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical infrastructure within the Unit has a high priority during a wildfire. This includes but is not limited to; road access/egress, cellular towers, large voltage transmission towers, radio frequency towers, commercial buildings, water systems, historical structures, airports, hospitals, water supply, lookouts, energy producers, historical structures, and valuable political structures. Critical infrastructure, especially emergency radio and cellular towers are vital to protect from damage or destruction from wildfire. LNU prioritizes threats to critical infrastructure during wildfire incidents and commits time, resources, and personnel to maintaining defensible space around these valuable assets within the Unit.

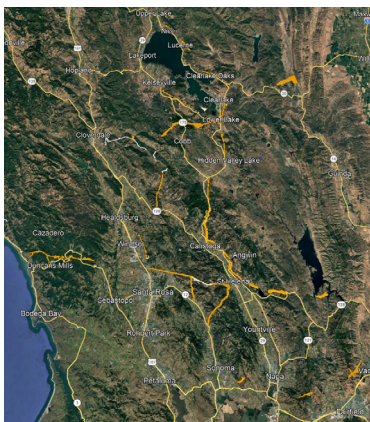
UTILITIES AND POWER PRODUCERS

CAL FIRE LNU partners with utility providers and power generators within its jurisdiction to strengthen training, public safety response, first responder resiliency, defensible space, and the identification of strategically targeted vegetation management areas around critical electrical infrastructure.

Through a joint analysis with PG&E, thirty-nine areas of heightened strategic importance—designated as Utility Wildfire Resilience Corridors—were identified. In these areas, utility maintenance ROW (rights-of-way) and supporting access road networks can significantly enhance public safety, emergency response, wildfire prevention, mitigation, and wildland fire suppression efforts. These corridors enable the Unit to proactively prepare for incident response while expanding vegetation management within key utility-aligned landscapes. Vegetation management includes cutting, mulching, mastication, grazing, herbicides, pile burning, and broadcast burning.

Additionally, Utility Wildfire Resilience Corridors provide opportunities for communities, cooperators, and collaborators to identify projects and coordination efforts that further strengthen resilience in and around these priority areas. The priority area is in alignment with the Unit Fire Plans Ingress/Egress Routes, WUI, and Critical Infrastructure and Strategic Ridgelines. In alignment with the Wildfire Mitigation Plan submitted to the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety, CAL FIRE LNU is actively advancing three critical electrical infrastructure, training, and safety initiatives in collaboration with utility provider PG&E and energy producers Calpine and the Northern California Power Agency (NCPA):

- **INFRASTRUCTURE** - In partnership with PG&E, thirty-nine strategic Utility Wildfire ResilienceCorridors have been identified along critical infrastructure. These corridors support vegetation management efforts designed to strengthen evacuation routes (ingress/egress), protect the WUI (Wildland-Urban Interface), protect critical infrastructure, and reinforce strategic ridgelines. These projects span all six counties within the Unit: Sonoma, Lake, Napa, Solano, Yolo and Colusa.



Electrical Infrastructure



Electrical Training



Electrical Safety

- **TRAINING** - CAL FIRE LNU and PG&E have developed one Public Safety Training and Safety Kiosk to educate first and second responders on hazards and mitigation strategies associated with electrical emergency incidents. Plans are underway to expand this effort by installing six additional kiosks—one in each county—strategically located at key training sites to support both initial and ongoing emergency response training.
- **SAFETY** - One Electrical Facility Information Box has been developed for deployment at electrical substations, generation facilities, microgrids, BESS (Battery Energy Storage Systems), solar installations, and similar infrastructure in the wildland. CAL FIRE LNU continues to collaborate with PG&E, Calpine, and NCPA to refine placement, accessibility, and content. An existing PG&E installation in a neighboring county is serving as a model to guide this effort. The initial goal of installing them at 19 facilities include but are not limited to Lucerne, Middletown, Konocti, Redbud, Upper Lake, Basalt, Calistoga, Monticello, Tulucay, Geysers #3 & #4, Annapolis, Fort Ross, Cotati, Eagle Rock, Dunbar, Monte Rio, Salmon Creek, Rincon and over a dozen power generation facilities.

ENVIRONMENT

LNU has a variety of environmental values to protect such as but not limited to; watercourses, terrain, the variety of plants and animal species that are all essential to conserve and preserve for a sustainable and healthy environment. LNU utilizes VMP operations to maintain and sustain native species, clean and maintain healthy waterways, and lower the threat of devastating wildfire on mountainous terrain. Educating the public and understanding techniques to balance these environmental concerns using prescribed burning, manual and mechanical fuel reduction will have minimal negative impact to the environment but



CAL FIRE LNU Environmental Scientist Hailey Laskey

more so, a positive and helpful impact in managing during a devastating wildfire. LNU state foresters are engaged in educating the public and evaluating the environment and natural resources and documenting these evaluations, efforts, and concerns via the Unit Fire Plan projects.

SECTION III | Fire Prevention

Fire prevention in LNU is a collaborative effort of all programs and personnel with one goal, to prevent unwanted fires. The Fire Prevention Bureau consists of Peace Officers who oversee fire investigation and code enforcement. Pre-Fire Division including the Pre-Fire Engineer (PFE), Fire Prevention Specialists (FPS) and Defensible Space Inspectors (DSI) are analysts and educators. All other personnel and stations are contributors to daily fire prevention, such as communicating with the public or the education of children.

The Prevention Bureau plays a key role in enforcing forest and fire laws across the Unit, ensuring compliance with Public Resource Codes, Penal Codes, and Health and Safety Codes. This includes overseeing that fire safety standards are met and addressing violations when necessary, whether through education, corrective actions, or enforcement measures. The work of the Prevention Bureau ensures that all parties are held accountable for maintaining safe practices that help protect communities from wildfire risks. Through a combination of investigation and enforcement, CAL FIRE works to minimize fire-starting activities and fosters a safer environment for all residents. By blending these efforts with education and community outreach, CAL FIRE ensures that enforcement is a supportive and integral part of the broader wildfire prevention strategy.

Engineering and Structure Ignitability

In the early 1980's, the California legislature adopted "Fire Safe" regulations in response to devastating fires on California's wildlands. California, because of its unique combination of vegetation, topography, climate, and population, has one of the most severe wildfire problems in the world. Rugged terrain and highly flammable vegetation make the foothills and mountains of California especially unsafe for residential development unless adequate fire safety measures are taken. A fire hazard severity classification system based on fire weather, fuel loading, and slope has been developed as a basis for identifying fire hazard in the State Responsibility Areas (SRA) where CAL FIRE has the primary responsibility for wildfire protection. To help aid in successful protection CAL FIRE plays an active role in the development of Fire Safe regulations. These regulations provide direction and set standards for construction of adequate ingress and egress routes, water systems, land use planning and zoning to help guide development within the SRA.

The intent of the Fire Safe program is to minimize the loss of lives, structures, and resources due to uncontrolled wildfires. The Fire Safe program places some of the responsibility of fire protection on the homeowner and/or builder/developer. The responsibility is the concept of defensible space planning and incorporating basic fire protection measures into the home or development as it is built. Each home, subdivision, and development constructed in the SRA should have adequate emergency equipment access, building, street, and address identification, and a reasonable water supply for suppression needs built into their designs. Residents and planners within the SRA should understand the importance of planning for fire protection, the need for ongoing and proper clearance of flammable vegetation around structures (PRC 4291), and the benefits of greenbelts, fuel breaks, and controlled burns in and around structures and developments.

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE 19 PUBLIC SAFETY

Title 19 includes 4 divisions: State Fire Marshal, Office of Emergency Services, Seismic Safety Commission, and the California Underground Facilities Safe Excavation Board. Valuable information pertaining to CAL FIRE and LNU include but is not limited to:

- General Fire and Panic Safety Standards
- Fire Alarm Systems and Devices
- Fire Extinguishers and Automatic Fire Extinguishing Systems
- Fireworks and Explosives
- Transportation of Flammable Liquids
- California Fire Service and Education Program
- Emergencies and Major Disasters Programs and Procedures
- Hazardous Material Release Prevention, Reporting, Emergency Response

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE 24 BUILDING CODE STANDARDS

The California Building Standard Commission, which incorporates the California Fire Code, is adopted every three years by order of the California Legislature with supplements published in intervening years. Title 24 mandates specific requirements for new building construction placing strong emphasis on proper address signage, apparatus access, water requirements, building materials to be used and defensible space.

LNU works with each county's Fire Marshals as well as the Sacramento State Fire Marshal to reinforce and educate the public and contractors while new construction mandates these requirements.



SECTION IV | Pre-Fire Management Priorities and Tactics

Climate change has had a negative effect on California's wildfires. Fire "season" starts earlier and ends later than historically fires are more frequent and more resistive to control, and large destructive fires are expected and no longer exceptional. Therefore, the LNU Fire Plan prioritizes projects that enhance life safety, reduce ignition and fire spread, and improve structure resilience over any projects that address tactical containment and control of wildfires.



Prescribed burn at Lake Sonoma's half-a-canoe site, June 30, 2025

SECTION IV-A | LNU Project Priorities

1. Supporting defensible space and home hardening efforts
 2. Public arterial and collector road fuel reduction projects
 3. WUI community fuel breaks
 4. Landscape level fuel reduction
 5. Emergency responder incident response planning and ingress projects
 6. Tactical ridgetop fuel breaks
-

SUPPORTING DEFENSIBLE SPACE AND HOME HARDENING EFFORTS

Fires are damaging and destroying more structures each year. Structures, once ignited in a wildfire environment, have shown to contribute to fire spread and spotting as much or more than natural fuel factors. When a fast-moving wildfire impacts multiple structures, often fire resources get diverted from wildfire perimeter control to defend structures and structure fire suppression.

Home hardening efforts, where homes are constructed or remodeled with fire resistive materials and designs, will reduce a structure's vulnerability to wildfire, and limit potential spotting.

Defensible space not only reduces a wildfire's impact to a structure; it also reduces the chance of an accidental fire inside/around a structure starting a new wildfire. Defensible space and home hardening efforts are one of the biggest ways an individual homeowner can help themselves and their community in wildfire-prone areas. There will never be enough firefighting resources to protect every structure in wildfire-prone areas. Projects supporting public education or cost-sharing through reimbursement are encouraged and considered a priority over lesser, competing efforts.

PUBLIC ARTERIAL AND COLLECTOR ROAD FUEL REDUCTION PROJECTS

Fuel reduction efforts on established arterial and collector roads have two significant advantages during a severe wildfire event. First, fires impacting roads with reduced fuel allow citizens to evacuate and responders to enter the fire area safely. Second, roads are often utilized as containment and control lines for wildfire. Fuel reduction along a given road before a fire occurs, allows responders to concentrate suppression efforts at the fire's forward advance. Thus, reducing the need to dedicate heavy resources to holding and reinforcing roadside fire edges.

Fuel reduction along Highways and Roadside right-of-way easements are proven inadequate to positively contain a fast-moving fire. Extending fuel reduction into private and public lands beyond a roadway easement is necessary for forming an effective fire break. Landowner and manager cooperation is critical for fuel reduction projects and establishing a reliable network of effective roadside fuel breaks.

The effective width of a roadside fuel break depends on percent of slope, dominant fuel type and fuel load. Removing all vegetation is not necessary, nor desired, for an effective fuel break. For a starting estimate, a minimum of 100 horizontal feet of fuel thinning, measured from the road centerline, is desired to effectively blunt a fast-moving fire's impact on the road. Prescribed fuel break width will vary from location to location, based on local factors such as topography, fuel configuration and land-owner cooperation. Since roadside fuel reduction contributes to life-safety and survivability in the wildfire environment, this is the Unit's top priority project concept.



Roadside fuel reduction work along Soda Bay Road



Roadside fuel reduction work on HWY 29 outside Lower Lake



Roadside fuel reduction work along HWY 20 in Clearlake Oaks

Highway		County
Interstate	5	Colusa
State Highway	16	Colusa
State Highway	20	Colusa
State Highway	20	Lake
State Highway	29	Lake
State Highway	53	Lake
State Highway	175	Lake
State Highway	281	Lake

Highway		County
State Highway	116	Napa
State Highway	29	Napa
State Highway	37	Napa
State Highway	121	Napa
State Highway	128	Napa
State Highway	221	Napa
Interstate	80	Solano
Interstate	680	Solano
Interstate	780	Solano
Interstate	505	Solano
State Highway	12	Solano

Highway		County
State Highway	1	Sonoma
State Highway	116	Sonoma
State Highway	12	Sonoma
State Highway	37	Sonoma
State Highway	121	Sonoma
State Highway	101	Sonoma
State Highway	128	Sonoma
Interstate	5	Yolo
Interstate	505	Yolo
State Highway	16	Yolo
State Highway	128	Yolo

WUI COMMUNITY FUEL BREAKS

Structures in wildfire-prone areas are grouped into two general groups: Wildland Urban Interface and Wildland Urban Intermix. Wildland Urban Interface is defined as dense housing adjacent to vegetation that can burn in a wildfire. Wildland Urban Intermix is defined as housing development interspersed in an area dominated by wildland fuel. Where housing density increases in wildfire- prone areas,

so does our concern to prioritize implementation of fuel breaks around their community borders. As described above with defensible space and home hardening efforts, a fuel break can reduce structure loss, reduce fire spread, and extend the opportunity for responders to enter the community and fire area with sufficient resources to be effective.

WUI community fire break design will vary from location to location according to fuel type, loading, and topography. A starting goal size of the fuel break or fuel reduction treatment area would be 4 times the height of the dominant fire-carrying fuel, increased where slope influences flame length negatively. Regardless of fuel type or slope, a minimum of 100 horizontal feet of treatment area width is desirable.

LANDSCAPE LEVEL FUEL REDUCTION

Prescribed fire can be good for people and the land. Removing fire from the landscape can cause ecosystems that need periodic fire to become unhealthy: trees are stressed by overcrowding, fire-dependent species disappear, and flammable fuels build up and become hazardous. CAL FIRE supports prescribed fires to benefit natural resources and protect communities. Under some conditions it may be too difficult to safely use prescribed burning, be it proximity to communities, fuel type and loading, resource availability and fuel return interval. Mechanical treatment of hazardous fuels can then be a valuable tool.



Green Valley Shaded Fuel Break

Tools that are used to carry out the mechanical treatment of hazardous fuels range from, hand tools such as chainsaws and rakes, to large machines like bulldozers, masticators and woodchippers. Examples of mechanical treatment include the thinning of dense stands of trees, cutting and or piling brush, pruning lower branches of trees, or creating fuel breaks to encourage the right kind of fire. Often, mechanical fuels treatments are followed by prescribed fire to create effective hazard reduction.

Although landscape level fuel reduction is important, it is still just one available project-type of many that can positively affect wildfires. With a unit of LNU's size, dependent on the cooperation of multiple private landowners, respecting and analyzing a project's impact to the environment, CAL FIRE alone cannot accomplish broad-scope landscape fuel reduction necessary to affect the fire environment. LNU will support and encourage projects utilizing stakeholder cooperation to perform landscape level fuel reduction with fire or mechanical means. Additionally, LNU is supportive of projects that standup "Prescribed Burn Associations," which are non-profit, local grass-root organizations that can share resources, training and support for private landowners to safely and effectively c

EMERGENCY RESPONDER INCIDENT RESPONSE PLANNING AND INGRESS PROJECTS

Now that large, devastating fires in LNU are the norm rather than the exception, so are the regular influx of responders from outside the Unit who are unfamiliar with local factors influencing fire behavior and fire attack. Having a common firefighting plan, readily available to all incoming responders, in printed and online formats, is critical to the success and safety of a wildfire fight.

Pre-Attack planning and mapping for all areas of LNU is possible, thanks to advances in GIS technology and mobile devices. Pre-Attack planning and mapping projects need to have a common format, template, and data structure, the ability for the field to easily verify, collect and submit data

changes, and easily shared to end-users, from law enforcement, EMS, and Fireline responders to Incident Management Teams for situational and operational strategy and tactical awareness. Ingress projects are considered those responder access projects that have been proven effective time and again on multiple wildfires. These are not arterial and collector roads, but rather little used or closed access routes which are advantageous or critical for fire resources to access and enter a wildfire area. Where possible and with minimal engineering and impact, projects where roads can be maintained, graded, widened, or constructed are supported. Any project worthy of an ingress project should also consider implementing fuel reduction, as in roadside fuel reduction efforts, for responder safety and containment/control line opportunities.

TACTICAL RIDGETOP FUEL BREAKS

Wildland fires, when propelled by remarkable wind events, can overrun any human-made fuel break, no matter what size. Fuel break projects alone will not stop the advance of devastating fires.

Tactical ridgetop fuel breaks are of value, where past fire lines (specifically dozer lines), have proven repeatedly effective in containing and controlling fires. LNU has identified several “dozer lines” that have been put in repeatedly during emergency situations that proved effective in containing and controlling large fires. Whereas CEQA rules do not apply to firefighting operations during an emergency event, allowing us to construct roads and dozers lines as determined necessary, the environment is still adversely affected, and CAL FIRE spends time and money performing “suppression repair” on private and public lands after the fire, to minimize longer-term environmental impacts and damage after the fire has been extinguished.



Geysers Peak Ridgetop Fuel Break

If a previous dozer line has proven effective in a fire-prone area with fire history, or a logical ridgetop where no significant fire history, CAL FIRE would construct dozer lines and firebreaks in an emergency. LNU supports implementing tactical ridgetop fuel break projects that can comply with CEQA rules. Establishing and maintaining effective tactical fuel breaks will allow responders to deploy resources, which normally would be heavily committed to dozer line construction, elsewhere on the fire ground.

Project consideration: Maintenance and Sustainability

Any proposed project, no matter how immediately advantageous and effective, must include a long-term maintenance plan for the Unit to support it. Maintaining a project includes, and is not limited to, having approved plans in place to sustain the project with fiscal, labor, planning and equipment commitments, in perpetuity. Too many projects have fallen into ineffectiveness because of minimal support or no support beyond the initial implementation. Any project proposed to the Unit will need to address this in detail, to garner direct or indirect support. Any project proposed to LNU that does not address sustainability as described above will garner our objection to it.

SECTION IV-B | Programs

This section explains the ongoing development and technological advancements in LNU programs and how each ties into the Unit Fire Plan. Each year LNU updates programs, training, curriculums, and tech services to accommodate our personnel and improve resources and suppression efforts in support of the Unit Fire Plan.

EMERGENCY COMMAND CENTER (ECC)

The St. Helena ECC has developed new, and improved multiple programs to manage and support the Unit's Fire Plan such as:

- Multiple Incident Management Plan organizes multiple incidents at one time. This would include lightning series fires.
- The new IROC system has been implemented as of March 2020 and is a national resource tracking system. IROC took the place of the old ROSS system, and its update enhances the organization of all resources nationwide from aircraft to single resource identifiers.
- St. Helena ECC is now running as an Emergency Medical Dispatch system (EMD). This is pre-arrival instructions to 911 callers on directions to give help before emergency professionals arrive at scene.
- Rapid Deployment Location Accuracy Program is currently up and running in the ECC and allows 911 calls from cellular devices to be better traced to specific locations by cell phone GPS.
- Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL) have been installed in state resources such as engines, transports, crew carrying vehicles and pickups to allow for better dynamic dispatching efforts based on closest resource. The AVL also allows for "real time" update to better allow for accountability efforts and show other resources responding in real time.
- Utilize a new advance Technosylva program to take live data and resources to analyze fire behavior and help make predictions for fire planning purposes.
- Alert California- a network of more than 1,200 monitoring cameras and sensor arrays that collects data that provides actionable, real-time information to inform public safety.



St. Helena Headquarter and Emergency Command Center Compound

FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM

The Fire Prevention Programs of LNU, which include Law Enforcement, attempt to address actual problems encountered and plan for anticipated changes. Unit prevention efforts include fair exhibits, Public Resource Code (PRC) 4290 and 4291 inspections, burn permit implementation, fire patrols, news media releases, public service announcements and outreach, school programs, structure and yard premises inspections, and membership in various FSC's. Fire prevention efforts within the Unit are coordinated with Local Fire Departments and community stakeholders for continued success.

The Fire Prevention Bureau is active in their law enforcement of illegal burning and take the central role in the civil cost recovery of incidents within the Unit. The Fire Prevention Bureau supports all fire investigation needs of the Unit, assisting with complex investigations such as those involving fire fatalities, commercial structures, arson, or detailed follow-up investigative work. Through the fire investigation process, specific fire causes can be identified and will be addressed utilizing focused prevention efforts of education and enforcement programs.

DEFENSIBLE SPACE INSPECTION PROGRAM

The LNU Defensible Space Program operates within the Pre-Fire Division, with the exception of Napa County. The program is implemented by designated inspectors, including permanent Forestry Technicians and seasonal Forestry Aides. This staff, along with engine company personnel and a Heavy Fire Equipment Operator (HFEO), support the program by conducting Public Resources Code (PRC) §4291 Defensible Space Inspections and Real Estate Inspections on a year-round basis.

Within Napa County, the Defensible Space Program operates under the Napa County Fire Marshal's Office. The program's mission is to reduce wildfire risk by ensuring properties are maintained to slow fire spread and improve structure survival. Inspectors evaluate vegetation management, reduce flammable materials and ensure emergency access. This includes clearing zones around structures and properly spacing trees and shrubs - critical in Napa County's high-risk wildland-urban interface. Napa County's ordinance goes beyond state requirements, with stricter, locally tailored standards for vegetation management and clearance. By enforcing these standards, the program protects homes, reduces fire intensity and improves firefighter safety. It also educates residents, promoting shared responsibility and a more fire-resilient community.

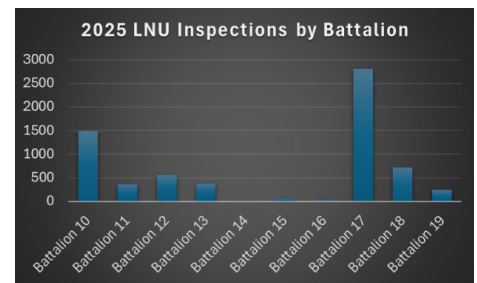
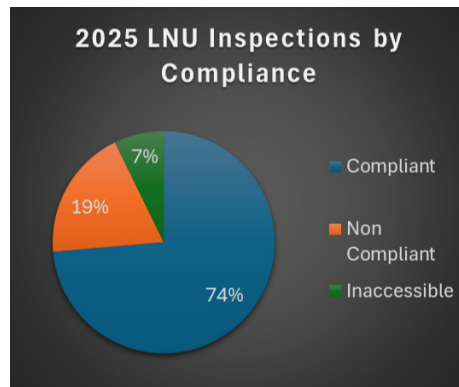
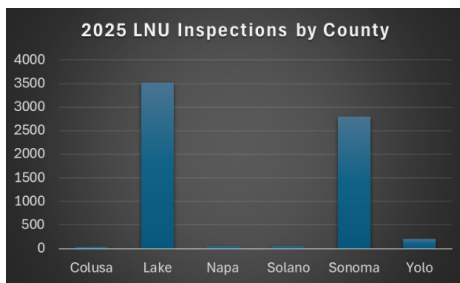
With approximately 50,000 inspectable structures located within the State Responsibility Area (SRA) across the Unit, LNU'S Defensible Space program attempts to align with CAL FIRE's goal of completing inspections on a three-year cycle. This equates to an annual target of approximately 16,500 inspections within LNU.

Inspection areas are prioritized using a risk-based approach that considers factors such as call volume, structural density, evacuation constraints, fire history, prior inspection data and Fire Hazard Severity Zone classifications. Field Battalion Chiefs are responsible for identifying and assigning inspection areas within their respective geographic areas on an annual basis, with emphasis placed on high-risk communities and vulnerable populations.

Total SRA Structures	
Sonoma	25,604
Lake	15,244
Napa	5,425
Colusa	1,861
Yolo	791
Solano	505
Total	49,430

The goals of the Unit's Defensible Space Program are:

1. Provide a margin of safety for firefighters and the public.
2. Reduce structure ignition potential.
3. Mitigate wildfire-related losses to life, property, and natural resources.
4. Enhance public education and outreach regarding their responsibility for defensible space.
5. Increase inspection coverage and improve compliance rates.
6. Track program performance and adapt appropriately.
7. Improve data collection and reporting.
8. Improve situational awareness for CAL FIRE personnel within their response areas.
9. Foster interagency and community partnerships.
10. Train and certify Qualified Entity Assessors.
11. Conduct PRC 4292, 4293, 4294, 4295, 4296 utility inspections.



DAMAGE INSPECTION (DINS)

The CAL FIRE Damage Inspection (DINS) Program was established to systematically document and assess the extent of damage caused by wildland fires and all-hazard incidents to structures across California. The program maintains a comprehensive database of structures damaged or destroyed since 2013 due to wildfires. The DINS Program employs meticulous inspection processes to collect accurate and consistent data, including information on structure type, construction features, and defensible space attributes. This data is crucial for understanding the impact of wildfires and supports ongoing recovery and mitigation efforts by providing valuable insights to improve wildfire response and resilience in affected communities. Following or during wildfire events in LNU, Damage Inspection Reports (DINS) are typically completed by the Defensible Space Inspection staff.

The purpose of the DINS Program include:

- Allowing residents to view the status of their property through an online reporting system
- Supporting residents in initiating insurance claims and disaster assistance processes, including those administered by FEMA
- Providing accurate and defensible documentation to support local, state, and federal disaster recovery efforts
- Supplying verified damage data to county assessors and emergency management agencies to assist with disaster declarations and recovery funding allocation
- Supporting post-incident analysis and after-action reviews to improve wildfire response strategies and resource deployment
- Analyzing the effectiveness of structure defense tactical actions taken by firefighters
- Identifying trends in structure survivability related to building materials, defensible space, and environmental conditions
- Enhancing situational awareness for incident management teams and cooperating agencies during and after incidents
- Supporting community rebuilding efforts through improved construction practices and land-use planning considerations
- Creating a historical record of wildfire impacts to support long-term research, planning, and risk reduction efforts
- Improving interagency coordination and data sharing across fire, law enforcement, and emergency management partners
- Supporting grant funding opportunities and justification for wildfire mitigation and community resilience programs

Statewide DINS	
	Destroyed (>50%)
	Major (25-50%)
	Minor (10-25%)
	Affected (>0-10%)
	Inaccessible
	No Damage

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

The Public Information Officer (PIO) takes the lead fire-related messages to the public while the Fire Prevention Specialist II (FPS-II) takes lead on education. Together, the focus is on providing information and education to people of all ages, in public forums, through the media and the display and distribution of educational materials. Through LNU's Ignition Management Program, high target areas have been identified for specific outreach campaigns.

These campaigns may include increased publicity through the media, social media, local channels, school programs, fairs and other public events.

SCHOOL PROGRAMS

LNU personnel participate in school programs throughout the year to provide fire prevention, life safety and natural resource protection education. It is our goal to target schools that have been identified in areas with high Playing with Fire (PWF) incidents in the Unit's Ignition Management Plan.

FAIRS AND PUBLIC EVENTS

Fairs and other public events continue to be an effective method of conveying fire prevention messages to the public. LNU personnel participate in events like the Lake County Fair in Lakeport, the Steelhead Festival at Lake Sonoma and the Wings Over Solano Airshow at Travis Air Force Base. Often, we choose one fire prevention message to highlight each year and promote such message using our CAL FIRE mascot "Captain Cal."



FIRE INFORMATION CENTER

The LNU Fire Information Center is activated for incidents that generate public interest. Department personnel staff the phones and give incident information to residents and the media. They are trained to provide safety messages and education when appropriate. This helps take the workload off the ECC and allows them to manage resources, while public questions can be answered by personnel in our information center. PIO's coordinate media requests during incidents.

MEDIA OUTREACH

LNU distributes many news releases and informational messages to the media via social media along with traditional print and television media platforms each year. These messages range from responsible equipment use, burn permits, current prescribed fire and training burns, changes in equipment use regulations, holiday safety, fire weather conditions or concerns and any other topics that may be relevant to the population served by CAL FIRE.

PRINTED MATERIALS

Printed educational materials are available to the public at every facility and online. Defensible Space Inspectors distribute printed materials during inspections and emphasize their importance. We encourage staff to hand out pertinent materials when interacting with the public.

TRAINING BUREAU

The LNU Training Bureau administers training for all personnel in LNU to comply with all federal, state and local training requirements. The Training Bureau coordinates both Unit and Region training, as well as the California Joint Apprentice Committee (JAC) program. The Training Bureau monitors employee's DMV records and facilitates State Fire Marshal certifications classes. They organize

and cooperate weekly training topics with all agencies, colleges and neighboring departments all while managing the Vector Solutions Program that documents all training records for personnel accountability.

CONSERVATION CAMP PROGRAMS

Delta and Konocti Conservation Camps are actively involved in several Fire Plan fuels reduction projects within the Unit. When not assigned to emergency response, these crews conduct labor-intensive work on critical hazard fuel reduction projects in support of the Fire Plan.

Delta Camp works on fuels reduction projects in neighboring communities. Thanks to the dramatic increase in the number of proposed fuel reduction projects, the demand for fire crews has increased and has spotlighted the need for additional fire crews in LNU.

LNU FUELS REDUCTION CREW

LNU's Fuels crews staffing model is 1 Fire Captain, 1 Forestry Assistant II, 1 Fire Apparatus Engineer, 1 Equipment Operator II, and nine Forestry Technicians. Fuels Crews consist of firefighters who are looking to diversify their experience and some newly hired personnel looking to enter the department.

The Fire Captain is the crew supervisor and in charge of the daily management of the Fuels Crew. The Forestry Assistant II is responsible for project layout and environmental compliance. The Fire Apparatus Engineer will be the acting crew supervisor when the Captain is absent. The Equipment Operator II is responsible for operation and maintenance of the heavy equipment and chippers assigned to each crew. Forestry Technicians do the actual fuels reduction operations, and are responsible for all tool maintenance, facility maintenance, and operate support vehicles to support fuels reduction projects.

Having a dedicated resource, focused solely on fuel reduction, aids LNU in being successful at reducing hazardous fuels and improving life safety for the citizens of LNU. It is essential for all communities to work together to mitigate hazardous fuels however, the state-wide Fuels Crew resources are an additional tool for the management of fuel reduction to the state of California.

LNU FIREFIGHTER HAND CREW

LNU staffs a fully equipped firefighter hand crew, funded through the Governor's Emergency Fund in support of the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan. It is organized as an ICS Type I crew, with a daily minimum staffing of one fire captain, one FAE, and 13 firefighters, and is designated as "Hood Mountain."

When not assigned to incidents, the Hood Mountain Crew supports fuel reduction projects and training in Sonoma County. The crew is based at the Hood Mountain Fire Center, located east of Santa Rosa near the entrance to Hood Mountain Regional Park.



AIR PROGRAM

The Sonoma Air Attack Base, located at Charles M. Schulz–Sonoma County Airport, plays a central role in aerial command and control within the Unit Fire Plan. Its primary function is to support both initial and extended attack operations by coordinating fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft over incidents.

In the context of the Unit Fire Plan, the Sonoma Air Attack Base:

- Provides aerial supervision- directing retardant drops, helicopter operations and overall airspace management to ensure safe and effective firefighting operations.
- Supports rapid initial attack by dispatching and coordinating air tankers and aircraft to emerging incidents, helping contain fires while they are still small.
- Enhances situational awareness through real-time intelligence gathering, mapping fire behavior, and communicating conditions to ground resources.
- Strengthens interagency coordination, serving as a hub for multi-agency aviation resources operating within the Unit and surrounding areas.

Overall, the Sonoma Air Attack Base is a vital component of the Unit's wildfire response strategy, providing the aerial command, coordination, and logistical support necessary to maximize the effectiveness of suppression efforts and meet the Fire Plan's objectives.

Boggs Mountain Helitack, based at Boggs Mountain Demonstration State Forest, serves as a critical rapid-response resource within the Unit Fire Plan. Its primary role is to provide immediate aerial initial attack capability, allowing crews to quickly access remote or inaccessible terrain where fires are most likely to grow unchecked.



In the context of the Unit Fire Plan, Boggs Helitack:

- Enhances initial attack success by delivering firefighters and equipment directly to emerging incidents, reducing response time and limiting fire spread.
- Supports ignition management goals by quickly suppressing human-caused fires identified as high-risk within the plan.
- Provides aerial reconnaissance and coordination, improving situational awareness and tactical decision-making during incidents.
- Integrates with ground and prevention resources, complementing efforts from engines, hand crews, and the Prevention Bureau to form a cohesive wildfire response strategy.

Overall, Boggs Mountain Helitack is a key component of the Unit's preparedness and response framework, directly supporting the Fire Plan's objective of minimizing wildfire impacts through rapid, coordinated initial attack.

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (VMP)

The VMP is a cost-share program that utilizes prescribed fire, and mechanical means, for addressing wildland fire fuel hazards and other resource management issues on SRA lands. The use of prescribed fire models, natural processes, restores fire to its historic role in wildland ecosystems, and provides significant fire hazard reduction benefits that enhance public and firefighter safety. The VMP allows private landowners to enter a contract with CAL FIRE to use prescribed fire to accomplish a combination of fire protection and resource management goals.

The projects which fit within LNU's priority areas (e.g., those identified through the Fire Plan) and are of most value to the Unit are those that have been completed initially and continue to be active over the years.

The Unit Pre-Fire Engineer (PFE) works closely with county planners and CAL FIRE Region staff.



Little Black Mountain/Pole Mountain VMP



Nelson Road Prescribed Burn along I-80 in Vacaville

The PFE priorities are fuel treatment data collection, improving public access and egress on roads, providing strategic fuel breaks near communities, treating at the landscape level (ridge lines and prescribed fire), Unit Fire Plan, Defensible Space Inspections, local wildfire predictive services and GIS. The PFE works with all resources from LNU to support the Fire Plan.

CAL FIRE's Management Activity Project Planning Event Reporter (CalMAPPER) is the Department's designated GIS database for collecting activity, spatial, and fiscal data on vegetation treatment products. Through CALMAPPER, the Unit collects and organizes data on project locations, treatment methods, and project status, providing real-time updates and visibility on the scope and effectiveness of each project. This tool ensures consistency in reporting, allowing Unit staff and cooperators to track progress and make adjustments as necessary.

VEGETATION TREATMENT PROGRAM (CALVTP)

The CALVTP program was established and passed by legislature in 2008 as a streamlined process under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to help expedite implementation of vegetation treatments to address wildfire risk in California. The CALVTP focuses on the fuel treatments on public and private land across the state as one component of the state's efforts to reduce the risk of loss of lives and property, reduce fire suppression costs, and protect natural resources from wildfire. CALVTP provides a toolbox of treatment types and treatment activities from which project proponents can select to design individual treatment. This is beneficial to LNU and the Unit Fire Plan because it allows additional options for fuel treatment types in pre-determined areas of the state. With limited personnel and a surplus of Unit fuel reduction projects, the CALVTP programs helps grant additional options for safe, effective and efficient ways of accomplishing these projects.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires public agencies to consider actions on projects that may directly or indirectly result in a physical change in the environment. When CAL FIRE funds, approves, permits, facilitates, or carries out a project as lead agency, it is obligated to ensure that the appropriate steps are taken in complying with CEQA by preparing an environmental review. The review, conducted by the Unit Forester/Environmental Scientist, ensures that CAL FIRE's statutory responsibilities within LNU are addressed in the project planning phase. Examples of CAL FIRE projects in LNU include facility construction, repairs, maintenance, and fire hazard clearance. Fuel reduction projects include shaded fuel breaks, prescribed burns, and live fire training burns.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The CAL FIRE mission emphasizes management and protection of California's natural resources. Management of overstocked timber stands is necessary to achieve the goals of restoring, enhancing and protecting California's natural resources. Healthy forests are more productive, are more resistant to diseases that weaken trees or cause mortality and generally are at lower risk to catastrophic



Boggs Mountain Demonstration State Forest



Las Posadas Demonstration State Forest

wildfire. Restoring rangeland through prescribed burning of non-native noxious weeds, forbs and grasses promotes increased range health, which has environmental and socio-economic benefits.

Unique to LNU, there are two State Forests managed by the Department on behalf of the public. Boggs Mountain Demonstration State Forest (BMDSF) is a 3,493-acre mixed conifer forest located in Lake County and Las Posadas Experimental State Forest (LPESF) is a 796-acre mixed conifer forest located in Napa County, which also incorporates the furthest inland natural stand of redwood trees in California.

Under Public Resources Code (PRC) §§ 4631-4659 and §§ 4701-4703, management of the State Forests is required to protect values relating to recreation, watershed, wildlife, range and forage, fisheries, and aesthetic enjoyment. The concept of forest sustainability includes the restoration and protection of forest ecosystems, both terrestrial and aquatic. Important issues include stewardship of managed forestlands to restore and maintain biodiversity and ecosystem functions thereby providing healthy forest and rangelands. Timber harvesting also significantly reduces the amount of fuel continuity on the State Forests through the removal of dead, dying and diseased trees providing shaded fuel breaks, slash debris, and restoring road systems to enable better egress and ingress for fire equipment and personnel.

The objectives of such forest management practices include enhanced protection from wildfire impacts on the forestland resource and the developed interface lands of the rural residential communities adjacent to and near State Forest property. These objectives are accomplished through the reduction of flashy fuels, fuel accumulations, and fuel ladders that enable crown fires. The prescribed burning that occurs on the State Forests reduces ground fuels, reduces overgrown brush, and thins the understory to reduce vertical and horizontal continuity of fuels while protecting overstory conifers and hardwoods. The benefits of these low intensity fires include reducing the accumulation of hazardous fuels, enhancing wildlife habitat, control forest disease, provide new growth, and reducing the potential for catastrophic wildfires.

BMDSF has previously been managed as a working forest that facilitates research and demonstrates diverse timber management practices to private timberland owners and the public. Another long-term objective is to once again have BMDSF provide for healthy sustainable ecosystems as well as become a financially viable timber management program. The Forest is managed over the long term for a dynamic mosaic of diverse habitats and high- volume inventory.

LPDSF also provides for demonstration and research activities; however, it is unique in the State Forest Program because merchantable timber harvesting is not allowed under the deed restriction and the Forest is not open to the public at large. Because of its diversity of terrain and ecosystem

characteristics, the Forest provides interesting research projects. LPESF with the collaboration of adjacent property owners, also provide a secondary emergency egress for the community of Angwin residents into Pope Valley.

FIRE SUPPRESSION REPAIR

The Unit Intelligence (Intel) Program serves as a critical component of the Unit Fire Plan by providing timely, accurate, and actionable information to support preparedness, prevention, and response activities. The program integrates data from a variety of sources- including fire history, weather trends, fuel conditions, infrastructure, and human activity- to develop a comprehensive understanding of fire risk across the unit. This information supports strategic decision-making at all levels, including long-term planning and real-time incident response.

The Intel Program is responsible for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information that enhances situational awareness. This includes maintaining current maps, pre-incident plans, risk assessments, communicating weather patterns, and supporting predictive services. Close coordination with the ECC, Operations, Prevention, the Pre-fire Division, and cooperating agencies ensures that intelligence products are relevant, up-to-date, and effectively integrated into daily operations and emergency incidents.

The Unit Intel Program also plays an important role in long-term planning and community risk reduction. By analyzing trends and post-incident data, the program helps identify opportunities for fuels treatment, prevention efforts, and public education.

UNIT INTELLIGENCE

The Unit Intelligence (Intel) Program serves as a critical component of the Unit Fire Plan by providing timely, accurate, and actionable information to support preparedness, prevention, and response activities. The program integrates data from a variety of sources- including fire history, weather trends, fuel conditions, infrastructure, and human activity- to develop a comprehensive understanding of fire risk across the unit. This information supports strategic decision-making at all levels, including long-term planning and real-time incident response.

The Intel Program is responsible for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information that enhances situational awareness. This includes maintaining current maps, pre-incident plans, risk assessments, communicating weather patterns, and supporting predictive services. Close coordination with the ECC, Operations, Prevention, the Pre-fire Division, and cooperating agencies ensures that intelligence products are relevant, up-to-date, and effectively integrated into daily operations and emergency incidents.

The Unit Intel Program also plays an important role in long-term planning and community risk reduction. By analyzing trends and post-incident data, the program helps identify opportunities for fuels treatment, prevention efforts, and public education.

FUEL MOISTURE SAMPLING PROGRAM

The Unit Fuel Moisture Sampling Program falls under the Pre-fire Division and focuses specifically on monitoring live fuel moisture in chamise stands to track seasonal curing and fire potential. Chamise is a dominant shrub species within the unit and serves as a reliable indicator of live fuel moisture trends in chaparral fuel types. By collecting consistent, site-specific data, the program provides a clear picture of how receptive these fuels are to ignition and how they may contribute to fire behavior throughout the year.

Sampling is conducted monthly at established, geo-referenced sites representative of the unit's chamise-dominated areas. Standardized collection and processing methods are used to ensure data accuracy and consistency over time. Samples are collected, properly stored, and processed to determine live fuel moisture content, allowing for comparison across sampling periods and with historical trends.

The data generated supports situational awareness and informs preparedness decisions, particularly during the transition into peak fire season. Live fuel moisture values are used in conjunction with weather observations and other indices to assess fire danger, anticipate fire behavior, and support planning efforts. This information is shared with internal staff and cooperating agencies to maintain a common operating picture. **See Appendix E**

UNCREWED AERIAL SYSTEMS (UAS) PROGRAM

LNU's Uncrewed Aerial Systems (UAS) Program supports incident operations by providing real-time aerial intelligence to Incident Command, the ECC and cooperating agencies. UAS resources are used across a wide range of incidents, including wildfires, prescribed burns, search and rescue, hazardous materials responses and damage assessments. These platforms provide live video, thermal imaging and mapping products that give command staff a clearer picture of incident conditions and support timely, informed decision-making.



*UAS operations at the Sonoma Valley Regional Park prescribed burn
Oct. 30, 2025*

The LNU UAS Program improves both responder safety and operational effectiveness. By providing rapid aerial reconnaissance and detailed mapping, UAS operations help limit exposure to hazardous environments while improving perimeter accuracy and hotspot identification. The program also increases efficiency during mop-up operations by identifying remaining heat sources through thermal imaging and producing hotspot maps, allowing resources to focus efforts where they are most needed and reducing time spent in the field. The program also supports public information efforts by supplying verified imagery and situational updates during incidents. As the program continues to expand, it enhances coordination with partner agencies and strengthens the Unit's overall response capability in support of life, property and natural resource protection.

SECTION V | IGNITIONS BY CAUSE

A. IGNITIONS

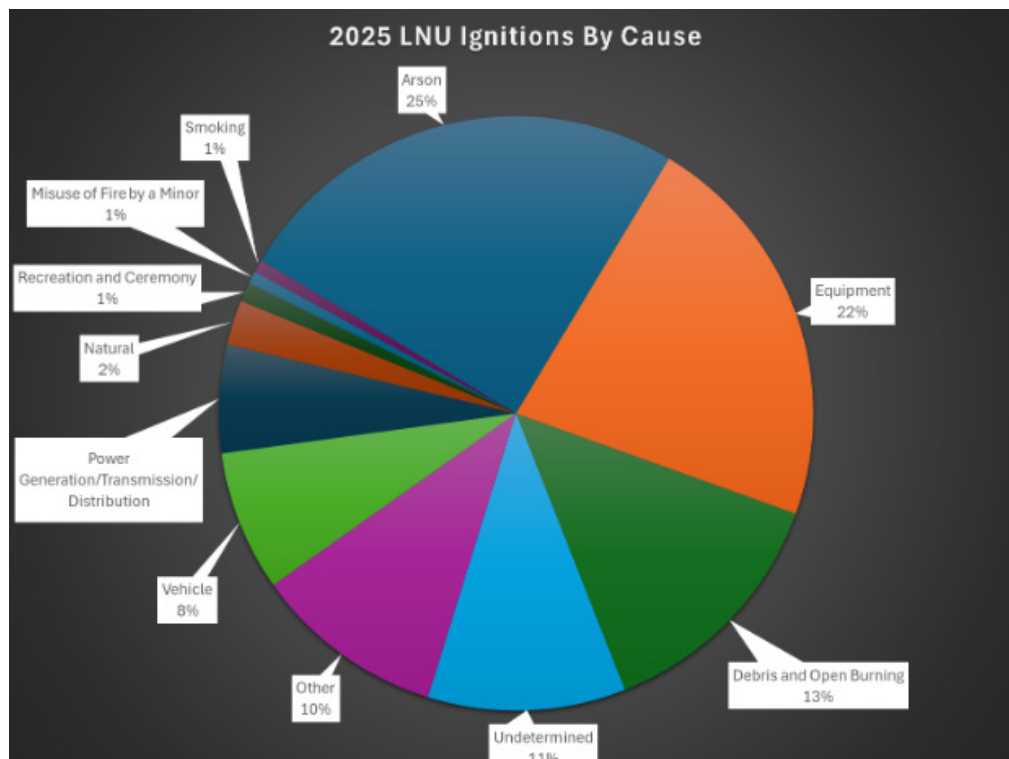
Historically, the largest single known ignition cause in the LNU has been the use of equipment, followed by arson, debris and open burning and vehicle use. Most ignitions are associated with roads and areas of high population density. Identifying ignition causes is an ongoing challenge and may result in fire causes being undetermined. Coordinated efforts with ground and air suppression resources help to aid in the investigation of fires. LNU resources and local fire personnel communicate in unified command to support each other with firefighting strategies and tactics with the objective to keep 95 percent of all fires at 10 acres or less.

2025 LNU Ignitions By Cause

Arson	72	25%
Equipment	63	22%
Debris and Open Burning	39	14%
Undetermined	31	11%
Other	30	10%
Vehicle	22	8%
Power Generation/Transmission/Distribution	17	6%
Natural	7	2%
Recreation and Ceremony	3	1%
Misuse of Fire by a Minor	2	1%
Smoking	2	1%



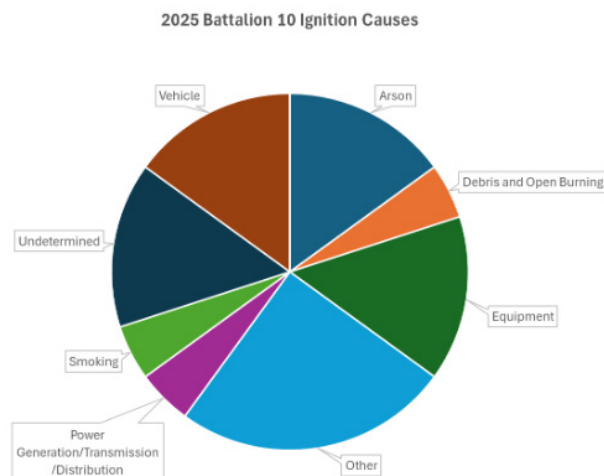
Summary: According to 2025 Redbook records, LNU had a total of 288 wildland fire starts that initiated fire reports. This pie graph below shows the cause classification of which cause started the fires. Of the known fire causes in 2024, you can see that equipment use and arson are the leading causes of fires in LNU.



B. BREAKDOWN OF IGNITIONS BY BATTALION

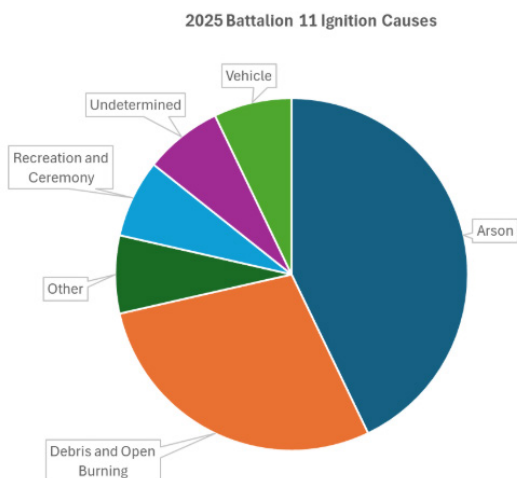
2025 Battalion 10 Ignitions By Cause

Other	5	25%
Arson	3	15%
Equipment	3	15%
Undetermined	3	15%
Vehicle	3	15%
Debris and Open Burning	1	5%
Power Generation/Transmission/ Distribution	1	5%
Smoking	1	5%
Total	20	100%



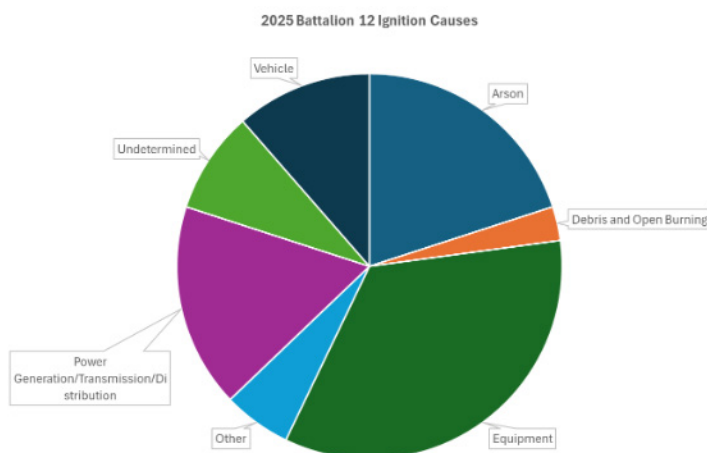
2025 Battalion 11 Ignitions By Cause

Arson	6	43%
Debris and Open Burning	4	29%
Other	1	7%
Recreation and Ceremony	1	7%
Undetermined	1	7%
Vehicle	1	7%
Total	14	100%



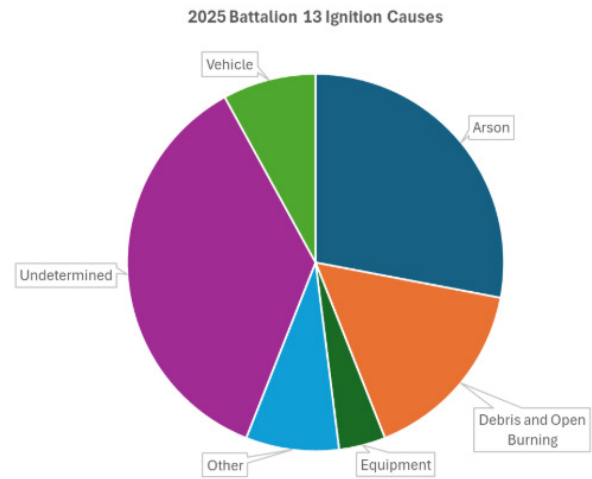
2025 Battalion 12 Ignitions By Cause

Equipment	12	34%
Arson	7	20%
Power Generation/Transmission/ Distribution	6	17%
Vehicle	4	11%
Undetermined	3	9%
Other	2	6%
Debris and Open Burning	1	3%
Total	35	100%



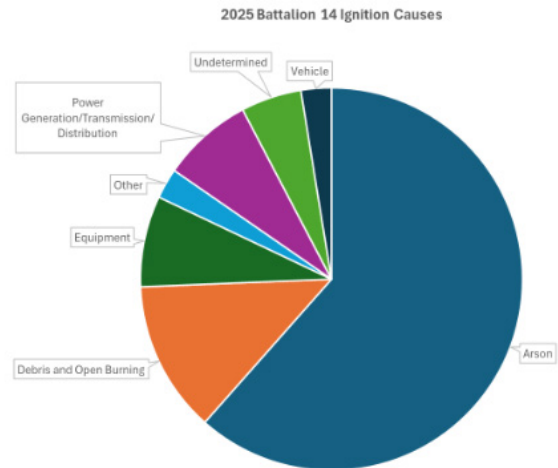
2025 Battalion 13 Ignitions By Cause

Undetermined	9	36%
Arson	7	28%
Debris and Open Burning	4	16%
Other	2	8%
Vehicle	2	8%
Equipment	1	4%
Total	25	100%



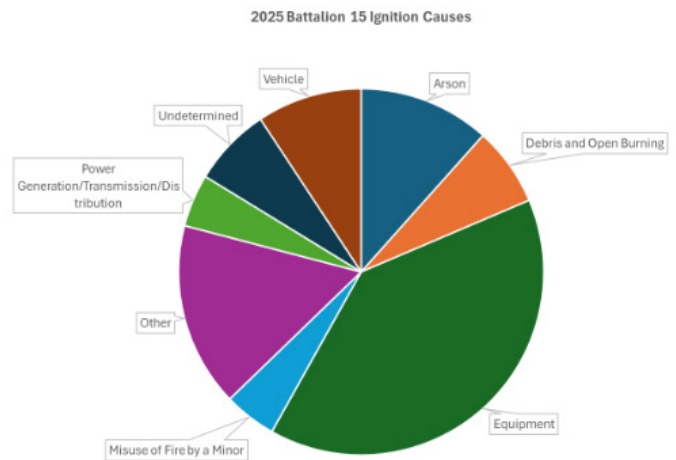
2025 Battalion 14 Ignitions By Cause

Arson	24	62%
Debris and Open Burning	5	13%
Equipment	3	8%
Power Generation/Transmission/Distribution	3	8%
Undetermined	2	5%
Other	1	3%
Vehicle	1	3%
Total	39	100%



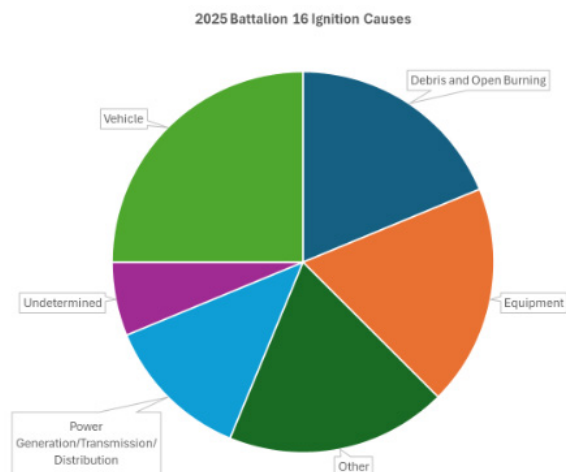
2025 Battalion 15 Ignitions By Cause

Equipment	17	40%
Other	7	16%
Arson	5	12%
Vehicle	4	11%
Debris and Open Burning	3	7%
Undetermined	3	7%
Misuse of Fire by a Minor	2	5%
Power Generation/Transmission/Distribution	2	5%
Total	43	100%



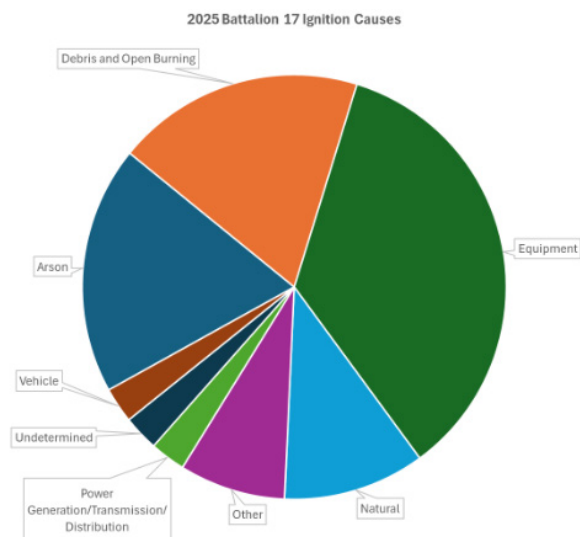
2025 Battalion 16 Ignitions By Cause

Vehicle	4	25%
Debris and Open Burning	3	19%
Equipment	3	19%
Other	3	19%
Power Generation/Transmission/ Distribution	2	13%
Undetermined	1	6%
Total	16	100%



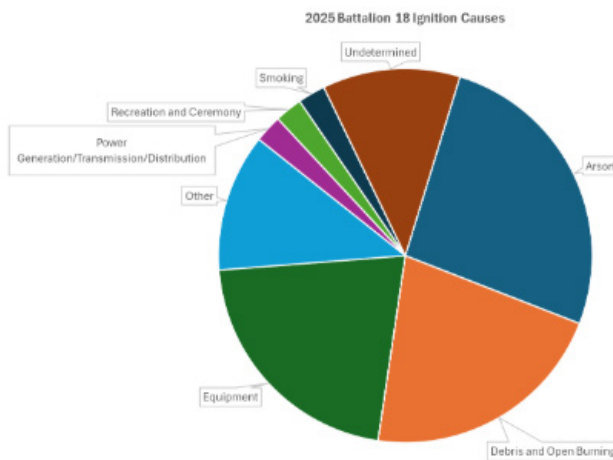
2025 Battalion 17 Ignitions By Cause

Equipment	13	35%
Arson	7	19%
Debris and Open Burning	7	19%
Natural	4	11%
Other	3	8%
Power Generation/Transmission/ Distribution	1	3%
Undetermined	1	3%
Vehicle	1	3%
Total	37	100%



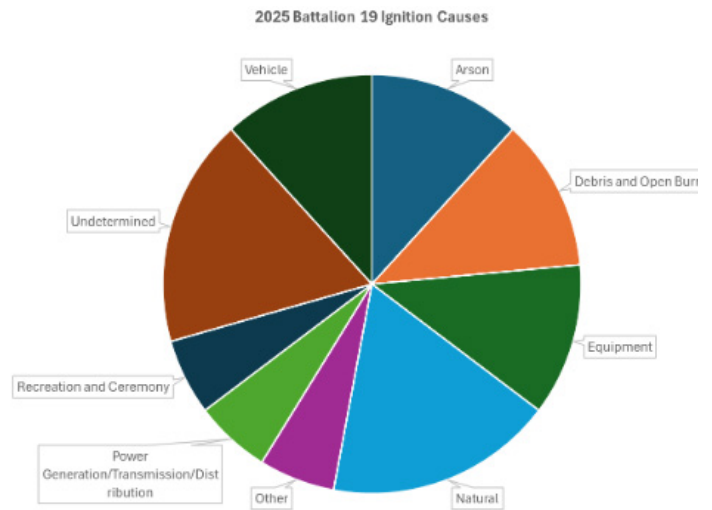
2025 Battalion 18 Ignitions By Cause

Arson	11	26%
Debris and Open Burning	9	21%
Equipment	9	21%
Other	5	12%
Undetermined	5	12%
Power Generation/Transmission/ Distribution	1	2%
Recreation and Ceremony	1	2%
Smoking	1	2%
Total	42	100%



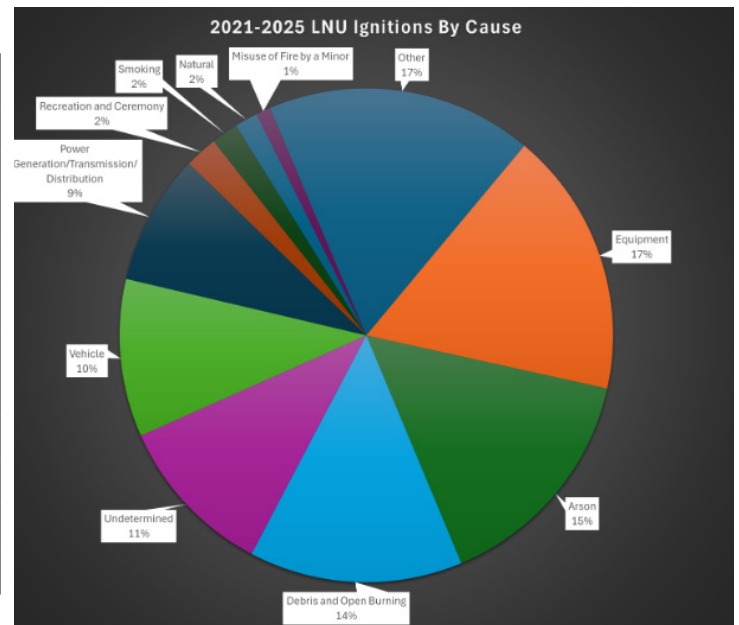
2025 Battalion 19 Ignitions By Cause

Natural	3	18%
Undetermined	3	18%
Arson	2	12%
Debris and Open Burning	2	12%
Equipment	2	12%
Vehicle	2	12%
Other	1	6%
Power Generation/Transmission/ Distribution	1	6%
Recreation and Ceremony	1	6%
Total	17	100%



2021-25 LNU Ignitions By Cause

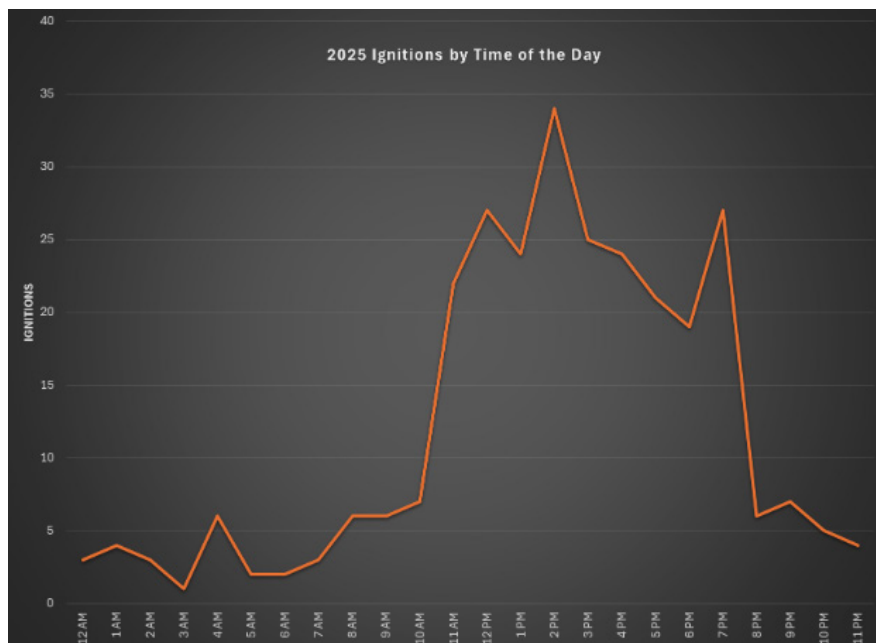
Other	277	17%
Equipment	276	17%
Arson	242	15%
Debris and Open Burning	222	14%
Undetermined	169	11%
Vehicle	164	10%
Power Generation/Transmission/ Distribution	136	9%
Recreation and Ceremony	34	2%
Smoking	28	2%
Natural	24	2%
Misuse of Fire by a Minor	15	1%



C. BREAKDOWN OF IGNITIONS BY TIME OF THE DAY

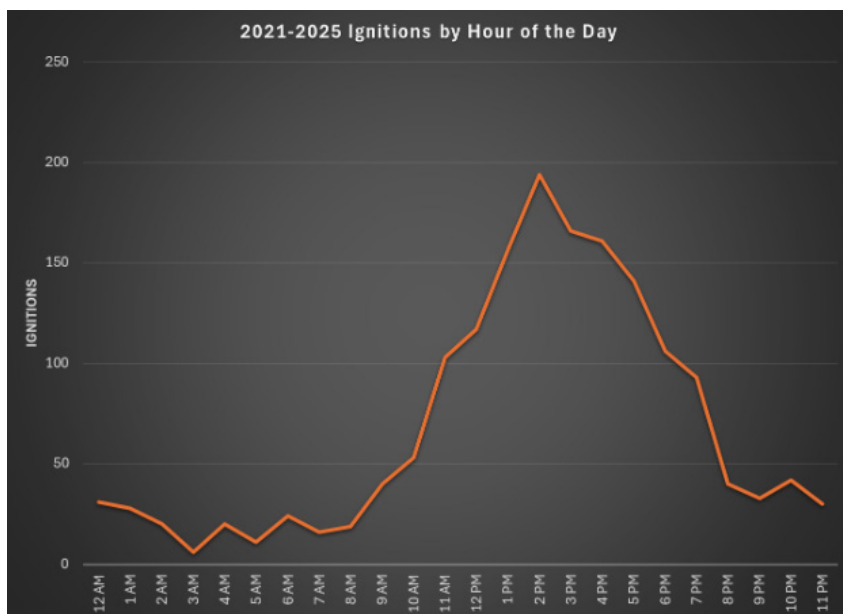
2025 Ignitions by Time of the Day

12 AM	3
1 AM	4
2 AM	3
3 AM	1
4 AM	6
5 AM	2
6 AM	2
7 AM	3
8 AM	6
9 AM	6
10 AM	7
11 AM	22
12 PM	27
1 PM	24
2 PM	34
3 PM	25
4 PM	24
5 PM	21
6 PM	19
7 PM	27
8 PM	6
9 PM	7
10 PM	5
11 PM	4



2021-25 Ignitions by Time of the Day

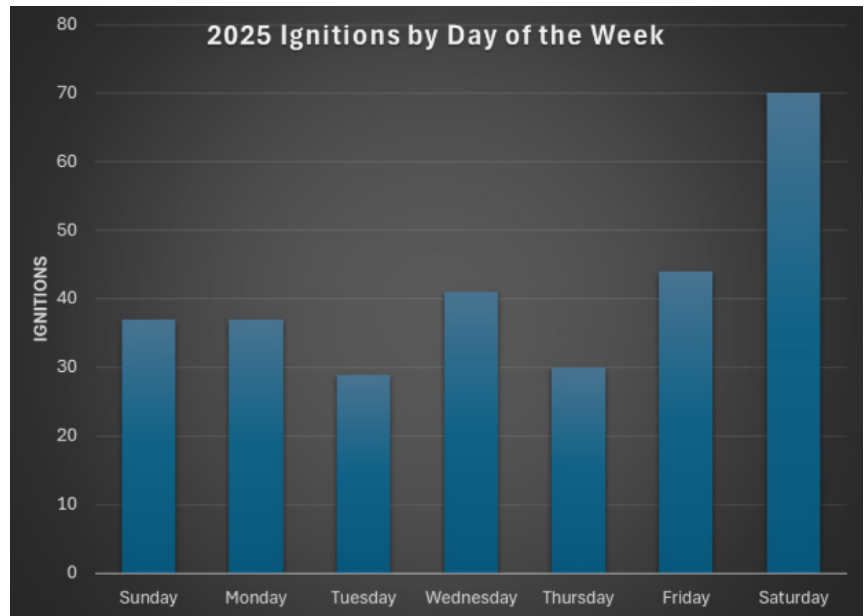
12 AM	31
1 AM	28
2 AM	20
3 AM	6
4 AM	20
5 AM	11
6 AM	24
7 AM	16
8 AM	19
9 AM	40
10 AM	53
11 AM	22
12 PM	103
1 PM	157
2 PM	194
3 PM	166
4 PM	161
5 PM	141
6 PM	106
7 PM	93
8 PM	40
9 PM	33
10 PM	42
11 PM	30



D. BREAKDOWN OF IGNITIONS BY DAY OF THE WEEK

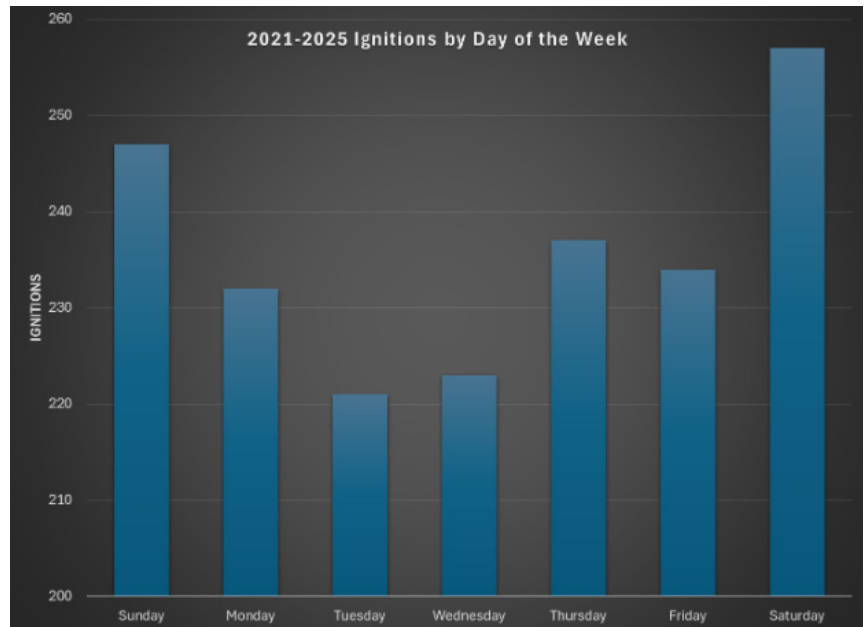
2025 Ignitions by Day of the Week

Sunday	37
Monday	37
Tuesday	29
Wednesday	41
Thursday	30
Friday	44
Saturday	70



2021-25 Ignitions by Day of the Week

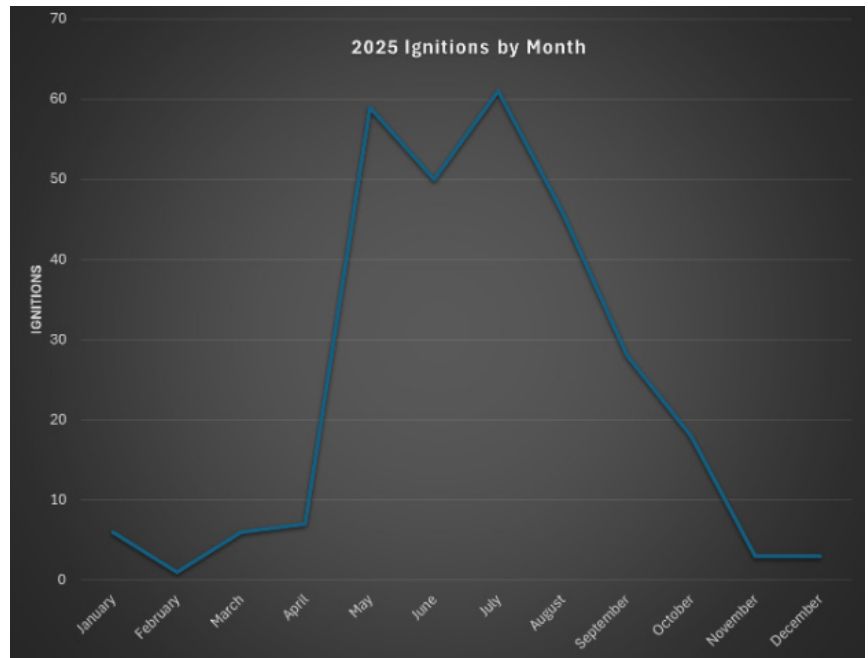
Sunday	247
Monday	232
Tuesday	221
Wednesday	223
Thursday	237
Friday	234
Saturday	257



D. BREAKDOWN OF IGNITIONS BY MONTH

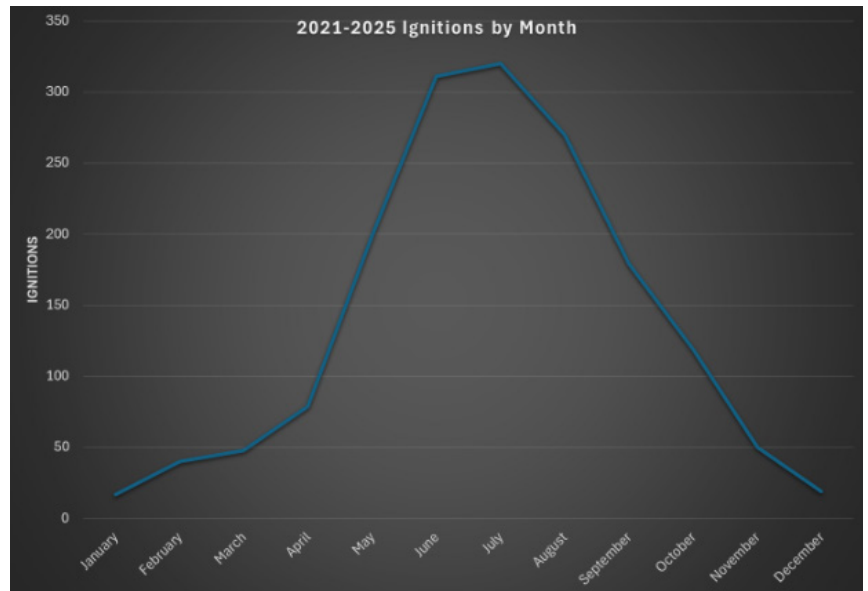
2025 Ignitions by Month

January	6
February	1
March	6
April	7
May	59
June	50
July	61
August	46
September	28
October	18
November	3
December	3



2021-25 Ignitions by Month

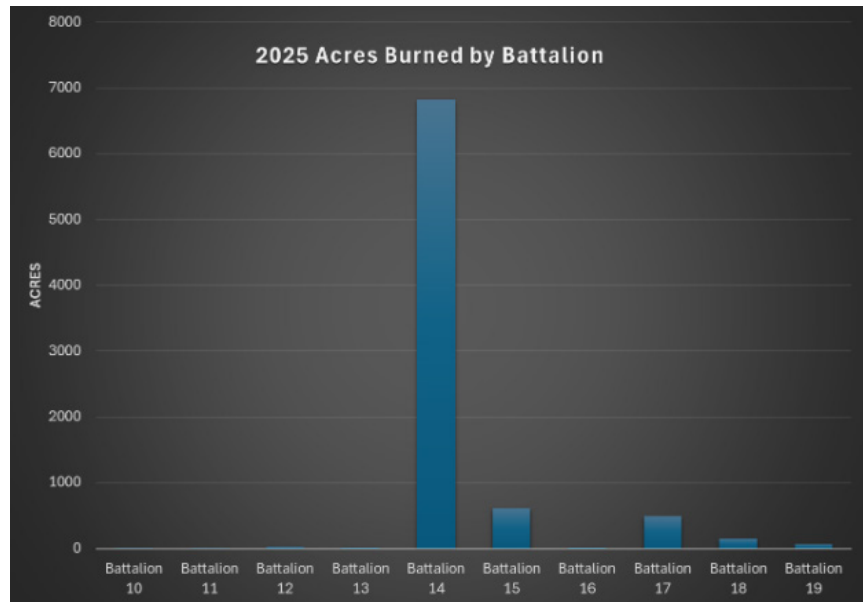
January	17
February	40
March	48
April	79
May	199
June	311
July	320
August	270
September	179
October	119
November	50
December	19



E. Acres Burned By Battalion

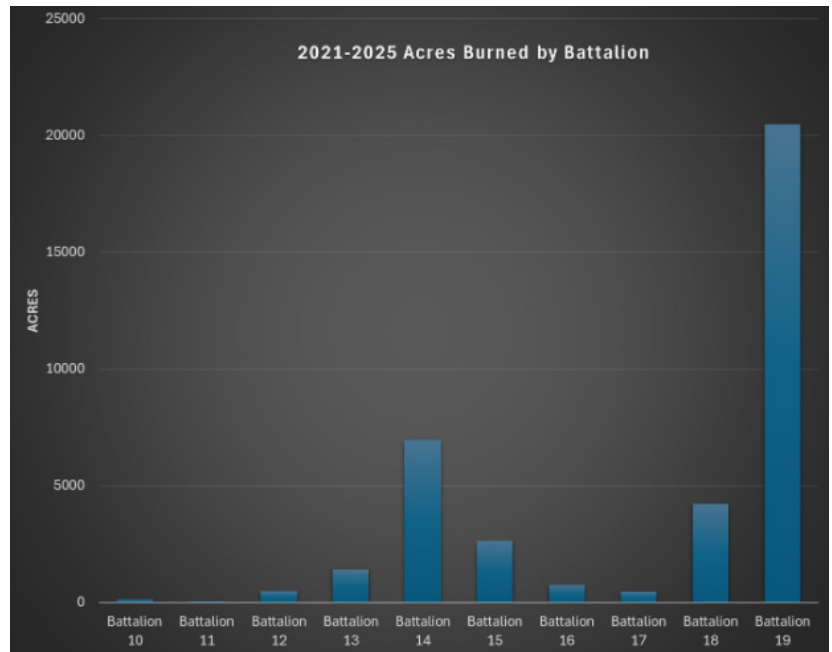
2025 Acres Burned by Battalion

Battalion 10	6.12
Battalion 11	3.48
Battalion 12	21.76
Battalion 13	11.55
Battalion 14	6824.41
Battalion 15	608.8
Battalion 16	18.92
Battalion 17	490.94
Battalion 18	153.96
Battalion 19	65.53
Total	8205.47



2021-25 Acres Burned by Battalion

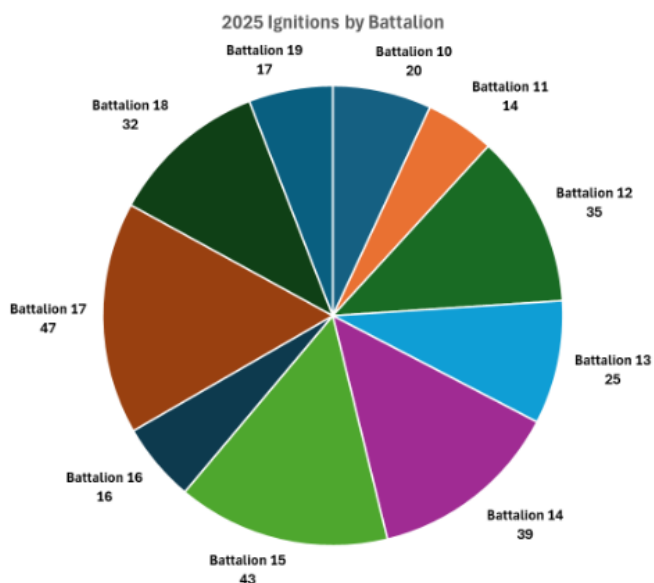
Battalion 10	130.23
Battalion 11	51.14
Battalion 12	498.56
Battalion 13	1415.47
Battalion 14	6951.59
Battalion 15	2643.07
Battalion 16	748.60
Battalion 17	468.08
Battalion 18	4239.68
Battalion 19	20483.08
Total	37629.50



E. BREAKDOWN OF IGNITIONS BY BATTALION

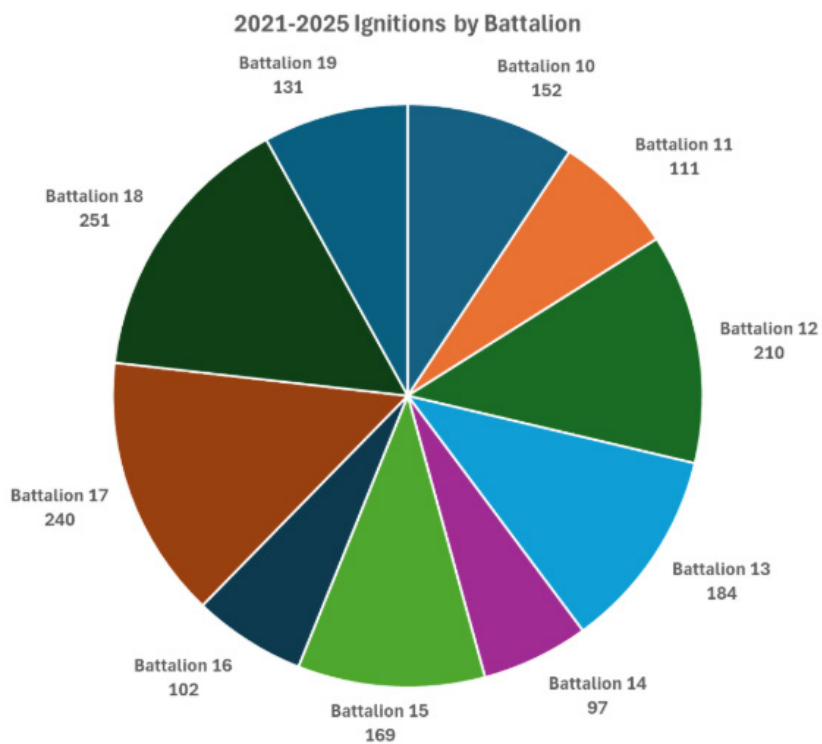
2025 Ignitions by Battalion

Battalion 10	20
Battalion 11	14
Battalion 12	35
Battalion 13	25
Battalion 14	39
Battalion 15	43
Battalion 16	16
Battalion 17	47
Battalion 18	32
Battalion 19	17



2021-25 Ignitions by Battalion

Battalion 10	152
Battalion 11	111
Battalion 12	210
Battalion 13	184
Battalion 14	97
Battalion 15	169
Battalion 16	102
Battalion 17	240
Battalion 18	251
Battalion 19	131

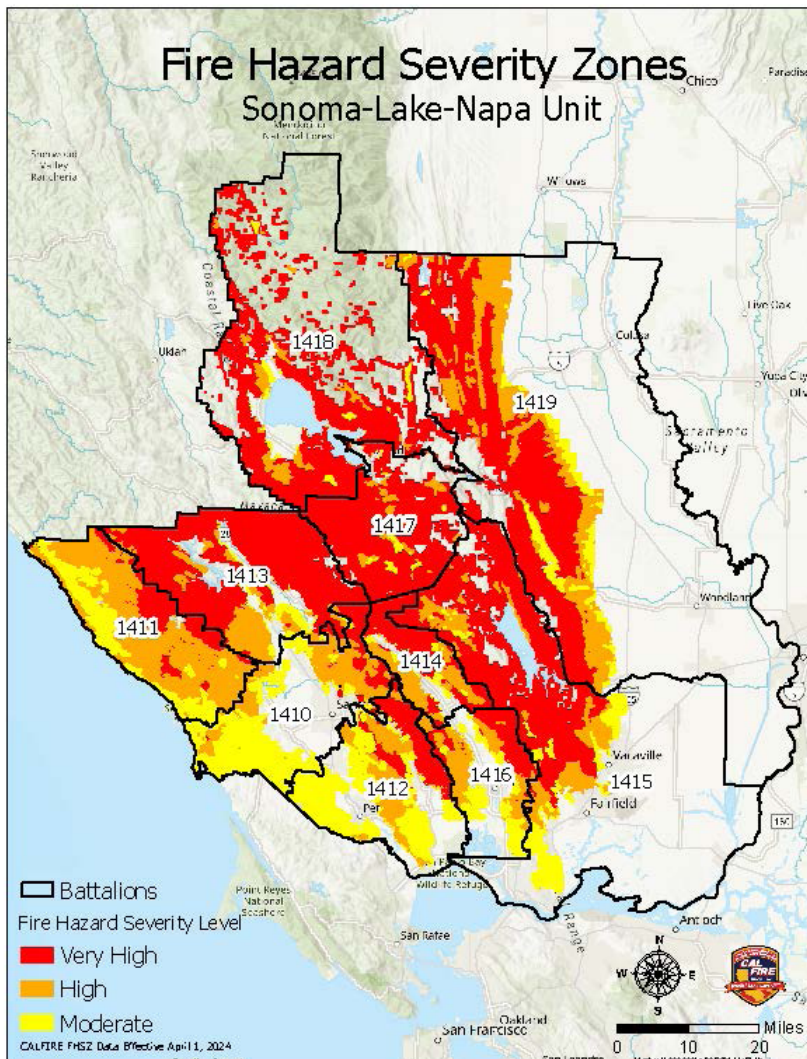


APPENDIX A: LNU Fire Hazard Severity Zones

Public Resources Code 4201-4204 directs the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) to map fire hazard within State Responsibility Areas (SRA) based on fuel loading, slope, fire weather, and other relevant factors present, including areas where winds have been identified by the department as a major cause of wildfire spread. These zones, referred to as Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ), classify a wildland zone as Moderate, High, or Very High fire hazard based on the average hazard across the area included in the zone. It is important to note that these maps identify fire hazard and not fire risk. "Hazard" is based on the physical conditions that give a likelihood that an area will burn over a 30 to 50-year period without considering modifications such as fuel reduction efforts. "Risk" is the potential damage a fire can do to the area under existing conditions, including any modifications such as defensible space, irrigation and sprinklers, and ignition resistant building construction which can reduce fire risk. Risk considers the susceptibility of what is being protected.

These maps are intended to be used for:

- Implementing wildland-urban interface building standards for new construction.
- Natural hazard real estate disclosure at time of sale.
- 100-foot defensible space clearance requirements around buildings.
- Property development standards such as road widths, water supply and signage.
- Consideration in city and county general plans.



Sonoma County

LRA	58,919	13,604	9,412	81,935
SRA	195,759	273,247	324,544	793,549
Combined	254,678	286,851	333,955	875,485

Lake County

LRA	7,564	7,516	15,538	30,619
SRA	6,220	22,292	360,147	388,659
Combined	13,784	29,808	375,685	419,277

Napa County

LRA	11,731	9,160	5,040	25,932
SRA	17,596	78,316	265,797	361,709
Combined	29,328	87,476	270,837	387,641

Solano County

LRA	24,804	79,211	821	104,835
SRA	27,939	27,390	31,568	86,897
Combined	52,742	106,601	32,389	191,732

Colusa County

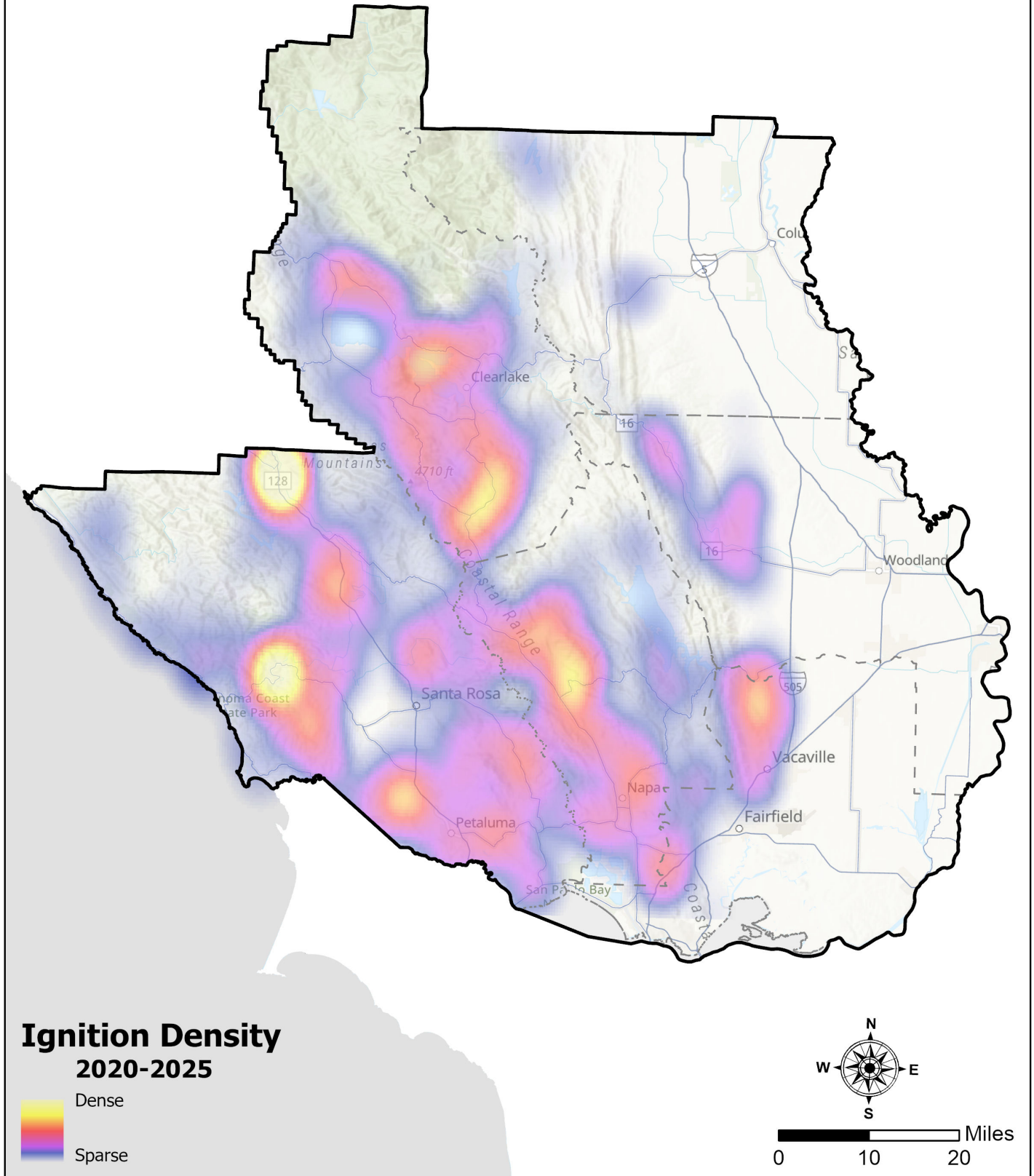
LRA	1,787	6,280	-	8,067
SRA	1,772	72,549	172,315	246,636
Combined	3,558	78,829	172,315	254,702

Yolo County

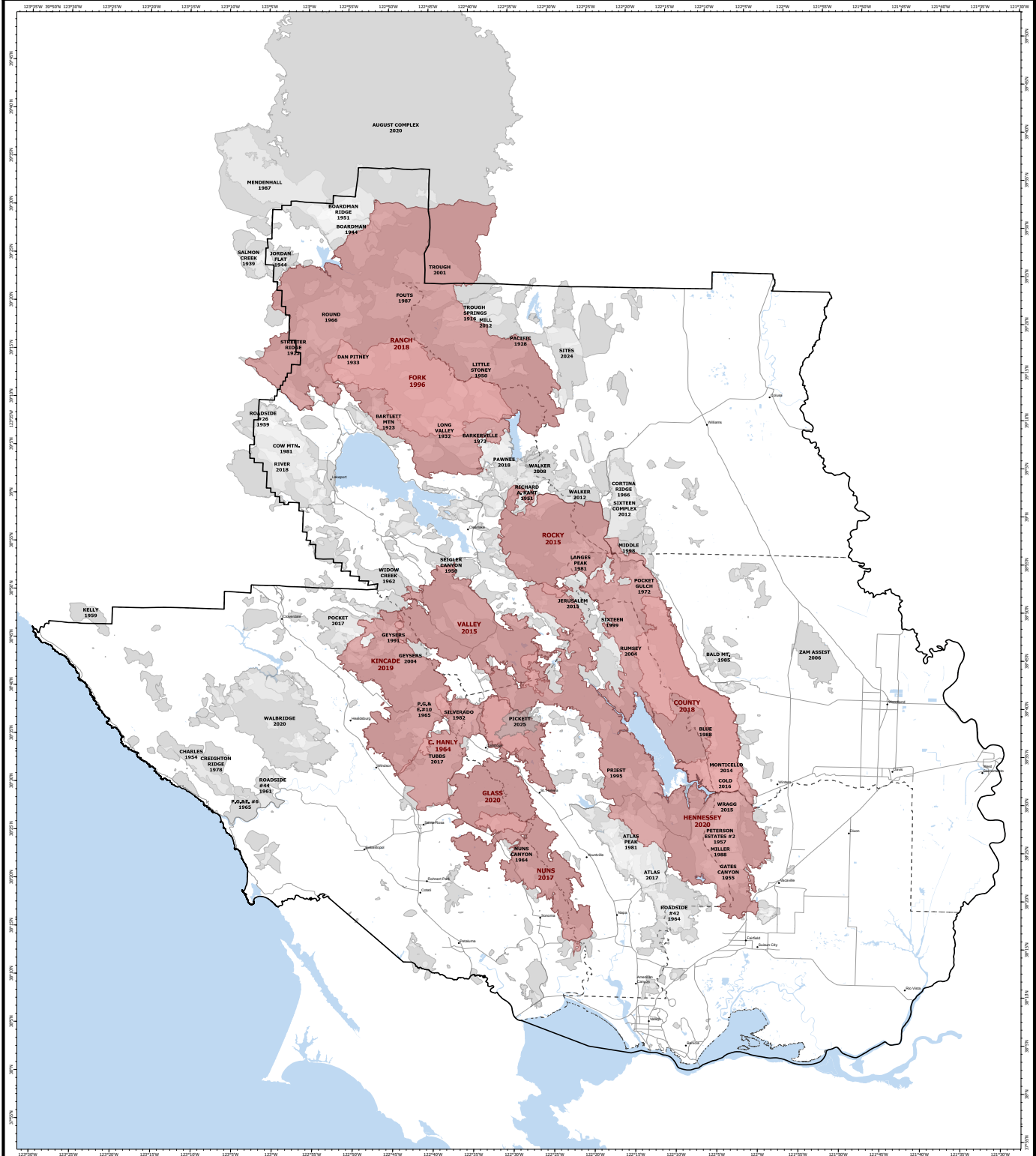
LRA	3,488	34,041	1,114	38,643
SRA	17,381	44,263	117,586	179,230
Combined	20,868	78,304	118,700	217,873

Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit

Ignition Density



April 2026



FIRES OVER 10,000 ACRES, 1950-PRESENT

RANK	FIRE	START DATE	ACRES	COUNTY(S)	CAUSE
1.	Hennessey	8/17/2020	305,352	Napa, Solano, Yolo, Lake, Colusa	Lightning
2.	County	6/30/2018	90,288	Napa, Yolo	Unknown/Unidentified
3.	Kincade	10/23/2019	77,758	Sonoma	Powerline
4.	Valley	9/12/2015	76,067	Lake	Unknown/Unidentified
5.	Rocky	7/29/2015	69,636	Lake	Miscellaneous
6.	Glass	9/27/2020	66,840	Napa, Sonoma	Unknown/Unidentified
7.	Hanly	9/19/1964	55,960.7	Napa, Sonoma	Unknown/Unidentified
8.	Walbridge	8/17/2020	55,208	Sonoma	Lightning
9.	Atlas	10/8/2017	51,624	Napa, Solano	Unknown/Unidentified
10.	Rumsey	10/10/2004	38,763.02	Napa, Yolo	Arson
11.	Sixteen	9/30/2000	37,893.11	Napa, Yolo, Colusa	Arson
12.	Tubbs	10/8/2017	36,807	Napa, Sonoma	Unknown/Unidentified
13.	Nuns	10/8/2017	36,572	Napa, Sonoma	Unknown/Unidentified
14.	Miller	9/17/1988	34,564.53	Napa, Solano	Arson
15.	Atlas Peak	6/22/1981	33,606.38	Napa	Arson
16.	Jerusalem	8/9/2015	25,118	Lake, Napa	Unknown/Unidentified
17.	Sites	6/27/2024	19,195	Colusa	Under Investigation
18.	Sixteen Complex	9/4/2012	17,942.15	Colusa, Yolo	Arson
19.	Little Stoney Fire	9/3/1950	17,367.36	Colusa	
20.	Pocket 2	10/9/2017	17,357	Sonoma	Unknown/Unidentified
21.	Cortina Ridge	6/12/1966	16,323.1	Colusa	Unknown/Unidentified
22.	Pawnee	6/23/2018	15,185	Lake	Miscellaneous
23.	Langes Peak	8/9/1981	14,448.36	Lake, Yolo	Arson
24.	PG.&E. #10	1965	13,000	Sonoma	Unknown/Unidentified
25.	Geysers Fire	9/3/2004	12,244.4	Lake, Sonoma	Equipment Use
26.	Unnamed	1988	11,380.36	Sonoma	Unknown/Unidentified
27.	Walker	6/22/2008	11,173	Colusa, Lake	Unknown/Unidentified
28.	Charles	1954	10,590.51	Sonoma	Unknown/Unidentified
29.	Pocket Gulch	7/14/1972	10,431.38	Yolo	Unknown/Unidentified
30.	Widow Creek	8/26/1962	10,326.92	Lake	Unknown/Unidentified



The 2024 Sites Fire - the last fire in LNU to exceed 10,000 acres

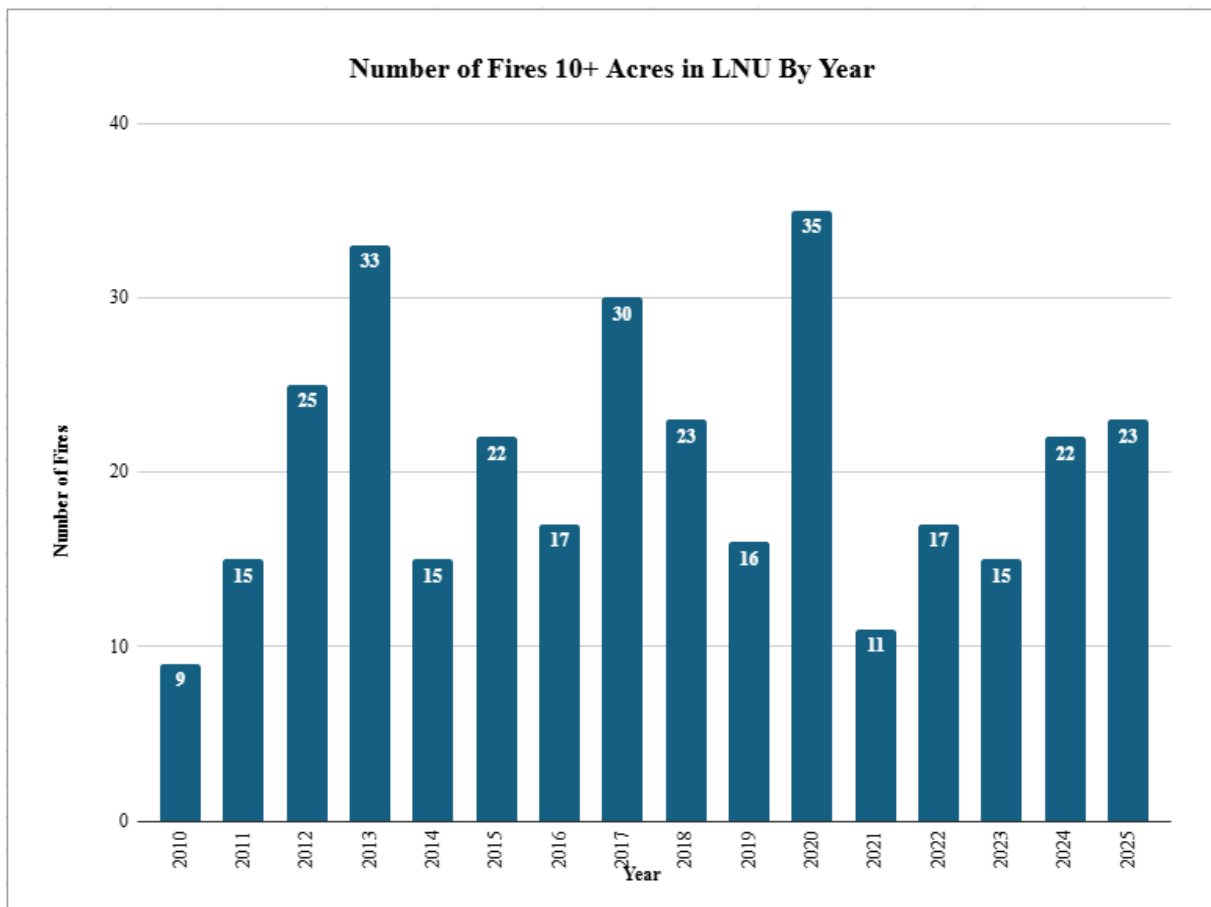
LNU Yearly Wildfire Information:

Year	Wildfires	Acres Burned	Largest Wildfire (County, Start Date, Acres)	Structures Destroyed in LNU	Dollar Damage*
2025	383	8,338	Pickett (Napa, 8/21/25, 6,819 acres)	14	\$867,884
2024	380	25,501	Sites (Colusa, 6/17/24, 19,195 acres)	29	\$3,601,398
2023	345	676	Snell (Napa, 6/16/23, 103 Acres)	4	\$473,621
2022	509	2,665	Old Fire (Napa, 5/31/22, 570 Acres)	0	\$1,282,191
2021	530	1,101	Newell (Napa, 10/11/21, 132 Acres)	60	\$1,967,205
2020	639	434,025	LNU Lightning Complex (6 Counties, 8/17/20, 363,220 Acres)	3,022	\$2,748,063,917
2019	477	81,845	Kincade (Sonoma, 10/23/19, 77,758 Acres)	377	\$384,240,361
2018	468	112,002	County (Napa/Yolo, 6/30/18, 90,288 Acres)	327	\$15,086,887
2017	560	208,557	Tubbs (Sonoma, 10/8/17, 36,807 Acres)	7,978	\$6,063,244,039
2016	480	12,457	Cold (Yolo, 8/12/16, 5,731 Acres)	299	\$111,549,257
2015	533	188,074	Valley (Lake, 9/12/15, 76,067 Acres)	2,080	\$2,019,747,790
2014	444	12,055	Monticello (Yolo, 7/4/14, 6,488 Acres)	0	\$231,027
2013	690	7,347	McCabe (Sonoma, 11/22/13, 3,505 Acres)	0	\$10,217,703
2012	514	34,609	Sixteen Complex (Yolo/Colusa, 9/4/12, 17,944 Acres)	--	\$4,056,745
2011	421	2,717	Beacon (Solano, 8/27/11, 715 Acres)	--	\$1,616,613
2010	424	647	Indian (Lake, 8/24/10, 450 Acres)	--	\$554,117
2009	353	4,223	Oasis (Lake, 9/7/09, 1,500 Acres)	--	\$713,659
2008	471	3,763	Walker (Lake, 6/22/08, 15,000 Acres)	--	\$1,919,595

Data provided by yearly CAL FIRE Redbooks

DOLLAR DAMAGE – Estimates of the total property and contents dollar loss in terms of replacement in like kind and quantity. This estimation of the dollar loss includes property and contents damaged by fire, smoke, water, and overhaul. This does not include suppression costs or indirect loss, such as business interruption.

Fires in LNU of 10 or more acres, 2010-25:



APPENDIX D: Communities at Risk

Colusa County

Arbuckle
Colusa
Lodoga
Sites
Stonyford
Williams

Lake County

Anderson Springs
Blue Lakes
Buckingham
Clearlake
Clearlake Oaks (Stubbs)
Cobb
Glenbrook
Glenhaven
Hidden Valley Lake
Kelseyville
Kelseyville Riviera
Lakeport
Loch Lomond (Adams)
Lower Lake
Lucerne
Middletown
Nice
Pilsbury
Pine Grove
Riviera Heights
Riviera West
The Geysers
Upper Lake
Witter Springs

Napa County

American Canyon
Angwin (Pacific Union College)
Berryessa Estates
Berryessa Highlands
Berryessa Pines
Browns Valley
Calistoga
Browns Valley
Capell Valley
Circle Oaks
Coombsville
Dry Creek/Lokoya
Deer Park (Sanitarium)
Gordon Valley
Napa Soda Springs
Oakville
Pope Valley

Rutherford
Saint Helena
Spanish Flat
Vichy Springs
Yountville

Solano County

Benicia
Fairfield
Green Valley Estates
Newtown
Vallejo
Vacaville

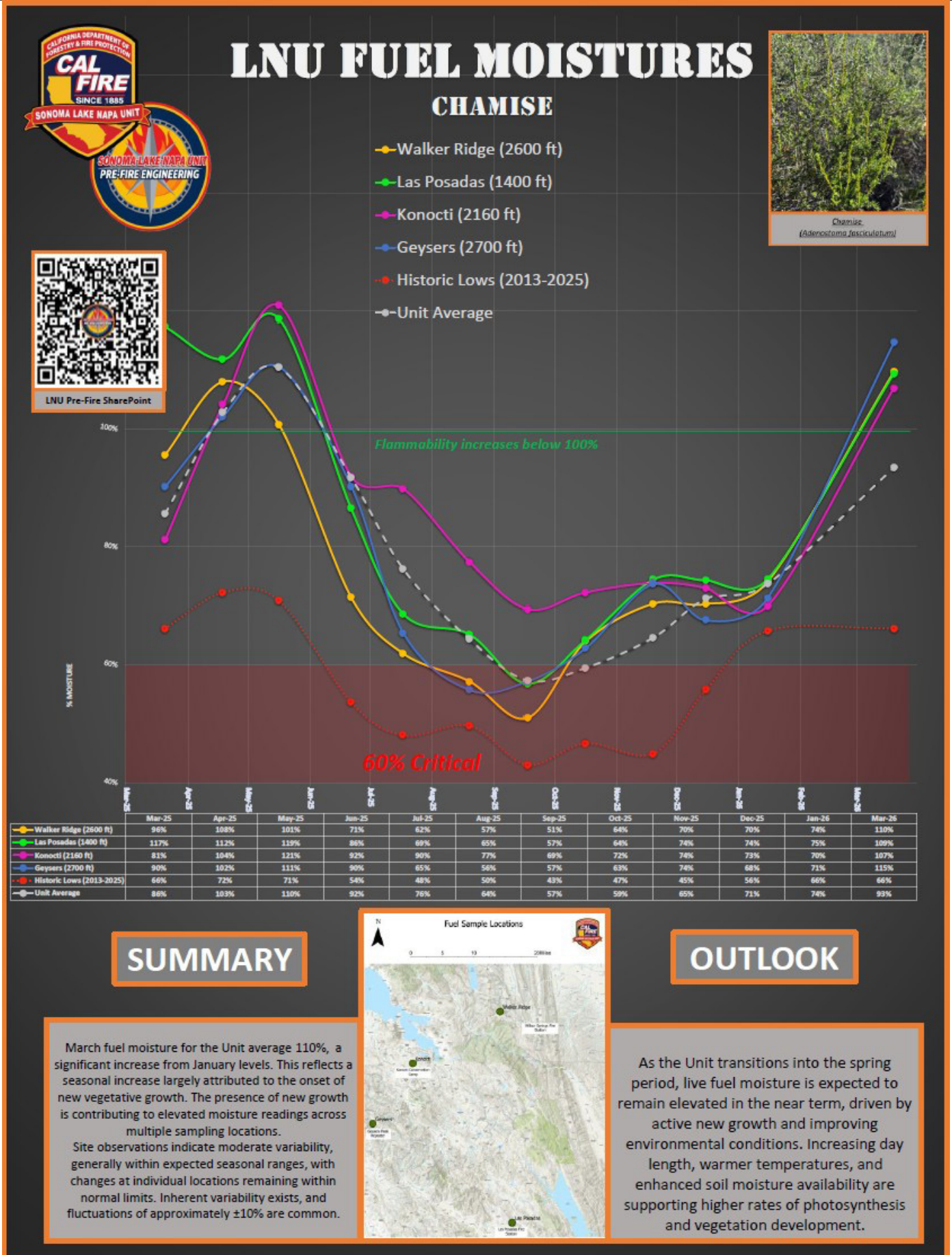
Sonoma County

Agua Caliente
Annapolis
Asti
Bennett Valley
Bloomfield
Big Bend
Bodega
Bodega Bay
Boyes Hot Springs
Camp Meeker
Cazadero
Cloverdale
Cotati
Duncans Mills
Diamond A Ranch Estates
El Verano
Eldridge
Forestville
Geyserville
Glen Ellen
Graton
Guerneville
Hacienda
Healdsburg
Hessel
Jenner
Jimtown
Kellogg
Kenwood
Korbel
Lakeville
Larkfield-Wikiup
Mission Highlands
Monte Rio
Oakmont
Occidental
Petaluma
Rio Nido

Rohnert Park
Roseland
Santa Rosa
Sebastopol
Sears Point
Sonoma
South Santa Rosa
Stewarts Point Rancheria
(Indian Res)
Temelec
The Sea Ranch
Timber Cove
Two Rock
Valley Ford
Wilmar
Windsor

Yolo County

Capay
Esparto
Guinda
Rumsey
West Sacramento
Winters

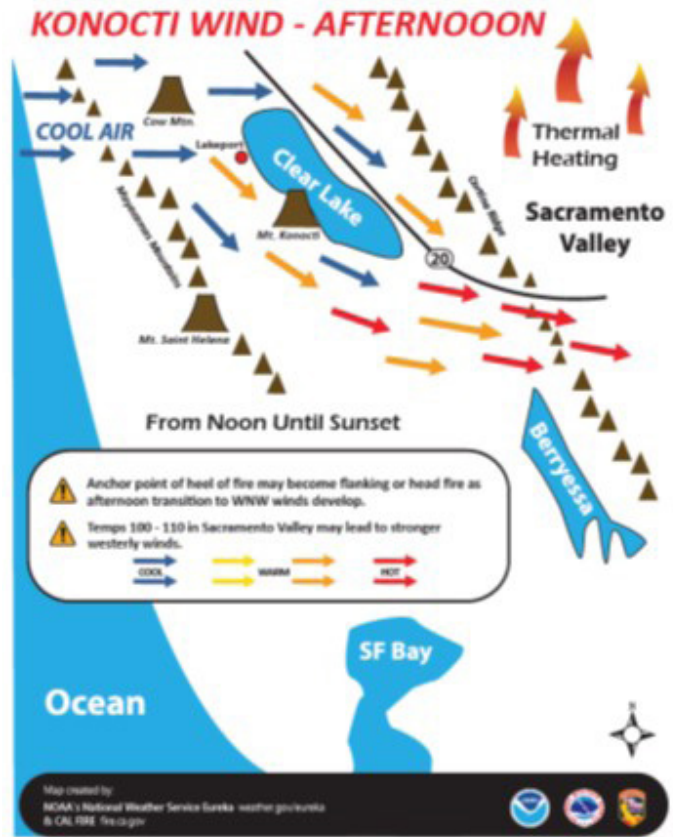


APPENDIX F: Konocti Winds

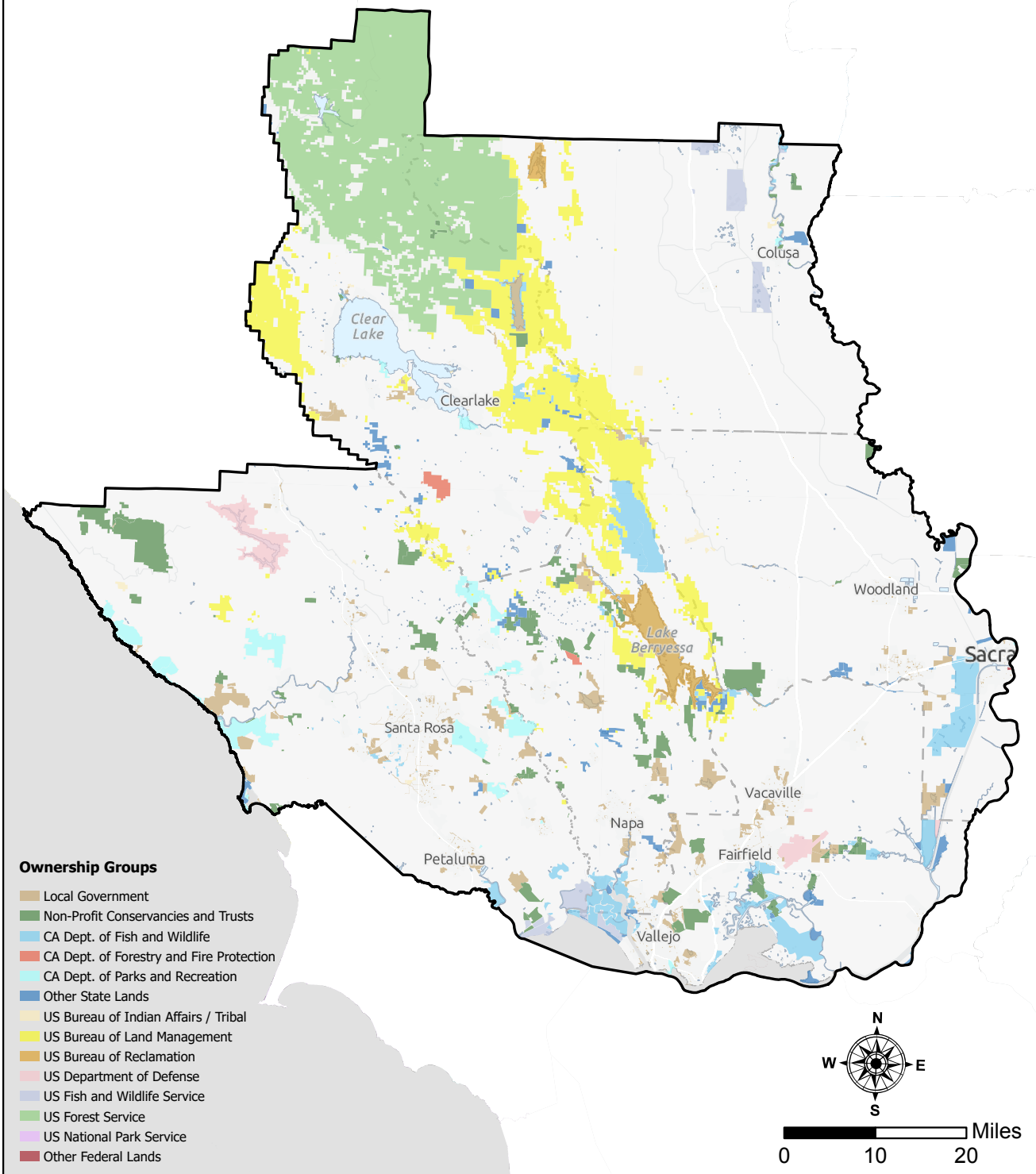
For generations the local Lake County afternoon winds have been observed and discussed as a predictable occurrence. It has been passed down verbally from one person to another. Our CAL FIRE Lake County Leadership, with the support of the NOAA/NWS, have developed a name and tell the story as to why this has, and always will occur. Attached are two graphics that NOAA/NWS and CAL FIRE have built to give a visual of what the wind typically does daily in Lake County during the summer.

In the morning Lake County sees a southerly influence (see morning Konocti Wind diagram). However, in the afternoon the “Konocti Wind” travels over Cow Mountain between Ukiah and Lakeport coming from the coast (see afternoon Konocti wind). It then dumps into Kelseyville’s Big Valley and the North end of Clearlake’s water surface area before picking up speed creating white caps on the Lake. Historically, CAL FIRE Clearlake Oaks Station personnel always watch to see if there are white caps on the lake in the morning. This is an indicator that greater winds will be present as the day goes on. The wind stays low level traveling South and East while splitting and going around each side of Mt. Konocti creating eddies or erratic wind on the leeward side on Mt. Konocti. These winds speed up again as the pressure gradients are squeezed by the geographical features of the terrain. Fires may initially make a topographic run but once again even a slight elevation will get influenced by this West/North/West (WNW)wind. The effect is that a fire will shift from topographically driven to wind driven with the Southern/Eastern flank being the difficult flank to contain. These winds continue traveling out Hwy 20, Morgan Valley and Butts Canyon all traveling towards the Sacramento Valley going over the Cortina, and Blue Ridges. The winds destination is the Sacramento Valley from the thermal heating and lift. The earlier and hotter the temperatures are in the Sacramento Valley the greater this wind will be.

This phenomenon happens up and down the coastal range in California. Each year, the upcoming hot weather will bring the “Konocti Wind”. The “Konocti Wind” is a normal daily event. It is not a prediction, but an observation that some days its influence could be stronger than others based on the heating in the Sacramento Valley. A “Red Flag” event is a predicted event that does not occur daily. A “Red Flag” event typically will disrupt our normal foehn “Konocti Wind” influence.



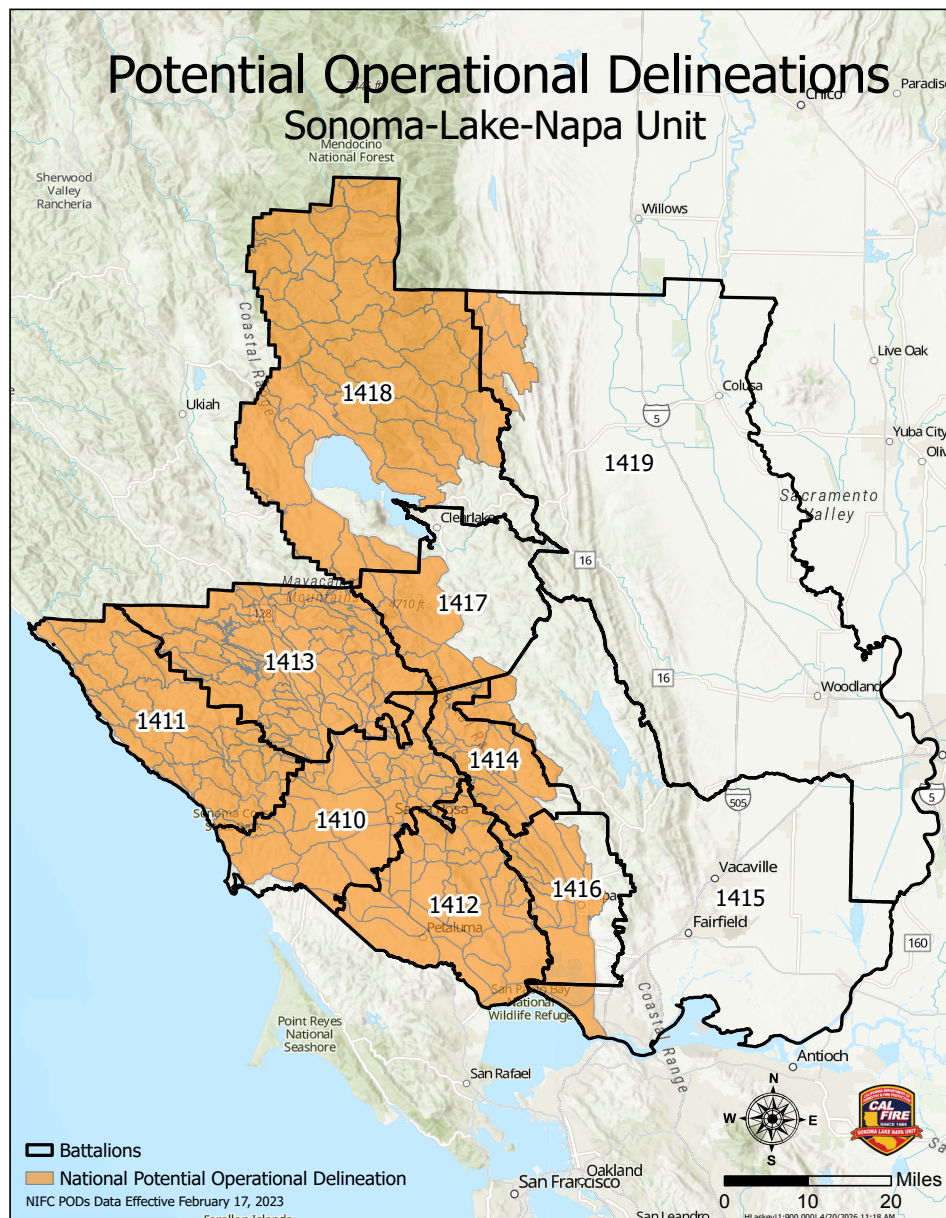
Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit Ownership



APPENDIX H: PODS (Potential Operational Delineations for California)

PODs are fire management and planning units that have boundaries defined by potential control features that can be leveraged for fire containment during a wildfire or prescribed fire. Typical POD boundaries are a combination of roads, rivers, major ridges, barren areas, waterbodies, major fuel changes, or other locations that facilitate control. The process of developing PODs is done collaboratively by local wildland fire managers, stakeholders, and scientists. When paired with a wildfire risk assessment, PODs can be used to quantify and summarize risk in a way that supports strategic planning for both pre-fire risk reduction projects such as prescribed fire, as well as incident response.

California Senate Bill 1101 requires CAL FIRE to “identify and map a comprehensive network of potential operational delineations that can be used for strategic wildfire response or the proactive use of prescribed fire” in coordination with relevant state, federal, tribal, local, and private cooperators. PODs have already been developed in the majority of LNU and the rest of the unit mapping is underway. CAL FIRE envisions the development of PODs across all lands as a mechanism for identifying and prioritizing opportunities for large-scale, strategically valuable prescribed fire implementation, as well as for providing support to broader strategic wildfire planning efforts such as this Unit Fire Plan.



APPENDIX I: Fuels Projects By Battalion

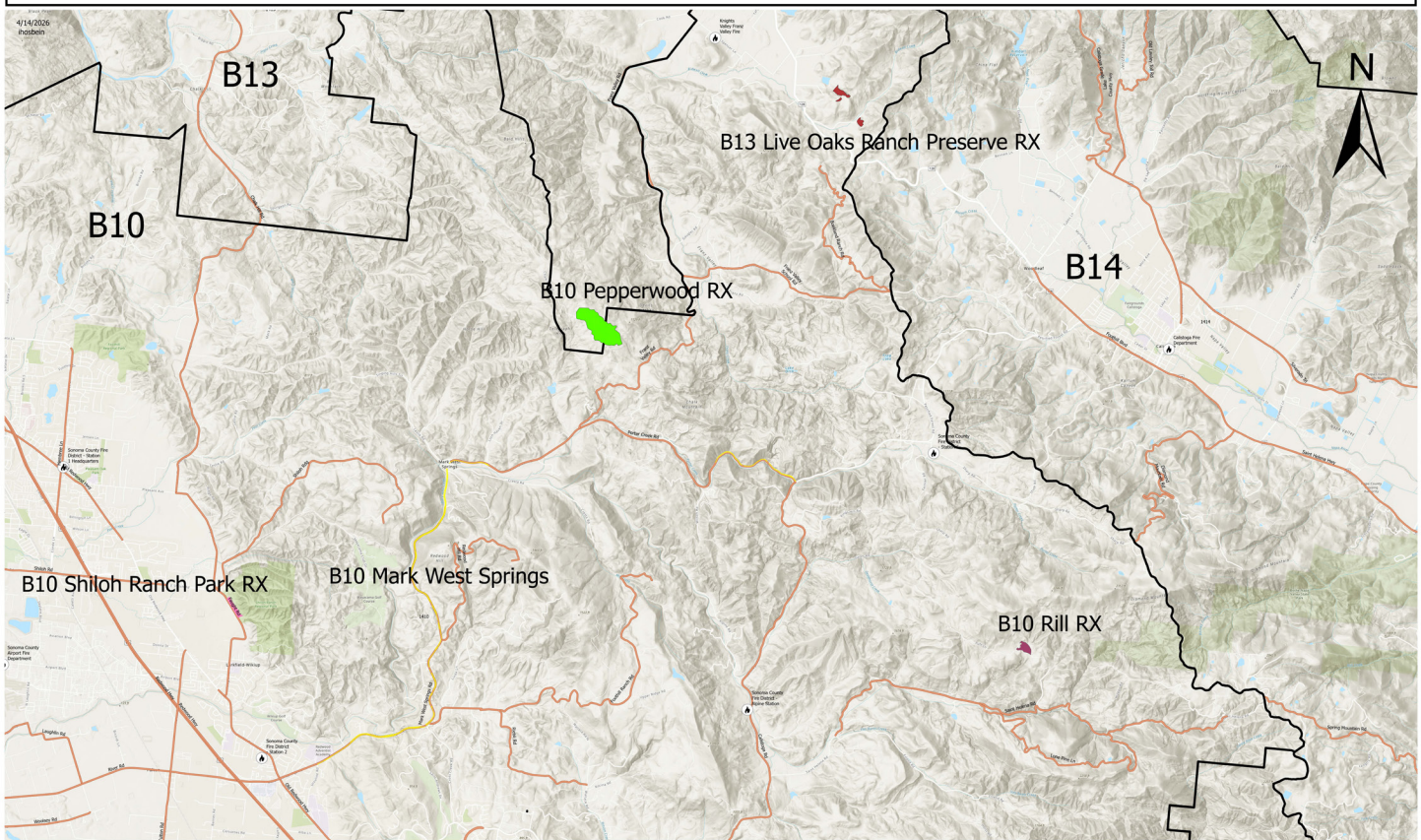
Battalion 10

B10 Hacienda Community RX	Fuel Reduction
B10 Maddocks RX	Broadcast burn
B10 Mark West Springs Planning Unit RX	Fuel Reduction
B10 Old Trees RX	Broadcast burn
B10 Pepperwood RX	Fuel Reduction
B10 Saddle Mtn RX	Fuel Reduction
B10 Shiloh Ranch Park RX	Broadcast burn

4/14/2026
Pashen

Battalion 10- Fuels Projects

Santa Rosa Battalion



- B10 Lower Russian River Planning Unit
- B10 Rill RX
- B10 Pepperwood RX
- B10 Mark West Springs
- Battalions
- B10 Shiloh Ranch Park
- B10 Live Oaks Preserve
- LNU Streets

- ▲ Local Gov Stations
- CAL FIRE stations



Battalion 11

B11 Austin Creek State Recreation Area RX	Fuel Reduction
B11 Fort Ross State Park RX	Fuel Reduction
B11 Hillside Ranch RX	Fuel Reduction
B11 Jenner Headlands Preserve RX	Fuel Reduction
B11 Kruse Rhododendron Reserve RX	Broadcast burn
B11 Little Black Mtn/Pole Mtn RX	Broadcast Burn
B11 Lower Russian River Planning Unit RX	Fuel Reduction
B11 Mt Jackson Repeater RX	Fuel Reduction
B11 North Sonoma Coast Planning Unit RX	Fuel Reduction
B11 Oak Ridge Repeater RX	Fuel Reduction
B11 Salt Point State Park RX	Fuel Reduction
B11 Sonoma Coast State Park RX	Right of Way Clearance
B11 Stillwater Cove Regional Park RX	Fuel Reduction
B11 Timber Cove Planning Unit RX	Fuel Reduction
B11 Monte Rio Redwoods	Fuel Reduction

4/14/2026

Battalion 11- Fuels Projects

River Battalion



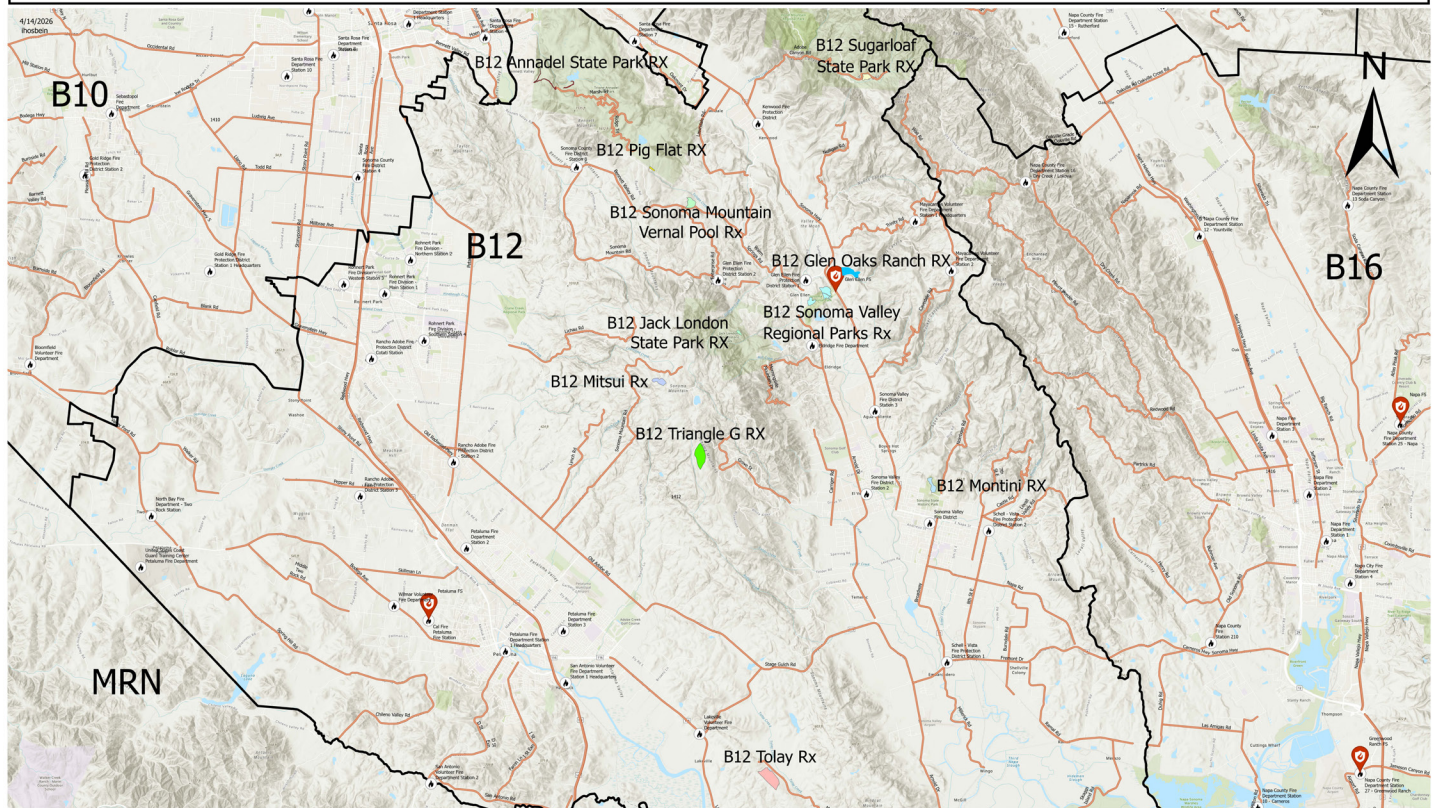
Battalion 12

B12 Annadel State Park RX	Fuel Reduction
B12 Bennet Valley Road RX	Fuel Reduction
B12 Bouverie RX	Fuel Reduction
B12 Glen Oaks Ranch RX	Fuel Reduction
B12 Jack London State Park RX	Fuel Reduction
B12 Montini RX	Fuel Reduction
B12 North Sonoma Mountain Regional Park RX	fuel reduction
B12 Sonoma Mountain Vernal Pools RX	Fuel Reduction
B12 Sugarloaf State Park RX	Fuel Reduction
B12 Tolay Lake Rx	Broadcast Burn
B12 Triangle G RX	Fuel Reduction
B12 Sonoma Valley Regional Park RX	RX Fire

4/14/2026

Battalion 12- Fuels Projects

Glen Ellen Battalion



□ Battalions

— LNU Streets

● Local Gov Stations

● CAL FIRE stations

■ B12 Jack London State Park RX

■ B12 Mitsui RX

■ B12 Montini RX

■ B12 Pig Flat RX

■ B12 Sonoma Mountain Vernal Pool RX

■ B12 Sugarloaf State Park RX

■ B12 Tolay RX

■ B12 Triangle G RX

■ B12 Sonoma Valley Regional Parks RX

■ B12 Glen Oaks Ranch

■ B12 Annadel State Park



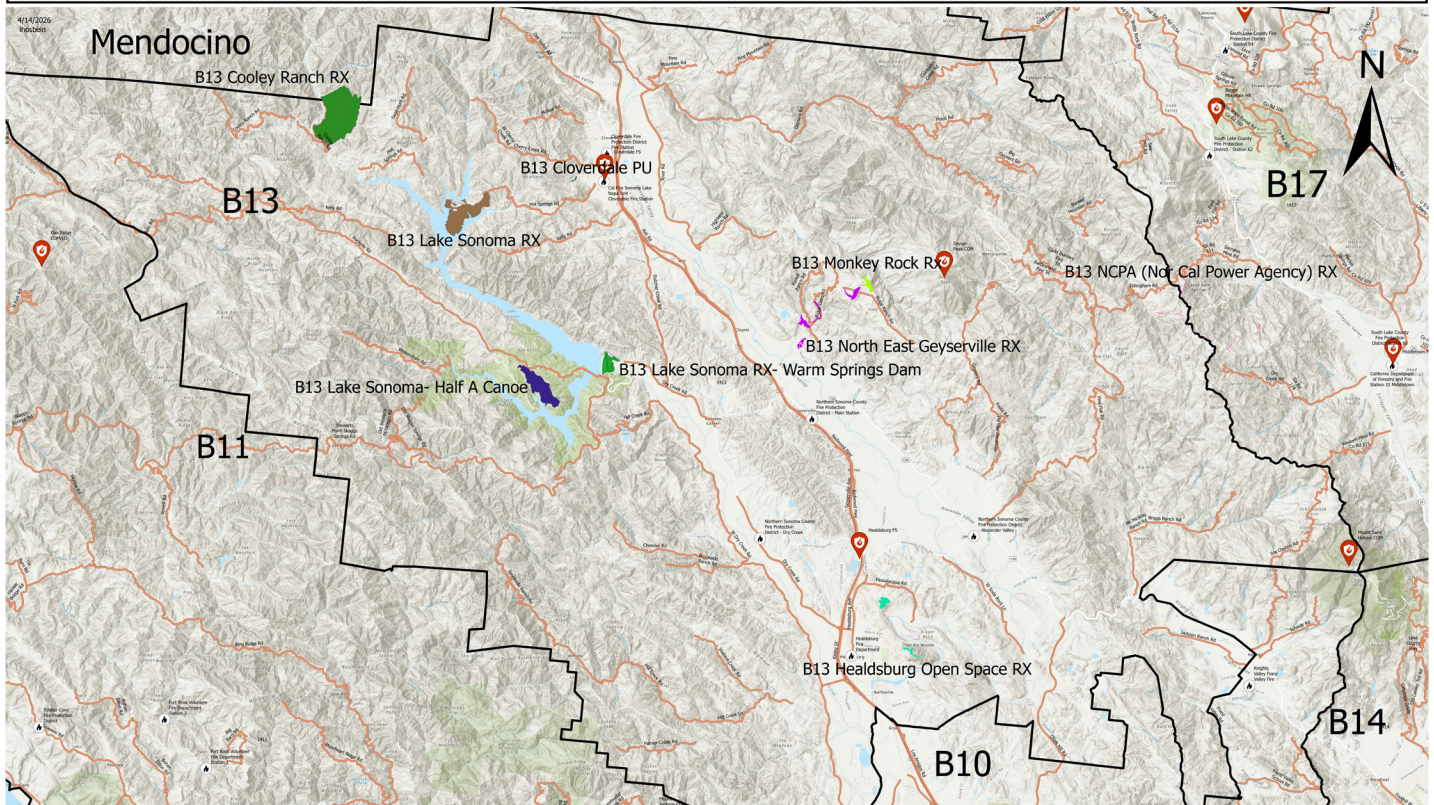
Battalion 13

B13 Cloverdale Planning Unit RX	Fuel Reduction
B13 Cooley Ranch RX	Broadcast Burn
B13 Dry Creek Valley Planning Unit RX	Fuel Reduction
B13 Geysers Peak Repeater RX	Fuel Reduction
B13 Healdsburg Open Space RX	Fuel Reduction
B13 Lake Sonoma RX	Broadcast Burn
B13 Laufenburg RX	Fuel Reduction
B13 Live Oaks Ranch Preserve RX	Fuel Reduction
B13 Mill Creek Community Planning Unit RX	Fuel Reduction
B13 Monkey Rock RX	Broadcast Burn
B13 NCPA (Nor Cal Power Agency) RX	Fuel Reduction
B13 North East Geyserville RX	Fuel Reduction
B13 Vanoni Ranch RX	Broadcast Burn
B13 Villas Commons RX	Fuel Reduction

4/14/2026

Battalion 13- Fuels Projects

Healdsburg Battalion

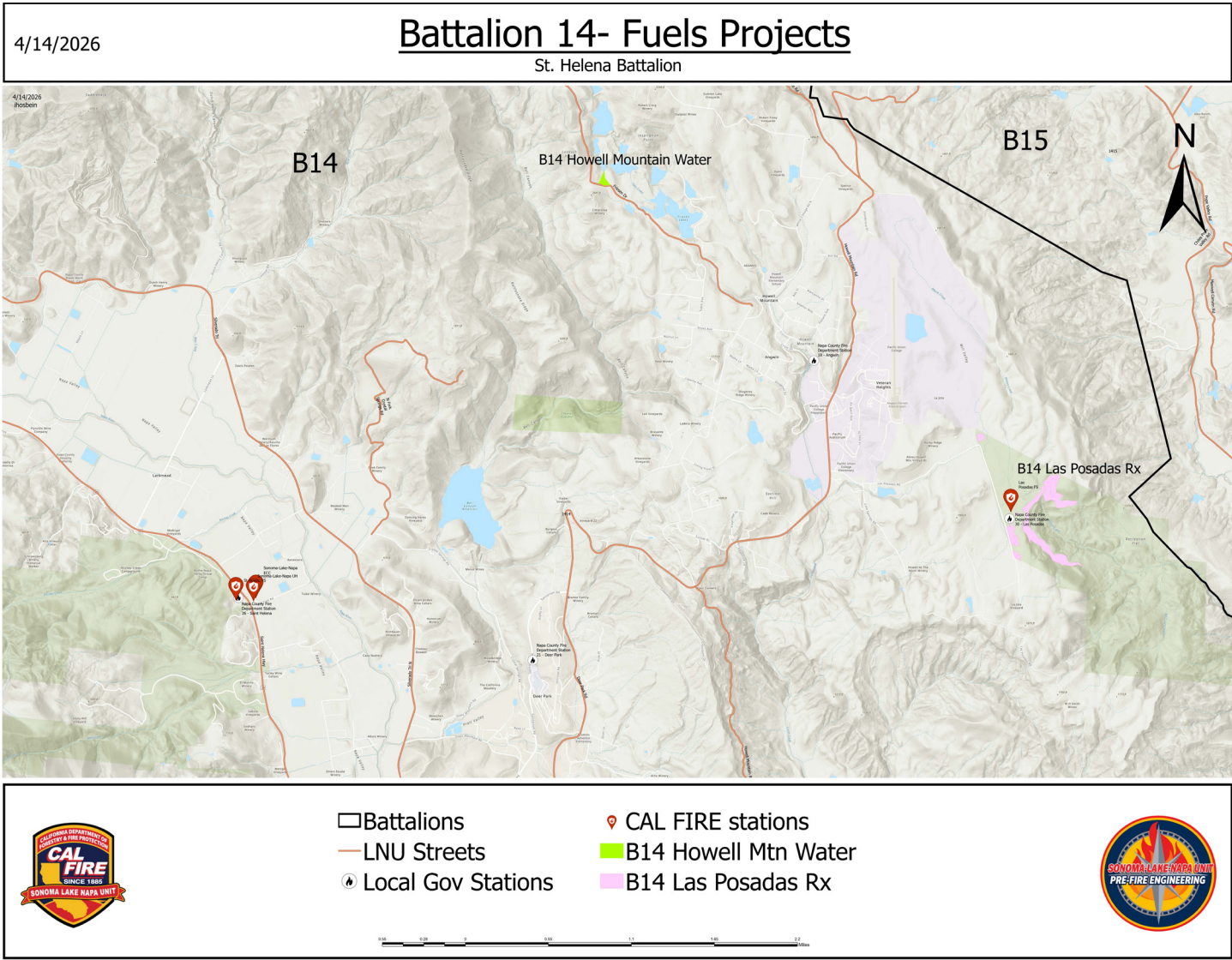


- B13 Lake Sonoma- Warm Springs Dam
- B13 Monkey Rock RX
- B13 Lake Sonoma-Yorby Creek
- B13 Lake Sonoma- Half a Canoe
- B13 Cloverdale PU
- B13 North East Geyserville Rx
- B13 NCPA (Nor Cal Power Agency)
- B13 Healdsburg Open Space RX
- Battalions
- B13 Cooley Ranch
- LNU Streets
- Local Gov Stations
- CAL FIRE stations



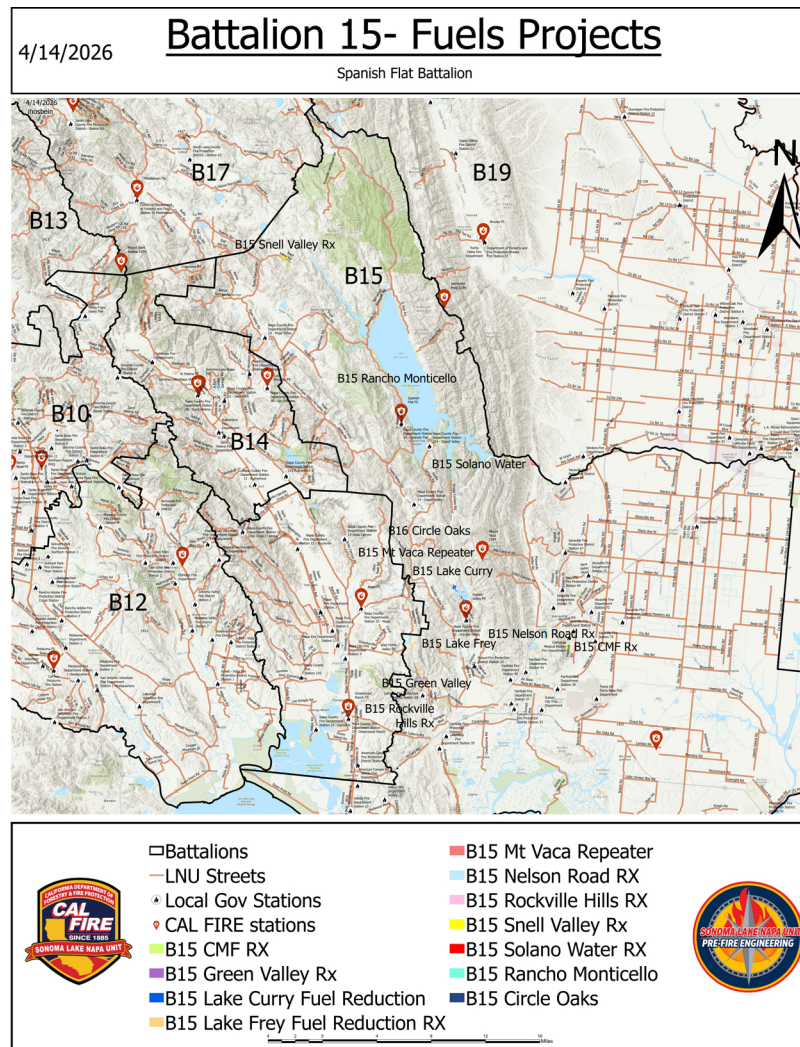
Battalion 14

B14 Bothe State Park RX	Fuel Reduction
B14 Las Posadas RX	Fuel Reduction
B14 Linda falls Terrace RX	Fuel Reduction
B14 Pacific Union College RX	Fuel Reduction



Battalion 15

B15 Berryessa Highlands RX	Fuel Reduction
B15 Berryessa Peak RX	Fuel Reduction
B15 Berryessa Pines RX	Fuel Reduction
B15 California Medical Facility (CMF) RX	Fuel Reduction
B15 City of Benicia RX	Fuel Reduction
B15 Green Valley RX	Fuel Reduction
B15 Lake Curry Fuel Reduction RX	Fuel Reduction
B15 Lake Frey Fuel Reduction RX	Fuel Reduction
B15 Lake Madigan Fuel Reduction RX	Fuel Reduction
B15 Mt Vaca Repeater RX	Fuel Reduction
B15 Nelson Road RX	Broadcast Burn
B15 Rancho Monticello RX	Fuel Reduction
B15 Rockville Hills RX	Fuel Reduction
B15 Snell Valley Ranch RX	Broadcast Burn
B15 Solano RCD RX	Fuel Reduction
B15 Solano Water RX	Fuel Reduction
B15 Spyglass Ranch-Fairfield RX	Fuel Reduction
B15 Vallejo Water Plants and Reservoirs RX	Fuel Reduction



Battalion 16

B16 4 Winds RX	Broadcast Burn
B16 Atlas Peak RX	Fuel Reduction
B16 Castlevlew (Goss Ranch) Rx	Fuel Reduction
B16 Circle Oaks RX	Fuel Reduction
B16 Circle R Ranch RX	Fuel Reduction
B16 Napa State Hospital RX	Fuel Reduction
B16 Veterans Home RX	Fuel Reduction
B16 Wall Road Fuel Reduction RX	Fuel Reduction

4/14/2026

Battalion 16- Fuels Projects

Napa Battalion



- Battalions
- LNU Streets
- Local Gov Stations
- CAL FIRE stations

- B16 Castleview RX
- B16 Napa State Hospital RX
- B16 Veterans Home RX
- B16 Wall Road Fuel Reduction RX



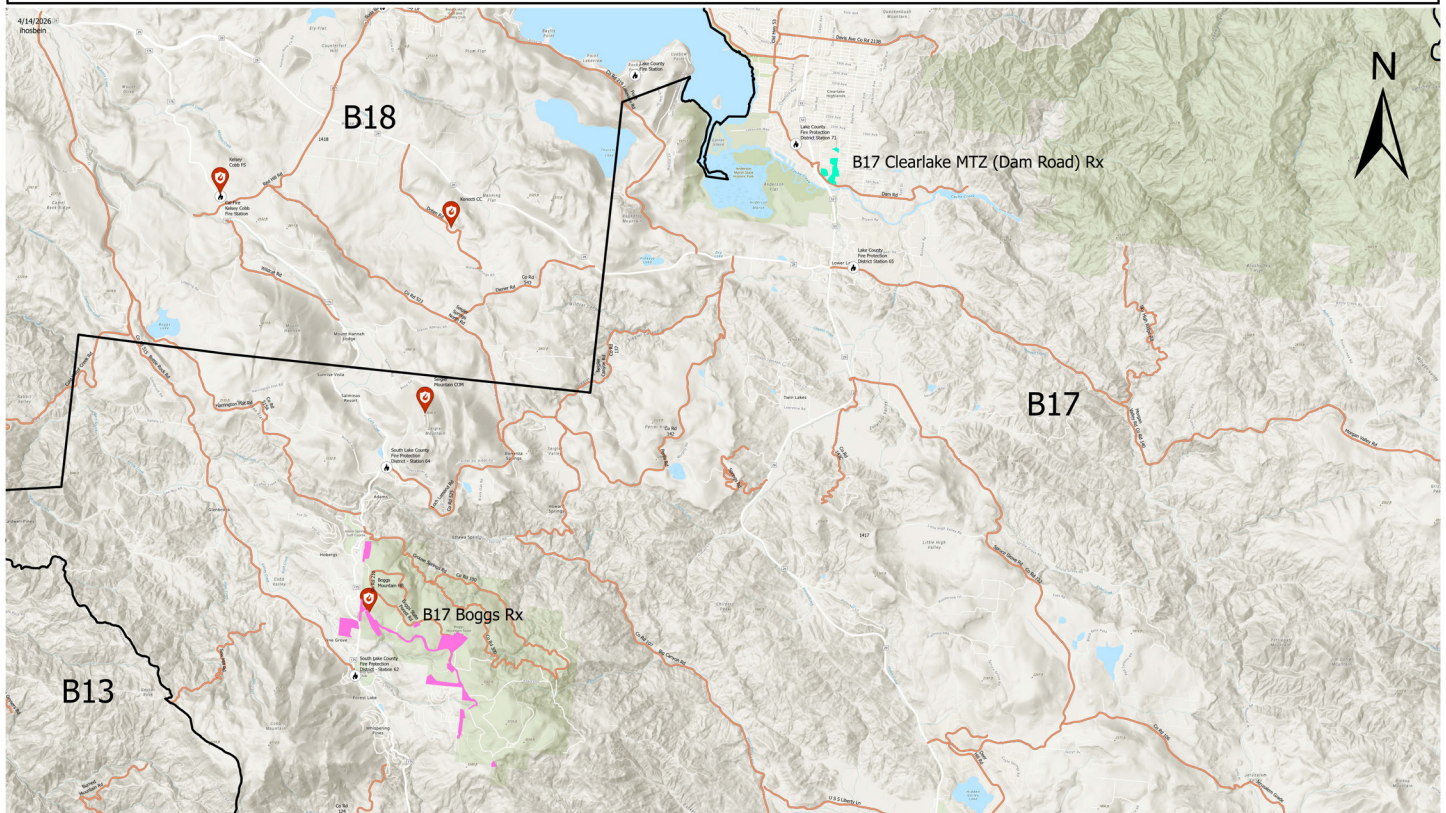
Battalion 17

B17 Boggs RX	Fuel Reduction
B17 McLaughlin RX	Broadcast Burn
B17 Middletown Rancheria RX	Fuel Reduction
B17 Rabbit Hill Middletown RX	Fuel Reduction
B17 Siegler Repeater RX	Fuel Reduction
B17 Thurston RX	Fuel Break

4/14/2026

Battalion 17- Fuels Projects

Middletown Battalion



- Battalions
- LNU Streets
- CAL FIRE stations
- Local Gov Stations
- B17 Boggs RX
- B17 Clearlake MTZ



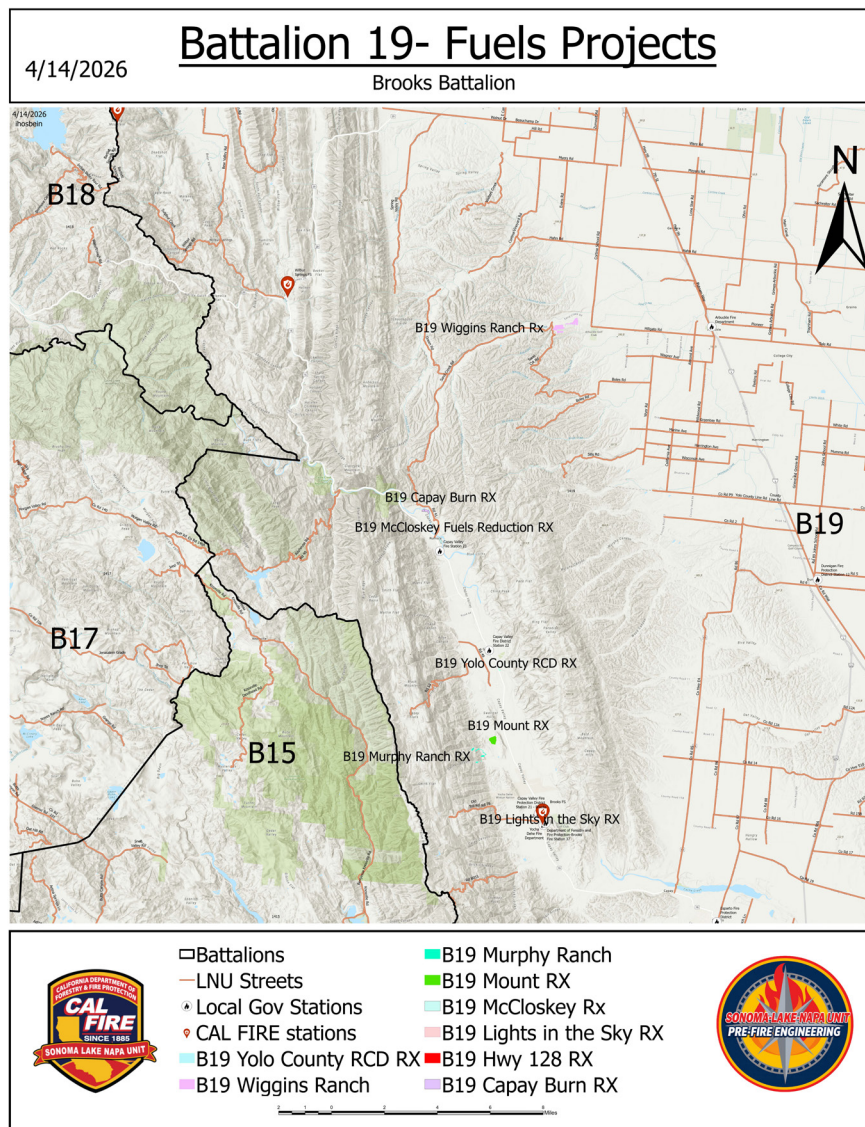
Battalion 18

B18 Kelsey-Cobb Station	Fuel Reduction
B18 BLM Black Forest Rx	Fuel Reduction
B18 Clearlake MTZ (Dam Road) RX	Fuel Reduction
B18 High Valley RX	Fuel Reduction
B18 Hwy 29 Lakeport RX	Fuel Reduction
B18 Konocti Camp RX	Fuel Break
B18 Lake County Fair RX	Fuel Reduction
B18 Lake County Parks RX	Fuel Reduction
B18 Lakeport Unified Schools RX	Fuel Reduction
B18 Mount Konocti Rivera Heights RX	Fuel Reduction
B18 Mount Konocti Rivera West RX	Fuel Reduction
B18 Mt Konocti Repeater RX	Fuel Reduction
B18 Robinson RX	Broadcast Burn
B18 Spring Valley RX	Fuel Reduction
B18 USFS MNF trails RX	Fuel Reduction



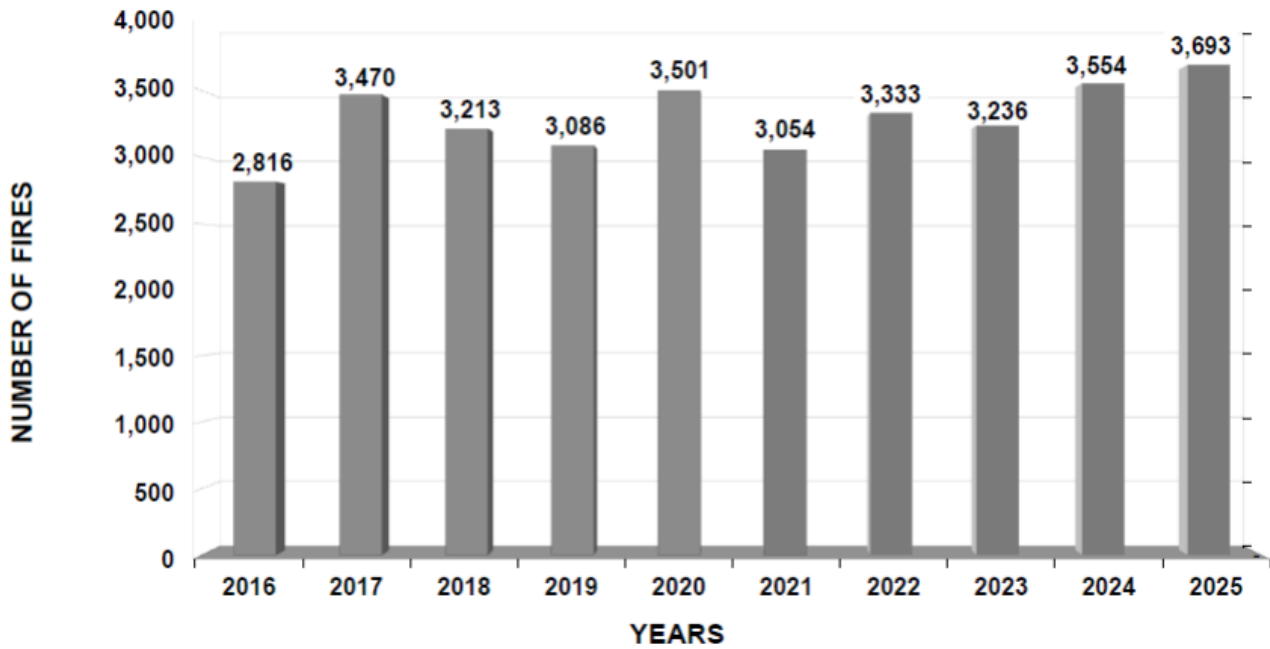
Battalion 19

B19 Bobcat Ranch VMP RX	Fuel Reduction
B19 Brooks Station	Fuel Reduction
B19 Capay Burn Rx	Broadcast Burn
B19 County Road 23 Rx	Broadcast Burn
B19 Favaro Rx	Fuel Reduction
B19 Front Country Fuel Break RX	Fuel Break
B19 Hwy 128 RX	Fuel Break
B19 L.A. Moran Reforestation Center RX	Fuel Reduction
B19 Lights in the Sky RX	Broadcast Burn
B19 Mcloskey Fuels Reduction RX	Fuel Reduction
B19 Mount RX	Fuel Reduction
B19 Murphy Ranch RX	Fuel Reduction
B19 Sand RX	Broadcast Burn
B19 Williams Grove RX	Broadcast Burn
B19 Yolo County RCD RX	Fuel Reduction
B19 Rumsey Buffer Fuels Management	Fuel Reduction

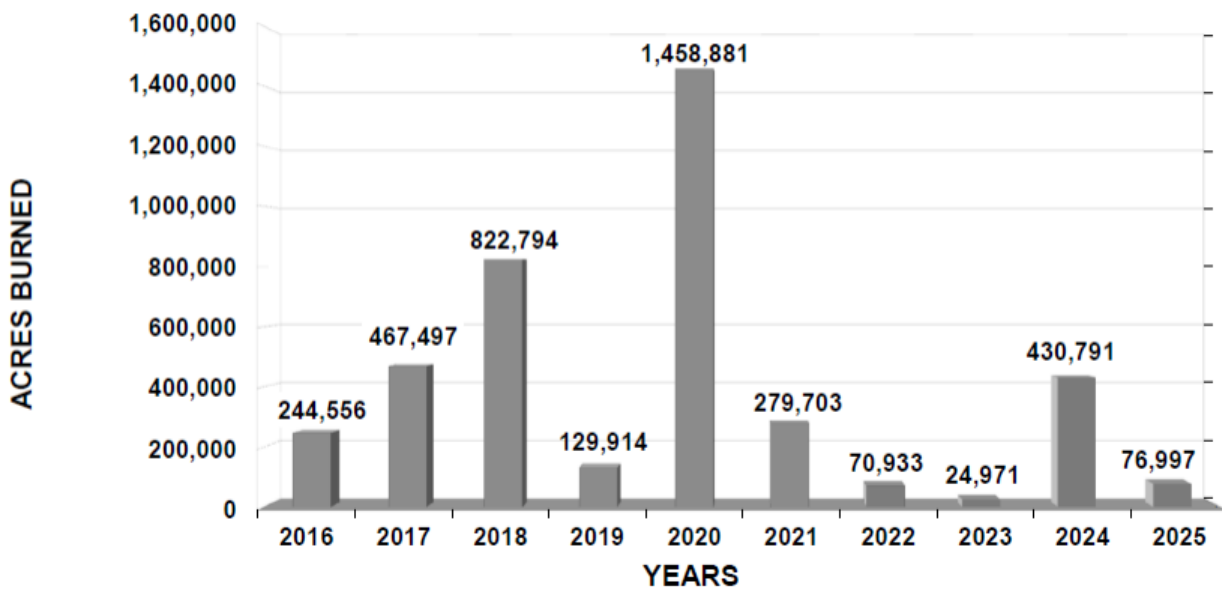


APPENDIX J: Statewide Data Charts

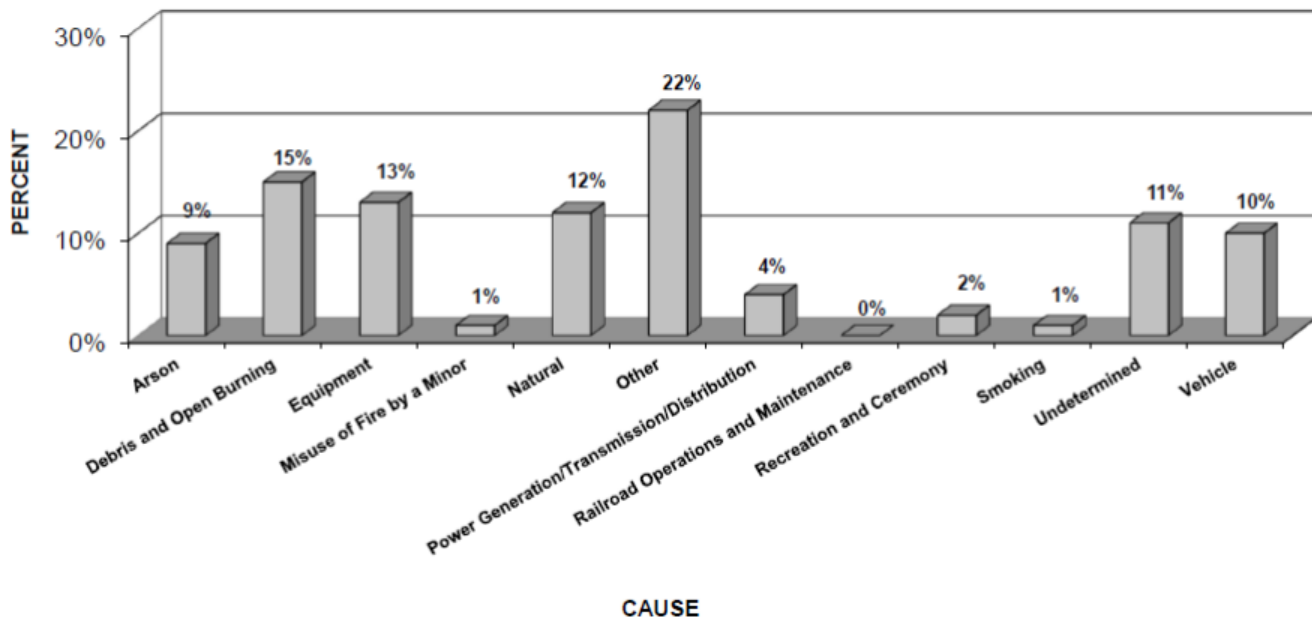
NUMBER OF FIRES 2016-2025



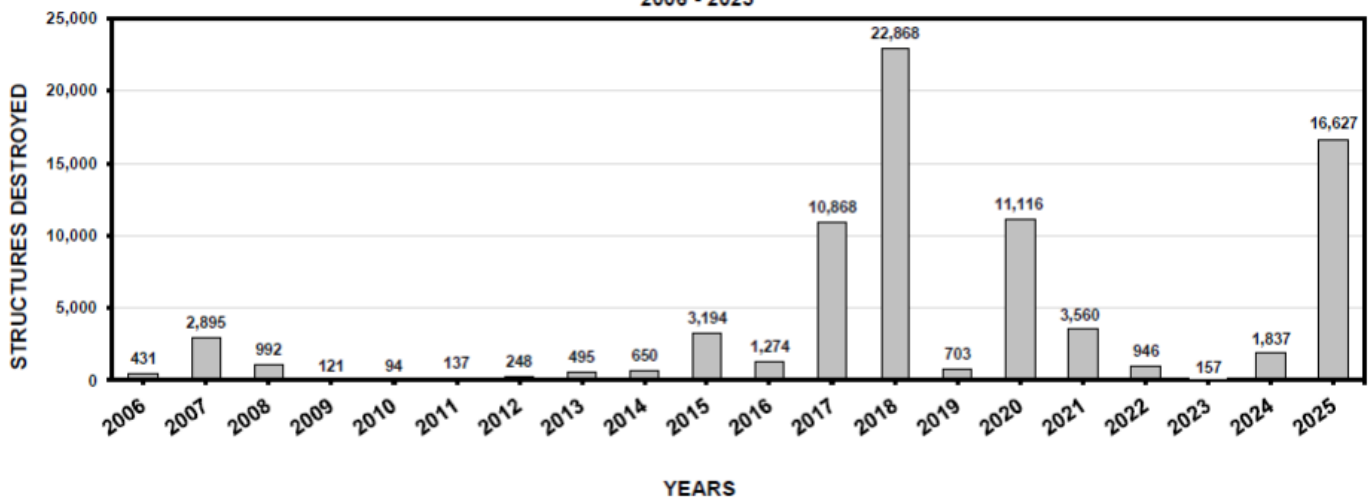
NUMBER OF ACRES BURNED 2016-2025



PERCENT OF FIRES BY CAUSE 2025



STRUCTURES DESTROYED 2006 - 2025



This information is gathered from the CAL FIRE Damage Inspection (DINS) reports, the CAL FIRE Incident Reporting System (CALFIRS) reports, and the Incident Status Summaries (ICS-209) on the Integrated National Application Portal (iNAP) website.

Structures Destroyed = Residence, commercial property, outbuilding, or other structure that is declared lost.

2007 includes the Witch Fire, which destroyed 1,650 structures.

2015 includes the Valley Fire, which destroyed 1,958 structures, and the Butte Fire, which destroyed 965 structures.

2017 includes the Thomas Fire, which destroyed 1,060 structures, as well as the Mendocino Lake Complex, Central LNU Complex, Southern LNU Complex and NEU Wind Complex incidents, which destroyed a combined total of 8,886 structures. These complex incidents were comprised of the Redwood Valley, Sulphur, Tubbs, Nuns, Pocket, Atlas, Cascade, La Porte, McCourtney, and Lobo fires.

2018 includes the Carr, Camp, and Woolsey fires, which destroyed 1,614 structures, 18,804 structures, and 1,185 structures, respectively.

2020 includes the group of incidents known as the "2020 Fire Siege," which destroyed a combined total of over 9,000 structures.

2021 includes the Dixie and Caldor fires, which destroyed 1,311 structures and 1,003 structures, respectively.

2025 includes the Eaton and Palisades fires, which destroyed 9,419 structures and 6,845 structures, respectively.

