Print Form

Notice of Exemption 2026-162

Appendix E

To: Office of Planning and Research
P.O. Box 3044, Room 113
Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

County Clerk
County of: Napa

From: (Public Agency): County of Napa Fire Administration
1195 Third St, Suite 210
Napa, CA 94559
(Address)

Project Title: Angwin Key Crossroads NOE

Project Applicant: Napa Communities Firewise Foundation. PO Box 2336 Napa, CA 94558 (707)335-021

Project Location - Specific:
Napa County, See Attached Maps.

Project Location - City: Multiple, See Attached Maps Project Location - County: Napa

Description of Nature, Purpose and Beneficiaries of Project:

This Project will treat excessive roadside vegetation to enhance the fire readiness of key roads surrounding the cities of Angwin and Calistoga in Napa County. These areas have been selected to preserve access to key areas for firefighting personnel and as escape routes.

Name of Public Agency Approving Project: County of Napa Fire Administration

Name of Person or Agency Carrying Out Project: Napa Communities Firewise Foundation

Exempt Status: **(check one):**

- ☐ Ministerial (Sec. 21080(b)(1); 15268);
- ☐ Declared Emergency (Sec. 21080(b)(3); 15269(a));
- ☐ Emergency Project (Sec. 21080(b)(4); 15269(b)(c));
- ☒ Categorical Exemption. State type and section number: Class 4 ; 14 CCR 15304 (i) & 15307
- ☐ Statutory Exemptions. State code number: _____

Reasons why project is exempt:

Class 4. The treatment of vegetation would fall under the minor alterations to land category.

Lead Agency Contact Person: Shana Bagley Area Code/Telephone/Extension: 707-253-4523

If filed by applicant:

1. Attach certified document of exemption finding.
2. Has a Notice of Exemption been filed by the public agency approving the project? Yes No

Signature: _____ Date: 10/05/2026 Title: Interim Fire Administrator

▪ Signed by Lead Agency Signed by Applicant

Authority cited: Sections 21083 and 21110, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 21108, 21152, and 21152.1, Public Resources Code.

Date Received for filing at OPR: _____

FILED

OCT 09 2026

JOHN TUTEUR
Napa County Recorder-County Clerk
By: _____
DEPUTY RECORDER - CLERK

Revised 2011

☐

CEQA Categorical Exemption

Angwin Key Crossroads NOE

10/2/2026

Prepared for:

Napa Communities Firewise Foundation
PO Box 2336
Napa, CA 94558

Prepared by:

Frontier Resource Management LLC

Friday, October 2, 2026

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Project Details

This project will treat excessive roadside vegetation to enhance the fire readiness of key roads surrounding the cities of Angwin and Calistoga in Napa County. These roads include Cold Springs Rd, Falls Rd, Edgemont Ln, Liparita Ave, Brookside Dr, Studt Rd, Tucker Dr, Summit Dr, Peterson Dr, and Schramsberg Rd. These areas have been selected to preserve access to key areas for firefighting personnel and as escape routes. The project is located within the Calistoga and St. Helena USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles. According to the CALFIRE FHSZ, 39% of this project area falls within the very high severity zone and 60% within the high severity zone. The remaining 1% is non forested which does not receive a hazard rating by CALFIRE. Ecosystems within the project area include mixed hardwood, mixed conifer, oak woodland, chaparral, and non-forested areas.

The proposed treatment will vary across project areas and may occur with the use of hand tools, limited mechanical equipment, or herbicide. These treatments will ensure that the escape routes, access roads, and fuel breaks are maintained and accessible in the event of a high severity wildfire. The objective of these treatments is to reduce the vertical and horizontal continuity of fuel while maintaining adequate ground shade. Chipping, lop and scatter, or pile burning may be used to treat vegetation debris. The implementing entity shall obtain the proper CALFIRE and BAAQMD permits, that may be required, prior to initiating any burning. Containment of any fire used for vegetation treatment is the responsibility of the lead agency and the implementing entity, if they choose to employ those methods. The use of herbicide will require a drift prevention plan prior to implementation. This NOE does not function as a burn permit/plan or an herbicide drift prevention plan.

General Vegetation Treatment Specifications

- Ground fuel, shrubs, and trees under 10" DBH will be targeted for removal.
- Chaparral or young forest stands (average tree DBH <10") will not be reduced below 50% of pre-treatment stocking.
- Select trees for retention that are free from insect and disease infestation and show little to no signs of tree bole instability.
- Damaged trees showing signs of reduced vigor, insect/disease infestation, and/or poor crown health shall be targeted for removal.
- No trees above 10" DBH shall be targeted for removal, except those that pose a direct risk to public safety and are approved by the RPF overseeing treatments.
- Retained trees may be pruned to a height of 6-12 feet, but the live crown shall not be reduced below 50%.
- Limit "high stumps". Cut trees to 6" above the ground where feasible.
- When dispersing chips throughout the treatment area, prevent the piling of chips greater than 8" above the ground where feasible.
- Do not allow chips to accumulate at the base of retained trees; make sure there is separation between the tree bole and the chips.
- Treat existing dead and down throughout all treatment types but retain LWD > 16" diameter where feasible.
- Trees determined by an RPF to die within 5 years, may be removed regardless of DBH, species, or age.

- Snags should be retained where feasible. Removal of snags may occur where posing a risk to public safety or fuel break infrastructure. Snags shall be inspected by an RPF or Qualified Biologist, for the presence of sensitive species prior to removal.

Treatment Maintenance

- Prior to implementing a maintenance treatment, the project proponent shall retain a Registered Professional forester (RPF) to conduct reconnaissance surveys and verify that the expected site conditions as described in the NOE are present in the treatment area. If determined that the NOE is no longer sufficiently relevant, due to changed conditions or circumstances, a new NOE or other environmental analysis may be required.

Responsibilities

Napa Community Firewise Foundation (Napa Firewise) is the project proponent and implementing entity for this project. Napa County will function as the Lead Agency.

Frontier Resource Management, LLC (FRM) has been retained by the implementing entity (Napa Firewise), for the preparation of this NOE and all supporting documents attached. This includes identifying watercourses, sensitive species habitat, potential unstable slopes, and development of the Best Management Practices (BMPs) in accordance with standard forest practices. Nevertheless, there are still project specific instances which will require adaptive management and Registered Professional Forester (RPF) oversight during treatment implementation. The preparation of this document and plan does not designate FRM or any RPF employed by FRM, as the responsible entity during treatment implementation. The implementing entity and lead agency are still required, as per the California Forest Practice Rules, to retain an RPF to provide professional advice regarding forest resource protection during treatment implementation.

FRM does not make the determination that the proposed treatments are exempt from CEQA, but provides the analysis and recommends exclusion areas and/or Best Management Practices (BMPs) for consideration by the lead agency. The Lead Agency is responsible for determining if the proposed treatments and BMPs are indeed exempt from CEQA under the Class I & IV categorical exemptions.

- There are many private landowner's within the project area. The implementing entity, lead agency, and FRM are not responsible for the conduct of these landowners. The following BMPs and project design are only applicable to projects commissioned by the Lead Agency/ implementing entity.

FRM

Project Specific Best Management Practices

RPF Oversight of Treatments:

During field reconnaissance surveys, FRM identified multiple environmental conditions that have the potential result in a significant environmental impact as a result of the proposed project. To lower this potential impact to a level of insignificance, multiple Special Treatment Areas (STZs) have been designated and mapped. The specific BMPs for each are listed below under Special Treatment Zones. To ensure proposed treatments within these STZs do not result in significant environmental impact, an RPF will be retained by the lead agency and/or the implementing entity to provide professional advice during treatment implementation within those mapped STZs. A signed Supervising Forester Acknowledgment Form must be obtained by the lead agency and project proponent prior to treatment within those zones. This form would identify RPF supervision of treatments in STZ areas and mechanical treatment units – which will include site visits by the RPF, or their supervised designee, at a sufficient frequency to ensure operations are conducted to meet the intent of the California Forest Practice Rules (FPRs) and the BMPs specified in this NOE. This will ensure that the treatments do not have an unintended impact on forest resources or the environment, within these extra sensitive environments.

Unstable Areas:

Potentially unstable areas identified during reconnaissance surveys or operations have been mapped. FRM utilized the CLFA checklist (1999) for determining when it is advisable to consult with a licensed geologist. This entailed assessing the project area for unstable features, including but not limited to: hillslopes >65%, loose unconsolidated soils, U-shaped swales, Scarps, hummocky ground, benches, surface cracks, leaning trees, hydrophytes, isolated patches of homogeneous vegetation, sag ponds, seeps, diverted watercourses, road cut-bank failure, and road fill failure. Geologic, landslide, and watershed maps were searched as well to identify known unstable areas. Refer to project maps for unstable area locations, there is no significant impact to unstable areas anticipated, with the inclusion of this BMP.

- Tree removal, mechanical treatment, or any form of soil disturbance within these areas is not recommended without the review of a licensed geologist.
- Installation of water bars or other road drainage features within the confines of these potentially unstable areas is not recommended without consulting a licensed geologist.
- All road cutbanks with a slope greater than 65% will not receive vegetation treatment to preserve slope stability and will be protected with a 25ft buffer.

Conversion Prevention:

- Areas at least 1 acre in size with trees predominantly < 10" DBH, chapparal areas, or recently burned areas; Retain at least 50% pre-project tree or shrub stocking. Favor leaving disease free trees/shrubs with full healthy crowns, and superior genetics. Retained trees should have at least a 30% live crown. This BMP will prevent unintended forest and chapparal conversion.
- An RPF shall be retained by the lead agency or implementing entity to provide professional advice during treatment implementation with regards to these areas.

Heavy equipment:
All heavy equipment will remain within existing roadways and utilize a boom to reach vegetation. A tracked mini excavator (such as a 308 or 309) with a masticator head, may be utilized outside of the roadway on slopes less than 50%, where directed by an RPF. This type of equipment used as described in the following BMPs, does not have the potential to cause significant ground disturbance. Additionally, having an RPF sign an acknowledgment form to include monitoring mastication treatments is recommended and would ensure ground disturbance doesn't occur, through the application of professional forestry standards and the California FMPs.

Tracked equipment distributes weight more efficiently than rubber-tired equipment, resulting in overall less ground pressure. During periods of low soil moisture, the forest floor is resistant to compaction and machine slipping, which reduces total soil movement during project activities. Finally, as the machine works, it creates a bed of chips which acts as a protective layer for the soil surface, preventing compaction, and potential impacts to subsurface resources. Small mini excavators with a masticator head result in insignificant levels of ground disturbance, when operating under the following BMPs:

- The implementing entity shall retain an RPF to administer all mechanized treatments. This must include a signed Supervising Forester Acknowledgment Form specifically stating responsibility for oversight of mechanical treatments.
- The RPF will flag WLPZ and equipment exclusion zones prior to treatment and meet with the operator at sufficient frequency to ensure ground disturbance doesn't occur.
- The RPF identified in the Supervising Forester Acknowledgment Form retains the ability to issue a stop work order, based on their professional judgement, if conditions warrant. The masticator head will avoid making contact with the soil surface during vegetation mulching.
- No grading or exposure of the soil surface, outside of the existing road prism, is permitted with this NOE.
- Use of this equipment will be suspended when "Saturated Soil Conditions" exist, as defined in the Forest Practice Rules CCR 14 Subchapter 1 895.1
- Treatments will cease if there is a 30% chance of rain forecast in the next 24 hours.
- This equipment will be limited to < 50% slopes.
- Temporary/seasonal roads and other forested areas, which were impacted by operations in such a way as to create a buildup of sediment or the removal of existing drainage features, will have water drainage features installed once NOAA displays a 30% or more chance of rain in the next 24 hrs.

Biological & Botanical:
The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) was consulted for known occurrences of listed species within 1.3 miles of the project area. The resulting list of species was used to guide reconnaissance level surveys conducted by FRM in August 2026. During these surveys, the project area was assessed for suitable habitat for sensitive species as well as signs of species presence. This includes nests, individuals, substantial habitat features, high value wildlife trees, and sensitive ecosystems. No individuals or critical habitat features were identified during project surveys.

As a result, the class 4 exemption still applies and the proposed project is not expected to result in a substantial impact to sensitive species, due to the lack of significant habitat or presence. The proposed treatments are not expected to cause substantial detrimental effects to habitat or ecosystem functioning. The removal of excess surface and ladder fuel

is expected to protect habitat and ecosystem functioning by reducing the risk of high severity wildfire.

Special Status Animals:

California freshwater shrimp *(Syncaris pacifica)*
Federal Status: Endangered
State Status: Endangered
Potential for Impact: None, this species will be protected by the watercourse protections BMPs discussed below.

California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*)
Federal Status: Threatened
State Status: None
Potential for Impact: None, this species will be protected by the watercourse protections BMPs discussed below.

Western bumble bee (*Bombus occidentalis*)
Federal Status: None
State Status: Candidate Endangered
Potential for Impact: There is a low potential for impact to this species from smoke generated by pile burning. Significant floral resources were not identified during reconnaissance surveys and will not be targeted for treatment.

Northwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata)*
Federal Status: Proposed Threatened
State Status: None
Potential for Impact: None, this species will be protected by the watercourse protections BMPs discussed below.

Northern spotted owl *(Strix occidentalis caurina)*
Federal Status: Threatened
State Status: Threatened
Potential for Occurrence: There is a high potential for this species to occur within the project area. One individual was identified in STZ 5 during the daytime on 9-2-2026, suitable foraging habitat is present throughout this area. There are 6 activity centers within 1.3 miles of the project area and 2 additional activity centers beyond this distance with associated observations within 1.3 miles. The closest to the observation in the field is NAP0013 which was first observed in 2011.
Potential for impact: There is a low potential for the proposed project to impact this species. This species nests in older forests with complex canopy structure, typically in naturally occurring sites such as broken topped trees, tree cavities, or abandoned nests. Impact to nesting habitat is not expected due to the retention of large trees and distance from known activity centers. Foraging habitat is expected to be improved by the proposed project due to the promotion of low fire hazard conditions.
Impact Prevention: The area surrounding the daytime observation of this species will be protected through STZ 5, which places a restriction on work during the breeding season of this species. See special treatment zones below for further detail. If a nest or individual of this species is discovered during operations, all work in the area shall cease and the RPF overseeing treatment shall be notified so that appropriate protection measures can be developed and implemented.

Special Status Plants:

Narrow-anthered brodiaea (*Brodiaea leptandra*)
Federal Status: None
State Status: None
Rare Plant Rank: 1B.2
Habitat: This species can be found in Sonoma, Lake and Napa Counties blooming from May to July and can be found on gravelly soil in chaparral and open mixed evergreen forest ecosystems. This plant grows as a scape or leafless flowering stem 20-70 cm (7.9-27.6 in) tall. The flower has a violet perianth with a green midrib and white to lavender staminodes with flat margins.
Potential for Occurrence: There is a moderate potential for this species to occur within the Edgemont-Falls and Schramsberg project areas. There is a CNDDB observation which overlaps much of these project areas. One observation is mapped nonspecifically to Bothe-Napa Valley State Park based off a 2007 CalPhotos record. The other is also mapped nonspecifically to Deer Park Rd at Four Corners and the vicinity and is based off several observations, ranging from collections from 1936 to photos from 2007.
Impact Prevention: Impact to this species will be avoided through the implementation of the sensitive plant area STZ, described below.

Sensitive Plant Area STZ:

- Herbicide application is not permitted within this STZ, which occupies the entire Edgemont – Falls and Schramsberg project areas without a botanical survey conducted by an RPF or qualified biologist.
- Mechanical treatment is not permitted within this STZ without the supervision of an RPF with a signed Supervising Forester Acknowledgement Form.
- Operations within this STZ shall not occur without a signed Supervising Forester Acknowledgment Form.

Standard Biological BMPs

- Riparian communities will be protected through the watercourse protection BMPs listed below.
- Snags shall not be removed unless evaluated by an RPF or qualified biologist. High value wildlife trees will be favored for retention. This includes snags with large basal hollows, flat potential nesting structures above 12 inches such as broken tops, and good overhead cover from other trees. This BMP does not apply where snags are determined to be a risk to structures or public safety.
- If vegetation removal is conducted during the nesting bird season (February to August), the crew will visually inspect for active nests within the area prior to vegetation removal. If an active nest is located, a 30 ft no disturbance buffer shall be established around the nest.

Fire Prevention:

- The implementing entity will require mechanized hand tools to have federal- or state-approved spark arrestors.
- The implementing entity will require each crew to be equipped with a firebox containing one long-handled shovel, axe, McLeod, backpack water pump, or Pulaski per crewmember. The firebox shall be within a reasonable distance of the crew at all times.

- The implementing entity will require that smoking is only permitted in designated smoking areas barren or cleared to mineral soil at least 3 feet in diameter.
- No equipment shall be operated on days with NWS red flag warnings.
- When applicable, the implementing entity shall obtain the proper CALFIRE, local fire district, and BAAQMD permits prior to initiating any prescribed vegetation burning. This document is not a burn permit or plan.
- The implementing entity will identify a burn boss prior to initiating the use of vegetation burning. The burn boss will be responsible for ensuring the use of fire does not go out of prescription and/or create a public hazard.

    - ❖ No single treatment method is recommended to achieve the goals outlined in this plan/assessment, and Frontier Resource Management LLC assumes no responsibility for the containment of any fire started by the implementing entity, lead agency, or landowners either accidentally or intentionally. The fire prevention BMPs listed above will greatly lower the risk of treatment related wildfire from occurring and/or causing significant environmental effects.

Herbicide

- Prior to field reconnaissance, the project area was reviewed for nearby sensitive land uses such as agricultural areas and schools. These areas are mapped within 500 feet of the project area and may be at higher risk to potential herbicide drift.

- During field reconnaissance, the project area was surveyed for locations of significant floral diversity. No areas of significant floral diversity were observed within the project area.

- In order to prevent significant impact in these areas listed above, the following BMPs listed below shall be adhered to. FRM is not responsible for implementation of herbicide treatments or ensuring no impact occurs.

Herbicide BMP'S

The lead agency is responsible for ensuring that any application of herbicide meets the following standard BMPs. The attached maps depict the areas where herbicide use should not occur to protect forest resources and sensitive environments, including biological resources. It also depicts areas with a greater sensitivity to herbicide drift (mapped as "Sensitive Land Uses") – The use of herbicide within 500 feet of these mapped areas has a higher potential to cause property damage or contamination of public resources and/or cause a health hazard, due to herbicide drift and or mishandling. It is the responsibility of the Lead Agency and the implementing entity to ensure that public contamination or property damage does not occur from the use of herbicides in this entire project area.

The following BMPs may reduce the potential for the above-mentioned hazard:

- Herbicide shall not be applied in the WLPZ.
- Herbicide application shall be conducted by a person with a valid Qualified Applicator License following the BMPs listed below.
    - o Be implemented consistent with recommendations prepared annually by a licensed PCA.

- Comply with all appropriate laws and regulations pertaining to the use of pesticides and safety standards for employees and the public, as governed by the EPA, DPR, and applicable local jurisdictions.
- Adhere to label directions for application rates and methods, storage, transportation, mixing, container disposal, and weather limitations to application such as wind speed, humidity, temperature, and precipitation. These limitations must also be specified in the Herbicide drift prevention plan.
- Be applied by an applicator appropriately licensed by the State.
- Herbicide application will not occur during periods of wet weather.

- The lead agency and/or implementing entity is responsible for preparing an herbicide drift prevention plan (HDPP) and a spill prevention and response plan (SPRP) prior to herbicide application to avoid adverse effects on agricultural and public areas within and adjacent to the project area.
- This NOE document does not function as an HDPP or SPRP
  - The SPRP will include (but not be limited to):
    - A map that delineates staging areas, and storage, loading, and mixing areas for herbicides.
    - A list of items required in an onsite spill kit that will be maintained throughout the life of the activity.
    - Procedures for the proper storage, use, and disposal of any herbicides, adjuvants, or other chemicals used in vegetation treatment
  - The HDPP will include:
    - Application will cease when weather parameters exceed label specifications or when sustained winds at the site of application exceeds the amount specified in the HDPP.
    - Spray nozzles will be configured to produce the largest appropriate droplet size to minimize drift and still achieve effective plant coverage. This should be documented in the HDPP for the specific target plant and location.
    - Low nozzle pressures specifications to minimize drift.
- The project proponent will triple rinse all herbicide and adjuvant containers with clean water at an approved site, and dispose of rinsate by placing it in the batch tank for application per 3 CCR Section 6684. Disposal of non-recyclable containers will be at legal dumpsites. Equipment will not be cleaned, and personnel will not be washed in a manner that would allow contaminated water to directly enter any body of water within the treatment area or adjacent watersheds. Disposal of all herbicides will follow label requirements and waste disposal regulations.

❖ Given the BMPs above, there is still potential for herbicide drift to affect areas further than 500 feet from the project area.

❖ No single treatment method is recommended to achieve the goals outlined in this plan/assessment, and Frontier Resource Management LLC assumes no responsibility for the prevention of herbicide drift/spilling, leading to the contamination of public and/or private property which has the potential to lead to health and safety issues. It is the responsibility of the Lead Agency and the

implementing entity to ensure herbicide application is conducted in a way that will not result in chemical contamination to private and public property.

Watercourse Protection Measures

- To ensure the protection of water quality, downstream salmonid habitat, and aquatic sensitive species habitat, the following BMPs (adapted from the California Forest Practice Rules) will be implemented, except were precluded by a risk to public safety:
  a) All roads which cross a watercourse must either have a competent rocked stable surface or be hydrologically disconnected and straw mulched. Hydrologic disconnection may be satisfied by water bars, rolling dips, or other outs installed on both sides of the crossing. Straw mulch or other stabilization must be applied between disconnects.
  b) During operations, no substance or material, including but not limited to: soil, silt, bark, sawdust, woody material or petroleum shall be allowed to discharge into water, in quantities deleterious to fish, wildlife, or the beneficial function of riparian zones, or the quality and beneficial uses of water.
  c) Culverts shall not be blocked by any material during operations. All wood and vegetation debris, including chips, shall be removed from around culverts and not placed in a location which can be displaced by heavy rains to block a culvert.
  d) Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) shall be established at 100 ft from the watercourse transition line for all perennial watercourses, and springs within the project area. The following BMPs apply to all WLPZs:
     - Equipment shall not be allowed outside of the project roadway while within the established WLPZ.
     - Trees shall not be felled toward the watercourse.
     - Herbicide application and mixing is prohibited in the WLPZ.
     - Slash, treated vegetation, and woody debris shall not be deposited within the WLPZ.
     - Retain all existing large woody debris LWD within the WLPZ, except where they pose a risk to public safety.
     - Retain a minimum of 50% of the surface cover over the ground within the WLPZ. This includes brush, forbs, grasses, and/or duff.
     - Retain a minimum 80% canopy cover, as measured with a densitometer, within the WLPZ.
     - Do not cut trees within the channel, except were posing a risk to public safety.
  e) Intermittent creeks shall be protected with 30 - 50 ft equipment limitation zones (ELZ) based on slope. Slopes greater than 30% will receive a 50 ft ELZ, whereas slopes less than 30% will receive a 30 ft ELZ.
     - Within the ELZ, heavy equipment shall be restricted to less than 50% slope and existing stable roads.
     - Retain all pre-existing LWD within the channel.
     - Stabilize any disturbed soil within the ELZ with 2" of straw mulch, slash packing, or a layer of wood chips. This includes the roadway, if not a rocked road.
     - Reinstall waterbars on either side of the existing intermittent creek crossings to ensure the roadway is disconnected from the watercourse and promote hydrologic invisibility. Install straw or slash mulch between the waterbars and creek.
     - No vegetation debris or piles may be left within the channel.

Special Treatment Zones
The special treatment zones discussed below have been established to ensure proposed treatments do not result in significant impact to sensitive areas. An RPF will be retained by the lead agency and/or the implementing entity to provide professional advice during treatment implementation within these mapped STZs. This will include site visits by the RPF, or their supervised designee, at a sufficient frequency to ensure operations are conducted to meet the intent of the California Forest Practice Rules (FPRs) and the BMPs specified in this NOE. A signed Supervising Forester Acknowledgment Form must be obtained by the lead agency and project proponent prior to treatment within these zones. The below STZs will ensure that the treatments do not have an unintended impact on forest resources or the environment, within these extra sensitive environments.

Special Treatment Zone 1

- Within this zone the WLPZ protection measures above shall be adhered to.
- No equipment shall be allowed to exit the roadway in this zone.
- No trees shall be removed from this zone until site visit between vegetation crews and RPF has occurred.

Special Treatment Zone 2

- No tree removal or herbicide use shall occur within this zone.
- Fruit or ornamental trees within this zone shall not be altered.

Special Treatment Zone 3

- No tree removal or herbicide use shall occur within this zone.
- Fruit or ornamental trees within this zone shall not be altered.

Special Treatment Zone 4

- No burning of piles is permitted within this zone.
- No trees shall be removed from this zone until site visit between vegetation crews and RPF has occurred.

Special Treatment Zone 5
The following measures shall be adhered to in this zone due to the high likelihood of Northern spotted owl occurrence.

- No operations shall occur within this zone from February 1 through July 31.
- No trees shall be removed from this zone until site visit between vegetation crews and RPF has occurred.

Exemption Justification

This project is categorically exempt from the provisions of CEQA pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15301 & 15304 (Classes 4). Class 4 exemptions are applicable to projects which consist of minor public or private alterations in the condition of land, water, and/or vegetation which do not involve removal of mature, scenic trees except for forestry and agricultural purposes. Treatments will maintain and improve upon existing fire breaks, provide ecological restoration, reduce fire hazard, and preserve access for emergency personnel. Although tree removal may occur, it would generally be for trees with a DBH of ten (10) inches or less as well as standing dead and dying or hazardous trees of any size.

Vegetation management activities will be occurring within mapped treatment areas and existing fuel break structures. Since it is primarily within a very high fire severity zone, these areas have been determined necessary to preserve the critical infrastructure, watersheds, wildlife habitat, and carbon-sequestering biota. It is not anticipated that the project will result in the taking of endangered, rare, or threatened plant or animal species due to the low intensity of vegetation removal occurring and the insignificant level of ground disturbance expected. The BMPs will prevent impact to potentially extra sensitive areas, and they are addressed on the previous pages.

Prepared by:

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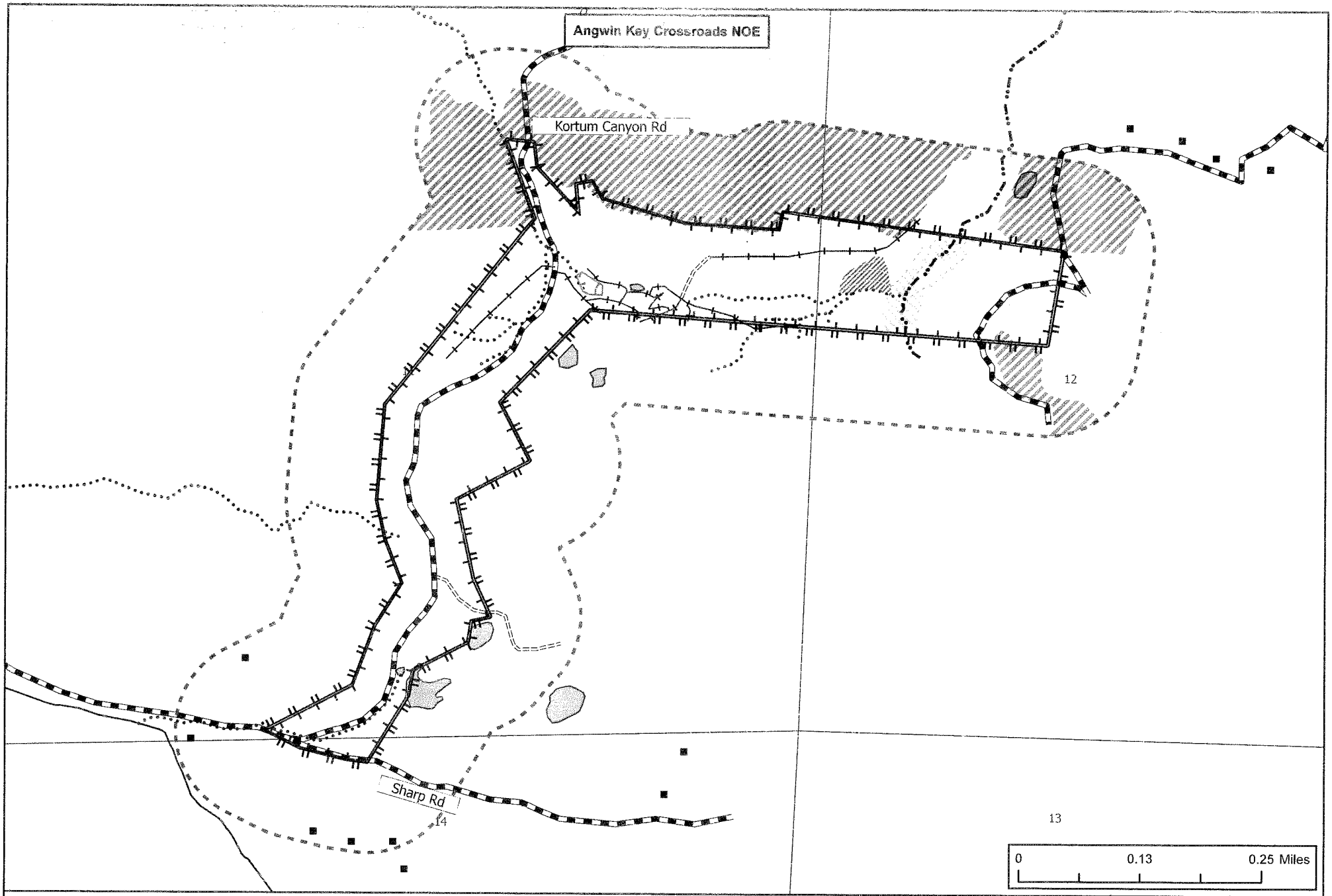


FRM

AL 9/29/26

Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, & 17 T8N, R5W,
Sections 9 & 16 T8N, R6W,
Sections 11, 12, & 14 T8N, R7W, MDBM
Calistoga and St. Helena USGS 7.5
Minute Quadrangles

40 ft Contours

Angwin Key Crossroads NOE
Structures
Unstableareas
Sensitive Land Uses

Herbicide Assessment Area

Special Treatment Zones
STZ 2
STZ 5

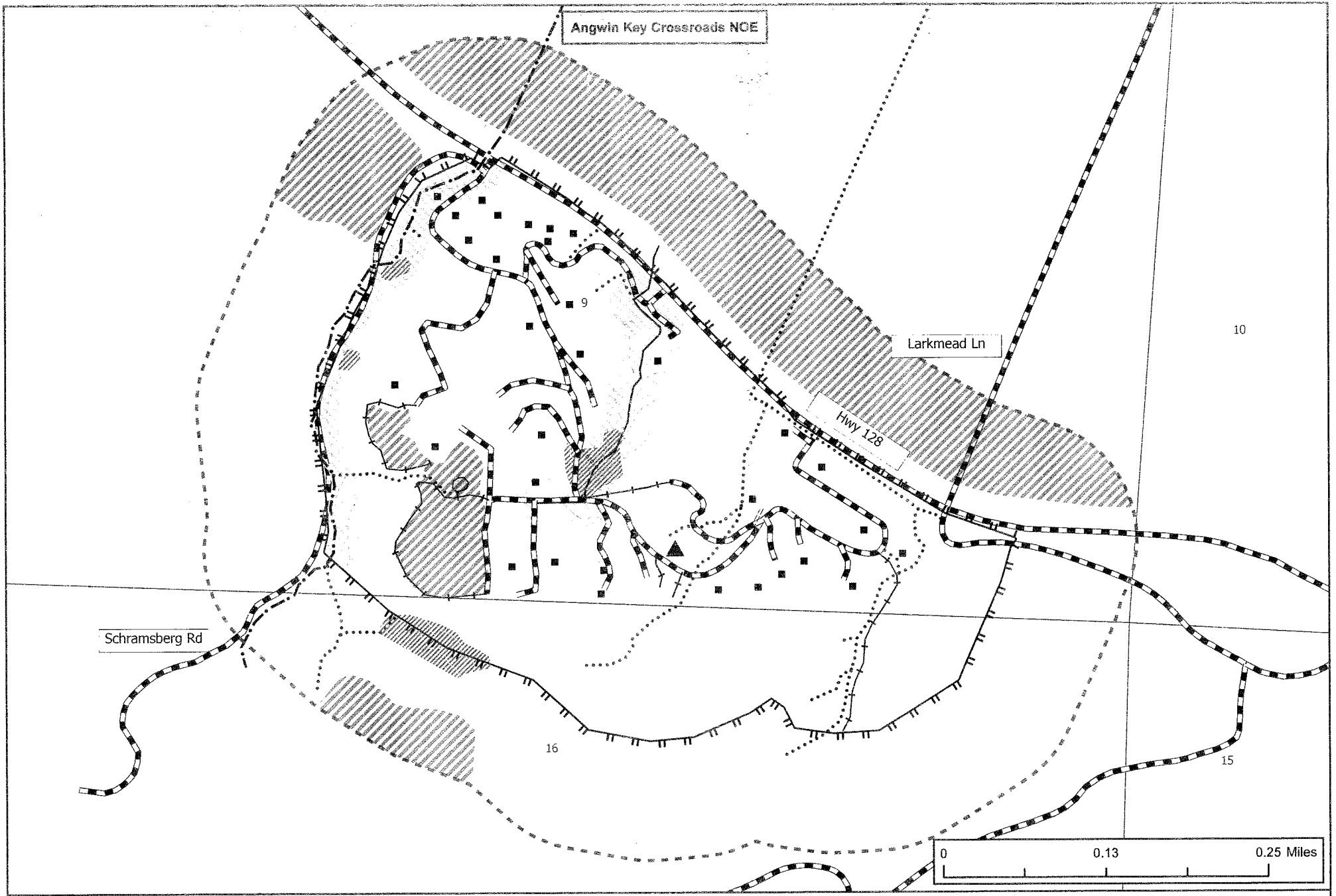
Watercourses
Class 2
Class 3
Needs Reconassance

Ponds
WLPZ

Roads
Permanent
Seasonal
Jeep Trail

N

Scale: 1:8,000


Angwin Key Crossroads NOE
Larkmead Ln
Hwy 128
Schramsberg Rd
9
10
16
15
0
0.13
0.25 Miles
FRM
AL 9/29/26
Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, & 17 T8N, R5W,
Sections 9 & 16 T8N, R6W,
Sections 11, 12, & 14 T8N, R7W, MDBM
Calistoga and St. Helena USGS 7.5
Minute Quadrangles
40 ft Contours
Angwin Key Crossroads NOE
Structures
Unstableareas
Unstable Areas Too Small To Map
Sensitive Land Uses
Herbicide Assessment Area
Watercourses
Class 1
Class 3
Needs Reconassance
Ponds
WLPZ
Roads
Permanent
Seasonal
Jeep Trail
N
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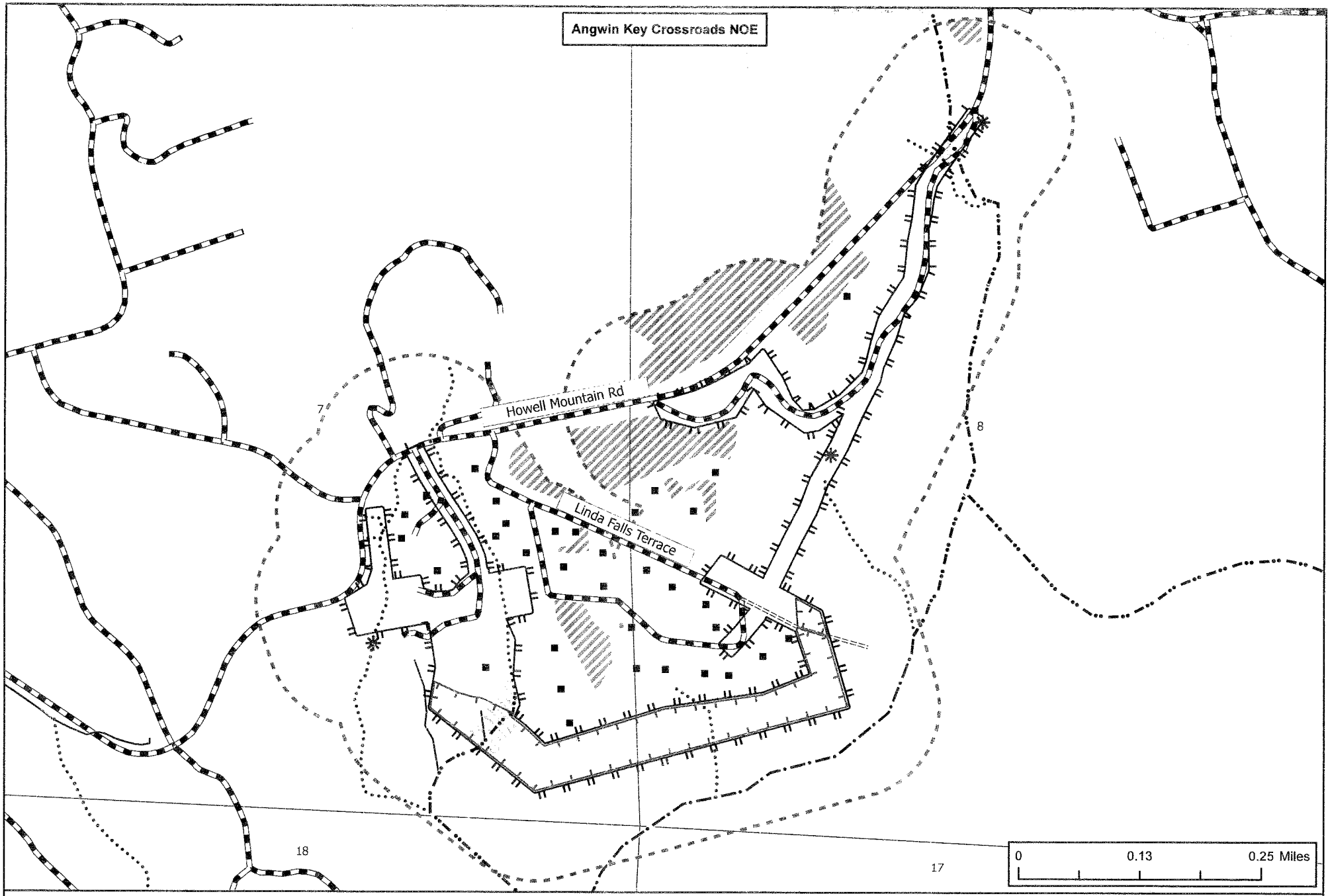

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AL 9/29/26

Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, & 17 T8N, R5W,
Sections 9 & 16 T8N, R6W,
Sections 11, 12, & 14 T8N, R7W, MDBM
Calistoga and St. Helena USGS 7.5
Minute Quadrangles

40 ft Contours

Angwin Key Crossroads NOE
Structures
Sensitive Land Uses
Herbicide Assessment Area

Special Treatment Zones
STZ 3
STZ 4

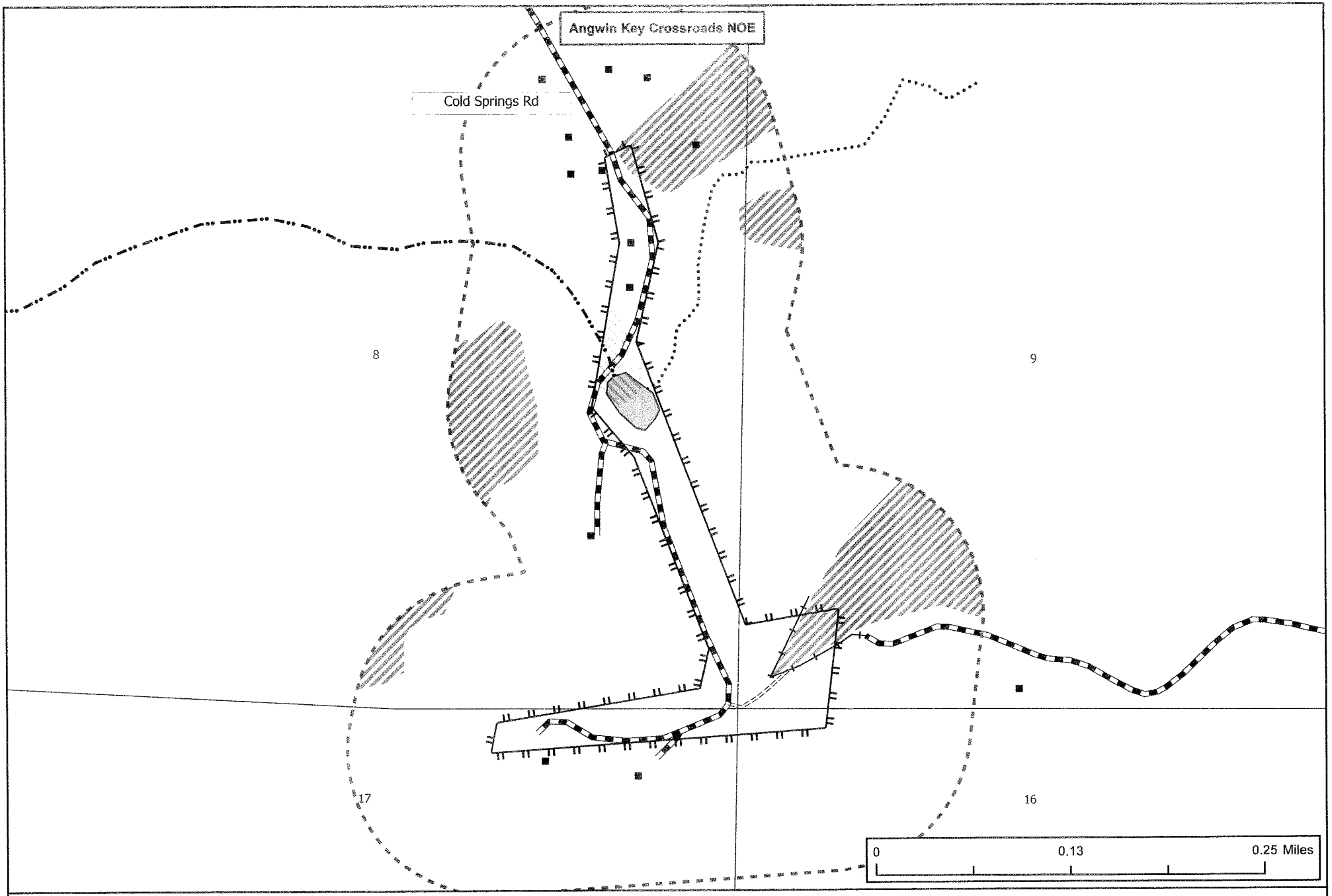
Watercourses
Class 1
Class 2
Class 3

Needs Reconassance
WetArea
WLPZ

Roads
Permanent
Seasonal

N

Scale: 1:8,000



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AL 9/29/26

Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, & 17 T8N, R5W,
Sections 9 & 16 T8N, R6W,
Sections 11, 12, & 14 T8N, R7W, MDBM
Calistoga and St. Helena USGS 7.5
Minute Quadrangles

40 ft Contours

Angwin Key Crossroads NOE
Structures
Sensitive Land Uses
Herbicide Assessment Area

Watercourses
Class 2
Class 3
Ponds

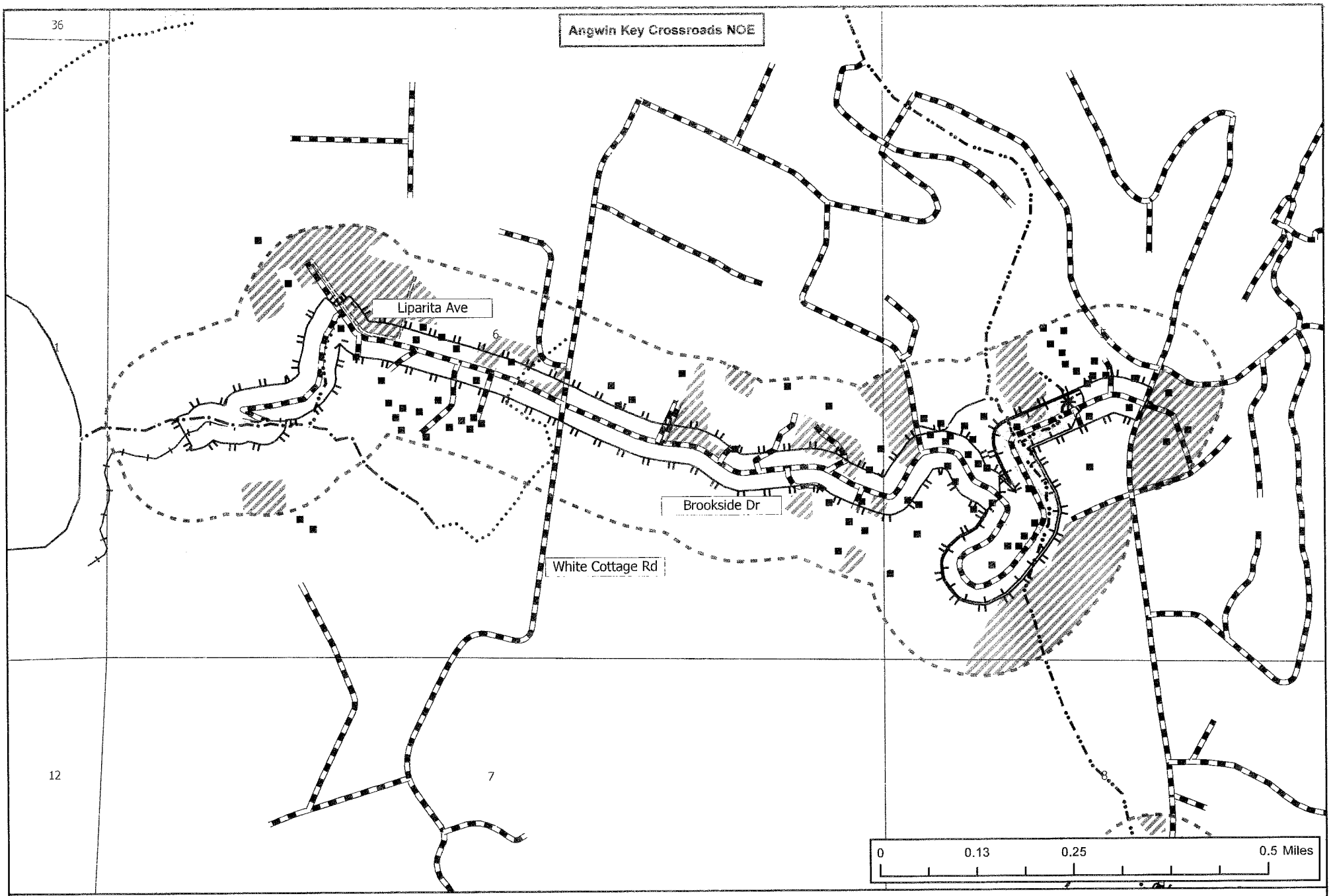
WLPZ

Roads
Permanent
Seasonal

Jeep Trail

N

Scale: 1:5,000



FRM

AL 9/29/26

Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, & 17 T8N, R5W,
Sections 9 & 16 T8N, R6W,
Sections 11, 12, & 14 T8N, R7W, MDBM
Calistoga and St. Helena USGS 7.5
Minute Quadrangles

40 ft Contours

Angwin Key Crossroads NOE
Structures
Sensitive Land Uses
Herbicide Assessment Area

Special Treatment Zones
STZ 1

Watercourses
Class 1
Class 2
Class 3
Needs Reconassance
WetArea

WLPZ

Roads
Permanent
Seasonal

Jeep Trail

N

Scale: 1:10,000