STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Capital Outlay Budget Change Proposal (COBCP) - Cover Sheet
DF-151 (REV 07/21)

Fiscal Year	Business Unit	Department	Priority No.
2026-27	3540	Forestry and Fire Protection	MA-35

Budget Request Name	Capital Outlay Program ID	Capital Outlay Project ID
3540-021-COBCP-2026-GB	2485	0000971

Project Title
Shasta Trinity Unit Headquarters / Northern Operations: Relocate Facility

Project Status and Type
Status: ☐ New ☒ Continuing Type: ☒Major ☐ Minor

Project Category *(Select one)*

☐CRI *(Critical Infrastructure)*	☐WSD *(Workload Space Deficiencies)*	☐ECP *(Enrollment Caseload Population)*	☐SM *(Seismic)*
☒FLS *(Fire Life Safety)*	☐FM *(Facility Modernization)*	☐PAR *(Public Access Recreation)*	☐RC *(Resource Conservation)*

Total Request (in thousands)	Phase(s) to be Funded	Total Project Cost (in thousands)
$ 247,502	Construction	$ 261,077

Budget Request Summary

The Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) requests $247,502,000 in lease-revenue bonds for the construction phase of the Shasta Trinity Unit Headquarters / Northern Operations: Relocate Facility project, located in Shasta County. This is a continuing project. Total estimated project costs are $261,077,000.

Requires Legislation	Code Section(s) to be Added/Amended/Repealed	CCCI
☐ Yes ☒ No		

Requires Provisional Language	Budget Package Status
☐ Yes ☒ No	☐ Needed ☒ Not Needed ☒ Existing

Impact on Support Budget

One-Time Costs	☒ Yes	☐ No	Swing Space Needed	☐ Yes	☒ No
Future Savings	☒ Yes	☐ No	Generate Surplus Property	☐ Yes	☒ No
Future Costs	☐ Yes	☒ No			

If proposal affects another department, does other department concur with proposal? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Attach comments of affected department, signed and dated by the department director or designee.

Prepared By	Date	Reviewed By	Date

Department Director	Date	Agency Secretary	Date

Department of Finance Use Only

Principal Program Budget Analyst	Date submitted to the Legislature
MICHAEL MCGINNESS	1/9/2026

A. COBCP Abstract:

CAL FIRE requests $247,502,000 of lease-revenue bonds for the construction phase of the SHU HQ / Northern Operations (NOPS): Relocate Facility project. The project includes the construction of a new joint facility to co-locate SHU HQ and several North Region Operations (NOPS), in Redding, California. The scope of work will include the design and construction of jointly used: auto shop with pump testing pit, service center, dozer-mobile command center storage, fueling tanks with flammable storage building, visitor and photovoltaic covered parking, emergency generator/pump/storage building and a covered vehicle wash rack. Northern Region: administration building, training building, dormitory, telecommunications repair shop and Region Technical Services Administration, shop, storage building and open corporation yard. Shasta-Trinity Unit: administrative building, Emergency Command Center (ECC) with communications tower, training building, and physical fitness building Additionally, the scope will include site work, utilities and appurtenances as necessary to support this project.

Total project costs are estimated at $261,077,000 including acquisition ($365,000), preliminary plans ($4,689,000), working drawings ($8,521,000), and construction ($247,502,000). The construction amount includes the construction contract ($221,694,000), contingency ($11,085,000), architectural and engineering services ($4,186,000), agency-retained items ($3,130,000), and other project costs ($7,407,000).

The preliminary plans phase began July 2022 and is estimated to be completed July 2025. Working drawings is estimated to begin in July 2025 and is estimated to be completed in February 2027. The construction phase is scheduled to begin in February 2027 and to be completed in April 2029.

B. Purpose of the Project:

Background

Shasta-Trinity Unit Headquarters

The SHU HQ is located on City of Redding-owned property, in the City of Redding, in Shasta County. Through a cooperative agreement, with Shasta County, the SHU HQ also serves as the Shasta County Fire Department Headquarters. The SHU HQ is located at a major crossroad in Northern California, at the junction of Interstate 5 and State Highways 299 and 44, bisecting Shasta County. The SHU HQ has far- reaching influences beyond that of the average CAL FIRE Unit, as it involves working with federal, state, and local government agencies and interfaces with two national forests, two national parks, a California State Park District, the Bureau of Land Management-Area Office, the Bureau of Reclamation-Shasta Dam, and numerous local government fire departments and districts. The SHU HQ is a key participant in the Regional Shasta Cascade Hazardous Materials Response Team for seven northern counties in California and serves as a signatory to a multi-agency agreement to provide personnel for the team.

Over the past 20+ years, the SHU HQ has deployed Incident Management Teams to many fire incidents, including, but not limited to: 1999 Jones Fire (26,202 acres; 954 structures), Shasta Command Fire (21,750 acres), Canyon Fire (2,580 acres; 230 structures), Oregon Fire (1,680 acres; 33 structures), 2004 Bear Fire (10,848 acres; 86 structures), 2004 French Fire (13,005 acres; 30 structures), 2006 Junction Fire (3,126 acres; 1 structure), 2008 SHU Lightning Complex (86,500 acres; 22 structures), 2009 SHU Lightning Complex (14,804 acres; 40 separate fires), 2012 Dale Fire (1,200 acres), 2013 Power Fire (248 acres timber; 4 residential), 2013 Clover Fire (8,073 acres; 68 residential, 128 out buildings), 2014 Bully Fire (12,661 acres; 20 residential), 2014 Bald Fire (39,736 acres), 2014 Elier Fire (32,000 acres), 2014 Gulch Fire (1,375 acres; 4 residential), 2015 River Complex Fire (77,081 acres), 2015 Fork Complex (36,503 acres), 2015 South Complex (29,416 acres), 2017 Helena-Fork Fire (21,846 acres), 2017 Buck Fire (13,417 acres), 2018 Carr Fire (229,651 acres), 2018 Delta Fire (63,311acres), 2018 Hirz Fire (46,150 acres), 2020 Zogg Fire (56,338 acres); 2021 Fawn Fire (8,578 acres), 2021 Monument Fire (223,124), and the 2021 Dixie Fire (963,309).

The facility, built around 1940, consists of an administrative office building, joint-agency CAL FIRE/United States Forest Service (USFS) ECC, mobile equipment maintenance and repair shop, service center warehouse, SHU HQ training office, and Office of Emergency Services (OES) telecommunications repair shop. Today, over 50 personnel are assigned to the various SHU HQ functions.

The administrative office building houses the SHU HQ's Training Office, Fire Prevention Bureau, State Fire Marshal, Resource Management, Vegetation Management, field Battalion Chiefs, and administrative and clerical personnel.

The Training Office provides year-round, mandated training for 160 seasonal and 180 permanent fire personnel, 12 resource management personnel, 260 inmate firefighters, and 300 volunteer firefighters. This challenging function is mission-critical to maintain highly trained professional personnel to meet the needs of all-risk emergency management operations.

The Fire Prevention Bureau and State Fire Marshal, staffed by seven personnel on a year-round basis, is the key element in the fire planning, investigation, litigation, and law enforcement efforts within SHU HQ. These peace officers require secure evidence storage space, a law library, firearms and ammunition storage, and specialized equipment lockers for sensitive law enforcement equipment, and materials storage space for volunteers assigned under the Volunteers-In-Prevention (VIP) program.

Various Resource Management programs, including Forest Practice Enforcement and the LaTour Demonstration State Forest, provide continuous contact with private companies and the public. These programs require public meetings, for review and access to state environmental documents such as Timber Harvesting Plans and Environmental Impact Reports, to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This access, mandated by State Legislation, has specific time frames for public review and comment.

The Vegetation Management Program provides landowner assistance with fuel reduction projects. The program manager coordinates fuel reduction projects with Fire Safe Counsels, communities, and public agencies throughout SHU HQ.

The Service Center provides the necessary daily support and supplies for all SHU HQ programs and personnel. During periods of emergency activity, the service center operates on a 24-hour basis, storing emergency supplies required for the SHU HQ's all-risk mission. Heavy truck and forklift access are essential, for daily operations.

The administration building provides office space for three field Battalion Chiefs, to conduct their administrative duties and program responsibilities. These responsibilities include emergency medical services coordination, safety, equipment coordination and testing, scheduling, and grant administration.

The ECC is a dispatch center coordinating over 13,000 emergency incidents and providing emergency 911 back-ups for all of Shasta County and Eastern Trinity County. In the last ten years, the number of emergency incidents the ECC coordinates has doubled. The ECC also provides emergency dispatch and communications services to the Shasta County Fire Department's 19 fire companies and nine Shasta County special fire districts. Six computer consoles are set up exclusively for expanded emergency operations, which is required to accommodate management of major emergency operations that extend beyond normal initial attack capabilities. During major fire sieges, there can be up to 16 individuals assigned to the joint CAL FIRE/USFS expanded ECC operations center.

The mobile equipment maintenance and repair shop provides fleet management for 25 fire engines, 50 light utility vehicles, a 35-foot Mobile Command Unit, a 53-foot Mobile Kitchen Unit and support

trailer, three heavy transports, three dozers, 14 seventeen-person Emergency Crew Transport vehicles, and 34 miscellaneous support vehicles.

There is a CalOES telecommunications repair shop that provides for the installation, maintenance, and repair of communication systems for all California state agencies (e.g., CAL FIRE, California Highway Patrol, California Department of Transportation, etc.). The facility provides office and bench workspace for four telecommunications technicians, mobile equipment repair bays, a radio equipment vault, and a microwave communication tower. The radio repair shop function has been relocated by CalOES and does not need to be relocated. The communication tower, however, is planned to be relocated with the site relocation.

Northern Region Operations – Redding

The NOPS site includes the CAL FIRE Northern Region Headquarters - Redding (CNR HQ) functions, Redding Fire Station (Redding FS), Redding Air Attack Base (Redding AAB), and the Operational Command Center (OCC) both of which are jointly operated with the USFS. The components of CNR HQ include several administration divisions, Technical Services, Telecommunications, and various training facilities. This COBCP addresses the relocation of the CNR HQ functions of NOPS, while the OCC, Redding AAB, and Redding FS (Fire Station #43) are planned to remain at their current location. The OCC is a joint operation with the USFS, and the co-location is operationally efficient. The Redding AAB (also co-located with the USFS) needs to remain at the Redding Airport.

The current administration building is owned by the USFS. Maintenance costs are shared, by CAL FIRE and the USFS. Built in 1982, the facility houses both Region Administration and Management Services staff, Resource Management, Land Use and Planning, Training and Safety, State Forest Program, Cost Recovery, and Law Enforcement, providing office space for over 40 personnel. Due to lack of space, the Cost Recovery and Law Enforcement functions are located off-site, at a leased facility.

Region Administration and Management Services include the Regional Executive staff that provides both region and program direction. Management Services includes employee support services such as worker's compensation and employee rights. Region Fleet Administration oversees the region fleet and provides coordination with Davis Mobile Equipment.

Northern Region Resource Management Programs consist of the Redding Review Team, Forest Practice Enforcement, Archaeology, Pest Management, Vegetation Management, and Forestry Assistance. NOPS houses personnel to administer the program for Northern Region. The Redding Review Team processes all documents for interior Northern California, relating to the Forest Practice Program and compliance with the Z'Berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973, Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Rules, and CEQA. This requires coordination with other state and federal agencies, timberland owners, professional foresters, and the public. Review and access to state environmental documents, such as Timber Harvesting Plans and Environmental Impact Reports to comply with CEQA, is mandated by State Legislation, and has specific time frames for public review and comment. As part of the Forest Practice Enforcement Program, Northern Region houses the Region Law Enforcement Coordinator and Program Law Enforcement Coordinator and provides office space for the Program Manager, Assistant Deputy Director for Resource Management, Forest Practice.

The Archaeology program is part of the Department's Environmental Protection Program which provides CEQA review and compliance for not only Forest Practice documents but all CEQA documents for Departmental projects. The Vegetation Management Program (VMP) reviews and processes all VMP projects for Northern Region and provides landowner assistance regarding fuel reduction projects. The program manager coordinates with Unit staff on both VMP as well as Federal and State grant-funded fuel reduction programs and projects. Collectively, NOPS houses personnel to administer these programs.

Pest Management coordinates with Unit, and federal and state agencies, regarding both current and emerging forest pest-related problems. The program provides advice and assistance to unit staff,

as well as private forest landowners, throughout the Region. Forestry Assistance aids private timberland owners on the California Forest Improvement Program and various federal cost-share programs administered by CAL FIRE such as Forest Legacy and the Forest Stewardship program. Collectively, NOPS houses staff to administer these programs.

The Watershed Protection Program (WPP) provides technical support to Sacramento Headquarters, Region, and Unit on matters related to hydrologic and biological resources. These services are routinely utilized in Forest Practice settings for unit related CEQA assessment and for applied research on Demonstration State Forest. The WPP currently employs forest hydrologists and a forest practice biologist.

The State Forest Program Manager coordinates with units that contain eight Demonstration State Forests to help allocate funding needs, contract development, and to support forest planning. In addition, this program seeks possible ground to include as a State Forest for future multi-purpose uses such as timber harvesting, recreation, research, etc.

The Cost Recovery and Law Enforcement branch provides cost recovery on reimbursable incidents within the region and oversees all law enforcement-related issues in the region, as well.

The Northern Region Training Program (NRTP) is responsible for in-service training of uniformed personnel of CAL FIRE. All CAL FIRE apparatus engineers must go through training administered, and coordinated, by the Joint Apprentice Committee (JAC), before becoming fire captains. There is no Northern Region training facility capable of meeting the assessed need for coordinating, scheduling, sponsoring, or presenting thousands of annual student days of mandated training for Fire Protection, and all other departmental programs and functions necessary for CAL FIRE to comply with the Mission Statement and Strategic Plan Objectives.

Currently, NRTP provides training for JAC employees to assist each administrative unit with the labor, equipment, and cadre demands for this element of training. The NRTP coordinates and schedules training in Incident Command System (ICS), leadership, and supervision, as well as field operational training such as chainsaw operations, firing methods, and a wide variety of ICS training for lower-level ICS positions. Training responsibilities delegated to CNR also include administrative function training and interagency coordinated training, all of which require additional training facility and classroom access. Federal training facilities in CNR are operating at maximum capacity and are unable to fully meet training classroom or simulation classrooms for interagency partners, such as CAL FIRE.

Since 1995, NRTP responsibility has grown from 325 student training days to an assessed need of over 6,250 student days in 2012 with a peak need of 9,000 days in 2018. There is currently an average of 60 students being trained at any given time, year-round. The demand is increasing due to new and additional statutes, standards, legislative mandates, safety regulations, and departmental policy. This ever-increasing demand creates the need for CNR facilities and classrooms capable of utilizing state-of-the-art training adjuncts to develop productive, and professional employees to meet the mandates of today and into the future.

CAL FIRE's NRTP coordinates 119 classes for student participation in CNR alone and sponsors 79 classes directly. To meet the need for classroom space, a mixed bag of facilities is utilized. NRTP used the Magalia Training Center until conservation camp operations resumed in coordination with California Conservation Corps, in 2016. This facility provided space for many of the scheduled classes (feeding and lodging are provided for students and cadre), however, the center's capability was limited.

Over the course of the preliminary plans phase, it has been identified that project costs have increased to complete the working drawings and the construction phases of the project. The contributing factors to the cost increase include the following:

• Program staffing needs have increased significantly due to operational needs. The original estimate for the project was developed assuming 129 on-site employees and subsequent staffing proposals have increased that number to 212 employees.

• The required site work increased. The original budget package included cost estimates for 19-acres of site work; however, due to California Environmental Quality Act restrictions CAL FIRE was unable to acquire the original site. A 35-acre site was acquired instead, increasing the site work needed.

• Electrical service and configurations were updated to support emergency and essential services operations as well as to accommodate the larger facility.

• The original estimate included costs associated with the 2017 California Building Code and the new cost estimate incorporates current California Building Code for essential services, electrical, stormwater and zero net energy mandatory compliance.

Problem

Shasta-Trinity Unit Headquarters

The existing Shasta-Trinity Unit Headquarters facility is located on a 3.88-acre, City of Redding-owned parcel, in downtown Redding. When the facility was constructed (around 1940), it was located on the fringes of Redding city limits; however, Redding has grown substantially since then and it is currently the largest city north of Sacramento. The city limits are several miles in each direction from the facility, placing it at the center of the city. This requires personnel to negotiate fire apparatus through narrow and congested city streets to conduct daily and emergency activities, extending response time and increasing the potential for vehicle accidents.

The city of Redding owns all the property surrounding the existing facility. In 2015, the city of Redding completed construction of the new Redding Police Department Headquarters, directly adjacent to SHU HQ, on the east property line. This followed construction in 2009 of a new library adjacent to the western property line and, in 1999, a new City Hall, adjacent to the eastern property line. Construction of the city hall and police headquarters restricted access to the facility from the main access road, Cypress Avenue, and required access to and from the facility via a surface street, Grape Street. This has dramatically handicapped the movement of fire apparatus and equipment to and from the facility. The Unit's all-risk emergency operations mission is also in conflict with the city of Redding's General Plan.

Senate Bill (SB) 178, chaptered on October 11, 2009, authorized the Director of the Department of General Services (DGS) to sell, exchange or lease the existing 3.88-acre, state-owned parcel, and required DGS to use the proceeds to relocate the Shasta-Trinity Unit Headquarters to a suitable site. The bill also allowed the State to retain ownership of the portion of the Cypress Property where the telecommunications tower and the vault are located. The city of Redding has expressed continual interest in purchasing the property for the planned expansion of its facilities.

The buildings, being built around 1940, are deteriorated, inefficient, and significantly inadequate for the critical mission of the unit. Over the years, numerous additions and remodeling projects have been implemented to keep pace with CAL FIRE's evolving mission. However, the facility no longer meets the needs of the Unit. Many of the old buildings are non-insulated metal structures that do not meet current building codes and do not provide proper restroom facilities for personnel.

Electrical, sewer, water, heating, and cooling systems are antiquated and failing. Due to the increased power usage from electronic equipment such as radios, computers, copiers, and printers, the electrical load at the facility is at full capacity, and repairs are a constant need. Sewer systems back up regularly due to inadequate sewer capacity, and the public and compound parking areas flood during rainstorm events, due to inadequate storm drain capacity. Due to their age, the

domestic water delivery pipes are brittle and break often, and when this occurs the entire water supply to the facility must be shut off while repairs are made.

The facility is not compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Ramps and a bell have been installed at the main public entrance to assist persons with disabilities. The bell alerts staff that a person with a disability needs assistance with entering the building. Also, there are no ADA-compliant restrooms.

Security of the facility is a significant issue due to its location. The headquarters compound and its vehicles have been burglarized on several occasions.

The administrative office building does not provide the needed space for all Unit functions, such as administrative staff, resource management, and fire prevention, with multiple personnel sharing office space. The Unit training office is located outside the administration building in a converted storage facility that does not meet building code requirements. There is no training room and storage is inadequate. The Prevention Office is located outside the administration building in office space constructed in the Service Center. The Prevention Office does not have adequate evidence and secure weapon storage. Heating and cooling are inefficient and inadequate in all the office spaces. The heating and cooling system in the administration building is the result of the combination of three separate systems. The separate systems result in uneven temperature control throughout the building that has impacted employee health. The entire facility is deteriorating due to its age, wood components, old piping, and electrical throughout. Facility maintenance costs are therefore exceptionally high.

The mobile equipment maintenance and repair shop is in a non-insulated, corrugated, metal building that has been repeatedly identified in semi-annual facility safety inspections as being a health and safety risk. During the winter months, the vehicle hoist lifting cylinders are submerged in standing water due to an elevated water table. The antiquated electrical system does not meet National Electrical or Uniform Building Codes. The roll-up service doors are extremely narrow for modern fire engines and other specialized apparatus. These deficiencies create significant safety problems for personnel conducting routine maintenance and repair work on vehicles. The auto shop restroom is inadequate for assigned personnel and does not meet the Uniform Plumbing Code or ADA requirements. Due to the antiquated plumbing, a California Occupation Safety and Health Administration required emergency drench shower cannot be installed. The general health and safety problems associated with an auto shop of this vintage are a significant liability to the state and to the health and safety of staff who must work in this shop.

The service center warehouse is approximately 5,000 square feet which is half of the needed storage for the Unit. The service center has inadequate lighting and electrical systems, plumbing, and heating and cooling. Additionally, it is on a 3-foot-raised foundation which makes movement of supplies and material difficult and unsafe.

The CalOES telecommunications repair shop provides inadequate office and vehicle repair space. The repair shop is not adequately heated and cooled and has inadequate storage. Because of the condition of the building, the OES Telecommunication Technicians have relocated into a leased facility.

Northern Region Operations – Redding

The NOPS site is owned by the USFS. Built in 1982, the facility was originally the Region II, Sierra Cascade Region Headquarters. Although a joint facility, CAL FIRE occupies approximately three-fourths of the administration building, with the USFS occupying the remaining one-fourth of the building. Due to its age, the facility needs significant repairs to meet the health and safety requirements of employees. Currently, the heating and cooling system needs replacement. The heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system was not modified during various remodeling of the interior of the building. Thus, differential heating and cooling occurs throughout the building, and it is impossible to establish

uniform temperatures in all the offices. Offices are either very cold or very warm, impacting employee health.

Since 1982, CAL FIRE programs housed at NOPS have greatly expanded. The Resource Management Program including Forest Practice, State Forest, Land Use and Planning, and Pre-Fire Engineering are all new programs. These programs, and Cost Recovery, have all added personnel that requires additional office space, as well as parking for both state-owned and personally owned vehicles. Currently, NOPS has no additional space to accommodate the program in the administration building. A temporary solution is a short-term lease of 3,000 square feet of off-site, commercial office space. The proposed Northern Region Headquarters facility would accommodate this program and allow the projected annual rent to be redirected or reallocated.

In 1982, the Forest Practice Redding Review Team consisted of four people which included a Forester III, Forester II, and two office staff, while timber harvesting plans were approximately 15 pages. Today, that same staff consists of a group of 15 foresters, archeologists, biologists, and hydrologists. The average timber harvesting plan is now 200-300 pages, requiring much more time to review and process. These positions all require office space, harvest document replication, and storage which requires significant space. None of these space requirements were accounted for in 1982.

The Cost Recovery and Law Enforcement branch is currently housed at a leased facility, due to insufficient office space at NOPS. With the approval of the Cost Recovery program, a total of 24 personnels are now assigned to this branch. Cost Recovery also needs a large file room for records and an equipment storage room for law enforcement equipment. There needs to be a connection outside the CAL FIRE network to hook up to the Department of Justice for our California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System access. As a temporary solution to house the program as a unit, CAL FIRE obtained a short-term lease off-site, of commercial office space. The proposed Northern Region Headquarters Facility would accommodate this program and allow the projected annual rent to be redirected or reallocated.

The SRA Fire Prevention Fee, Pre-fire Engineering, and Land Use and Planning programs have also added positions at NOPS. The Region Pre-Fire Engineer was added to the staff at NOPS in 1994. This position requires extra space to house computer hardware such as plotters to perform the function of the position. With the passage of Chapter 8, Statutes of 2011, the SRA Fee Program was created along with the personnel to manage the program. Although it is a State Fire Marshal administered program, four personnel are housed at NOPS to manage the program in Northern Region. These include the Northern Region Program Manager and three support staff. Likewise, the Land Use and Planning are administered by the Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM). However, one employee is housed at NOPS. In addition, OSFM would include office space for two deputies and one supervisor to handle field reviews from the Fire Marshal office in Sacramento.

The Region is now utilizing the units for classroom space for off-site classes along with Butte College classrooms. Inherent with most off-site scheduled classes is increased cost, including student and cadre travel, additional audio/video equipment needs, information technology considerations, specialized classroom furniture, and utilities, to support the classroom or facility. Access to off-site training facilities is limited by operational use and severely limited in spring, summer, and fall.

C. Relationship to the Strategic Plan:

This project relates to the following goals in the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection 2024 Strategic Plan:

Goal 6: Identify core capabilities and strengthen operational capacity.

Objective 1: Ensure the Department has the resources and infrastructure to adapt to evolving operational demands and legal frameworks

D. Alternatives:

1. Approve construction funding request.

Advantages

- Continue with the Five-Year Capital Outlay Infrastructure Plan to design and construct a new, combined facility of SHU HQ / NOPS functions and a regional training center, on a suitable site.
- A new co-located facility will support CAL FIRE's goal to be an efficient, effective, quality organization with the resources necessary to carry out CAL FIRE's mission. By combining functions of NOPS with those of SHU HQ there is an economy of scale, which reduces replicated facilities. Additionally, future power, gas, and water usage are reduced by co-locating facilities, in-line with the Governor's Executive Order B18-12 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, reduce overall water use, and reduce grid-based energy purchases and other non-building, grid-based retail energy purchases.
- A new facility located away from congested inter-city traffic activities will enable the Unit to dispatch resources more efficiently.
- A new site will provide the acreage necessary to construct a modern facility that meets current and anticipated mission needs, as well as all health, safety, and code requirements.
- A new facility will improve the Unit's ability to effectively utilize resources to carry out all aspects of the CAL FIRE mission.
- A new facility will place all administrative functions of the unit under one roof. Currently, training, fire prevention, and other support services are spread throughout the existing facility, resulting in functional isolation and inefficiencies.
- A new facility will enable CAL FIRE to effectively partner with other agencies, as well as the private sector, to accomplish both Fire Protection and Resource Management objectives, by providing adequate parking space, public areas, training rooms, meeting rooms, dispatching functions, and emergency vehicle parking.
- Provides workspaces for all permanent staff, enhances functionality of Northern Region command operations due to increased size and duration of fire incidents, provides longevity to mobile equipment currently stored outdoors, and provides adequate room for telecommunication equipment vital to ECC Operations.

Disadvantages

- This alternative has no disadvantages

2. Defer the project.

Advantages

- This alternative has no advantages.

Disadvantages

- Increased wear and maintenance on mobile equipment (e.g., bulldozers) stored outside exposed to weather.
- Increased stress on Northern Region command operations staff working in close quarters at current USFS facility that is not constructed to current code.

E. Recommended Solution:

1. Which alternative and why?

The recommended solution is Alternative #1— Approve construction funding request to continue with the proposed plan for a co-located facility. This alternative would allow CAL FIRE to operate

this key facility in a safe and efficient manner to address fire activity, fire prevention activity and resource management for more than half the State. A modern Unit Headquarters facility, one that includes Region functions, would improve CAL FIRE's ability to efficiently dispatch resources, service and maintain the Unit's fire apparatus and automotive fleet more effectively. A new facility would enhance the Unit's response to an evolving and complex mission. In addition, by combining Unit and Region functions, there are significant savings to the state regarding construction, future maintenance and operational costs. Also, compliance with Governors Executive Order B-18-12 would be greatly enhanced with a co-located facility.

2. Detailed scope description.

   The project includes the construction of a new joint facility to co-locate the SHU HQ and several NOPS, in Redding, California. The scope of work will include the design and construction of jointly used: auto shop with pump testing pit, service center, Dozer-Mobile Command Center storage, fueling tanks with flammable storage building, visitor and photovoltaic covered parking, emergency generator/pump/storage building and a covered vehicle wash rack. Northern Region: Administration building, training building, dormitory, Telecommunications repair shop and Region Technical Services Administration, Shop, Storage Building and open corporation yard. Shasta-Trinity Unit: Administrative Building, ECC with communications tower, Training Building, and physical fitness building Additionally, the scope will include site work, utilities and appurtenances as necessary to support this project.

3. Basis for cost information.

   The cost estimate was updated September 9, 2024, by DGS, as part of the budget package developed for this project.

4. Factors/benefits for recommended solution other than the least expensive alternative.

   The recommended solution is driven by the need to effectively deliver reliable critical emergency response resources to the State of California. The Shasta-Trinity Unit HQ buildings, proposed for replacement, are over 80 years old, functionally inadequate, and do not meet the requirements for an Essential Services Facility. The buildings have no fire alarm or fire sprinkler systems, are poorly insulated, and have inadequate, substandard, and failing, heating, cooling, electrical, and plumbing systems. The Region facility does not provide the space needs from program functions that have expanded since 1982 or new programs. Currently, an off-site facility is being leased to house the Region Fire Prevention, Cost Recovery, and training programs.

5. Complete description of impact on support budget.

   Initial costs related to furniture, miscellaneous move-in requirements, and the increased annual lease costs until the move-in date will be expended out of the support budget. Maintenance and repair costs for the new facilities would initially be lower, following completion of the project and during the early portion of their serviceable lifespan. Contract counties would be given 19.29 percent like-for-like proportion of the capital costs for this project.

6. Identify and explain any project risks.

   CEQA compliance is necessary, and an Environmental Impact Report may be required. There are no risks associated with completion of this project. However, the risk of deferring this project includes failure of mission critical facility infrastructure.

7. List requested interdepartmental coordination and/or special project approval (including mandatory reviews and approvals, e.g. technology proposals).

   This project requires a CEQA compliant environmental review. The plans for the new facility will be subject to review and approval by the State Fire Marshal and the Division of State Architect.

F. Consistency with Government Code Section 65041.1:

Does the recommended solution (project) promote infill development by rehabilitating existing infrastructure and how? Explain.

Yes. The SHU HQ existing site will probably be used by the city of Redding for continued use as a government facility which will prevent the city from acquiring additional property. The proposed site for the construction is planned for development by the city of Redding.

Does the project improve the protection of environmental and agricultural resources by protecting and preserving the state's most valuable natural resources? Explain.

Yes. Due to the nature of the Department's mission, it can be necessary to locate facilities into areas that could have negative environmental and agricultural impacts; however, strategic placement of these facilities to provide more effective response to wild land fires will ultimately protect nearby forests, watersheds, agricultural land, and other valuable natural resources. Any impacts created at the new site will be minimized and appropriate mitigations will become part of the project.

Does the project encourage efficient development patterns by ensuring that infrastructure associated with development, other than infill, support efficient use of land and is appropriately planned for growth? Explain.

Yes. Project planning includes incorporation within local government planning models. Growth-inducement potential, noise and air pollution are potential environmental impacts addressed in the CEQA process.