

Attachment 5

CWPP Prescription Guidance

**Fuels Management Prescription Guidance
Undeveloped VMUS**

Table 12 Prescription Guidance in Undeveloped VMUS

| Location → | Primary Defense Zone (A) (0 – 30')* | Fuel Reduction Zone (B) (30' – 100') | Fuel Reduction Zone (C) (100' – 150' - applies to larger areas) |
|---|--|---|--|
| Fuel Type ↓ | Based on Defensible Space PRC - 4291 | | Based on Firefighter Safety |
| Grass/ Forbs | Reduce fuel depth to 4 inches; methods include mowing, masticating, weed-whacking, biological browsing | Same treatment as (A); longer grass in isolated open areas is acceptable | Treatment may be needed in portions on a case by case basis |
| Surface dead/down material | Clear dead/down flammable materials; methods include raking, hand-piling/removal, masticating chipping/dispersal on site | Reduce dead/down flammable material to < 3" depth; methods same as (A); < 5 tons/acre in isolated logs acceptable. | Reduce heavier pockets of dead/down flammable material to < 5" depth; < 5-7 tons/acre in isolated logs acceptable. |
| Brush/ Shrub fuel | Remove to a spacing (between edges of brush) generally 2x brush height on <20% slopes; methods include masticating or hand-cutting, biological browsing | Same Treatment as (A); a pocket or clump of brush can be treated as one large shrub in more open site conditions. | Less intensive brush removal; with spacing approximately 10 ft; and more clumping of shrubs. |
| Trees Overstory (without brush understory) | Thin smaller trees leaving larger trees at 10-20 ft crown spacing (based on slope, tree size and type); reduce ladder fuels by pruning lower branches 6-15 ft up, or lower 1/3 of tree height on smaller trees; method likely hand-cut | Thin smaller trees leaving larger trees at approx. 10 ft crown spacing (based on slope, tree size and type); reduce ladder fuels by pruning lower branches 6 ft up, or lower 1/3 of tree height on smaller trees; method likely hand-cut. | Reduce ladder fuels by pruning lower branches of larger trees that have broken limbs, dead material etc. 6 ft up; method likely hand-cut. |
| Trees Overstory (with brush understory) | Thinning specs same as Trees Overstory without brush understory (A). Understory: remove brush ladder fuel; methods include masticating or hand-cutting | Thinning specs same as Trees Overstory without brush understory (B). Understory: remove brush ladder fuel; intermittent patches of shrubs and small trees in openings (non-canopy) is acceptable; methods include masticating or hand-cutting | Thinning specs same as Trees Overstory without brush understory (C). Understory: less intensive removal of brush ladder fuel; intermittent patches of shrubs and small trees in openings (non-canopy) is acceptable; methods include masticating or hand-cutting |

*For further information specific to homeowner/structure mitigation measures. See Section 6.2.1

Fuels Mitigation Prescription Guidance Developed VMUs

Table 13 Prescription Guidance Developed VMUs

| Location → | Primary Defense Zone (A) (0 – 30')* | Fuel Reduction Zone (B) (30' – 100') |
|--|--|--|
| Fuel Type ↓ | Based on Defensible Space PRC – 4291 and Firefighter Safety | |
| Grass/ Forbs | Reduce fuel depth to 4 inches; methods include mowing, masticating, weed-whacking, biological browsing | Same treatment as (A); longer grass in isolated open areas is acceptable. |
| Surface dead/down material | Clear dead/down flammable materials; methods include raking, hand-piling/removal, masticating chipping/dispersal on site | Reduce dead/down flammable material to < 3" depth; methods same as (A). |
| Brush/ Shrub fuel | Remove to a spacing (between edges of brush) generally 2x brush height on <20% slopes; methods include masticating or hand-cutting, biological browsing | Same Treatment as (A); a pocket or clump of brush can be treated as one large shrub in more open site conditions. |
| Trees Overstory (without brush understory) | <u>On case-by-case basis**</u> : Thin smaller or unhealthy trees leaving larger trees at 10-20 ft crown spacing (based on slope, tree size and type). Reduce ladder fuels by pruning lower branches 6-15 ft up, or lower 1/3 of tree height on smaller trees; method likely hand-cut | <u>On case-by-case basis**</u> : Thin smaller or unhealthy trees. Reduce ladder fuels by pruning lower branches 6 ft up, or lower 1/3 of tree height on smaller trees; method likely hand-cut. |
| Trees Overstory (with brush understory) | Thinning specs (case-by-case) same as Trees Overstory without brush understory (A). Understory: remove brush ladder fuel; methods include masticating or hand-cutting | Thinning specs (case-by-case) same as Trees Overstory without brush understory (B). Understory: remove brush ladder fuel; intermittent patches of shrubs and small trees in openings (non-canopy) is acceptable; methods include masticating or hand-cutting |

(Note: Treatments listed are primarily those currently applied by Goleta City Management; the areas are mostly smaller, manicured park type settings.)

*For further information specific to homeowner/structure mitigation measures see Section 6.2.1.

**The decision for this treatment need should be from the Goleta City Project Manager overseeing VMU mitigation work. Initial input from a wildland fire specialist is also recommended.

Table 14 Prescription Guidance for Butterfly Aggregation Areas Adjacent to Structures

| Location → | Primary Defense Zone (A) ^{***} (0 – 30') | Fuel Reduction Zone (B) ^{***} (30' – 100') |
|---|---|--|
| Fuel Type ↓ | Based on Defensible Space PRC – 4291 and Firefighter Safety | |
| Grass/ Forbs | Reduce fuel depth to 4 inches; methods include mowing, masticating, weed-whacking, biological browsing | Same treatment as (A); longer grass in isolated open areas is acceptable. |
| Surface dead/down material | Clear dead/down flammable materials; methods include raking, hand-piling/removal, masticating chipping/dispersal on site | Reduce dead/down flammable material to < 3" depth; methods same as (A). |
| Brush/ Shrub fuel | Remove to a spacing (between edges of brush) generally 2x brush height on <20% slopes; methods include masticating or hand-cutting, biological browsing | Same Treatment as (A); a pocket or clump of brush can be treated as one large shrub in more open site conditions. |
| Trees Overstory without brush understory | <u>Trim or thin only trees that do not provide protection to monarch butterfly aggregation sites*</u> Thin smaller or unhealthy trees at 10 – 20 ft crown spacing (as determined by slope, tree size and type);Leave larger trees unless toppling hazard.** Reduce ladder fuels by pruning lower branches 6-15 ft up, or lower 1/3 of tree height on trees smaller than 18 ft.. | <u>Trim or thin only trees that do not provide protection to monarch butterfly aggregation sites*</u> Thin smaller or unhealthy trees at approximately 10 ft crown spacing (as determined by slope, tree size and type);. Leave larger trees unless toppling hazard.** Reduce ladder fuels by pruning lower branches approximately 6 ft up, or lower 1/3 of tree height on trees smaller than 18 ft.. |
| Trees Overstory with brush understory | <u>Trim or thin only vegetation that does not provide protection to monarch butterfly aggregation sites*</u> Thin small or unhealthy trees at 10-20 ft crown spacing (based on slope, tree size and type). Leave larger trees at 10 ft. crown spacing unless toppling hazard.** (Reduce ladder fuels by pruning lower branches 6-15 ft up, or lower 1/3 of tree height on smaller trees. In understory: remove brush ladder fuel. Methods include masticating or hand-cutting. | <u>Trim or thin only vegetation that does not provide protection to monarch butterfly aggregation sites*</u> Thin small or unhealthy trees to approximately 10 ft. crown spacing. Leave larger trees unless toppling hazard.** Reduce ladder fuels by pruning lower branches approximately 6 ft up, or lower 1/3 of tree height on smaller trees. In understory remove brush ladder fuel. In non-canopied areas, noncontinuous patches of shrubs or small trees in openings is acceptable.. Methods include masticating or hand-cutting. |

*As determined by the Goleta City Project Manager overseeing mitigation work in consultation with a City approved monarch butterfly specialist and a City approved wildland fire specialist.

**As determined by the Goleta City Project Manager and Goleta City arborist.

***For further information specific to homeowner/structure mitigation measures see Section 6.2.1.