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A. CDF Fire Plan Assets at Risk.

Asset at Risk	Public Issue Category	Location and ranking methodology
Hydroelectric power	Public welfare	1) Watersheds that feed run of the river power plants, ranked based on plant capacity; 2) cells adjacent to reservoir based plants (Low rank); and 3) cells containing canals and flumes (High rank)
Fire-flood watersheds*	Public safety Public welfare	Watersheds with a history of problems or proper conditions for future problems (South Coastal Plain, field/stakeholder input), ranked based on affected downstream population
Soil erosion	Environment	Watersheds ranked based on erosion potential
Water storage	Public welfare	Watershed area up to 20 miles upstream from water storage facility, ranked based on water value and dead storage capacity of facility
Water supply	Public health	1) Watershed area up to 20 miles upstream from water supply facility (High rank); 2) grid cells containing domestic water diversions, ranked based on number of connections; and 3) cells containing ditches that contribute to the water supply system (High rank)
Scenic	Public welfare	Four mile viewshed around Scenic Highways and 1/4 mile viewshed around Wild and Scenic Rivers, ranked based on potential impacts to vegetation types (tree versus non-tree types)
Timber	Public welfare	Timberlands ranked based on potential damage by FIA region/owner
Range	Public welfare	Rangelands ranked based on potential replacement feed cost by region/owner/vegetation type
Air quality	Public health Environment Public welfare	Potential damages to health, materials, vegetation, and visibility; ranking based on vegetation type and air basin
Historic buildings	Public welfare	From State Office of Historic Preservation, ranked based on fire susceptibility
Recreation	Public welfare	Unique recreation areas or areas with potential damage to facilities, ranked based on fire susceptibility
Structures	Public safety Public welfare	Ranking based on housing density and fire susceptibility
Non-game	Environment	Critical habitats and species locations based on input from California Department of Fish and

Asset at Risk	Public Issue Category	Location and ranking methodology
wildlife	Public welfare	Game and other stakeholders
Game wildlife	Public welfare Environment	Critical habitats and species locations based on input from California Department of Fish and Game and other stakeholders
Infrastructure	Public safety Public welfare	Infrastructure for delivery of emergency and other critical services (e.g. repeater sites, transmission lines)
Ecosystem Health	Environment	Ranking based vegetation type/fuel characteristics

* Fire-Flood watershed asset data is currently for southern California and has not been included in this document.

B. The individual assets at risk maps follow.

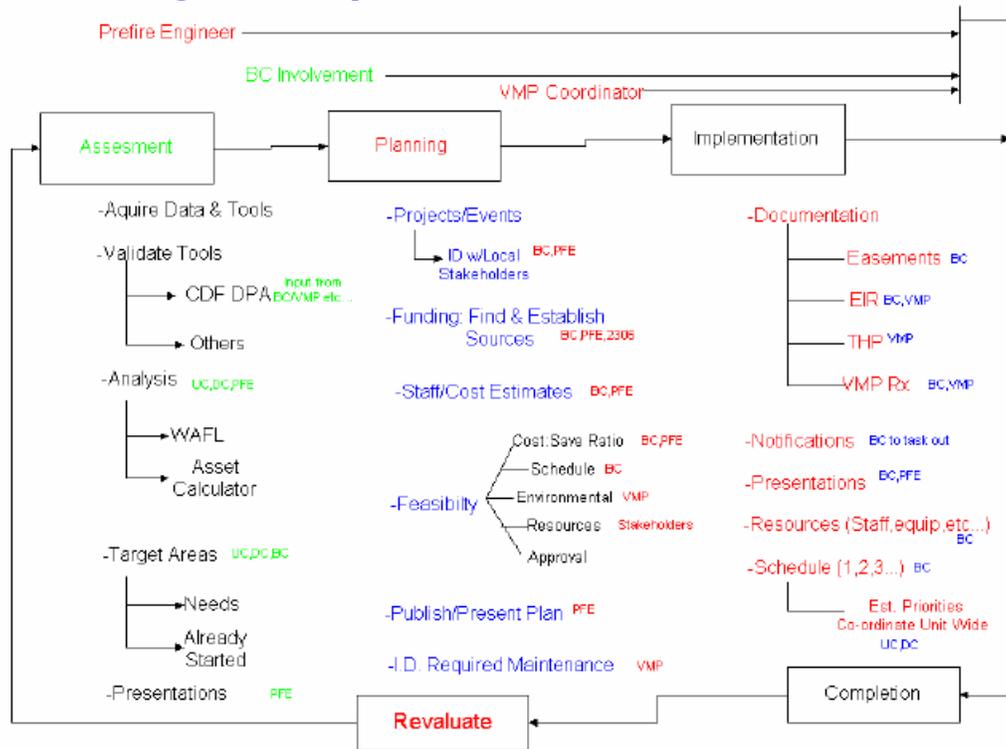
(Maps located at end of document)

Included are:

- Hydroelectric Power
- Soil Erosion
- Water Storage
- Water Supply
- Scenic
- Timber
- Range
- Air
- Historic Buildings and Landmarks
- Recreation
- Housing
- Wildlife: Represents both Game and Non-game Wildlife
- Infrastructure
- Fire-Flood Watershed
- Ecosystem

Maps are updated when significant changes to existing data occur. If there has been no significant change in the ranking data, the previous plan's maps will be used.

NYP Pre-fire Management Plan Implementation Process



Standards for Hazardous Fuel Reduction for Nevada-Yuba-Placer Unit

Three fuel reduction prescriptions are described below. They include:

Defensible Space (PRC 4291): Area surrounding a structure where fire protection or firebreak is made by removing all brush, flammable vegetation, or combustible growth which is located up to 30 feet (up to 100 feet in heavy fuel areas) from such structure or to the property line, whichever is nearer. The goal is to create an area where ground based fire suppression resources, such as fire engines, can successfully defend the structure from an advancing fire.

Defensible Landscape: The area outside of the defensible space zone where additional fuel reduction is completed to enhance the protection value of the defensible space zone around a structure. Increased aesthetics and habitat values are planned for in this prescription.

Modified shaded fuel break: defined as a defensible location, where fuels have been modified, that can be used by fire suppression resources to suppress oncoming wildfires. Any fuel break by itself will NOT stop a wildfire. It is a location where the fuel has been modified to increase the probability of success for fire suppression activities. Ground resources can use the location for direct attack or firing out. Air resources can use the location for fire retardant drops. The public and fire resources can use the location for more efficient ingress and egress.

The three prescriptions are listed below. The defensible space and defensible landscape prescriptions incorporate the modified shaded fuel break prescription with a few variations. *The only trees eligible to be removed under the following prescriptions are in the 10- inch diameter class (diameter of main stem at breast height) or smaller. All trees larger than the 10- inch diameter class will only be pruned to a height of 8 to 10 feet above the ground, not to reduce the live crown ratio of the plant to below 50%. Exceptions*

for defective trees and snags are noted below.

I. Defensible Space Prescription: PRC 4291

Includes all of following:

1. Maintain around and adjacent to a building or structure a firebreak made by removing and clearing away, for a distance of not less than 30 feet on each side thereof or to the property line, whichever is nearer, all flammable vegetation or other combustible growth. This does not apply to single specimens of trees, ornamental shrubbery, or similar plants that are used as ground cover, if they do not form a means of rapidly transmitting fire from the native growth to any building or structure.
2. Remove that portion of any tree that extends within 10 feet of the outlet of any chimney or stovepipe.
3. Maintain any tree adjacent to or overhanging any building free of dead or dying wood.
4. Maintain the roof of any structure free of leaves, needles, or other dead vegetative growth.
 - a. Provide and maintain at all times a screen over the outlet of every chimney or stovepipe that is attached to any fireplace, stove, or other device that burns any solid or liquid fuel. The screen shall be constructed of nonflammable material with openings of not more than one-half inch in size.
 - b. Within 100 feet of existing structures all annual grasses are to be maintained to below 6 inches in height.
5. Except as noted in 1 above, the Modified Shaded Fuel Break prescription described below also applies.

II. Defensible Landscape Prescription:

Includes all of the following:

1. Oak trees with trunks within 3 feet of each other, essentially making one canopy, may be considered one tree in the defensible landscape areas. Prune branches off of all residual trees from 8 to 10 feet off the forest floor, not to reduce the live crown ratio below 1/2 of the height of the tree. ***Adjacent trees shall be removed to create horizontal distances between residual trees from 20 feet between trunks up to 8 to 15 feet between tree crown drip lines.***
2. One clump of trees per lot or acre, where tree trunks are within 20 feet of each other, may also be retained in the defensible landscape areas providing spread of fire to or from this feature is adequately mitigated. Mitigation measures for this feature include:
3. Prune branches off of all residual trees from 8 to 10 feet off the forest floor, not to reduce the live crown ratio below 1/2 of the height of the tree
4. Trees adjacent to this feature shall be removed to create horizontal distances ***between residual trees from 20 feet between trunks up to 8 to 15 feet between tree crown drip lines.*** No ground fuels shall exist within the drip line of the feature.
5. Except as noted in 1 and 2 above, the Modified Shaded Fuel Break prescription described listed below also applies.

III. Modified Shaded Fuel Break Prescription:

Implementation consists of removing or pruning trees, shrubs, brush, and other vegetative growth on the project area. For site protection, all work is encouraged to be completed by use of a masticator and/or hand crews supported by chippers and/or burning. Heavy equipment with blades is not recommended for use for fuel reduction work.

1. Understory Fuels

Understory fuels over 1 foot in height are to be removed in order to develop vertical separation and low horizontal continuity of fuels. Individual plants or groups of plants up to 10 feet in canopy diameter may be retained provided there is a horizontal separation between plants of 3 to 5 times the height of the residual plants and the residual plants are not within the drip lines of an overstory tree.

For rare and endangered species concerns, elderberry trees shall not be removed or treated within the shaded fuel breaks in elevations below 3000 feet.

2. Mid-story Fuels

Only trees up to the 10-inch diameter class (at breast height (dbh)) may be removed. Exception to this size limit shall be trees that have significant defect and/or which do not have a minimum of a 16-foot saw log. Live but defective trees larger than the 10-inch diameter class providing cavities or obvious wildlife use will be retained.

Trees shall be removed to create horizontal distances between residual trees from 20 feet between trunks up to 8 to 15 feet between tree crown drip lines. Larger overstory trees (> 10 inches dbh) do count as residual trees and, in order to reduce ladder fuels, shall have vegetation within their drip lines removed. Prune branches off of all residual trees from 8 to 10 feet off the forest floor, not to reduce the live crown ratio below 1/2 of the height of the tree.

For rare and endangered species concerns, elderberry trees shall not be removed or treated within the shaded fuel breaks below the 3000 feet elevation level.

Criteria for residual trees (< 10 inch diameter class (dbh)):

Conifers:

Leave trees that have single leaders and thrifty crowns with at least 1/3 live crown ratio.

Conifer leave tree species in descending order: Ponderosa pine Sugar pine Douglas fir White fir Incense cedar

Intolerant to shade species have a higher preference as leave trees because their seed will be less likely to germinate in the understory.

Snags

Snags are a conduit for fire spread during a wildfire. However, they also provide excellent wildlife habitat in their natural state. The following is the criteria of when snags shall be retained:

18 inch diameter class or larger and not more than 30 feet in height which are not capable of reaching a road or structure provided there is a separation of least 100 feet between snags.

Hardwood trees:

Leave trees that have vertical leaders and thrifty crowns with at least 1/3 live crown ratio. Retain all elderberry trees.

Hardwood leave tree species in descending order: Big Leaf Maple- Riparian area, less common Blue Oak - least leaf surface area, less volatile when burning Black Oak

- higher leaf surface area Madrone - more volatile when burning Live Oaks - most volatile when burning, branches closest to ground.

Brush:

It is desirable to remove as much brush as possible within the shaded fuel break area. However, if individual plants or pairs of plants are desired to be left, leave plants with the following characteristics: young plants less than 5 feet tall and individual or pairs of plants that are no more than 5 feet wide. Retain all elderberry trees.

Brush leave species in descending order: Toyon – Less Common Buckeye – Less Common Dogwood – less common Lemmon Ceanothus - less common, less volatile Buck brush (Wedge leaf ceanothus) - smaller brush plant, less volatile Redbud - less common Coffeeberry - less common Whitethorn - lower lying plant Deer brush - larger plant, high leaf surface area, more volatile when burning Manzanita - larger plant, high leaf surface area, more volatile when burning

Chamise - foliage contains highest amount of flammable oils, most volatile when burning

1. 3. Wetlands:

Functional wetlands will be avoided for treatment and ground operations.

2. 4. Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone (WLPZ):

To provide mitigation for riparian associated species and to reduce the potential risk of habitat fragmentation, the following will apply:

WLPZ widths shall be in conformance with Title 14, California Code of Regulations, 936.5, Procedures for Determining Watercourse and Lake Protection zone Widths.

Class II watercourse (Aquatic habitat for nonfish aquatic species):

No treatment of overstory and the treatment of understory will not reduce vegetative cover below 50%. One thousand hour and smaller sized dead fuels (< 5 inches in diameter) will be removed. Ground based equipment will not operate within the zone except on existing roads. Prune residual trees.

Class III watercourse (No aquatic life present):

Full shaded fuel break prescription will be implemented but no ground based equipment will operate within the zone except on existing roads.