APPENDIX C

FINAL WILDFIRE HAZARD ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT AREAS

FINAL WILDFIRE HAZARD ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT AREAS

Prepared for LSA Associates, Inc. by Wildland Resource Management, Inc.

October, 2008

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WILDFIRE HAZARD ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT AREAS

This Wildfire Hazard Assessment report was prepared by Carol Rice, Wildland Resource Management Inc., and LSA Associates Inc. This report describes the methods used to determine and confirm wildfire hazard levels for park lands within the Study Area for the Wildfire Hazard Reduction and Resource Management Plan (Plan), a general description of identified wildfire hazards in the Study Area, and the methods used to identify the recommended treatment areas (RTAs) discussed later in the Plan. The first assessment, completed in 2006, addressed the following Hillside parks: Wildcat Canyon Regional Park, Tilden Regional Park, Claremont Canyon Regional Preserve, Robert Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve, Huckleberry Botanic Regional Preserve, Redwood Regional Park, Leona Canyon Regional Open Space and Preserve, Anthony Chabot Regional Park, and Lake Chabot Regional Park. A second assessment was conducted in 2007 to address the remaining parks: Sobrante Ridge Regional Preserve, Kennedy Grove Regional Recreation Area, Temescal Regional Recreation Area, Roberts Regional Recreation Area, Pt. Pinole Regional Shoreline, and Miller/Knox Regional Shoreline. Based on these initial assessments, five shoreline parks within the Study Area were excluded for detailed assessment because the level of wildfire hazard posed by vegetation in those parks was not considered to be high due to their proximity to the San Francisco Bay, the lack of wildland vegetation, and/or the developed nature of the parks. The parks not included for further study are: Brooks Island Regional Shoreline, Eastshore State Park, Middle Harbor Shoreline Park, Robert W. Crown Memorial State Beach, and Martin Luther King, Jr., Regional Shoreline.

The results of these wildfire hazard assessments are displayed graphically in Figure 1: Wildfire Hazard Assessment (WHA) Map. The purpose of the WHA Map is to identify at-risk areas for further assessment and fuel modification recommendations. Many of these areas lie within the wildland-urban interface, which for this Plan includes EBRPD land within 200 feet of a private structure under Diablo wind conditions for Hillside parks, and under a condition in which winds blow to the east for Shoreline parks. The size and boundaries of the wildland-urban interface area vary, depending on such site-specific conditions as property slope and types of vegetation present Based on these assessments, the following areas are identified on the WHA Map:

- Lands within 200 feet of high-value (irreplaceable) EBRPD facilities and park residences.
- Locations of Eucalyptus stands that represent significant threats from torching and crown fires that can cause ember flight.

• Other wildfire hazard assessment areas with identified high hazards for wildfires.

The wildfire hazard assessments provided the basis for determining RTAs. There are approximately 3,000 acres identified as having high wildfire hazards and potentially requiring treatment out of approximately 15,800 total acres included in the Study Area. Generally, areas requiring treatment are located along the western boundaries of Hillside parks in the Study Area and in tall tree stand stands on ridgetops within these parks.

A. METHODS USED TO ASSESS WILDFIRE HAZARDS

Based on available information, including aerial photographs, published reports, and site-specific data collected through site reconnaissance, the following process was used to determine what areas are identified on the WHA Map:

- Execute the FlamMap model using severe weather conditions to identify and evaluate areas where there is potential for greater than 8-foot flame lengths to be created as well as crowning and torching potential;
- Evaluate all areas with the potential for crown fires, torching, and ember production and throw (typically eucalyptus and pine groves);
- Identify locations of values-at-risk and high-value facilities within the Study Area;
- Identify Strategic Fire Routes;
- Coordinate and verify RTAs through site visits conducted in conjunction with EBRPD Fire Department, Stewardship, and Operations staff and the project team.

Criteria used in the fire behavior models to identify and designate high-hazard areas consisted of the following:

- Predicted flame length
- Spotting potential
- Proximity to structures both inside and outside the District boundaries
- Position of spotting hazards on slopes.

All fire behavior predictions are assumed to be under Diablo wind conditions with extremely hot, dry weather. Proximity to major evacuation routes was an additional consideration. Figure 1 shows how the wildfire assessment methodology was applied to evaluate and identify areas of high fire hazards.



Figure 1: Application of Methodology Identifying High Fire Hazard

1. Fire Behavior Modeling

Most fire hazard assessments center on three main factors—fuels, weather, and topography although elevation and fire history can also be included. Fire behavior results from the combination of these three factors, and predictions of fire behavior can use these factors to identify where containment areas may be most effective and where access may be precluded during a fire. Fire behavior outputs also can warn where natural resources may be unduly harmed by a wildfire and where it may be inconsequential to natural resources.

The FlamMap fire behavior prediction model was used for this wildfire hazard assessment. FlamMap is an updated version of the BEHAVE-type model outputs of the fire behavior prediction system and was used to assess current relative hazards throughout the Study Area.

FlamMap Development, Inputs and Assumptions

FlamMap is a computerized fuel and fire behavior prediction model developed by the USDA Forest Service at the Intermountain Forest Fire Research Laboratory. Heat transfer formulae in FlamMap are based on the software program BEHAVE, used in wildfire behavior prediction since the 1970s.

FlamMap allows prediction of fire behavior on a <u>spatial basis</u>, portraying the locations of various flame lengths, heat release, and rates of spread along with predicted types of fire (e.g., crown fire, surface fire, or a fire that torches trees).

FlamMap uses known data to describe the terrain, weather, and fuels on the site. In order to correctly model a fire, a number of data themes must be developed for the FlamMap program, including slope,

elevation, aspect, fuel model, tree height, height to live tree canopy base, tree crown density, weather, and wind speed and direction. Information in Appendix A includes the FlamMap input files and assumptions: units of measurement, sources of information, and effects of each input on fire behavior prediction. Burning characteristics associated with each fuel model are also described, including the general rate of fire spread, range of fire intensity, and the strata in which the fire burns. Weather inputs used for the fire behavior modeling include values for the temperature and relative humidity as well as the time of day in which the minimum and maximum values of both measurements occur. Hourly observations of wind speed and direction and presented, as are the fuel characteristics assigned to each vegetation type. The surface fuel model number, along with estimates for tree height, height to live crown base, and canopy cover are also presented. Appendices B and C include descriptions of fire behavior for the fuel models used in this WHA and the weather inputs used for the WHA's FlamMap simulations, respectively.

FlamMap Outputs

Two factors—flame length and crowning activity—are particularly important for prioritizing locations of high fire hazard. Flame length is often correlated to the ability to control a fire. A flame length of eight feet is typically used as a cut-off point for strategic firefighting decisions on whether to attack the fire directly or to attempt control through indirect methods. Attacking the fire directly involves efforts to slow the flaming front at its head – where it is advancing fastest. Indirect attack involves fire control methods on the fire's flank or well ahead of the fire (i.e., using backfires or retardants).

High flame lengths bear significant correlation to structural damage. Fire intensity, as determined by flame length, was determined to be the most important factor in many studies of structural damage from fire. Flame lengths are often used as a proxy for fire intensity because they are highly correlated to fire intensity.

Crowning activity indicates locations where fire is expected to travel into and possibly consume tree crowns. When a fire burns through tree crowns, countless embers are produced and are distributed, sometimes at long distances. These embers can start new fires, which can each grow and confound fire suppression activities. Hot fires can also create embers that loft ahead of the flaming front, igniting new fires called "spot fires". "Spotting potential" and "crowning potential" describe the propensity of vegetation to create and disburse embers that have the potential to start numerous new fires well in advance of the main fire.

Flame lengths that are greater than eight feet are especially important when nearer to high values at risk. Fire control is likely to be attempted nearest the structures, so a flame length below eight feet can be most effective in aiding fire control attempts. Additionally, reducing fire intensity nearest the structure also increases chances the structure will escape damage from fire. By contrast, areas further away from values at risk and away from strategic control locations may experience higher flame

lengths with lesser impact because the vegetation itself is adapted to fire of similar intensity, and less potential for damage to values at risk exists. It should be noted that not all areas with the potential for high flame lengths can be cost-effectively treated with minimal effects to the environment.

Within the Study Area's Hillside parks, approximately 357 acres of park land are located within 200 feet of structures outside EBRPD's jurisdiction; locations within this 357 acres in which flame lengths are predicted to have flames longer than eight feet were determined to be of high hazard.

2. Ember-Production Risk Assessment

Hazard assessment within pine and eucalyptus groves focused on ember production and distribution of these firebrands to values at risk – particularly structures along the western edges of park lands. The assessment considered the position of these pine and eucalyptus groves on slopes, their distance from structures, their elevation in relation to structures, and those groves larger than ½-acre in size. Figure 2 illustrates factors used to evaluate ember-producing tree stands.

- <u>Ridgetop/Valley</u>: Because it is much easier for crown fires to loft embers a long distance when the fire occurs at the top of a hill rather than down in a valley, ember-producing stands such as pine and eucalyptus were examined to determine whether they stood within 100 feet in elevation from ridgetops. By contrast, such stands in valley bottoms are less hazardous with respect to ember production and distribution.
- <u>Torching:</u> FlamMap outputs for crown fire prediction were used as the basis of for considering torching potential. The proportion of the stand predicted to torch was used as a factor in the determination of wildfire hazard. Overall, approximately 20 percent of RTAs in areas predominated by eucalyptus stands were predicted to torch.
- <u>Proximity to Homes</u>: While eucalyptus—and to a lesser extent, pine trees—have been known to deposit burning embers miles away, the closer the structure is to any ember producer, the greater the risk of starting fires. Stands within 500 feet of structures were determined to be more hazardous than those further away.

As with areas of high flame length, not all the areas of high ember production or spotting potential can reasonably be treated without significant cost or environmental concerns. For those areas of high spotting potential, position on the slope greatly influences how far embers can be cast; therefore, this aspect factors into prioritizing treatment areas. Embers originating on the top of a slope can travel farther than embers lofted from a valley floor. Approximately 1,115 acres were considered to have a high potential for crown fire production and ember throw in the Study Area.



These two photographs illustrate factors considered in the analysis of eucalyptus groves. The peak of Round Top (left, and right rear) is covered with eucalyptus stands several hundred feet above homes west of Skyline Blvd. and would be vulnerable to ignition from embers under Diablo wind conditions.

3. Fire Professional Judgment

Fire behavior models are best used in conjunction with professional expertise. This different perspective buffers any faulty assumptions or biases the model might resulting from variations in model inputs, and offers a level of ground-truthing to the assessment of potential fire hazards. As part of this assessment EBRPD staff and local vegetation and fire protection experts were consulted regarding the values to be used when defining fuel characteristics based on the structure and growth patterns of various vegetation types present.

4. Strategic Fire Routes

Strategic Fire Routes to facilitate and support emergency access as well as evacuation during an emergency incident were determined based on the professional knowledge, expertise, and field review and validation of Park Supervisors, Park Unit Managers, the EBRPD Fire Chief, and the Chief of Park Operations. As part of the annual review and update of the Plan, EBRPD staff will continuously review and revise the strategic fire routes map as necessary in response to changing conditions.

5. Site Confirmation

Areas of potential high fire hazard in each park were visited to confirm information included on the WHA Map; photographs of each location were taken to document existing conditions. Based on site-specific conditions seen during these site visits, the information displayed on the WHA Map was either verified or updated to reflect existing conditions, and boundaries of hazard areas were further delineated. Confirmation of the hazard assessment was performed by EBRPD staff and local fire protection and vegetation experts; as the planning process for this Plan was executed, additional confirmation of existing conditions onsite and the corollary information displayed on the WHA Map was conducted.

B. DESCRIPTION OF WILDFIRE HAZARDS IN THE STUDY AREA

This section describes the potential wildfire hazards found within the Study Area that were used to determine RTAs for the Plan. The Draft WHA Map, as shown in Figure 3, displays the spatial distribution of locations that were assessed for potential flame lengths and crown fire activity. As noted previously, flame lengths are closely related to the vegetation types.

1. Vegetation Types with High Hazard Areas

The longest flame lengths are found in areas of north coastal scrub; the lowest are found in oak woodlands where no understory is present. Flame lengths in grasslands are high, but with regular treatment flame lengths are dramatically reduced. However, serpentine grasslands are assumed to produce low flame lengths even without treatment.

2. Locations of Crown Fire Activity and Torching

There are many locations where the potential for crown fire activity is significant; these areas generally have dense canopies of eucalyptus or pines with concentrations of understory vegetation. Each patch of vegetation with the potential for active crown fires is less than 10 acres.

Areas of possible torching, where flames involve the tree crown but fire does not spread from crown to crown, are more common and generally result from an accumulation of understory vegetation and low-hanging branches. By contrast, crown fires spread from tree canopy to tree canopy and require dense overstory vegetation to perpetuate the fire.

3. Areal Extent of High Fire Hazard Areas

Only 7.5 percent of vegetated areas within the Hillside parks are predicted to produce flame lengths longer than 8 feet, with the majority of the Hillside parks predicted to generate flames less than 8 feet in length. In the Shoreline parks only 13 percent of the total vegetated areas are expected to produce flames of 8 feet or longer.

The total area where active crown fire potential exists was less than one percent in the Hillside parks, and slightly more than one percent for the Shoreline parks. However, the acres covered by vegetation expected to torch during wildfires that occur under high fire danger conditions is considerably greater, covering approximately 20 percent of the Hillside parks and 13 percent of the Shoreline parks.

4. Characteristics of Ember-Producing Areas

A total of 1,507 acres of eucalyptus and pine stands were determined to be of high hazard, based on a variety of characteristics, including crown fire potential, distance from structures, and position on the slope. Of the 1,507 acres, approximately 74 percent were predicted to have a high crown fire potential, and 82 percent were located on ridgetops. Some of these areas are also located within 200 feet of structures and/or have the potential to produce flame lengths greater than 8 feet. Areas with a high potential for long-range ember production and distribution were located in all of the parks with the exception of Temescal, Pt. Pinole, and Sobrante Ridge. Tables 1 and 2 list the distance and distribution, respectively, of high hazard ember-producing stands in the Study Area as well as the approximate total acreages of these areas in each park.

Firebrands have been known to ignite new fires well over one mile from their source. More firebrands are distributed in shorter distances from the source, making the distance from an ember-producing stand an important factor in hazard identification. Approximately 25 percent of the high hazard emberproducing areas are within 500 feet of structures outside EBRPD lands; approximately 75 percent of the areas are within ½ mile of structures outside EBRPD lands.

5. Discontinuity of High Fire Hazard Areas

Areas of long flame length are not continuous along the western borders of the Hillside parks because of previous maintenance work undertaken by EBRPD and because some areas, such as oak/bay woodlands with sparse understory or irrigated landscapes such as golf courses, are inherently low hazard. Areas of predicted crown fire activity are predominantly discontinuous and positioned inside areas of increased torching potential and where flame lengths are greater than 8 feet. The greatest concentration of predicted active crown fire occurs in the eucalyptus groves in Lake Chabot Park. Other areas of predicted active crown fire are located along Inspiration Point, north and east of the Nature Center in Tilden Park, and on the western slope of Miller Knox south of the Corporation Yard.

Table 1: Distribution of High-Hazard
Ember Producing Tree Stands

Tee Dunus
Acres
805
17
3
5
58
0
3
0
105
84
0
0
396
38

Source: East Bay Regional Park District. 2007. File "Ebhil_06.dbf" dated 11-1-07.

Table 2:	Distance of High-Hazard Ember
Producin	g Tree Stands from Structures

Distance of Stands to Structures Acres	
Stand w/in 500 ft of structures	410
Stand 500 - 1000 ft of structures	86
Stand $1000 - \frac{1}{4}$ mile of structures	189
Stand ¹ / ₄ - ¹ / ₂ mile of structures	438
Stand ¹ / ₂ -1 mile of structures	198
Stand great than 1 mile from structures	186

Source: Wildland Resource Management, Inc. 2007. East Bay Regional Park District. 2007. File "Ebhil_06.dbf" dated 11-1-07.

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Areas of torching are more widespread, but are located in the same vicinity as areas of predicted crown fire spread. Areas predicted to produce long flame lengths were also discontinuous in nature.

C. METHODS USED TO DETERMINE RECOMMENDED TREATMENT AREAS

While the Wildfire Hazard Assessment identified primarily areas of high hazard, additional considerations were incorporated into the process of selecting and mapping Recommended Treatment Areas (RTAs) for fuel reduction and vegetation management activities to be undertaken by EBRPD. These considerations include whether an area may be rated as lower in relative hazard but is expected to become a high hazard area without continuing action or initial treatment. In other areas, hazards may not be sufficient to warrant ranking as a high hazard area, but an immediate need for defensible space would be required and maintained according to applicable regulations and to protect some facilities that are deemed irreplaceable. Another situation that would require treatment regardless of its existing hazard rating is the installation of potential safety zones to serve as firefighter refuges during fire suppression operations.

The process for determining which areas were selected as RTAs involved the following tasks:

- Include areas identified in the WHA as requiring treatment (i.e., areas of high flame length within 200 feet of the western boundary and areas of high ember production and distribution). The western boundary of the Hillside parks, which contains the dominant portion of the wildland-urban interface in the Study Area, was determined to be the location where the greatest values at risk are exposed during Diablo wind conditions that coincide with high fire danger.
- Identify values within the Study Area that require development and maintenance of defensible space (Park District facilities at risk).
- Identify areas for potential use as firefighter safety and refuge during suppression activities (safety zones), or areas critical for firefighting operations aimed at fire containment.
- Identify and evaluate areas where fuel modification activities have previously taken place and must be continued to maintain fire-safe conditions.
- Coordinate and ground-truth potential treatment areas with the EBRPD Fire Department, Stewardship, and Operations staff and the project team.
- Identify and evaluate where fuel modification activities are proposed (FEMA plan).
- Assess onsite conditions to confirm FlamMap models and fuel conditions for vegetation types present.

The factors considered in identifying and mapping the RTAs are described below. Information within this section is based on available information including EBRPD staff reports, meetings with EBRPD staff, published reports, and site reconnaissance. The Polygon Justification section in Appendix E

details specific reasons why RTAs were selected. Appendix F provides the amount of each vegetation type (greater than 0.1 acres) for each RTA.

1. Areas of High Wildfire Hazard

See the information provided in Section A. Methods Used to Assess Wildfire Hazard above.

2. Firefighting Safety and Operations

Safety zones may be used in times of fire suppression as a place of refuge during unexpected fire behavior or unanticipated changes in operations. The location of six safety zones were identified in Redwood and Anthony Chabot parks. Safety zones were located at the intersections of fire roads and in areas of moderate to low hazard.

Several locations were identified that are critical to firefighting efforts in containing a wildfire spreading under Diablo wind conditions. These strategic locations area generally situated at ridgelines between major watersheds or on spur ridgelines where containment efforts could reduce fire spread towards residential neighborhoods.

3. Facilities at Risk

A 200-foot buffer was identified around facilities at risk (shown in Table 3) that were identified by EBRPD as highly valued. Facilities were considered to be at high fire risk when flame lengths inside or adjacent to the 200-foot buffer around the facility were modeled at 8 feet or longer. Only those facilities that were highly valued and those at high fire risk were identified as RTAs, with one exception. A residence, irrespective of the risk it currently faced, was identified as an RTA because of potential life-safety concerns.

4. Locations of Previous Fuel Modification Activities

Where fuel modification activities have previously taken place, continued maintenance must typically be performed to maintain fire-safe conditions. Despite previous work, in some locations high flame lengths are predicted due to vegetation types present and the nature of fuels treatment activities previously performed. In these circumstances, new methods or a new interval between treatments may be recommended. Based on the wildfire hazard assessment, areas where previous vegetation management activities have created a self-sustaining fire-safe condition (i.e., where maintenance is not necessary) were also identified for future monitoring and treatment, if needed.

Tuble 5. Developed Tuemites in the Study Area	T 11 (T	DTA	E 114 (DI 10
Facility	Facility Type	RTA	Facility at Risk?
Kennedy Grove Regional Recreation Area	D '11'	WG000	
Fern Cottage	Building	KG003	✓
Kennedy Grove Park Office & Service Yard	Building	KG003	✓
Wildcat Canyon Regional Park			
Alvarado Office/Service Yard	Building	WC005	\checkmark
Tilden Regional Park	1		
Wildcat View Group Shelter (WCC)	Camp	TI002a	\checkmark
EEC Complex and Residence	Building	TI002a	✓
New Woodland Camp Shelter	Camp	TI002a	✓
Merry-Go-Round Complex/Residence & MGR Bathroom	Building	TI008b	✓
Tilden Corp Yard and Residence	Building	TI015	✓
GGLS Clubhouse/Train Facilities	Building	TI015	\checkmark
Steam Trains Bathroom/Roundhouse & Facilities	Building	TI015	\checkmark
Botanic Garden	Garden	TI021	✓
Pony Ride Complex	Equestrian		
Lake Anza Complex/Concession/Residence	Building		
Brazil Building and Residence	Building		
Tilden Golf Course Facility	Building		
Tilden Golf Course Maintenance Structures	Building		
Gillespie Group Camp	Camp		
Claremont Canvon Regional Preserve			. I
Gelston Street Field Offices/Park Office	Building	CC008	✓
Temescal Regional Recreation Area	Dunung	00000	
Temescal Bathing Facility	Bath House	TM001	✓
Temescal Park Office and Restrooms	Building	1111001	
Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve	Dunung		
Park Residence	Building	SR005	✓
Sibley Visitors Center	Building	SR005	√
Sibley Office/Shon/Park Residence	Building	51005	-
Redwood Regional Park	Dunung		
Redwood Skyline Gate Residence	Building	RD001	✓
Girls' Camp Shelter & Picnic Area	Camp	RD001	· · ·
Archery Pange	Building	RD005b	· · ·
Padwood Bowl Pasidanca	Building	RD005b	
Dark Dasidanca	Building	PD006	· ·
Park Office	Duilding	RD000	
Concession Swim Complex	Duilding	RD000	
Trudeen Conter	Duilding	RD000	
Stable	Equastrian	RD008	· ·
Dedwood Stables Desidence	Duilding	RD009	• •
Redwood Stables Residence	Duilding	RD009	• •
F: Statis #2	Building	RD010	v (
File Station #2	Building	KD010	v
Chabot Space and Science Center	Building		
Redwood Park Entrance Residence	Building		_
Office/Garage/Service Yard	Building		
Anthony Chabot Regional Park		1 000-	
Chabot Equestrian Center	Equestrian	AC007	√
Marksmanship Water Tank	Water Tank	AC010	✓
Group Camp - Hawk Ridge Shelter	Camp	AC011	✓
Skyline Ranch Stables	Equestrian		
Marksman Range, Residence, Office	Building		
Service Yard, Park Residence, Kiosk	Building		
Willow Park Golf Course Structure	Building		

 Table 3: Developed Facilities in the Study Area^a

Table 3 *Continued*

Facility	Facility Type	RTA	Facility at Risk?
Anthony Chabot Regional Park			
Public Safety HQ, Nike Classroom and Park Office	Building		
Lake Chabot Residence/Marina/Cafe	Building		
South County Yard	Building		
Point Pinole Regional Shoreline			
Point Pinole Park Office & Corporate Yard	Building		
Miller/Know Regional Shoreline			
Golden State Railroad Museum & Park Office	Building		

^a Facilities outside of RTAs have not been further evaluated in this Plan.

Source: East Bay Regional Park District, 2008. Various GIS files, 10-22-08.

5. Site Confirmation

RTAs in each park were visited and photographed to confirm mapping and record vegetation types currently onsite. Based on site-specific conditions seen during these site visits, the information displayed on the WHA Map was either verified or updated to reflect existing conditions, and boundaries of hazard areas were further delineated. Confirmation of the hazard assessment was performed by EBRPD staff and local fire protection and vegetation experts; as the planning process for this Plan was executed, additional confirmation of existing conditions onsite and the corollary information displayed on the WHA Map was conducted.



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Figure 2: Draft Wildlife Hazard Assessment Map

APPENDIX A: FLAMMAP INPUT FILES AND ASSUMPTIONS

To model fire behavior a number of data themes must be developed for the FLAMMAP program. These include:

Elevation: Measured in feet above sea level. This is necessary for adiabatic adjustment of temperature and humidity between elevations and for conversion of fire spread between horizontal and slope distances *Source*: USGS digital elevation models

Slope: Percent of inclination from the horizontal. Slope is used to compute steepness effects on fire spread and solar irradiance. *Source*: USGS digital elevation models

Aspect: Azimuth values degree clockwise from north. Aspect is used to compute effects on fire spread and solar irradiance. *Source*: USGS digital elevation models

Fuel Model: Fuel models, organized and described as Fire Behavior Prediction System in terms of fuel volume, structure, and chemistry. Fuel types were determined using a set of decision rules that translate vegetation to fuel types. This approach was preferred over using state-wide fuels map developed by CDF (available from the internet) because the state-wide map was deemed less accurate. The vegetation was mapped by EBRPD staff, updated in 2006. Approximately 300 vegetation types were mapped, with details noted regarding understory and overstory dominance of various species present. See Appendix A for a description of the Fire Behavior for the fuel models selected.

Source: Aerial photography, botanical field surveys, translation from vegetation maps, expert opinion

Canopy Cover: Canopy cover is necessary to compute shading and wind reduction factors. Was determined by the 2006 vegetation type map and adjusted by field observations and/or expert opinion.

Source: Aerial photography, botanical field surveys, translation from vegetation maps, expert opinion

Tree Height: Tree height is used to compute spotting distance and crown fire characteristics. Was determined by the 2006 vegetation type map and adjusted by field observations and/or expert opinion.

Source: Aerial photography, botanical field surveys, translation from vegetation maps, expert opinion

Crown Base Height, or Height to Live Canopy: Crown base height is an important parameter for determining the transition from surface fire to crown fire. This value incorporates the effects of ladder fuels in increasing vertical continuity and assisting transition to crown fire. Was determined by the 2006 vegetation type map and adjusted by field observations and/or expert opinion.

Source: Aerial photography, botanical field surveys, translation from vegetation maps, expert opinion

Weather: Weather is important to determine environmental conditions during the simulation. The weather data theme describes the maximum and minimum temperature and relative humidity, and the time in which the maximum and minimum temperature occurs in order to dry and moisten fuels accordingly. Weather data was collected for a 10-year period; the actual observations for October 23-28, 2003 were used for the simulation. The weather observed on these days is among the driest in the previous 10 years.

Source: Oakland North remote automated weather station, located near Grizzly Peak and Marlborough Terrace in Oakland, above Gwin Canyon.

Wind: Wind provides a heat transfer mechanism and influences the direction of fire spread. The wind data theme describes the wind speed and direction every hour throughout the simulation. Weather data was collected for a 10-year period; the actual observations for October 23-28, 2003 were used for the simulation. The wind speed observed on these days is among the windiest in the previous 10 years. The direction of the wind was consistent with a long-term Diablo Wind event.

Source: Oakland North remote automated weather station

FLAMMAP and FARSITE Inputs Files

The following discussion describes files used as inputs to the wildfire simulation program, FARSITE. These consist of:

- 1. *conversion files* (*.cnv), where the fuel model specified in the spatial categorization of fuels is changed to another fuel model, or a custom fuel model.
- 2. *adjustment files*, where the rates of spread for each fuel model are adjusted to account for the inherent over-prediction of spread rates by the heat transfer models,
- 3. *custom fuel models* (*.fmd) where fuels are defined that are not part of the standard fuel models (such as grazed grass, or an interpretation of mature landscaping),
- 4. *fuel moisture files* (*.fms), where for each fuel model, the initial fuel moisture for each size class of fuels is defined for each fuel model. The moisture content of live woody fuels and live herbaceous fuels are similarly defined for each fuel model.

In all files, the format follows that required by the FARSITE version 4.0, 1997, by Mark A. Finney. FARSITE is available from Systems for Environmental Management, PO Box 8868, Missoula, MT, 59807, or from www.fire.org/tools.

Conversion file

No conversion files were used.

Adjustment file

An adjustment factor of .4 was selected for both fuel models because the spread of unadjusted simulations appeared to be unrealistic. The fire behavior prediction model assumes a steady and constant wind speed which would produce a fire with optimum spread rates. In reality, wind speeds fluctuate, causing fire spread to stop, and requires re-acceleration. Thus the spread of fire routinely is over-predicted. The wind speeds were less than 20 miles per hour, and while quite windy, could not merit a higher adjustment factor. All fuel models were assigned an adjustment factor of 0.4.

Custom Fuel Model file

Many custom fuel models were used to portray with more accuracy the types of fuel models found on the site. In all cases these custom fuel models used a standard fuel model as a base; the value of only one parameter was changed. In cases where especially flammable vegetation was

present (eucalyptus and pines), the heat content of the dead and live fuel was raised. In cases where the foliage was expected to be more moist, the initial fuel moisture of the living material was raised.

	Standard Fuel	New Custom
	Model	Fuel Model
Moist fuel models	1	61
Moist fuel models	2	20
Moist fuel models	3	30
Moist fuel models	4	40
Moist fuel models	6	60
Moist fuel models	5	50
Moist fuel models	8	80
Oily Fuels	1	14
Oily Fuels	2	15
Oily Fuels	5	16
Oily Fuels	6	17
Oily Fuels	8	18
Oily Fuels	9	19
Oily Fuels	10	21

Fuel Moisture file

This file specifies the moisture in the fuels of various sizes, and specifies how much moisture is in leaves as well. The weather files then dry out or add moisture depending on ambient conditions. The first column is the fuel model number, the remaining columns are moistures by size class and live material. These values were taken from a range of moistures monitored throughout the state for the last 20 years.

APPENDIX B: DESCRIPTIONS OF FIRE BEHAVIOR FOR FUEL MODELS

From: Anderson, Hal E; Aids to Determining Fuel Models for Estimating Fire Behavior. Gen. Tech Report INT-122, 1982, and Rothermel, Richard C. How to predict the Spread and Intensity of Forest and Range Fires, Gen. Tech. Report INT-143.

FUEL MODEL 1: GRASS AND CUSTOM FUEL MODEL OF GRAZED GRASS. Primary carrier of the fire is grass. Expected rate of spread in ungrazed grass is moderate to high, with low to moderate fireline intensity (flame length). Fires are surface fires that move rapidly through cured grass and associated material. Grazed grass produces significantly lower flame lengths and spreads slower by one-quarter to one-half the rate.

The entire fuel volume, estimated to range between .75 and 3 tons/acre consists of fine fuels, (<.25 inches in diameter). The fuel bed depth is expected to be the approximate height of the grass, or one foot tall.

FUEL MODEL 2: (Savannas and Forest & Grass) Primary carrier of the fire is shrub or litter beneath the shrub. Expected rate of spread and fireline intensities are moderate to high. Fire spread is through the fine herbaceous fuels, either curing or dead. These are surface fires where the herbaceous material, besides litter and dead-down stemwood from the open shrub or timber overstory, contribute to fire intensity.

Of the total 4 tons/acre fuel loading in Savannas, one-half, or 2 tons/acre, is found in fine fuels (<.25 inches in diameter). Twigs from .25 inches to one inch in diameter comprise 1 ton/acre; larger branches from 1 to 3 inches in diameter represent .5 tons/acre. Live foliage also comprises .5 tons/acre. The fuel bed depth is expected to be the approximate height of the grass, or one foot tall.

FUEL MODEL 4: (Chaparral) Fire intensity and fast-spreading fires involve the foliage and live and dead fine woody material in the crowns of a nearly continuous secondary overstory. Stands of mature shrub, 6 or more feet tall, such as California mixed chaparral...are typical candidates. Besides flammable foliage, there is dead woody material in the stand that significantly contributes to the fire intensity. Height of stands qualifying for this model depends on local conditions. There may be also a deep litter layer that confounds suppression efforts.

This fuel model has a large portion of fuel as foliage in the canopy. The fuel loading by size class follows: Fine dead fuels (<.25 inch diameter) represents 5.01 tons per acre. Fuels which are .25 - 1.00 inches in diameter total 4.01 tons/acre, and fuels between 1 to 3 inches in diameter total 2.00 tons per acre. Live herbaceous fuels are not a significant component in this fuel model, however live woody fuels constitute 5.01 tons per acre of fuel. The total loading of fuel exceeds that of fuel model 9, over 16 tons/acre.

FUEL MODEL 5: (Coastal Scrub) Fire is generally carried in the surface fuels that are made up of litter cast by the shrubs, and the grasses or forbs in the understory. The fires are generally not very intense because surface fuel loads are light, the shrubs are young with little dead material, and the foliage contains little volatile material. Fuel loads are less than 5.5 tons per acre, with almost one-half in twig-sized fuels and live fuels. The FBPS notes that shrubs are not very tall, but typically scrub in the District is to 10 feet tall.

FUEL MODEL 6: (Riparian Woodland) Fire carries through the shrub layer where the foliage is more flammable than fuel model 5, but requires moderate winds, greater than 8 mi/hr at midflame height. Fire will drop to the ground at low windspeeds or openings in the stand. The shrubs are older, but not as tall as shrub types of model 4, nor do they contain as much fuel as fuel model 4. A broad

range of shrub conditions is covered by this model. Fuel situations to consider include intermediateaged stands of chamise, chaparral, and oak brush.

FUEL MODEL 8: (Oak Forest) Slow burning ground fires with low flame heights are generally the case, although an occasional "jackpot" or heavy fuel concentration may cause a flare up. Only under severe weather conditions involving high temperatures, low humidities and high wind do the fuels pose fire hazards. A compact litter layer (composed of needles, leaves, and some twigs) supports fire, since little undergrowth is present in the stand.

The total fuel load of the Oak Forest is 5 tons/acre, with one-half of the volume consisting of material one to three inches in diameter. 1.5 tons/acre is found in fine dead fuels (<.25 inch diameter). Fuels which are .25 - 1.00 inches in diameter total 1 ton/acre. Live herbaceous and live woody fuels are not a significant component of this fuel model. While the forest height may be greater than 40 ft, the fuel bed height is considered .2 ft, or under 2.5 inches.

FUEL MODEL 9: (Mixed Hardwood) Fire runs through the surface litter faster than model 8 and has a higher flame height. Both long-needle conifer and hardwood stands...are typical. Fall fires in hardwoods are representative, but high winds will actually cause higher rates of spread than predicted. This is due to spotting caused by rolling and blowing leaves. Closed stands of long-needled pine like ponderosa, Jeffrey, and red pines ...are grouped in this model. Concentrations of dead-down woody material will contribute to possible torching out of trees, spotting, and crowning.

FUEL MODEL 10: (Redwood Forest) The fires burn in the surface and ground fuels with greater fire intensity than the other timber litter models. Dead down fuels include greater quantities of 3-inch or larger limbwood resulting from over-maturity or natural events than create a large load of dead material on the forest floor. Crowning out, spotting, and torching of individual trees is more frequent in this fuel situation, leading to potential fire control difficulties. Any forest type may be considered if heavy down material is present; for example, insect- or disease-ridden stands, wind-thrown stands, over-mature stands with deadfall, and aged slash from light thinning or partial cutting.

The following table identifies 13 standard fuel models. These fuel models were identified by Hal E. Anderson in *Aids to Determining Fuel Models for Estimating Fire Behavior. Gen. Tech Report INT-122, 1982* and Richard C. Rothermel in *How to predict the Spread and Intensity of Forest and Range Fires, Gen. Tech. Report INT-143.* T/A indicates tons per acre. 1-H is an abbreviation for fuels smaller than ¼ inch in diameter. 10-H, for fuels ¼ - 1 inch in diameter, 100-H for fuels 1 – 3 inches in diameter. "Live" indicates living herbaceous fuels, and "woody" indicates foliar fuels of woody shrubs. Fuel Bed Depth is the height above ground in which the fuel is distributed. The moisture of extinction is the amount of dryness at which fire will not be sustained. ROS is Rate of fire spread, and FL is flame length.

						Fuel	Moist. of		
	Typical	Fı	iel Load	ling (T/	(A)	Bed	Extinction		
Fuel	Fuel			100-		Depth	Dead	ROS*	FL*
Model	Complex	1-H	10-Н	Н	Live	(ft)	Fuels (%)	ch/h	(ft)
1	Short Grass	0.74	0	0	0	1	12	78	4
2	Timber	2	1	0.5	0.5	1	15	35	6
3	Tall Grass	3.01	0	0	0	2.5	25	104	12
4	Chaparral	5.01	4.01	2	5.01	6	20	75	19
5	Brush	1	0.5	0	2	2	20	18	4
6	Dormant brush	1.5	2.5	2	0	2.5	25	32	6
7	Southern Rough	1.13	1.87	1.5	0.37	2.5	40	20	5
8	Closed Timber Litter	1.5	1	2.5	0	0.2	30	2	1
9	Hardwood Litter	2.92	0.41	0.15	0	0.2	25	8	3
10	Timber	3.01	2	5.01	2	1	25	8	5
11	Light Logging Slash	1.5	4.51	5.51	0	1	15	6	4
12	Medium Logging Slash	4.01	14.03	16.53	0	2.3	20	13	8
13	Heavy Logging Slash	7.01	23.04	28.05	0	3	25	14	11
*ROS an	nd FL are rep	resented	l under a	fine dea	d fuel m	oisture of	8%, a midflar	ne winds	peed
of 5 mi/h, and live fuel moisture, if present, of 100% (Anderson, 1982).									

 Table 1:
 Description of Fuel Models

APPENDIX C: WEATHER INPUTS FOR FLAMMAP SIMULATIONS

October 23-28, 2003

Date	ppt	time	time	min T	maxT	max RH	min RH	elev	
		of min T	of max T						
10 23	00	0100	1500	55	81	99	9	1500	
$10\ 24$	00	0800	1500	64	79	23	10	1500	
10 25	00	0600	1600	66	81	23	15	1500	
10 26	00	2300	1400	67	84	23	15	1500	
10 27	00	0100	1400	71	89	24	15	1500	
10 28	00	2400	1100	71	88	26	15	1500	
10 28	00	2400	1100	71	88	26	15	1500	

Wind Data

Date time speed dir cloud cvr	Date time speed dir cloud cvr	Date time speed dir cloud cvr
10 23 0000 3 292 0	10 23 0000 3 292 0	10 24 0000 18 13 0
10 23 0100 6 332 0	10 23 0100 6 332 0	10 24 0100 18 23 0
10 23 0200 6 284 0	10 23 0200 6 284 0	10 24 0200 15 55 0
10 23 0300 5 210 0	10 23 0300 5 210 0	10 24 0300 15 57 0
10 23 0400 3 263 0	10 23 0400 3 263 0	10 24 0400 16 58 0
10 23 0500 4 234 0	10 23 0500 4 234 0	10 24 0500 18 52 0
10 23 0600 11 1 0	10 23 0600 11 1 0	10 24 0600 15 71 0
10 23 0700 11 53 0	10 23 0700 11 53 0	10 24 0700 17 56 0
10 23 0800 10 71 0	10 23 0800 10 71 0	10 24 0800 18 73 0
10 23 0900 14 54 0	10 23 0900 14 54 0	10 24 0900 16 51 0
10 23 1000 14 27 0	10 23 1000 14 27 0	10 24 1000 15 70 0
10 23 1100 18 37 0	10 23 1100 18 37 0	10 24 1100 12 62 0
10 23 1200 6 60 0	10 23 1200 6 60 0	10 24 1200 12 71 0
10 23 1300 6 25 0	10 23 1300 6 25 0	10 24 1300 7 52 0
10 23 1400 4 114 0	10 23 1400 4 114 0	10 24 1400 17 64 0
10 23 1500 7 324 0	10 23 1500 7 324 0	10 24 1500 16 66 0
10 23 1600 7 11 0	10 23 1600 7 11 0	10 24 1600 16 70 0
10 23 1700 3 241 0	10 23 1700 3 241 0	10 24 1700 10 30 0
10 23 1800 10 332 0	10 23 1800 10 332 0	10 24 1800 17 66 0
10 23 1900 14 357 0	10 23 1900 14 357 0	10 24 1900 16 52 0
10 23 2000 22 8 0	10 23 2000 22 8 0	10 24 2000 21 57 0
10 23 2100 20 9 0	10 23 2100 20 9 0	10 24 2100 20 63 0
10 23 2200 23 10 0	10 23 2200 23 10 0	10 24 2200 13 46 0
10 23 2300 23 8 0	10 23 2300 23 8 0	10 24 2300 20 58 0
		10 2 1 2300 20 30 0

Date time speed dir cloud cvr	Date time speed dir cloud cvr	Date time speed dir cloud cvr
10.25.0000 < 22.0		
10 25 0000 6 33 0	10 26 1700 2 287 0	10 28 1000 18 64 0
10 25 0100 7 57 0	10 26 1800 22 61 0	10 28 1100 8 18 0
10 25 0200 8 68 0	10 26 1900 25 65 0	10 28 1200 15 38 0
10 25 0300 11 62 0	10 26 2000 27 56 0	10 28 1300 26 48 0
10 25 0400 17 56 0	10 26 2100 26 57 0	10 28 1400 16 60 0
10 25 0500 15 57 0	10 26 2200 23 63 0	10 28 1500 4 211 0
10 25 0600 16 59 0	10 26 2300 23 61 0	10 28 1600 12 60 0
10 25 0700 20 52 0	10 27 0000 3 301 0	10 28 1700 3 342 0
10 25 0800 21 74 0	10 27 0100 16 35 0	10 28 1800 4 0 0
10 25 0900 22 70 0	10 27 0200 15 73 0	10 28 1900 26 41 0
10 25 1000 22 74 0	10 27 0300 4 321 0	10 28 2000 11 33 0
10 25 1100 24 62 0	10 27 0400 12 64 0	10 28 2100 7 39 0
10 25 1200 25 67 0	10 27 0500 8 83 0	10 28 2200 7 94 0
10 25 1300 24 59 0	10 27 0600 17 31 0	10 28 2300 2 159 0
10 25 1400 29 57 0	10 27 0700 13 52 0	
10 25 1500 28 63 0	10 27 0800 4 262 0	
10 25 1600 29 63 0	10 27 0900 4 296 0	
10 25 1700 25 58 0	10 27 1000 1 55 0	
10 25 1800 21 63 0	10 27 1100 4 277 0	
10 25 1900 28 56 0	10 27 1200 13 57 0	
10 25 2000 30 54 0	10 27 1300 6 97 0	
10 25 2100 29 41 0	10 27 1400 1 303 0	
10 25 2200 23 59 0	10 27 1500 3 255 0	
10 25 2300 19 64 0	10 27 1600 4 292 0	
10 26 0000 3 10 0	10 27 1700 9 59 0	
10 26 0100 11 67 0	10 27 1800 5 99 0	
10 26 0200 18 61 0	10 27 1900 2 289 0	
10 26 0300 11 71 0	10 27 2000 5 56 0	
10 26 0400 17 63 0	10 27 2100 5 101 0	
10 26 0500 7 77 0	10 27 2200 2 129 0	
10 26 0600 12 58 0	10 27 2300 3 145 0	
10 26 0700 23 49 0	10 28 0000 3 348 0	
10 26 0800 20 64 0	10 28 0100 14 63 0	
10 26 0900 6 36 0	10 28 0200 17 70 0	
10 26 1000 5 6 0	10 28 0300 16 62 0	
10 26 1100 25 57 0	10 28 0400 3 279 0	
10 26 1200 4 3 0	10 28 0500 4 208 0	
10 26 1300 3 331 0	10 28 0600 5 212 0	
10 26 1400 2 228 0	10 28 0700 4 311 0	
10 26 1500 20 65 0	10 28 0800 3 80 0	
10 26 1600 1 203 0	10 28 0900 18 49 0	

APPENDIX D: CROSSWALK	FROM VEGETATION TO	FUEL CHARACTERISTICS

APPENDIX D: CRUSSWALK FROM VEGETATION TO		L CH/ Burgan &		ERIST	162
	Old	Scott	L .	Height To	Canopy
	Fuel	Fuel	Tree	Live	Cover
Vegetation Type per NOTES	Model	Model	Height (ft)	Crown (ft)	(category)
Acacia	6	182	20	6	4
Acacia - Palm - Live Oak - California Bay	8	182	40	6	4
Alder	81	190	40	12	4
Alvarado Staging Area - Live Oak - California Bay - Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus	8	182	100	6	3
Alvarado Staging Area - Paved parking	0	99	0	0	0
Annual Grassland	1	104	3	1	0
Annual Grassland	1	104	3	1	0
Annual Grassland - Artichoke Thistle	1	104	3	1	0
Annual Grassland - Broom	1	122	6	1	0
Annual Grassland - Coyote Brush	1	122	6	1	0
Annual Grassland - Coyote Brush	1	122	3	1	0
Annual Grassland - Coyote Brush - California Sage	1	122	6	1	0
Annual Grassland - Coyote Brush - Live Oak	1	122	40	1	1
Annual Grassland - Coyote Brush - Live Oak - California Bay	1	122	40	1	1
Annual Grassland - Coyote Brush - Poison Oak	1	122	6	1	0
Annual Grassland - Coyote Brush - Scattered Live Oak - Ca Bay	1	122	40	1	1
Annual Grassland - Coyote Brush - Scotch Broom	1	122	6	1	0
Annual Grassland - Coyote Brush 15.9.14	1	122	3	1	0
Annual Grassland - Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus	14	111	100	1	2
Annual Grassland - Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus - Coyote Brush	5	166	100	1	3
Annual Grassland - Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus - Live Oak - California Bay	9	111	100	3	3
Annual Grassland - Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus - Mixed Conifer	14	127	100	6	1
Annual Grassland - Dense Eucalyptus - Broom	14	127	100	1	1
Annual Grassland - Live Oak - California Bay	1	122	40	6	1
Annual Grassland - Live Oak - California Bay	1	122	40	6	1
Annual Grassland - Mixed Conifer - Live Oak - California Bay 15.23	1	164	100	6	1
Annual Grassland - Mixed Conifer - Live Oak - California Bay 23.14	9	111	80	6	3
Annual Grassland - Poison Oak	1	122	6	1	0
Annual Grassland - Poison Oak - Coyote Brush	1	122	6	1	0
Annual Grassland - Poison Oak - Live Oak	1	122	40	1	1
Annual Grassland - Steep Rock	1	121	1	1	0
Annual Grassland - Woodchips	1	101	1	1	0

		Burgan &			
	Old	Scott		Height To	Canopy
	Fuel	Fuel	Tree	Live	Cover
Vegetation Type per NOTES	Model	Model	Height (ft)	Crown (ft)	(category)
Annual Grassland Nasella 10-30% cover	1	104	2	1	0
Annual Grassland Nasella pulchra	1	104	3	1	0
Artichoke Thistle	3	141	3	1	0
Blackberry	5	149	6	4	0
Blackberry - Coyote Brush	5	149	6	4	0
Blackberry - Coyote Brush - Live Oak - California Bay	5	149	40	1	1
Blackberry - Coyote Brush - Poison Oak	5	147	6	4	0
Blackberry - Live Oak - California Bay	5	186	40	4	1
Blackberry - Live Oak - California Bay - Broom	5	186	40	4	1
Blackberry - Poison Hemlock	5	148	6	1	0
Blackberry - Poison Oak - Coyote Brush	5	149	6	2	0
Bluegum Eucalyptus	21	192	100	4	4
Broom	6	149	6	2	0
Broom - Annual Grassland	6	122	6	2	0
Broom - Blackberry	6	149	6	2	0
Broom - Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus - Blackberry	17	166	100	4	2
Broom - Elderberry	60	150	6	2	0
Broom - Hemlock - Coyote Brush	6	149	6	2	0
Broom - Willow - Pine	60	152	30	2	1
California Bay	8	186	40	12	4
California Bay - Huckleberry	60	152	40	6	4
California Bay - Manzanita - Blackberry	4	162	40	2	3
California Bulrush	30	126	3	1	0
California Bulrush + Willows	60	190	30	6	0
California Sage	5	147	6	2	0
California Sage - Annual Grassland - Coyote Brush	5	147	6	2	0
California Sagebrush	5	147	6	2	0
Cattails	60	110	6	2	0
Children's play area	0	91	0	0	0
Clotbur + mud	61	125	2	2	0
Coast Live Oak - California bay	8	182	40	12	4
Coast Live Oak - California Bay - Coffeeberry	80	182	40	6	4

	Burgan &				
	Old	Scott		Height To	Canopy
	Fuel	Fuel	Tree	Live	Cover
Vegetation Type per NOTES	Model	Model	Height (ft)	Crown (ft)	(category)
Coast Live Oak - California Bay - Madrone	8	182	40	6	4
Coast Live Oak - California Bay - Willows	80	190	40	6	3
Coast Live Oak - California Bay + occ. Madrone, Alder, Elderberry	80	191	40	6	3
Coast Live Oak - Coyote Brush - Scotch Broom	5	147	40	2	2
Coast Live Oak - Mixed Trees/Shrubs	5	147	40	2	4
Coast Live Oak - Redwood - Poison Oak - Mixed Trees/Shrubs	8	182	100	6	4
Coyote Brush	5	147	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - Annual Grassland	5	122	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - Annual Grassland	5	122	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - Annual Grassland - Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus	5	189	100	1	4
Coyote Brush - Annual Grassland - Hemlock	5	122	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - Annual Grassland - Huckleberry	50	126	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - Annual Grassland - Live Oak - California Bay	5	122	40	2	2
Coyote Brush - Annual Grassland - Poison Oak	5	122	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - Blackberry - Ocean Spray - Poison Oak	50	152	10	2	0
Coyote Brush - Blackberry - Poison Oak	5	147	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - Blackberry - Poison Oak - Elderberry - Live Oak - California Bay	5	170	40	2	2
Coyote Brush - Blackberry - Poison Oak - Live Oak - California Bay	5	165	40	2	2
Coyote Brush - Broom	5	147	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - California Bay	5	147	40	2	2
Coyote Brush - California Buckeye - Live Oak - California Bay - Poison Oak - Blackberry	5	147	40	2	2
Coyote Brush - California Hazelnut - Blackberry - Live Oak - California Bay	5	170	40	2	2
Coyote Brush - California Sage	5	147	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - California Sage - Annual Grassland	5	147	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - California Sage - Blackberry	5	147	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - California Sage - Grassland	5	147	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - California Sage - Live Oak	5	147	40	2	1
Coyote Brush - California Sage - Live Oak - California Bay	5	147	40	2	2
Coyote Brush - California Sage - Monkey Flower - Live Oak - California Bay	5	147	40	2	2
Coyote Brush - California Sage - Poison Oak	5	147	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - California Sagebrush	5	147	6	2	0

	Burgan &				
	Old	Scott		Height To	Canopy
	Fuel	Fuel	Tree	Live	Cover
Vegetation Type per NOTES	Model	Model	Height (ft)	Crown (ft)	(category)
Coyote Brush - Coffeeberry - Cal. Blackberry - Poison Oak - Poison Hemlock	50	147	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus	16	209	100	2	2
Coyote Brush - Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus - California Bay	16	209	100	2	2
Coyote Brush - Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus - Live Oak - California Bay - Annual Grassland	16	209	100	2	2
Coyote Brush - Elderberry	50	150	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - Elderberry - Blackberry	50	150	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - Elderberry - Live Oak - California Bay	50	150	40	2	2
Coyote Brush - Elderberry - Poison Oak	5	149	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - French Broom	5	147	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - Grassland	5	122	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - Grassland - California Sage	5	122	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - Hemlock	5	147	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - Live Oak	5	147	40	2	2
Coyote Brush - Live Oak - Broom	5	147	40	2	2
Coyote Brush - Live Oak - California Bay - Annual Grassland	5	147	40	2	2
Coyote Brush - Live Oak - California Bay - Blackberry - Poison Oak	5	149	40	2	2
Coyote Brush - Live Oak - California Bay - Elderberry	50	152	40	2	2
Coyote Brush - Live Oak - California Bay - Poison Oak - Blackberry	5	147	40	2	2
Coyote Brush - Live Oak - California Bay - Willow	50	151	30	2	2
Coyote Brush - Live Oak - Willow	50	152	40	2	2
Coyote Brush - Mixed Conifer	5	165	100	2	2
Coyote Brush - Mixed Conifer - Live Oak - California Bay	5	165	100	2	2
Coyote Brush - Monkey Flower	5	147	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - N. Coastal Scrub Mix	5	147	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - Oak - Shrubland	5	147	40	1	1
Coyote Brush - Pine	16	209	80	2	2
Coyote Brush - Pine - Annual Grassland	5	165	80	2	2
Coyote Brush - Poison Hemlock	5	147	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - Poison Oak	5	147	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - Poison Oak - Blackberry	5	149	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - Poison Oak - Blackberry - Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus	16	209	100	1	4
Coyote Brush - Poison Oak - Blackberry - Elderberry	50	152	6	2	0

	Burgan &				
	Old	Scott		Height To	Canopy
	Fuel	Fuel	Tree	Live	Cover
Vegetation Type per NOTES	Model	Model	Height (ft)	Crown (ft)	(category)
Coyote Brush - Poison Oak - Blackberry - Live Oak - California Bay	5	149	40	2	1
Coyote Brush - Poison Oak - Blackberry - Mixed Conifer	5	147	80	1	1
Coyote Brush - Poison Oak - California Sage	5	147	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - Poison Oak - Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus	16	209	100	1	4
Coyote Brush - Poison Oak - Live Oak - California Bay	5	147	40	2	2
Coyote Brush - Poison Oak - Live Oak - California Bay - Hemlock	5	147	40	2	2
Coyote Brush - Poison Oak - Monkey Flower	5	147	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - Poison Oak - Monkey Flower - Pine	16	209	80	2	1
Coyote Brush - Poison Oak - Redwood - Live Oak - California Bay	5	147	100	2	2
Coyote Brush - Prunus - Poison Hemlock - Bay - Willow - etc.	50	152	40	2	1
Coyote Brush - Scotch Broom	5	147	6	2	0
Coyote Brush - Shrubland - Coast Live Oak - California Bay - Madrone	5	147	40	2	2
Coyote Brush - Willow	50	152	30	2	2
Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus - Broom - Live Oak - California Bay	21	192	100	6	4
Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus - California Bay	21	192	100	6	4
Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus - California Bay	21	192	100	6	4
Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus - California Bay - Pine	21	192	100	6	4
Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus - California Sage	16	166	100	2	3
Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus - Coyote Brush	16	209	100	2	4
Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus - Live Oak - California Bay	21	192	100	4	4
Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus - Live Oak - California Bay - Blackberry	21	192	100	4	4
Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus - Live Oak - California Bay - Coyote Brush	21	192	100	4	4
Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus - Pine	21	192	100	4	4
Dense Eucalyptus	21	192	100	6	4
Developed	0	91	0	0	0
Developed - Franklin Ridge Staging Area	0	91	0	0	0
Developed/Landscaped	0	93	0	0	0
Environmental Education Center / Little Farm: Structures, irrigated turf, bare dirt	0	91	0	0	0
Golf Course - Irrigated Turf and Trees	0	93	0	0	0
Golf Course: Developed	0	93	0	0	0
Golf Course: Water	0	98	0	0	0
Grassland	1	104	3	1	0

	Burgan &				
	Old	Scott		Height To	Canopy
	Fuel	Fuel	Tree	Live	Cover
Vegetation Type per NOTES	Model	Model	Height (ft)	Crown (ft)	(category)
Grassland - Coyote Brush	1	122	6	1	0
Grassland - Coyote Brush - California Sage	1	122	6	1	0
Grassland - Coyote Brush - Live Oak - California Bay	1	122	40	1	1
Grassland - Live Oak	1	122	40	6	1
Ground Clover	1	122	40	6	1
Ground Clover - Coyote Brush - California Bay	1	122	40	6	1
Ground Clover - Grassland - Coyote Brush	1	122	40	6	0
Hemlock - Annual Grassland	3	122	6	3	0
Hemlock - Artichoke Thistle	5	121	6	3	0
Hemlock - Broom - Coyote Brush	5	147	6	3	0
Hemlock - Elderberry - Live Oak - California Bay	5	147	6	3	0
Irrigated turf	0	93	0	0	0
Lake Anza parking lot - irrigated turf - structures - beach - landscape trees	0	93	0	0	0
Lake Chabot Marina - Developed	0	91	0	0	0
Landscaped Parking Lot	0	93	0	0	0
Live Oak	8	182	40	12	4
Live Oak - California Bay	8	182	40	12	4
Live Oak - California Bay	8	182	40	12	4
Live Oak - California Bay - Annual Grassland	1	182	40	2	3
Live Oak - California Bay - Annual Grassland - Coyote Brush	5	182	40	2	3
Live Oak - California Bay - Blackberry	5	182	40	6	3
Live Oak - California Bay - Broom - Pine	17	112	40	2	4
Live Oak - California Bay - California Buckeye - Bigleaf Maple - Alder	80	191	40	12	4
Live Oak - California Bay - California Buckeye - Bigleaf Maple - Alder - Redwood	80	191	100	12	4
Live Oak - California Bay - California Buckeye - Madrone	8	182	40	12	4
Live Oak - California Bay - California Sage	8	182	40	2	3
Live Oak - California Bay - Coyote Brush	8	182	40	2	3
Live Oak - California Bay - Coyote Brush	8	182	40	2	3
Live Oak - California Bay - Coyote Brush - Annual Grassland	5	181	40	2	3
Live Oak - California Bay - Coyote Brush - Bigleaf Maple	80	191	40	2	4
Live Oak - California Bay - Coyote Brush - California Hazelnut	80	191	40	2	3
Live Oak - California Bay - Coyote Brush - Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus	16	210	100	2	4

	Burgan &				
	Old	Scott		Height To	Canopy
	Fuel	Fuel	Tree	Live	Cover
Vegetation Type per NOTES	Model	Model	Height (ft)	Crown (ft)	(category)
Live Oak - California Bay - Coyote Brush - Elderberry	50	152	40	2	3
Live Oak - California Bay - Coyote Brush - Pine - Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus	18	210	100	2	4
Live Oak - California Bay - Coyote Brush - Poison Oak	5	182	40	2	3
Live Oak - California Bay - Coyote Brush - Poison Oak - Blackberry	5	182	40	2	3
Live Oak - California Bay - Coyote Brush - Willow	50	152	40	6	3
Live Oak - California Bay - Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus	18	112	100	6	4
Live Oak - California Bay - Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus - Coyote Brush	18	210	100	2	3
Live Oak - California Bay - Huckleberry	80	191	40	6	4
Live Oak - California Bay - Madrone	8	182	40	12	4
Live Oak - California Bay - Madrone - Redwood	8	182	100	12	4
Live Oak - California Bay - Manzanita	4	182	40	6	3
Live Oak - California Bay - Mixed Conifer	8	182	40	12	4
Live Oak - California Bay - Mixed Conifer - Coyote Brush	8	161	80	6	3
Live Oak - California Bay - Pine	19	210	80	12	4
Live Oak - California Bay - Redwood	8	182	100	12	4
Live Oak - California Bay - Redwood - Coyote Brush	5	164	100	2	3
Live Oak - California Bay - Willow	80	191	40	12	4
Live Oak - California Bay - Willow - Coyote Brush	80	191	40	2	3
Live Oak - California Bay - Willows	80	191	40	12	4
Live Oak - California Buckeye	8	182	40	12	4
Live Oak - Coyote Brush	5	147	40	2	2
Live Oak - Coyote Brush - California Sage	5	147	40	2	2
Live Oak - Manzanita	4	147	40	2	3
Live Oak - Redwood	8	182	100	12	4
Manzanita	4	147	10	2	0
Manzanita - Huckleberry	40	205	10	2	0
Manzanita - Huckleberry - Golden Chinkapin	40	205	15	2	0
Manzanita - Live Oak	4	147	40	2	2
Mixed Conifer	9	184	100	6	4
Mixed Conifer - Annual Grassland	2	164	100	2	3
Mixed Conifer - Coyote Brush	5	164	100	2	3
Mixed Conifer - Coyote Brush - Live Oak - California Bay	8	182	100	2	4

	Burgan &				
	Old	Scott		Height To	Canopy
	Fuel	Fuel	Tree	Live	Cover
Vegetation Type per NOTES	Model	Model	Height (ft)) Crown (ft)	(category)
Mixed Conifer - Live Oak - California Bay	8	182	100	12	4
Mixed Conifer - Live Oak - California Bay - Coyote Brush	9	161	100	6	4
Moist North Coastal Scrub - Oak - Bay	5	205	40	6	2
Monkey Flower - Poison Oak	5	147	6	2	0
Monterey Cypress	8	182	80	12	4
Monterey Pine	19	210	80	12	4
Mowed Annual Grassland	1	104	3	1	0
Mowed Annual Grassland - Live Oak	2	161	3	12	1
Mowed Annual Grassland / Temp Parking	1	101	1	6	0
Oak Bay Woodland	8	182	6	12	4
Ocean Spray	60	152	15	6	0
Ocean Spray - Poison Oak - Coyote Brush	60	152	15	6	0
Paved parking	0	99	0	0	0
Pine	19	210	80	12	4
Pine - Annual Grassland	15	168	80	12	3
Pine - Blackberry	16	166	80	6	3
Pine - Broom - Live Oak - California Bay	16	167	80	6	4
Pine - California Bay	19	169	80	6	4
Pine - Coyote Brush	16	166	80	2	3
Pine - Coyote Brush - Blackberry	16	166	80	2	3
Pine - Coyote Brush - Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus - Grassland	16	166	100	2	3
Pine - Dense Bluegum Eucalyptus - Coyote Brush	19	166	100	6	4
Pine - Live Oak - California Bay	18	169	80	12	4
Pine - Live Oak - California Bay - Coyote Brush	16	166	80	6	3
Pine - Poison Oak	19	166	80	6	3
Poison Hemlock	5	147	6	2	0
Poison Hemlock - Coyote Brush - Annual Grassland	5	145	6	2	0
Poison Oak	5	143	6	2	0
Poison Oak - Coyote Brush	5	147	6	2	0
Poison Oak - Coyote Brush - Annual Grassland	5	147	6	2	0
Poison Oak - Coyote Brush - Annual Grassland - low regrowth	5	141	2	2	0
Poison Oak - Coyote Brush - Annual Grassland - young regrowth	5	141	2	2	0

	Burgan &				
	Old	Scott		Height To	Canopy
	Fuel	Fuel	Tree	Live	Cover
Vegetation Type per NOTES	Model	Model	Height (ft)	Crown (ft)	(category)
Poison Oak - Coyote Brush - Blackberry	5	147	6	2	0
Redgum Eucalyptus	21	192	100	6	3
Redgum Eucalyptus - California Bay	21	192	100	6	3
Redgum Eucalyptus - Live Oak - California Bay	21	192	100	4	3
Redgum Eucalyptus - Live Oak - California Bay	21	192	100	4	3
Redgum Eucalyptus - Live Oak - California Bay	21	192	100	4	3
Redgum Eucalyptus - Live Oak - California Bay - Willow	21	192	100	6	3
Redwood	8	182	100	12	4
Redwood - Live Oak - California Bay	8	182	100	12	4
Redwood Equestrian Arena	0	91	0	0	0
Rifle Range: Structures + bare soil	0	99	0	0	0
Rotary Peace Grove : Giant Redwoods	8	181	100	12	4
Rush	61	206	1	1	0
Rush - Annual Grassland	61	206	1	1	0
Rush (Juncus sp.)	61	206	1	1	0
Scotch Broom - Coyote Brush	5	149	6	2	0
Sedge	1	121	1	1	0
Spikerush - Pennyroyal	1	121	1	1	0
Staging Area: Developed	0	91	0	0	0
Structures and Parking	0	99	0	0	0
Structures, gravel parking lot, corrals	0	91	0	0	0
Structures, roads, corrals	0	91	0	0	0
Swimming pool	0	98	0	0	0
Thinned Bluegum Eucalyptus	18	182	80	6	3
Thinned Bluegum Eucalyptus	18	182	80	6	3
Thinned Bluegum Eucalyptus - Coyote Brush	16	161	80	6	3
Thinned Bluegum Eucalyptus - Emerging Coast Live Oak - California Bay	18	182	80	6	3
Thinned Bluegum Eucalyptus - Redwood	18	182	100	6	3
Tilden Botanic Garden: California Native Plant Collection	0	93	0	0	0
Tilden golf course: irrigated park turf	0	93	0	0	0
Tilden golf course: irrigated turf and landscape shrubs/trees	0	93	0	0	0
Tilden golf course: Structures and Parking lot	0	91	0	0	0

		Burgan &			
	Old	Scott		Height To	Canopy
	Fuel	Fuel	Tree	Live	Cover
Vegetation Type per NOTES	Model	Model	Height (ft	:) Crown (ft)	(category)
Tules (Bulrush)	0	0	0	0	0
Urban / Developed	0	91	0	0	0
Water - Sand	0	98	0	0	0
Willow	60	190	30	6	4
Willow - California Bay	60	190	30	6	4
Willow - Coyote Brush	60	207	30	6	4
Willow - Coyote Brush - Poison Oak - Blackberry	60	190	30	6	3
Willow - Live Oak - California Bay	60	190	40	6	4
Willow - Live Oak - California Bay - Coyote Brush	60	208	40	6	4
Willow - Poison Oak - Blackberry	60	208	30	6	3
Willow - Walnut - Bigleaf Maple - Live Oak - California Buckeye	60	190	40	12	4
Willow - Walnut - Bigleaf Maple - Live Oak - California Buckeye	60	190	40	12	4
Willows - Coast Live Oak - California Bay	60	190	40	6	4

Fuel models with high foliar moisture (indicated <u>by lighter shading</u>) have custom fuel models assigned. The only difference between the custom fuel model and new B&S fuel model is the fuel moisture that can be assigned for the duration of the simulation.

Fuel models with high foliar oils (indicated <u>by darker shading</u> have custom fuel models assigned. The only different between the custom fuel model and new B&S fuel model is the calorie content that was assigned to the custom fuel model.

APP	ENDIX E - R	ECOMM	ENDED T	REATM	ENT AR	EA JUSTIF	ICATION
		Within 200ft of Private	Flame length >8ft within 200ft of private	Within 200 ft of Facility-	High-risk Ember		Existing Project
Park	WHA Code	Structure	structure	at-Risk	Prod	Category	Expansion
SO	WHA-SO001	yes	yes	no	no	New Work	no
SO	WHA-SO002	yes	no	no	no	Maintenance	no
KG	WHA-KG001	yes	yes	no	no	New Work	no
KG	WHA-KG002	some	no	no	yes	New Work	no
KG	WHA-KG003	no	no	yes	no	New Work	no
KG	WHA-KG004	yes	yes	no	no	New Work	no
WC	WHA-WC001	yes	no	no	no	Maintenance	no
WC	WHA-WC002	yes	no	no	no	Maintenance	no
WC	WHA-WC003	yes	yes	no	no	New Work	no
WC	WHA-WC004	yes	no	no	no	Maintenance	no
WC	WHA-WC005	yes	no	no	yes	New Work	no
WC	WHA-WC006	no	no	no	no	Maintenance	no
WC	WHA-WC007a	yes	no	no	yes	New Work	no
WC	WHA-WC007b	yes	no	no	yes	New Work	no
WC	WHA-WC008	yes	no	no	no	Maintenance	no
WC	WHA-WC009	yes	yes	no	no	New Work	yes
WC	WHA-WC010	yes	yes	no	no	New Work	yes
WC	WHA-WC011	yes	yes	no	no	New Work	yes
TI	WHA-TI001	no	no	no	yes	New Work	no
TI	WHA-TI002a	no	no	yes	yes	New Work	no
TI	WHA-TI002a	no	no	yes	no	New Work	no
TI	WHA-TI003	no	no	no	no	New Work	no
TI	WHA-TI004	no	no	no	yes	New Work	no
TI	WHA-TI005	no	no	no	no	New Work	no
TI	WHA-TI006	yes	yes	no	yes	New Work	yes
TI	WHA-TI007a	no	no	no	yes	New Work	no
TI	WHA-TI007b	no	no	no	yes	New Work	no
TI	WHA-TI007c	no	no	no	yes	New Work	no
TI	WHA-TI008a	no	no	yes	yes	New Work	no
TI	WHA-TI008b	no	no	yes	no	Maintenance	no
TI	WHA-TI009	yes	no	no	no	New Work	yes
TI	WHA-TI010	yes	yes	no	yes	New Work	yes
TI	WHA-TI011	yes	no	no	no	Maintenance	no
TI	WHA-TI012	yes	yes	no	yes	Maintenance, N	yes
TI	WHA-TI013	no	no	no	yes	New Work	no
TI	WHA-TI014	no	no	no	yes	New Work	no
TI	WHA-TI015	no	no	yes	no	Maintenance, N	yes
TI	WHA-TI016	no	no	no	no	New Work	no
TI	WHA-TI017	no	no	no	no	New Work	no
TI	WHA-TI018	no	no	no	yes	New Work	no
TI	WHA-TI019	no	no	no	yes	New Work	no
TI	WHA-TI020	no	no	yes	yes	New Work	no
	WHA-TI021	no	no	yes	no	New Work	no
П	WHA-TI022	no	no	yes	no	New Work	yes

APP	ENDIX E - R	ECOMMI	ENDED T	REATM	ENT AR	EA JUSTIF	ICATION
		Within 200ft of Private	Flame length >8ft within 200ft of private	Within 200 ft of Facility-	High-risk Ember		Existing Project
Park	WHA Code	Structure	structure	at-Risk	Prod	Category	Expansion
CC	WHA-CC001	yes	yes	no	yes	New Work	yes
CC	WHA-CC002	yes	no	no	no	Maintenance	no
CC	WHA-CC003	yes	yes	no	no	New Work	no
CC	WHA-CC004	no	no	no	yes	New Work	no
CC	WHA-CC005	no	no	no	yes	New Work	no
CC	WHA-CC006	yes	yes	no	no	New Work	no
CC	WHA-CC007	no	no	no	no	Maintenance	no
CC	WHA-CC008	no	no	yes	no	New Work	no
CC	WHA-CC009	yes	no	no	no	Maintenance	no
CC	WHA-CC010	yes	no	no	no	Maintenance	no
CC	WHA-CC011	no	no	no	no	Maintenance	no
CC	WHA-CC012	no	no	no	no	New Work	no
SR	WHA-SR001	yes	yes	no	no	New Work	yes
SR	WHA-SR002a	yes	yes	no	yes	Maintenance	no
SR	WHA-SR002b	yes	yes	no	yes	New Work	no
SR	WHA-SR003	yes	yes	no	no	Maintenance	no
SR	WHA-SR004	no	yes	no	no	New Work	no
SR	WHA-SR005	yes	no	no	yes	New Work	yes
SR	WHA-SR006	no	no	no	yes	New Work	no
SR	WHA-SR007	no	no	no	yes	New Work	no
HP	WHA-HP001	no	no	no	yes	New Work	no
HP	WHA-HP002	yes	yes	no	no	New Work	yes
HP	WHA-HP003	yes	yes	no	no	New Work	no
HP	WHA-HP004	yes	no	no	no	New Work	no
RD	WHA-RD002	no	no	no	yes	New Work	yes
RD	WHA-RD003	no	no	no	no	New Work	yes
RD	WHA-RD004	yes	yes	no	no	New Work	no
RD	WHA-RD005a	no	no	no	yes	New Work	no
RD	WHA-RD005b	yes	yes	no	no	New Work	no
RD	WHA-RD006	no	no	yes	no	New Work	no
RD	WHA-RD007	no	no	no	yes	New Work	no
RD	WHA-RD008	no	no	yes	no	New Work	no
RD	WHA-RD009	no	no	у	yes	New Work	no
AC	WHA-AC001	yes	yes	no	yes	New Work	yes
AC	WHA-AC002	yes	no	no	no	Maintenance	no
AC	WHA-AC003	yes	yes	no	no	New Work	no
AC	WHA-AC004	yes	yes	no	no	Maintenance	no
AC	WHA-AC006	yes	yes	no	no	New Work	yes
AC	WHA-AC007a	yes	yes	no	yes	New Work	yes
AC	WHA-AC007b	yes	yes	no	yes	Maintenance	yes
AC	WHA-AC007c	yes	yes	no	yes	New Work	yes
AC	WHA-AC008	no	no	no	yes	New Work	yes
AC	WHA-AC009	no	no	no	yes	New Work	no
AC	WHA-AC010	no	no	no	yes	New Work	yes

APP	APPENDIX E - RECOMMENDED TREATMENT AREA JUSTIFICATION						
Park	WHA Code	Within 200ft of Private Structure	Flame length >8ft within 200ft of private structure	Within 200 ft of Facility- at-Risk	High-risk Ember Prod	Category	Existing Project Expansion
AC	WHA-AC011	no	no	no	ves	New Work	no
AC	WHA-AC012	no	no	no	ves	New Work	ves
AC	WHA-AC013	no	no	no	ves	New Work	no
AC	WHA-AC014	no	no	no	no	Maintenance	no
LC	WHA-LC001	no	no	no	ves	New Work	no
LC	WHA-LC002	no	no	no	yes	New Work	no
LC	WHA-LC003	no	no	no	yes	New Work	no
LC	WHA-LC004	no	no	no	yes	New Work	no
LC	WHA-LC005a&b	no	no	no	yes	New Work	no
LC	WHA-LC006	no	no	no	yes	New Work	no
LC	WHA-LC007a-d	no	no	no	yes	New Work	no
LC	WHA-LC008	yes	no	no	yes	New Work	yes
LC	WHA-LC009	yes	yes	no	no	Maintenance	yes
LC	WHA-LC010	yes	yes	no	no	New Work	no
ТМ	WHA-TM001	no	no	yes	no	Maintenance	no
LE	WHA-LE001	yes	no	no	no	Maintenance	no
LE	WHA-LE002	yes	yes	no	no	New Work	no
LE	WHA-LE003	yes	no	no	no	Maintenance	no
LE	WHA-LE004	yes	no	no	no	Maintenance	no
LE	WHA-LE005	yes	yes	no	no	New Work	no
LE	WHA-LE006	no	no	yes	no	New Work	no
PP	WHA-PP001	no	no	no	no	Maintenance	no
PP	WHA-PP002	no	no	no	no	Maintenance	no
PP	WHA-PP003	yes	no	no	no	Maintenance	no
MK	WHA-MK001	yes	yes	no	no	New Work	no
MK	WHA-MK002	no	yes	no	no	New Work	no
MK	WHA-MK003	yes	no	yes	no	New Work	no
MK	WHA-MK004	no	no	no	no	New Work	no
MK	WHA-MK005	no	no	no	no	New Work	no

Appendix F: Vegetation Types V	Within Each Recommended Treatment Area (RTA)	
RTA	Vegetation Type	Acreage ^a (> 0.1 acre present)
Sobrante Ridge Regional Prese	rve	
SO001	Northern Maritime Chaparral	2.4
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	1.7
	RTA Total	4.1
SO002	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	8.4
	California Annual Grassland	4.9
	Riparian Woodland	0.3
	RTA Total	13.7
Kennedy Grove Regional Recre	ation Area	
KG001	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	0.8
	RTA Total	0.8
KG002	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	4.5
	RTA Total	4.5
KG003	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	2.2
	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	1.0
	California Annual Grassland	0.4
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	0.1
	RTA Total	3.7
KG004	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	3.1
	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	2.1
	California Annual Grassland	0.9
	RTA Total	6.1
Wildcat Canvon Regional Park		
WC001	California Annual Grassland	38
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Eorest	0.6
	RTA Total	44
WC002	California Annual Grassland	40
	RTA Total	40
WC003	Covote Brush Scrub	1.7
	RTA Total	1.7
WC004	California Annual Grassland	2.9
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	2.8
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	1.9
	RTA Total	7.6
WC005	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	23.6
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	11.5
	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	5.3
	Non-native Coniferous Forest	2.4
	California Annual Grassland	1.2
	Redwood Forest	0.4
	RTA Total	44.3
WC006	California Annual Grassland	0.9
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	0.2
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	0.1
	RTA Total	1.2
WC007a	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	0.7
	RTA Total	0.7
WC007b	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	0.5
	RTA Total	0.5
WC008	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	0.2
	RTA Total	0.2
WC009	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	6.7
	Coastal Scrub (mesic)	2.3
	Riparian Woodland	1.6

RTA	Vegetation Type	Acreage ^a (> 0.1 acre present)
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	0.8
	RTA Total	11.5
WC010	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	5.5
	Coastal Scrub (mesic)	5.2
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	0.1
	BTA Total	10.8
WC011	Coastal Scrub (mesic)	16.8
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	12 7
	Binarian Woodland	1.4
	California Appual Grassland	1.4
		1.2
		1.1
	Coastal Scrub (varia)	1.1
		24.8
		34.8
Tilden Regional Park		
TI001	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	17.3
	Coyote Brush Scrub	4.5
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	3.8
	Non-native Coniferous Forest	1.6
	Riparian Woodland	1.4
	RTA Total	28.6
TI002a	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	105.2
	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	2.0
	Non-native Coniferous Forest	1.2
	California Annual Grassland	0.3
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	0.2
	Biparian Woodland	0.1
	BTA Total	109.0
TI002b	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	2.3
	Riparian Woodland	1.3
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	07
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	0.6
	Non-native Coniferous Forest	0.0
	RTA Total	5.0
TI002c		
10020	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	0.1
		0.1
TI003	Non-pative Coniference Forest	0.0
1005	Coastal Scrub (varia)	14.4
	Colifernia Appual Creasiand	0.8
	California Africal Grassiano	0.2
		0.2
TI004	RTA Total	15.0
11004	Non native Coniference Forest	45:0
	Non-flative Coniferous Forest	3.4
		0.1
TIOOF		46.3
11005		4.3
	Non-native Coniferous Forest	2.0
TIOOO		6.3
11006	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	7.7
	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	1.4
	Broom Scrub	1.3
	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	0.3
	Coyote Brush Scrub	0.1
	RTA Total	10.7
11007a	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	2.4
	RTA Total	2.4

RTA	Vegetation Type	Acreage ^a (> 0.1 acre present)
TI007b	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	1.3
	RTA Total	1.3
TI007c	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	2.2
	RTA Total	2.2
TI008a	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	28.8
	RTA Total	28.8
TI008b	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	1.8
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	0.7
	RTA Total	2.6
TI009	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	13.9
	California Annual Grassland	5.5
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	4.0
	Redwood Forest	2.1
	Riparian Woodland	0.3
	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	0.2
	RTA Total	26.0
TI010	Non-native Coniferous Forest	13.5
	California Annual Grassland	7.1
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	4.1
	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	1.5
	Redwood Forest	1.3
	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	0.4
	RTA Total	27.8
TI011	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	6.9
	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	2.0
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	1.7
	Non-native Coniferous Forest	1.2
	Redwood Forest	0.6
	Riparian Woodland	0.2
	RTA Total	12.6
TI012	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	35.4
	California Annual Grassland	16.6
	Non-native Coniferous Forest	11.9
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	10.1
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	8.2
	Coyote Brush Scrub	4.6
	Redwood Forest	1.7
	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	1.5
	Coastal Scrub (mesic)	0.6
	RTA Total	90.7
TI013	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	6.3
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	3.4
	Non-native Coniferous Forest	1.7
	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	1.4
	California Annual Grassland	1.2
	Riparian Woodland	0.9
	Coyote Brush Scrub	0.8
	RTA Total	15.7
11014	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	3.5
		3.5
TI015	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	21.3
	Coyote Brush Scrub	11.2
	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	8.3
	Redwood Forest	5.4
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	3.1
	Non-native Coniferous Forest	3.0
	California Annual Grassland	1.7
	RTA Total	54.0

RTA	Vegetation Type	Acreage ^a (> 0.1 acre present)
TI016	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	1.4
	RTA Total	1.4
TI017	Non-native Coniferous Forest	0.9
	RTA Total	0.9
TI018	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	0.6
	RTA Total	0.6
TI019	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	2.0
	RTA Total	2.0
TI020	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	11.3
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	3.0
	Riparian Woodland	1.1
	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	0.2
	RTA Total	15.8
TI021	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	11.8
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	4.0
	Non-native Coniferous Forest	2.0
	RTA Total	17.8
TI022	Coyote Brush Scrub	2.6
	Non-native Coniferous Forest	2.5
	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	1.0
	California Annual Grassland	0.3
	California Annual Grassland	1.0
	Non-native Coniferous Forest	0.4
	RTA Total	6.4
Claremont Canyon Regional Preserv	Ve	40.4
	Eucaryptus Forest/Plantation	13.4
	Casetal Service (varia)	2.0
	Colifernia Annuel Creasland	1.0
		1:4
		19.0
CC002	California Annual Grassland	51
00002	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	0.8
	Covote Brush Scruh	0.0
	BTA Total	61
CC003	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	58
	California Annual Grassland	35
	Broom Scrub	2.3
	Covote Brush Scrub	2.0
	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	0.2
	RTA Total	13.8
CC004	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	2.6
	RTA Total	2.6
CC005	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	0.6
	RTA Total	0.6
CC006	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	2.3
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	1.0
	RTA Total	3.3
CC007	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	1.0
	California Annual Grassland	0.7
	RTA Total	1.7
CC008	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	1.5
	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	0.9
	Coyote Brush Scrub	0.8
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	0.5
	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	0.3
	RTA Total	4.0

RTA	Vegetation Type	Acreage ^a (> 0.1 acre present)
CC009	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	45.0
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	9.9
	Covote Brush Scrub	9.3
	California Annual Grassland	1.0
	Non-native Coniferous Forest	0.4
	RTA Total	65.6
CC010	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	3.9
	Covote Brush Scrub	1.2
	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	0.8
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	0.3
	RTA Total	6.2
CC011	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	27.8
	Covote Brush Scrub	7.0
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	5.4
	RTA Total	40.2
CC012	Covote Brush Scrub	21
	Non-native Coniferous Forest	0.3
	RTA Total	2.4
Temescal Regional Recreation Area		
TM001	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	0.9
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	0.6
	California Annual Grassland	8.7
	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	30
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	0.6
	BTA Total	1.5
Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve		
SR001	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	4.0
	Non-native Coniferous Forest	26
	Covote Brush Scrub	12
	RTA Total	7.8
SR002a	Eucalyptus Eorest/Plantation	13.4
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	84
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	30
	Coastal Scrub (mesic)	21
	Broom Scrub	0.7
	Covote Brush Scrub	0.1
	BTA Total	27.7
SR002b	Fucalvotus Forest/Plantation	90
	Broom Scrub	33
	California Annual Grassland	1.2
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	0.9
	Coastal Scrub (mesic)	0.2
	Coastal Scrub (Areic)	0.1
	BTA Total	14.7
SR003	California Annual Grassland	16.5
	BTA Total	16.5
SR004	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	86
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	20
	California Appual Grassland	2.3
	RTA Total	1.4
SR005	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	12.3
		10.0
	Covoto Bruch Soruh	9.5
		5.3
		3.2
		0.9
	Ripanan woodiand	0.9

RTA	Vegetation Type	Acreage ^a (> 0.1 acre present)
	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	0.9
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	0.1
	RTA Total	37.4
SR006	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	38.4
	RTA Total	38.4
SR007	Eucalyptus Eorest/Plantation	60
	RTA Total	6.0
Huckleberry Botanic Regiona	al Preserve	
HP001	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	1.7
	RTA Total	1.7
HP002	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	8.9
	Northern Maritime Chaparral	4.2
	RTA Total	13.1
HP003	Northern Maritime Chaparral	10
	RTA Total	1.0
HP004	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	0.8
	Coastal Scrub (mesic)	0.4
	RTA Total	1.2
Redwood Regional Park		
RD001	Non-native Coniferous Forest	38.7
	Fucalyptus Forest/Plantation	16.4
	California Annual Grassland	4 9
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	
	Coastal Scrub (veric)	1.0
	Broom Scrub	0.5
	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	0.3
		63.6
RD002	Fucalvatus Forest/Plantation	5.0
10002		5.0
RD003	Eucolyptus Ecrect/Plantation	3:0
	Riparian Woodland	6.2
	Covote Brush Scrub	5.0
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Ecrost	5.0
	Bedwood Forget	4.2
	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	1.3
		0.7
PD004	Non native Coniference Forest	12.9
10004	Oak-Bay Woodland/Ecrost	67
	California Appual Grassland	0.7
	Covoto Brush Scrub	0.2
	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	1:5
	Eucolyptus Ecroct/Plantation	0.4
		0.3
BD005a	Fuedurtue Forest/Plentation	28:3
RD005a		1.1
BD005h	Nen netivo Conifereus Forest	1.1
KD005D	Non-hauve Connerous Porest	4.5
	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	1.5
	Redwood Forest	1.1
	Coyote Brush Scrub	0.5
		0.5
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	0.3
		8.4
RD006	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	4.1
	Redwood Forest	2.4
	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	1.1
	RTA Total	7.6

RTA	Vegetation Type	Acreage ^a (> 0.1 acre present)
RD007	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	2.1
	RTA Total	2.1
RD008	Coyote Brush Scrub	2.7
	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	0.8
	Non-native Coniferous Forest	0.1
	Serpentine Bunchgrass Prairie	0.1
	RTA Total	3.7
RD009	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	5.8
	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	2.1
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	1.0
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	0.8
	RTA Total	9.6
RD010	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	0.7
	Non-native Coniferous Forest	0.6
	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	0.5
	Eucalyptus Eorest/Plantation	0.4
	Redwood Forest	0.3
	RTA Total	2.4
RD011	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	0.5
	RTA Total	0.5
		0.0
Leona Canyon Regional Open Space	e Preserve	
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	57
	BTA Total	57
L F002	Covote Brush Scrub	0.4
	BTA Total	0.4
LE003	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	20
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	17
	California Appual Grassland	11
	BTA Total	48
L E004	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	4.3
	Covote Brush Scruh	
	Coastal Scrub (veric)	0.9
	California Appual Grassland	0.8
	RTA Total	9.5
1 5005	Coastal Scrub (varia)	3.3
LEUUS	California Annual Grassland	5.5
	Non-pative Coniferous Forest	0.4
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Eorest	0.2
	BTA Total	4.6
L E006	Coastal Scrub (veric)	25.5
	California Appual Grassland	10.9
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	29
	Broom Scrub	0.4
	BTA Total	39.7
		00.1
Anthony Chabot Regional Park ^b		
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	14
	California Annual Grassland	27
	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	13
	Coastal Scrub (veric)	1.3
		0.0
	Non-native Coniferous Forest	0.3
		0.2
AC002		9.0
	Non notive Coniference Ecrect	2.2
		0.2
		0.1
	RTA TOTAL	2.5

RTA	Vegetation Type	Acreage ^a (> 0.1 acre present)
AC003	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	3.2
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	1.6
	RTA Total	4.7
AC004	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	13.0
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	7.2
	Coyote Brush Scrub	2.9
	Non-native Coniferous Forest	0.4
	RTA Total	23.5
AC006	Coyote Brush Scrub	12.5
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	12.4
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	2.8
	Non-native Coniferous Forest	1.3
	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	1.2
	California Annual Grassland	0.5
	RTA Total	30.7
AC007	Covote Brush Scrub	33.9
	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	21.9
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	14.6
	California Annual Grassland	8.4
	Non-native Coniferous Forest	6.3
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	6.1
	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	4.4
	Redwood Forest	1.3
	Broom Scrub	0.7
	RTA Total	97.5
AC008a	Fucalyptus Forest/Plantation	57.3
	Covote Brush Scrub	66
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	5.2
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	0.2
	California Annual Grassland	0.3
	RTA Total	70 1
AC008b	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	27.5
	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	27.0
	Covote Brush Scrub	0.5
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	0.1
	RTA Total	55.1
AC008c	Fucalvotus Forest/Plantation	194.7
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	28.9
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	38
	Covote Brush Scrub	2.8
	California Annual Grassland	2.0
	RTA Total	231.1
AC009	Fucalvotus Forest/Plantation	24.8
	RTA Total	24.0
AC010	Fucal/ntus Forest/Plantation	90.1
		90.1
AC011	Fuchture Forget/Plantation	30.1
	Covoto Brush Scrub	22.2
	Ook Bay Woodland/Forest	22.2
		1.4
	Celifernia Annual Crassland	1.4
		1.2
AC012		112.1
AGUIZ		18.9
	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	9.5
		28.4
ACU13	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	183.2
	California Annual Grassland	19.5
	Coyote Brush Scrub	5.8

RTA	Vegetation Type	Acreage ^a (> 0.1 acre present)
	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	0.9
	RTA Total	209.4
AC014	Coyote Brush Scrub	61.6
	California Annual Grassland	16.5
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	9.8
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	4.5
	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	0.4
	Riparian Woodland	0.1
	RTA Total	93.0
Lake Chabot Regional Park		
LC001	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	3.5
	RTA Total	3.5
LC002	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	1.2
	RTA Total	1.2
LC003	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	19
	RTA Total	1.9
LC004	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	21
	RTA Total	21
LC005a	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	21
200000	RTA Total	21
LC005b	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	52
200000	RTA Total	52
1 C006	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	25.2
20000	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	49
	Covote Brush Scrub	4.3
	California Annual Grassland	0.1
		30.9
1 C0072	Fucal/ptus Forget/Plantation	30.3
		2.4
L C007b	Fucal/ptus Forget/Plantation	2:4
	RTA Total	2.7
LC007c	Fucal/ptus Forget/Plantation	2.1
	RTA Total	3.5
LC007d	Fucal/ptus Forest/Plantation	0.8
	BTA Total	0.8
1 C008	California Annual Grassland	87
	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	30
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	0.6
	RTA Total	12 3
1 C009	California Annual Grassland	20.7
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	34
	Covote Brush Scrub	1.6
		1.0
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Eorest	1.4
	RTA Total	28.1
L C010	California Annual Grassland	20.1
	Coastal Scrub (veric)	2.2
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	0.5
		0.3
		4.0
Point Pinole Regional Shoreline		1
PP001	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	181.3
	Coastal Prairie	154.1
	Non-native Grassland	42.9
	Ruderal	27.9
	Coyote Brush Scrub	23.6
	Coastal Scrub (xeric)	10.1

RTA	Vegetation Type	Acreage ^a (> 0.1 acre present)
	Coastal Scrub (mesic)	0.5
	Oak-Bay Woodland/Forest	0.5
	Non-native Perennial Grassland	0.3
	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	0.3
	Freshwater Marsh	0.2
	Aquatic/Open Water	0.1
	Riparian Woodland	0.1
	RTA Total	441.9
PP001a	California Annual Grassland	0.3
	RTA Total	0.3
PP001b	Coyote Brush Scrub	1.7
	RTA Total	1.7
PP002	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	7.2
	Coyote Brush Scrub	4.0
	Non-native Grassland	2.9
	RTA Total	14.1
PP003	Eucalyptus Forest/Plantation	3.7
	Non-native Grassland	0.4
	RTA Total	4.2
PP004	Coyote Brush Scrub	1.6
	RTA Total	1.6
PP005a	Coastal Prairie	11.6
	Developed/Disturbed/Landscaped	2.0
	RTA Total	13.6
PP005b	Coastal Prairie	1.0
	RTA Total	1.0
Millor/Knox Pogional Sho	orolino	
	Broom Scrub	43
	Coastal Prairie / Non-native Grassland	
		0.5
		0.0
	RTA Total	59
MK002	Covote Brush Scrub	0.3
	Non-native Coniferous Forest	0.0
	RTA Total	0.1
MK003	Coastal Prairie / Non-native Grassland	27
	RTA Total	27
МК004	Non-native Coniferous Forest	29
	Coastal Scrub (veric)	2.3
	RTA Total	32
MK005	Coastal Prairie / Non-native Grassland	3.2
MILUUS	Coastal Scrub (mosic)	4.0
	Coastal Scrub (Mesic)	
	Non-native Coniference Ecrost	1.0
		0.1
a		
In this table, the KTA totals sho	ow the approximate vegetation acreage within each identified RTA. This tota	al uses not include loadways and may not

represent the actual size of the RTA identified in Table III-2 of the EBRPD Wildfire Hazard Reduction and Resource Management Plan. The actual vegetation types present must be determined by site assessment visits.

^b AC005 was an area covered by EBRPD's FEMA EA to install fencing. Since its creation the project has not been completed and has been canceled. As a result, this RTA was deleted from further consideration. Source: EBRPD GIS Database 2004 Vegetation Data.