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December 18, 2018

Tina Colafranceschi  
P.O. Box 201  
Whitethorn, CA 95589

Dear Tina Colafranceschi,

Re: APN 220-291-023  
Application #13065

The following is an evaluation of potential timberland conversion on cannabis cultivation sites and associated areas included in the Humboldt County Cannabis Permit Application (Apps #13065) for APN 220-291-023. Please accept this letter as the RPF's written report required by Humboldt County Code, Ordinance No. 2559 (Commercial Medical Marijuana Land Use), Section 55.4.10 (j), cited below.

"Alternately, for existing operations occupying sites created through prior unauthorized conversion of timberland, if the landowner has not completed a civil or criminal process and/or entered into a negotiated settlement with CALFIRE, the applicant shall secure the services of a registered professional forester (RPF) to evaluate site conditions and conversion history for the property and provide a written report to the Planning Division containing the RPF's recommendation as to remedial actions necessary to bring the conversion area into compliance with provisions of the Forest Practices Act. The Planning Division shall provide CAL-FIRE written Notice of Availability of the RPF's report. If CAL-FIRE takes no action within ten (10) days of the notice of availability, the report recommendations shall become final."

Timberland Resource Consultants (TRC) inspected and evaluated the cultivation sites and associated areas contained within the application on December 17, 2018. The RPF exercised due diligence in reviewing all sites and available resources to fully assess potential timberland conversion and consequential impacts. This report evaluates the cultivation sites and associated areas for timber operations only. The scope of this report does not include: all other land alteration (such as grading, construction, and other permit-regulated activities), all property features and sites unrelated to cultivation activities, or any proposed, planned, or absent cultivation-related project sites. All findings are summarized in the report below.

## **Project Location**

APN: 220-291-023

Acreage: 41 acres

Legal Description: S½ of SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Section 3,  
Township 4 South, Range 2 East,  
Humboldt Base & Meridian, Humboldt County

Located on USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Ettersburg

Humboldt County Zoning: Unclassified

Site Address: 4590 Blue Slide Creek Road

Landowner/Timber Owner: Tina M. Colafranceschi Trust

## Project Location (Cont.)

The project is located approximately 3 miles northwest of Briceland. Access to the property is via Blue Slide Creek Road. The property's situs address is 4590 Blue Slide Creek Road.

## Parcel Description & Timber Harvest History

*Note: The property background has been summarized using personal accounts of the current landowner, digital orthographic quadrangle (DOQ) imagery, Humboldt County Web GIS, CAL FIRE Watershed Mapper v2, and Historic Aerials. To avoid speculation and maintain relevancy, the property background focuses mainly on the past 10-15 years.*

The property consists of second growth Douglas-fir and tanoak with a minor component of madrone. Stand age is approximately 55-60 years in age. Review of 1968 imagery (<https://www.historicaerials.com>) reveals that the property was harvested in the late 1950's/early 1960's. There is a relatively high density of large diameter old growth Douglas-fir stumps suggesting that the previous stand was even-aged old growth Douglas-fir with a very minor component of hardwood. Review of subsequent aerial imagery from 1968 to present shows no signs of major ground disturbance or changes in stand structure or composition suggesting additional commercial logging entries have occurred since the original harvest. Moreover, none have been recorded by Cal Fire (Watershed Mapper v2 [http://egis.fire.ca.gov/watershed\\_mapper/](http://egis.fire.ca.gov/watershed_mapper/)). The landowner participated in the Fire-adapted Landscapes and Safe Homes (FLASH) Program in 2016 and 2017. Participation in this program included heavy thinning over 1.4 acres on February 3, 2016, and heavy thinning over 4.8 acres on February 22, 2017. This work was completed as a part of a wildfire mitigation and hazardous fuels reduction project funded by a USDA grant received by the County of Humboldt. Based upon observations made by the RPF, it appears that all of the slash created by this program was chipped. The current landowner purchased the property from Ramona Fair in 2000.

## Project Description

Four cultivation sites were inspected during the field assessment within APN 220-291-023. The following table lists the inspected sites and their acreages; see detailed site descriptions below.

Cultivation Site/Associated Area	Total Acreage	Converted?	Converted Acreage
Cultivation Area 1	0.07	Yes	0.07
Cultivation Area 2	0.10	Yes	0.10
Cultivation Area 3	0.06	Yes	0.06
Cultivation Area 4	0.20	Yes	0.20
Totals	0.43		0.43

### Cultivation Site 1

Per Mother Earth Engineering's Plot Plan (2017), CS 1 consists of 603 ft<sup>2</sup> of outdoor cultivation consisting of 12 full-term plants in several wooden raised plantar boxes. See attached drone imagery. Review of historic aerial imagery reveals that the initial development of CS 1 occurred concurrent with home site development, which was between 1998 and 2005. The cultivation-related activities observed impede the use of portions of this space for current timber growth and harvesting; in this way, the landowner has effectively converted the single use of this space from timber production to cannabis cultivation. Per the landowner, the large greenhouse seen in the drone imagery is not used for cannabis cultivation.

### Cultivation Site 2

Per Mother Earth Engineering's Plot Plan (2017), CS 2 consists of 1,055 ft<sup>2</sup> of outdoor cultivation consisting of 21 full-term plants in 150-gallon pots. See attached photographs and drone imagery. Review of historic aerial imagery reveals that the initial development of CS 2 occurred between 2005 and 2009. The site appears to have been incrementally expanded, or perhaps "opened-up" via timber harvesting from 2010 to 2016. The cultivation-related activities observed impede the use of portions of this space for current timber growth and harvesting; in this way, the landowner has effectively converted the single use of this space from timber production to cannabis cultivation.

## Project Description (Cont.)

### Cultivation Site 3

Per Mother Earth Engineering's Plot Plan (2017), CS 3 consists of 1,356 ft<sup>2</sup> of outdoor cultivation consisting of 27 full-term plants in 150-gallon pots. See attached photographs and drone imagery. Review of historic aerial imagery reveals that this site is nearly indiscernible in 2012 consisting of a small opening in the forest canopy. The site appears to have been "opened-up" via timber harvesting, and perhaps slightly expanded from 2012-2016. The cultivation-related activities observed impede the use of portions of this space for current timber growth and harvesting; in this way, the landowner has effectively converted the single use of this space from timber production to cannabis cultivation.

### Cultivation Site 4

Per Mother Earth Engineering's Plot Plan (2017), C4 3 consists of 6,480 ft<sup>2</sup> of outdoor cultivation consisting of three 24-foot by 90-foot hoop-houses. See attached photographs and drone imagery. Review of historic aerial imagery reveals that this site was initially developed between 2010-2012. Timber harvesting for the purpose of increasing sunlight occurred to the south, west, and east of the site between 2016-2017. However, no grading occurred or stumps were removed, and the timber harvesting area surrounding CS 4 meets the minimum standards of 14CCR 912.7 with coppice tanoak sprouts. The cultivation-related activities observed impede the use of portions of this space for current timber growth and harvesting; in this way, the landowner has effectively converted the single use of this space from timber production to cannabis cultivation.

### Timberland Conversion Summary

TRC observed approximately 0.43 acres of unauthorized timberland conversion in association with the development and construction of Cultivation Site 1, 2, 3, & 4. This total does not exceed the three-acre conversion exemption maximum.

## Limitations and Considerations for Timberland Conversion Activities

### Watercourses and Water Resources

*14CCR 1104.1(a)(2)(F): "No timber operations are allowed within a watercourse and lake protection zone unless specifically approved by local permit (e.g., county, city)."*

*14CCR 916.3 General Limitations Near Watercourses, Lakes, Marshes, Meadows and Other Wet Areas*  
*"The quality and beneficial uses of water shall not be unreasonably degraded by timber operations. During timber operations, the timber operator shall not place, discharge, or dispose of or deposit in such a manner as to permit to pass into the water of this state, any substances or materials, including, but not limited to, soil, silt, bark, slash, sawdust, or petroleum, in quantities deleterious to fish, wildlife, or the quality and beneficial uses of water. All provisions of this article shall be applied in a manner which complies with this standard."*

No timber harvesting or timberland conversion occurred within a Class I or II WLPZ or a Class III ELZ. The RPF closely inspected all areas within a 150-foot radius surrounding each cultivation site and no watercourses were observed. Blue Slide Creek is approximately 350 feet east of Cultivation Site 1.

## Limitations and Considerations for Timberland Conversion Activities (Cont.)

### Slash, Woody Debris, and Refuse Treatment

14 CCR 914.5(b): "Non-biodegradable refuse, litter, trash, and debris resulting from timber operations, and other activity in connection with the operations shall be disposed of concurrently with the conduct of timber operations."

14CCR 1104.1(a)(2)(D) – Treatment of Slash and Woody Debris

- 1) Unless otherwise required, slash greater than one inch in diameter and greater than two feet long, and woody debris, except pine, shall receive full treatment no later than April 1 of the year following its creation, or within one year from the date of acceptance of the conversion exemption by the Director, whichever comes first.
- 2) All pine slash three inches and greater in diameter and longer than four feet must receive initial treatment if it is still on the parcel, within 7 days of its creation.
- 3) All pine woody debris longer than four feet must receive an initial treatment prior to full treatment.
- 4) Initial treatment shall include limbing woody debris and cutting slash and woody debris into lengths of less than four feet, and leaving the pieces exposed to solar radiation to aid in rapid drying.
- 5) Full treatment of all pine slash and woody debris must be completed by March 1 of the year following its creation, or within one year from the date of acceptance of the conversion exemption by the Director, whichever comes first.
- 6) Full slash and woody debris treatment may include any of the following:
  - a) Burying;
  - b) Chipping and spreading;
  - c) Piling and burning; or
  - d) Removing slash and woody debris from the site for treatment in compliance with (a)-(b). Slash and woody debris may not be burned by open outdoor fires except under permit from the appropriate fire protection agency, if required, the local air pollution control district or air quality management district. The burning must occur on the property where the slash and woody debris originated.
- 7) Slash and woody debris, except for pine, which is cut up for firewood shall be cut to lengths 24 inches or less and set aside for drying by April 1 of the year following its creation. Pine slash and woody debris which is cut up for firewood shall be cut to lengths 24 inches or less and set aside for drying within seven days of its creation.
- 8) Any treatment which involves burning of slash or woody debris shall comply with all state and local fire and air quality rules.

Cultivation Site 3: Downed logs were observed south of Cultivation Site 3 as shown on the attached maps that require treatment. See attached photographs and drone imagery.

Cultivation Site 4: Slash and downed logs are located south, west, and east of Cultivation Site 4 within the "Timber Harvesting but No Conversion" area as shown on the attached map, which requires treatment. See attached photographs and drone imagery.

As previously noted, approximately 4.8 acres was thinned under the Fire-adapted Landscapes and Safe Homes (FLASH) Program in 2016 and 2017. The RPF observed no slash associated with operation.

### Biological Resources and Forest Stand Health

14 CCR 1104.1 (2)(H): "No sites of rare, threatened or endangered plants or animals shall be disturbed, threatened or damaged and no timber operations shall occur within the buffer zone of a sensitive species as defined in 14 CCR 895.1"

A query of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) on December 18, 2018 revealed no observations of sensitive, rare, threatened, or endangered species or species of special concern within a 0.7-mile radius biological assessment area (BAA) surrounding the property. No sensitive, rare, threatened, or endangered species or species of special concern were observed during the TRC field assessment of the project area, though potential habitat may exist.

## Limitations and Considerations for Timberland Conversion Activities (Cont.)

The query of the CNDDDB-NSO Database revealed no known Northern Spotted Owl (NSO) Activity Centers within 0.7 miles of the project area as shown on the attached CNDDDB Map. The closest NSO Activity Center, HU 531, is located nearly 1.5 miles southeast in Buck Gulch. This NSO site was last documented in 1992.

No major forest health issues were observed during the field assessment. The property is located within Humboldt County, a Zone of Infestation (ZOI) for Sudden Oak Death (SOD), and symptoms, signs, and evidence of oak mortality were observed within the property. No risk assessment was made at the property; however, the past conversion activities do not appear to have impacted forest health. The conversion areas did not include late successional stands, late seral stage forests, or old growth trees. The conversion area did not include any trees that existed before 1800 A.D. and are greater than sixty (60) inches in diameter at stump height for Sierra or Coastal Redwoods, and forty-eight (48) inches in diameter at stump height for all other tree species

### Cultural Resources

14 CCR 1104.1 (2)(I): "No timber operations are allowed on significant historical or archeological sites."

No archeological sites were observed during the TRC field assessment. The RPF conducted pre-field research for the project's geographic location and surveyed the converted site and surrounding areas for presence or evidence of prehistoric or historic sites. The archaeological survey was conducted by Chris Carroll, a certified archaeological surveyor with current CALFIRE Archeological Training (Archeological Training Course #575). The survey consisted of examining boot scrapes, rodent disturbances, natural and manmade areas of exposed soils, and road and cultivation site surfaces. Per 14 CCR 1104.2(2)(I), all required Native American tribes and organizations have been notified of the project location and are encouraged to respond with any information regarding archaeological sites, cultural sites, and/or tribal cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area.

### Recommendations

In summary, a total of 0.43 acres of unauthorized timberland conversion has occurred within APN 220-291-023. This total does not exceed the three-acre conversion exemption maximum. The conversion activities conducted on the property does not comply with the California Forest Practice Act and the California Forest Practice Rules.

Cultivation Site 3: Downed logs were observed south of Cultivation Site 3 that require treatment. See attached photographs and drone imagery.

Cultivation Site 4: Slash and downed logs are located south, west, and east of Cultivation Site 4 that require treatment. See attached photographs and drone imagery.

Sincerely,



Chris Carroll, RPF #2628  
Timberland Resource Consultants

**Pictures**



Picture 1: Cultivation Site 1. The wooden beds located within the fenced enclosure are the cultivation areas. Photo date 12-17-2018.

**Pictures**



Picture 2: Cultivation Site 2. Photo date 12-17-2018.

**Pictures**



Picture 3: Cultivation Site 2. Photo date 12-17-2018.

## Pictures



Picture 4: Cultivation Site 3. Photo date 12-17-2018.

## Pictures



Picture 5: Cultivation Site 3. Note Douglas-fir logs south of cultivation site that require treatment. Photo date 12-13-2018.

## Pictures



Picture 6: Harvested Douglas-fir logs located south of Cultivation Site 3 that require treatment. Photo date 12-13-2018.

**Pictures**



Picture 7: Cultivation Site 4. Photo date 12-17-2018.

## Pictures



Picture 8: Cultivation Site 4. Yurt and untreated slash and downed Douglas-fir logs. Photo date 12-13-2018.

## Pictures



Picture 9: Area harvested but not converted located east of Cultivation Site 4. Note downed Douglas-fir logs that require treatment. Photo date 12-13-2018

**Pictures**



Picture 10: Cultivation Site 4. Photo date 12-17-2018

## Pictures



Picture 11: Cultivation Site 4. Photo date 12-17-2018

## Pictures



Picture 12: Cultivation Site 4. Photo date 12-17-2018

**Pictures**



Picture 13: Area treated via thinning in association with the Fire-adapted Landscapes and Safe Homes (FLASH) Program in 2016 and 2017. Coppice sprouts are tanoak and madrone trees harvested. Photo date 12-17-2018.

## Pictures



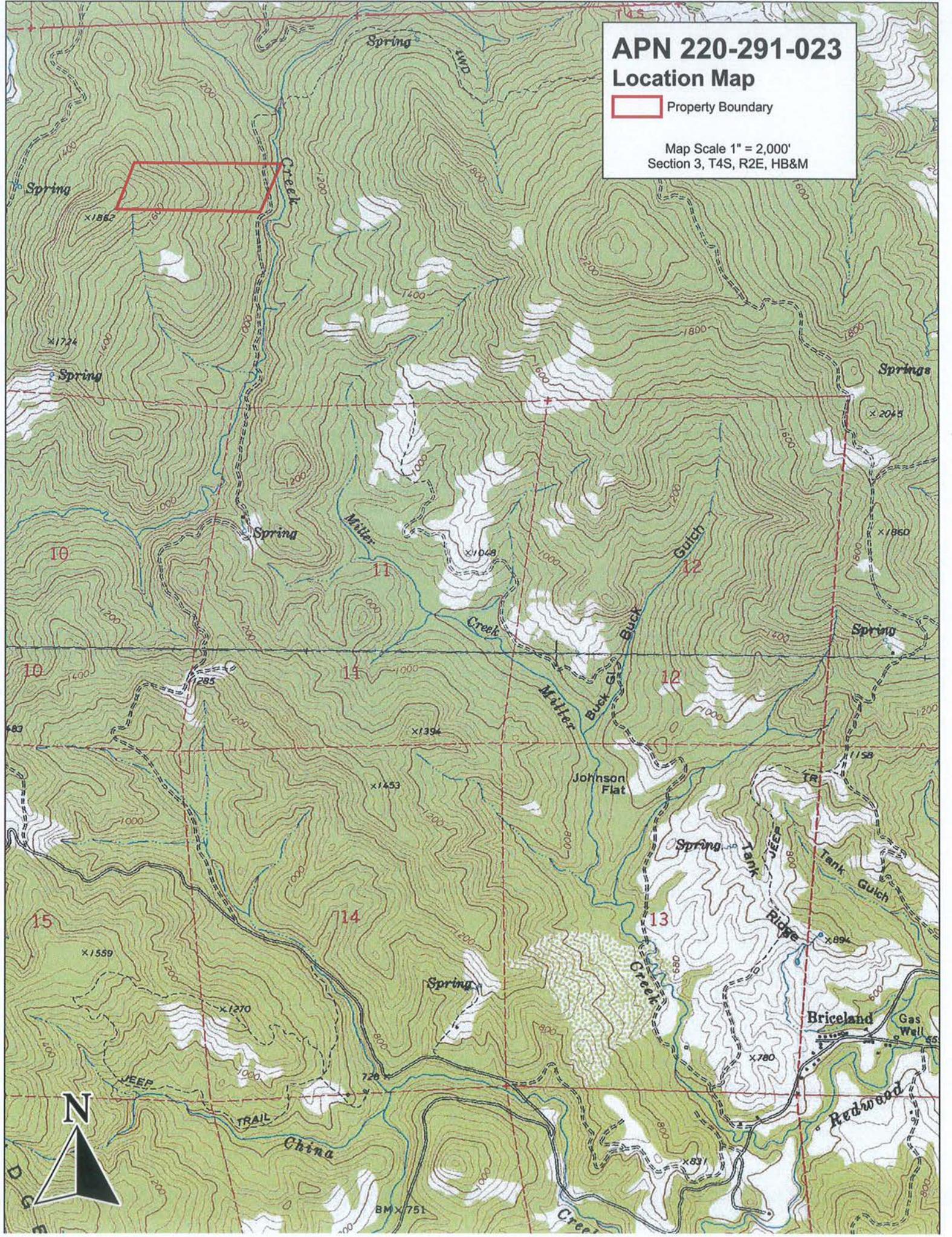
Picture 14: Area treated via thinning via the Fire-adapted Landscapes and Safe Homes (FLASH) Program in 2016 and 2017. Photo date 12-17-2018.

**APN 220-291-023**

**Location Map**

 Property Boundary

Map Scale 1" = 2,000'  
Section 3, T4S, R2E, HB&M

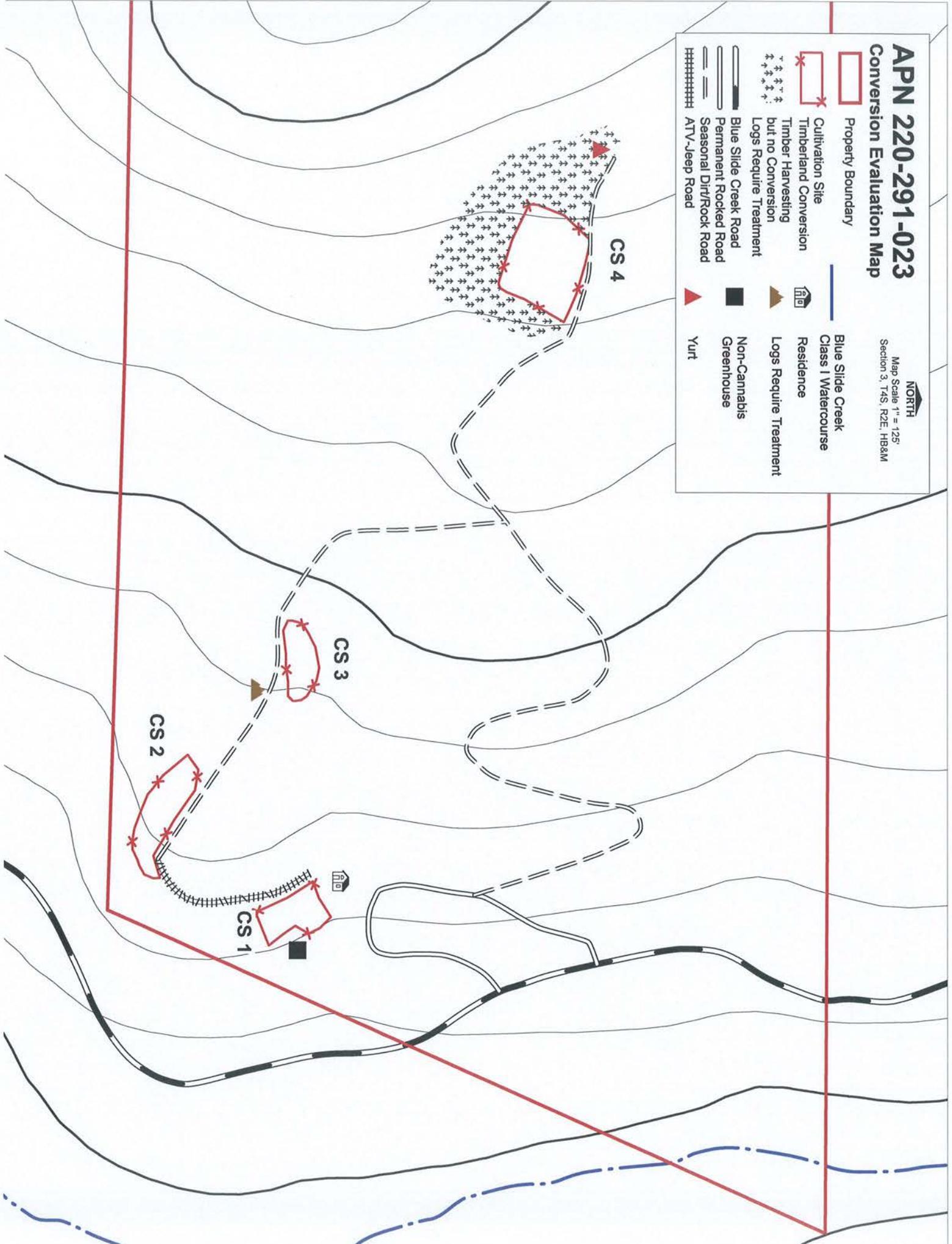


# APN 220-291-023

## Conversion Evaluation Map

Map Scale 1" = 125'  
 Section 3, T4S, R2E, HB8M

- |   |   |   |                         |
|---|---|---|-------------------------|
|  | Property Boundary                       |  | Blue Slide Creek        |
|  | Cultivation Site                        |  | Residence               |
|  | Timberland Conversion but no Conversion |  | Logs Require Treatment  |
|  | Timber Harvesting                       |  | Non-Cannabis Greenhouse |
|  | Logs Require Treatment                  |  | Yurt                    |
|  | Blue Slide Creek Road                   |   |                         |
|  | Permanent Dirt/Rock Road                |   |                         |
|  | Seasonal Dirt/Rock Road                 |   |                         |
|  | ATV-Jeep Road                           |   |                         |

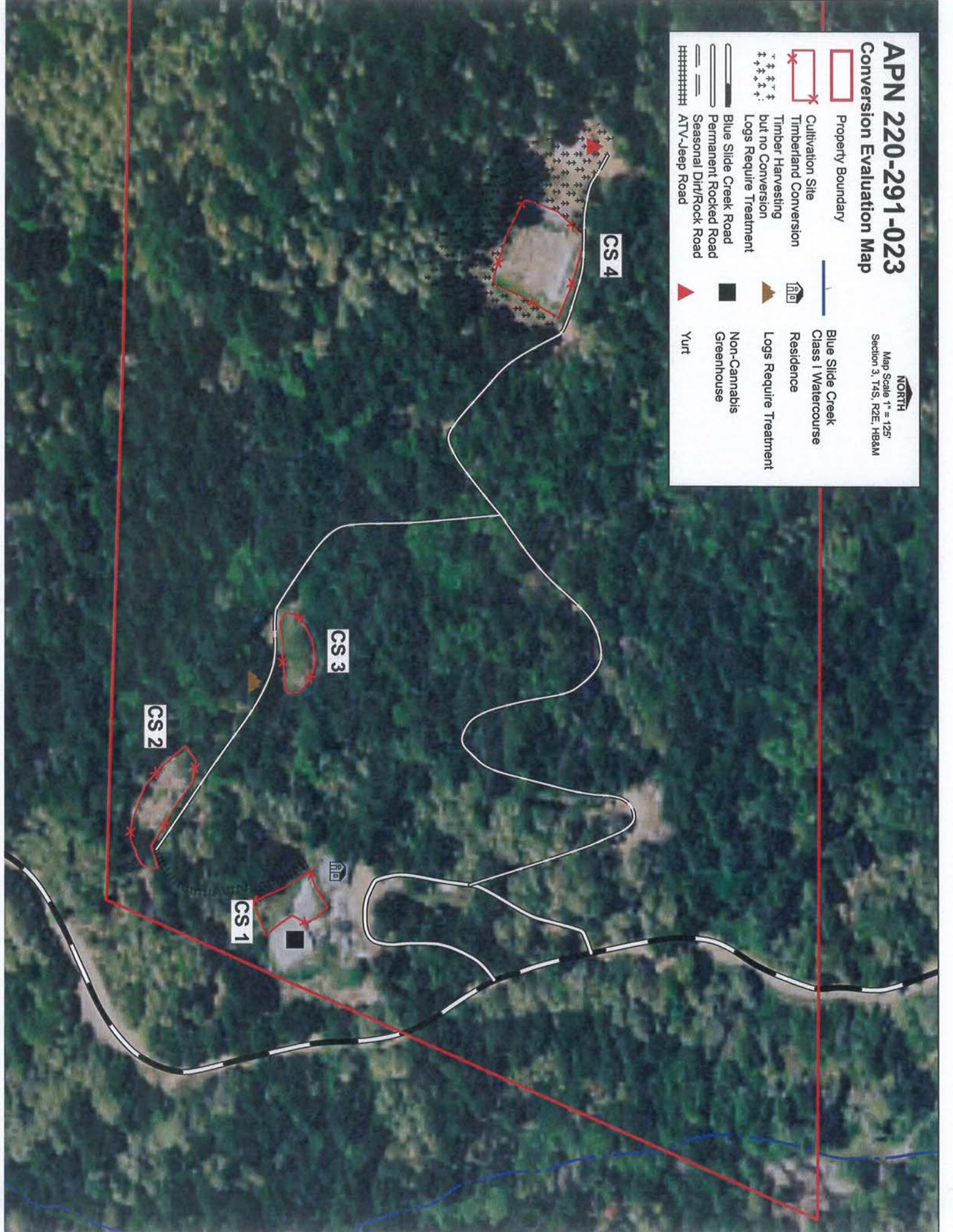


# APN 220-291-023

## Conversion Evaluation Map

Map Scale 1" = 125'  
 Section 3, T4S, R2E, HB&M

	Property Boundary		Blue Slide Creek
	Cultivation Site		Residence
	Timberland Conversion but no Conversion		Logs Require Treatment
	Timber Harvesting		Non-Cannabis Greenhouse
	Logs Require Treatment		Yurt
	Blue Slide Creek Road		
	Permanent Rocked Road		
	Seasonal Dirt/Rock Road		
	ATV-Jeep Road		

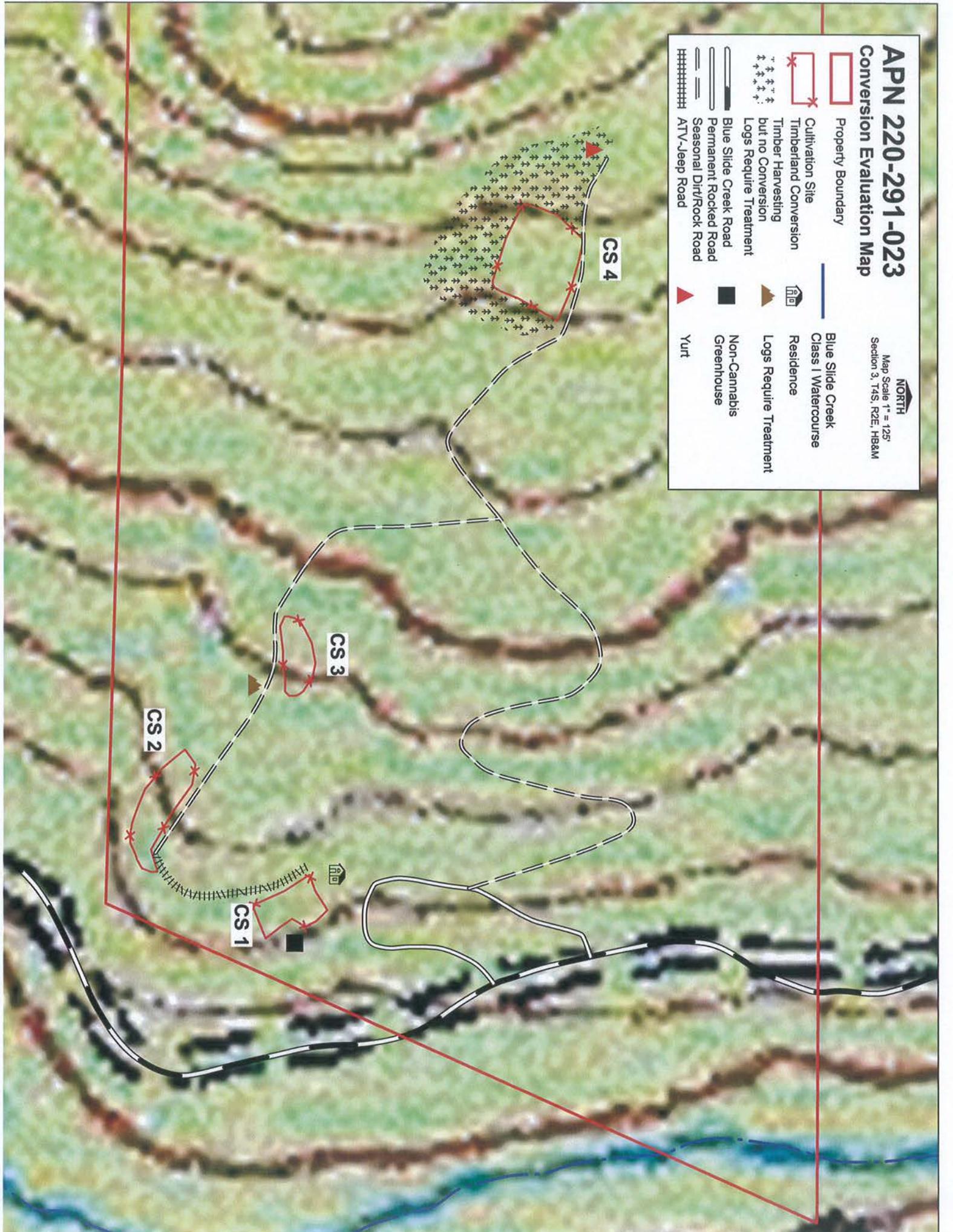


# APN 220-291-023

## Conversion Evaluation Map

**NORTH**  
Map Scale 1" = 125'  
Section 3, T4S, R2E, H8&M

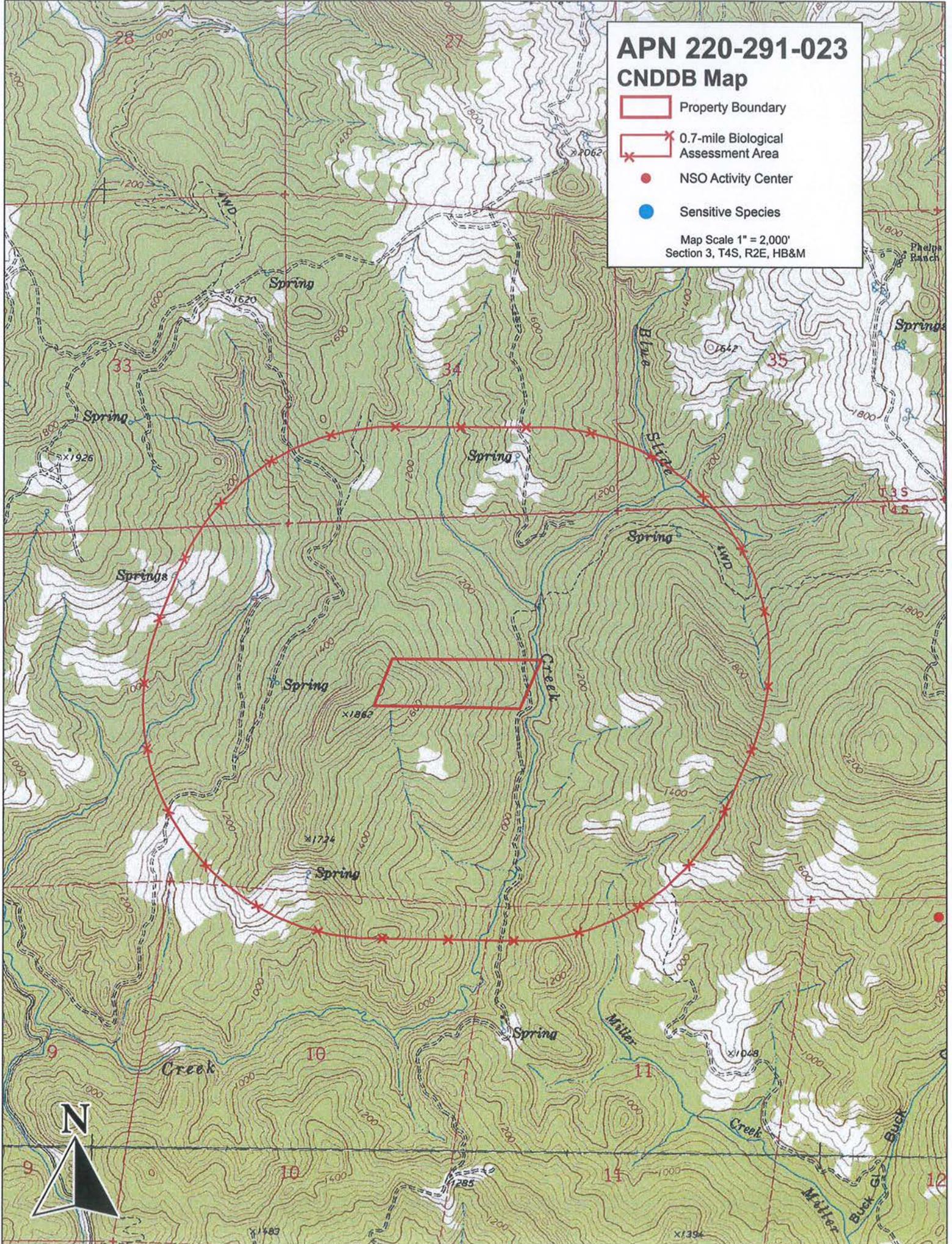
- Property Boundary
- Blue Slide Creek
- Class I Watercourse
- Residence
- Logs Require Treatment
- Non-Cannabis Greenhouse
- Yurt
- Cultivation Site
- Timberland Conversion
- Timber Harvesting but no Conversion
- Logs Require Treatment
- Blue Slide Creek Road
- Permanent Rocked Road
- Seasonal Dirt/Rock Road
- ATV-Jeep Road
- Residence
- Logs Require Treatment
- Non-Cannabis Greenhouse
- Yurt



# APN 220-291-023 CNDDDB Map

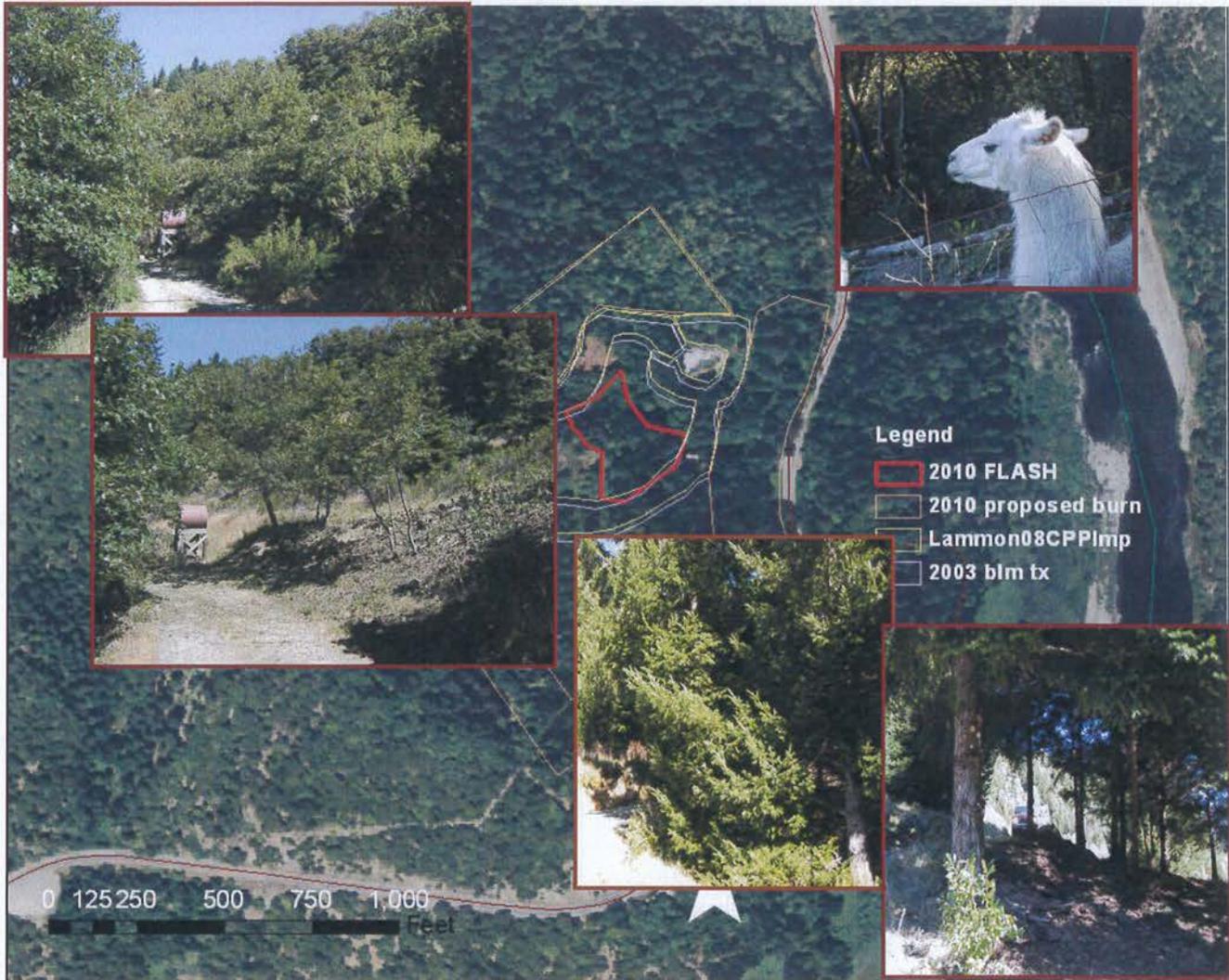
-  Property Boundary
-  0.7-mile Biological Assessment Area
-  NSO Activity Center
-  Sensitive Species

Map Scale 1" = 2,000'  
Section 3, T4S, R2E, HB&M

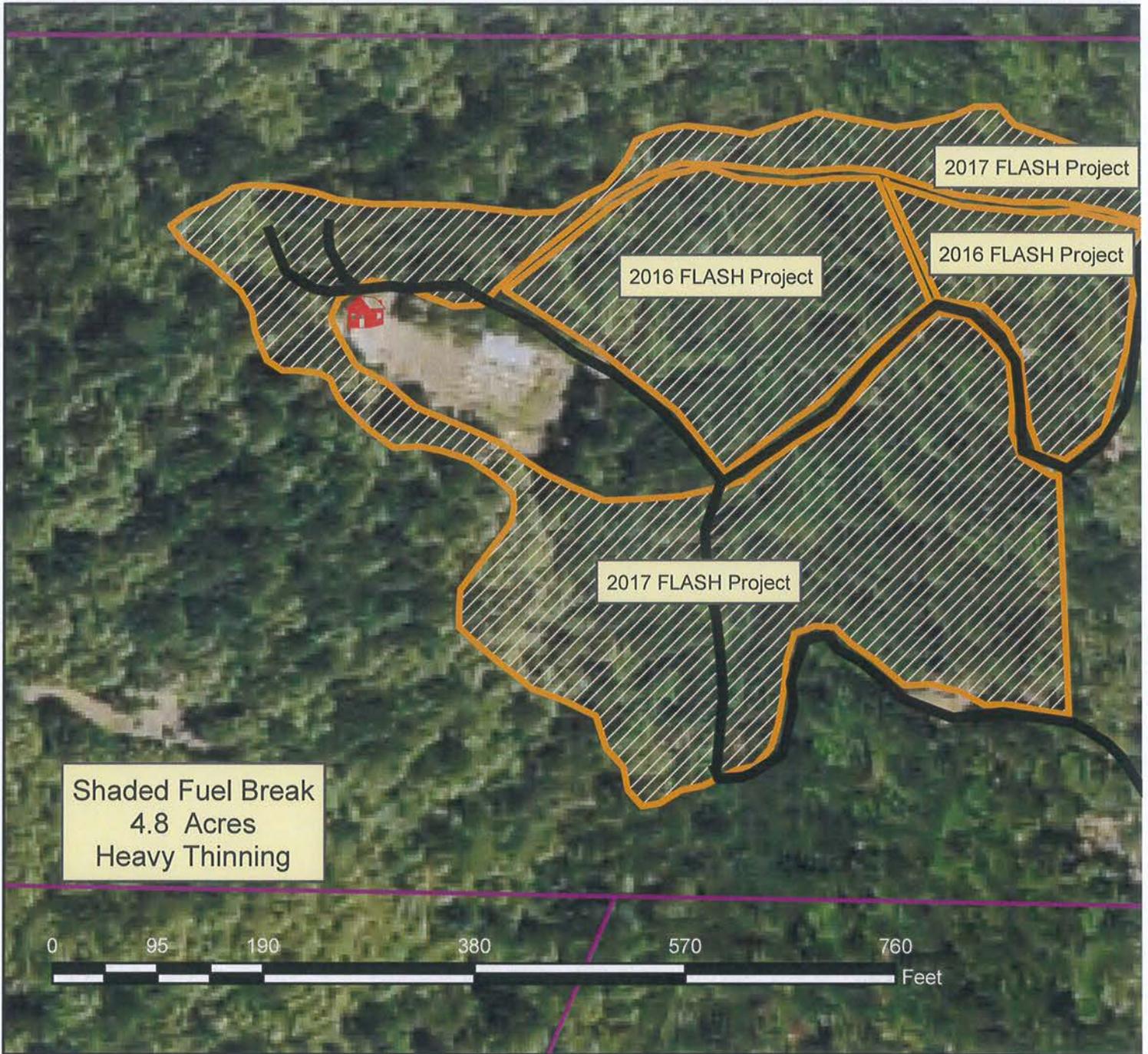


# F.L.A.S.H

## Fire-adapted Landscapes and Safe Homes Program



# Colafranceschi FLASH Project February 2017



# F.L.A.S.H

## Fire-adapted Landscapes and Safe Homes Program

### What is FLASH?

Fire-adapted Landscapes and Safe Homes (FLASH) is a program that shares the cost of managing wildfire prone vegetation (hazardous fuels) with local property owners who live within the wildland-urban interface (WUI). This work makes homes and forests less vulnerable to catastrophic damage from wildfire. The program provides incentives to property owners to implement recommendations from local community wildfire protection plans (CWPPs) and to be in compliance with state and local vegetation management laws and ordinances. This is done by creating defensible space around their homes and strategic fuel breaks along escape routes and high-risk areas on their property.

To sign up for the program a landowner must receive a site visit from program staff. During this site visit, wildfire hazards are evaluated and risk reduction recommendations are made. Program staff provides a recommended vegetation management prescription and a reimbursement estimate from the program's share of cost. The prescription recommendation is often accompanied by information about local fire behavior and history and the ecological effects of wildfire as well as mechanical vegetation treatment. Information is also provided about the local fire safe council (FSC) and available fire protection services.

Each participant receives a home risk assessment that evaluates the home against recommended best practices. The landowner learns how their home rates when it comes to building materials, fire hazards near the house, and accessibility to firefighters. The property owner can only get reimbursed for the vegetation management work included in the prescription recommendation but they are encouraged to also address other fire safety issues identified in the home risk assessment.

### Why FLASH?

The FLASH Program leverages County funds, State funds, local organizational and private funds, as well as sweat-equity to increase the impact of federal grant funds. Compared to fully funded fuels reduction projects, this model allows almost twice as much work to be completed on the ground. Because of the cost-share nature of the program, the participating landowners make financial and/or labor contributions and thus have more of a vested interest in maintaining the defensible space and fuel breaks on their property. The philosophy behind this model is that it is most cost effective to build landowner understanding and skills, increase self reliance, and minimize reliance on grant funds.

Although it is not the only tool in the tool box, the FLASH Program meets many community fire-safe goals and objectives. The work completed under the FLASH Program confers a public benefit as well as a private one. Defensible space around a home prevents house fires from spreading into wildlands as readily, can reduce the federal and state costs of wildfire suppression, and provides for firefighter safety when protecting homes from wildfires. Shaded fuel breaks in forestland and along roadsides also facilitate fire suppression and evacuation efforts as well as firefighter safety during wildfires. Landowners who choose to participate in the FLASH program also reap great personal benefits. Most importantly, they dramatically increase the chance of their home surviving

a wildfire. The program can also support a landowner's ability to meet or even exceed state vegetation management requirements, increase the safety of their evacuation routes, and improve their chances of getting or retaining their fire insurance.

## FLASH in Humboldt County

According to the California Fire Alliance website, 67 communities are at risk to loss from wildfires within Humboldt County. Historic development patterns have resulted in the establishment of many small, isolated communities with limited fire protection and prevention resources. Furthermore, wildfire suppression over many decades has resulted in the buildup of fuel and has increased the potential for higher fire intensities, greater loss of life and property, and higher fire suppression costs.

Recent and historic wildfire events in Humboldt County have shown the potential for extremely hazardous burning conditions resulting in substantial threat to life, health, and property. Local rural residents have become more and more aware of this threat and are looking for ways to reduce the fire hazards around their homesteads and along their access routes. The FLASH Program represents a response to this increased awareness and desire to take action and is designed to help property owners reduce their risk of loss from wildfires. The Humboldt County Fire Safe Council (HCFSC), with the fiscal sponsorship of the County of Humboldt, applied for and received funding through the Fire Safe California Grants Clearinghouse. The project also received support and in-kind match contributions from the County of Humboldt, the University of California Cooperative Extension, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), Mattole Restoration Council (for the Lower Mattole FSC), Bridgeville Community Center (for the Van Duzen Watershed FSC), Mid-Klamath Watershed Council (for the Orleans-Somes Bar and Willow Creek FSCs), The Northcoast Regional Land Trust, and the Eel River Salmon Restoration Project (for the Southern Humboldt FSC).

Program implementation is countywide with a particular focus on high fire hazard areas where there are local organizations with the capacity to administer FLASH projects. Local fire safe councils or sponsoring organizations, through contract agreements with the County, implement the FLASH Program within their respective areas. Overall grant administration and program oversight are provided by the Humboldt County Natural Resources Planning Division with guidance from the HCFSC, UC Cooperative Extension, and CAL FIRE. All of the above mentioned agencies and organizations make up the FLASH Partnership, each bringing particular experiences and expertise to the process of designing and carrying out the best possible program.

# PROGRAM STEPS & REQUIREMENTS

## Fire-adapted Landscapes and Safe Homes (FLASH) Program

### Program Steps

- I. Program staff initial site visit and Home Risk Assessment
- II. Identify fuels reduction project boundaries, acreage, and treatment prescriptions
- III. Landowner receives cost estimate, with map, and other relevant documents (“Before” photos are taken)
- IV. Sign Participation Agreement, Reimbursement Agreement, and other forms
- V. Fuels reduction work proceeds
- VI. Completion visit (and any necessary follow up visits) and sign project completion forms (“After” photos are taken)
- VII. Landowner receives reimbursement as per Reimbursement Agreement and work completed

### Program Requirements

- Initial site visit and Home Risk Assessment
- Minimum 0.5 acre project area – with some exceptions.
- Submission of a W-9 Form with social security number or employer ID number (required by the IRS if reimbursement amount exceeds \$600).
- Maximum \$3,000 Program reimbursement per ownership (special circumstances may warrant additional funds pending County approval).
- Cost-share rates and practices to be determined by fuel loading, slope, ecosystem type, and accessibility, and subject to approval by landowner.
- Provided form must be used to track cost of project in order to capture landowner contribution (landowner's time can be calculated at a rate of \$26.34/hr or what is suggested by the Independent Sector).
- Flammable vegetation within project areas must be strategically reduced. Trees or other vegetation may be kept if they are well spaced, well-pruned, and create a condition that avoids the spread of fire to other vegetation or to structures.
- Depending on slope and severity of fire danger, branches of remaining trees must be pruned to a height of six to 15 feet from the top of vegetation below (or the lower 1/3 of branches for smaller trees).
- Consider habitat value of large snags, downed logs, rare plant species, and unique individual plant specimens before removing them.
- Fuels created during operations must be disposed of by hand-pile burning, chipping, or in limited circumstances, by lop-and-scatter. When applicable, landowners must have a valid permit to conduct open burning issued by the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District. For more information call (707) 443-3093 or visit the District's website at: [www.ncuaqmd.org](http://www.ncuaqmd.org).
- Compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and ordinances is required.
- Allow follow-up visit(s) from Program staff to assess progress and to determine funds to be paid out. Information will be gathered during these visits to document the project through photos, maps, and work descriptions. The County Grant Administrator and/or the California Fire Safe Council Grant Manager may also visit sites with landowner permission.
- All project work, including full slash disposal, must be completed before reimbursement can be received.

## Eligible Practices

- **Thinning and Limbing:**
  - **Shaded fuel break** – Reduces surface fuels and ladder fuels and can reduce density of the canopy. Typically done along roads, driveways, and ridges.
  - **Defensible space** – Reduces the volume of fuels within 100 feet of buildings. Also, breaks up the vertical and horizontal continuity of those fuels and modifies their structure.
  - **Timber stand improvement** – Increase the growth and quality of a timber stand while also reducing the risk of surface- and crown-fire hazard.
- **Grassland reclamation** – Removal of trees invading grasslands and grassland edges including strategic mowing in lighter fuels.

## Program Contribution Rates

- These rates are the amount the Program will pay to the landowner and will be agreed upon by both parties.

### Thinning and Limbing

\$200/acre Light  
 \$400/acre Moderate  
 \$650/acre Heavy

### Grassland Reclamation/Strategic Mowing

\$100/acre Light (mowing)  
 \$300/acre Moderate  
 \$550/acre Heavy

- **Bonus:** + \$100 for work done in the Defensible Space Zone (within 100 feet from structure) that conforms to state guidelines.

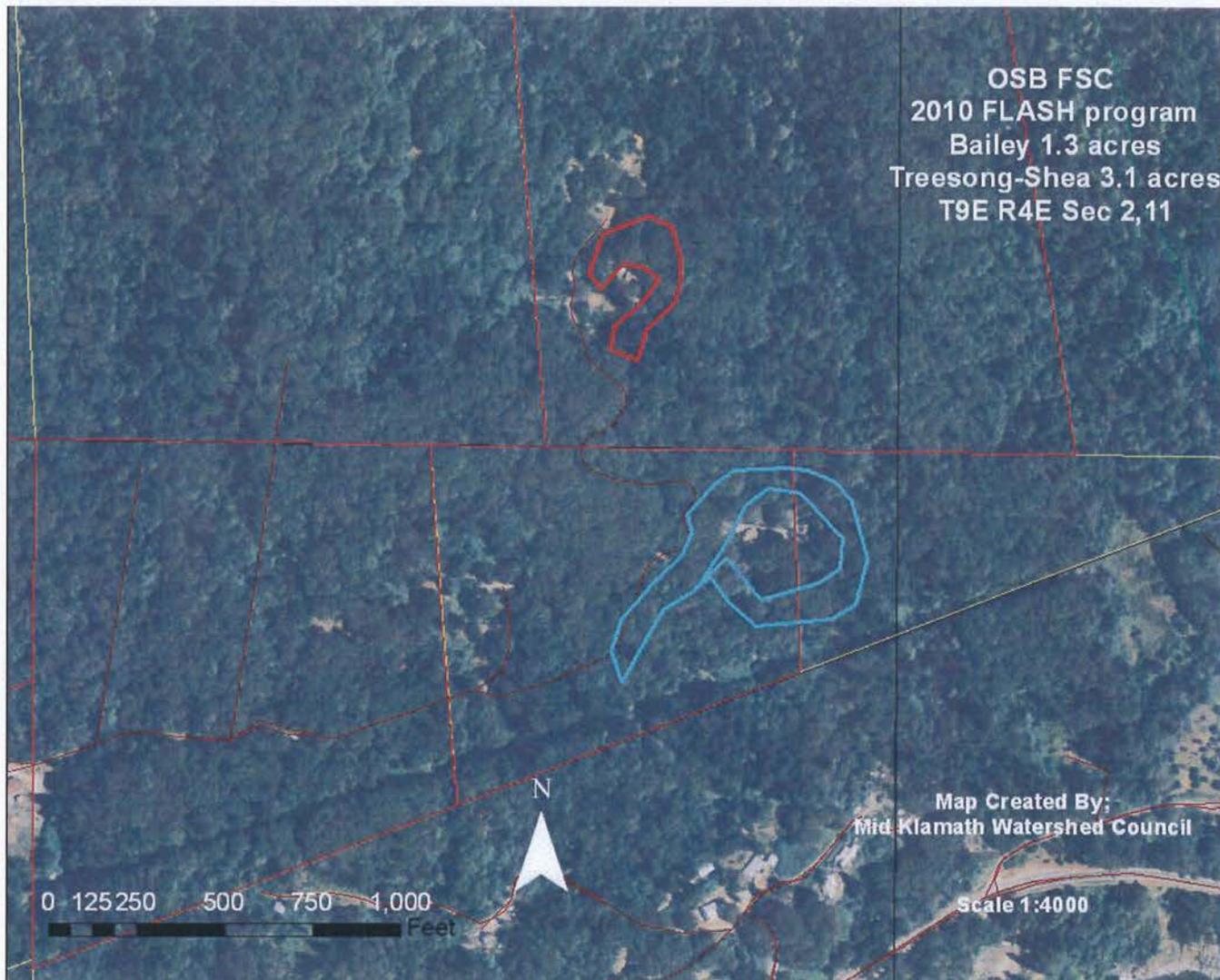
*This institution is an equal opportunity provider.*

*Funding and support for this program were provided by the Cooperative Fire Program of the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Pacific Southwest Region, through the California Fire Safe Council, as well as the following agencies and organizations:*



## Example of a Project Map

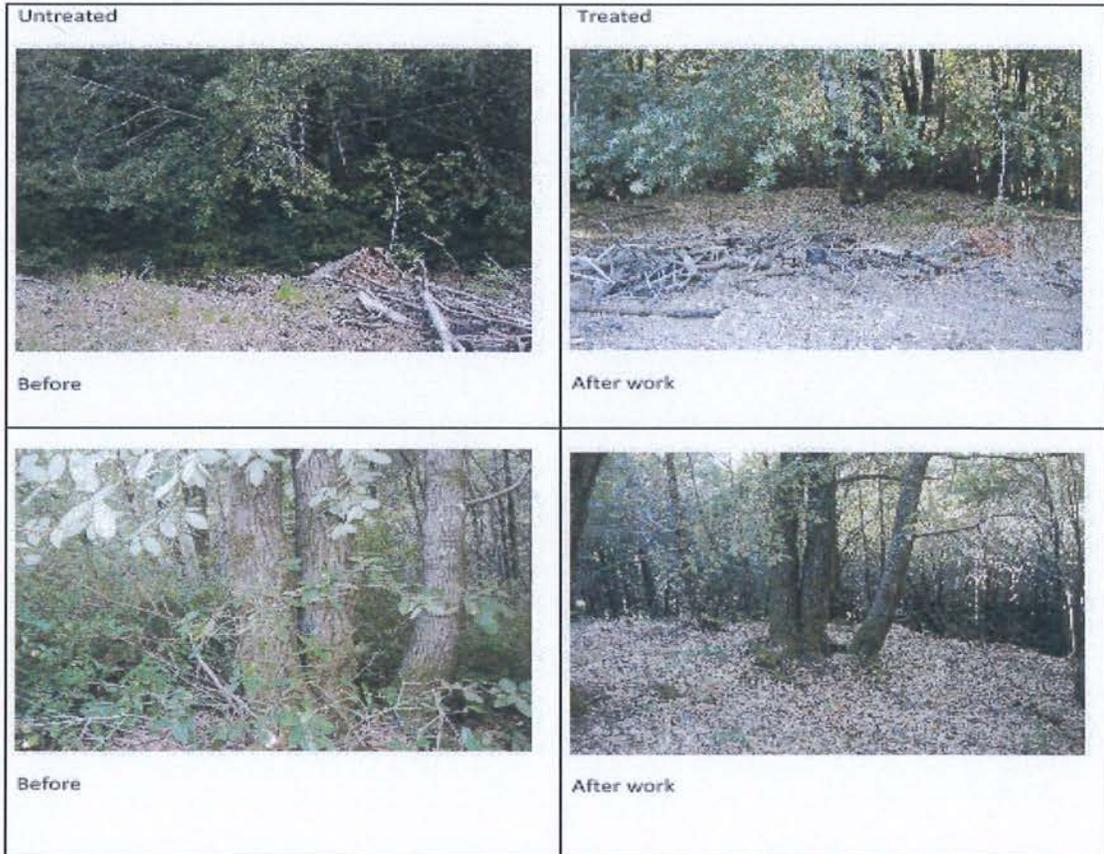
Once a landowner decides to participate and the FLASH Technician determines that it is an eligible project, map units, treatment types and documents are finalized. Proposed units may be mapped with GPS or sketched on a topographic map. Units should be mapped in such a way that on the ground unit boundaries are clear. This may mean indicating number of feet from road or house to edge of unit. The FLASH Technician will also help with flagging the boundaries of the unit.



## Example of Photo Documentation

"Before" and "After" photos are important for demonstrating both the initial need for the fuels treatment as well as the extent of the work that is completed with the project funds. FLASH technicians try to find a natural marker, such as a large tree that will remain, or use flagging tape in the "Before" photo and attempt to capture the same scene and angle in the "After" photo to demonstrate the change that has been made.

Justin and Spring Coggswell FLASH project photo doc 2011. 123°58'16.546"W 40°6'39.156"N



## Example of Photo Documentation Continued

WCFSC 2010 FLASH Contract Completion Report

**ELLA DOBREC**

**BEFORE**



May 28, 2011

**AFTER**



November 23, 2011

1

## SHFSC 2012 FLASH Project SOLAREN OSTROW

**BEFORE**



**AFTER**



5