



Vegetation Management Program FAQs

What is the Goal of the Vegetation Management Program?

The goal of the Vegetation Management Program is to control plant material in order to prevent the spread of wildfire by changing the characteristics of the vegetation in open spaces surrounding homes and other structures.

How much open space is impacted by vegetation management?

The City of Benicia is responsible for the management of 1793 acres of Open Space and City Lots. Tasks associated with managing these areas are shared amongst representatives from multiple City departments, including Parks, Public Works, and the Fire Department.

What approaches does the City use?

The City of Benicia utilizes multiple approaches in its Vegetation Management Program, including goats, discing, and spraying.

What does the Vegetation Management Program cost?

The annual disking contract is estimated at \$80,000. Annual spraying costs, shared by various departments, are estimated at \$30,000. There is no cost for the goats, though the City provides water to the goats.

What are the benefits/challenges to the various methods used?

METHOD	BENEFITS	CHALLENGES
GOATS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Effectiveness• Cost Effective• Limited Noise• No Air Pollution• Able to Navigate Steep Terrain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited Schedule/Seasonal• Potential for Erosion• Occasional Breakouts
DISCING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Effectiveness• Speed• Predictability•	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cost• Potential for Erosion• Air & Noise Pollution• Inability to Navigate Steep Grades
SPRAYING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Effectiveness• Emergency Vehicle Access Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental Impacts• Compliance with City policies

What City Ordinance governs the Vegetation Management Program?

Vegetation Management is regulated by **Benicia Municipal Code**, Chapter 8.08. Additional guidance in accomplishing compliance is provided by the Fire Department's **Standard G-701, Maintenance Standard for Vegetation Management**.

The Standard calls for:

1. Discing and mowing of parcels to maintain growth of weeds to less than 4 inches.
2. Alternative methods for reducing the hazard on larger open parcels without having to mow these parcels. These alternatives call for the creation of 30-foot breaks around combustible structures and the perimeter of these larger parcels.
3. The reduction of weed/grass growth between disc lines and combustible structures.

In addition, General Plan Policy 4.15.1 states:

Promote the creation and maintenance of natural and artificially constructed firebreaks between development and open space areas through the use of fire resistive landscaping, weed abatement, discing and other methods.

Can I request the goats be moved to the open space behind my residence?

The goat herds are moved as a unit in large spaces. It is not effective to continually move the goats to specific locations. The City does not have the contractual ability to request herds be moved to specific locations.

When will discing work be done?

Discing work will begin no later than May 1st and will be completed no later than June 30th (weather permitting). Please note that discing is not intended to completely clear vegetation, but rather reduce it to slow the spread of fire.

What are the risks of vegetation fires?

Vegetation fires originating in the open space risk transitioning onto residential property, including fences, decks, patios, roofs, and homes. No realistic vegetation management program will completely alleviate all risks. Where there is dry vegetation and people, there will be fires. By strategically reducing areas of vegetation, these inevitable fires will slow in their rate of travel and intensity. This will give firefighting crews a better chance at keeping the fires in the open spaces and out of residential structures.

How can I protect my property from vegetation fires?

- Clear leaves and other debris from gutters, eaves, porches and decks.
- Remove dead vegetation and other items from under decks, porches, and within 10 feet of the house.
- Screen or box-in areas below patios and decks with wire mesh to prevent debris and combustible materials from accumulating.
- Remove flammable materials (firewood stacks, propane tanks, etc...) within 30 feet of your home's foundation and outbuildings, including garages and sheds.
- Wildfire can spread to tree tops. Prune trees so the lowest branches are 6 to 10 feet from the ground.
- Keep your lawn hydrated and maintained. If it is brown, cut it down to reduce fire intensity. Dry grass and shrubs are fuel for wildfire.
- Don't let debris and lawn cuttings linger. Dispose of these items quickly to reduce fuel for fire.
- Inspect shingles or roof tiles. Replace or repair those that are loose or missing to prevent ember penetration.
- Cover exterior attic vents with metal wire mesh no larger than 1/8 inch to prevent embers from entering the home.
- Enclose under-eave and soffit vents or screens with metal mesh to prevent ember entry.
- Learn more about how to protect your home and property at www.firewise.org.

Why are there more coyotes visible? Is the City's Vegetation Management Program having an effect on the coyote population?

No. Though concerns have been raised regarding vegetation management efforts causing an increase in coyotes, vegetation management is not something new. The proliferation of coyotes is an issue throughout the Bay Area and beyond. As noted in the [Humane Society's "Coyote Management and Coexistence Plan"](#) (posted on the Police Department page of the City's website):

Due to their intelligence and adaptability, in addition to extensive urbanization and the subsequent decline of larger predators, coyotes have successfully expanded their range across North America. Coyotes are now found in all states in the U.S. except Hawaii and have become well established in nearly every ecosystem. They live in deserts, swamps, tundra and grasslands, brush, dense forests, cities and suburbs. People can live among coyotes yet never see them. Often, it's only an evening chorus or group howling and yipping that alerts us to the presence of this wild canid in our neighborhoods. It is important to keep in mind that coyotes have been interacting with and adapting to people for at least the last 100 years. The increase in visibility of coyotes does not appear to be a result of the City's vegetation management efforts, but rather a more global issue. Many communities are looking at how to best coexist with this wildlife.

What are the alternatives to existing practices?

1. **Chemical:** Spraying an herbicide to control vegetation is an effective method but is not likely something we would consider for overall vegetation management. Its use on a limited basis may be considered for a specific application, such as the emergency vehicle access areas to prevent continual regrowth. The use of such materials should be in compliance with the City's policies and procedures.
2. **Hand Clearing:** The use of manual labor to remove brush with an assortment of tools including the Pulaski, hand axe, grubbing hoe, chain saw, handsaw and others to modify the vegetation arrangement. Hand clearing is the most common method used by property owners to meet fire code requirements, but it requires large crews and would take a significant amount of time each season.
3. **Prescribed Fire:** The confined application of fire to a preselected area of land in order to minimize the amount of fuel in the area. Prescribed fires are carried out only under specific weather and fuel conditions and are used to mimic nature's own process of regeneration. This practice can be very effective but is not without risk. Additionally, it requires a great deal of personnel and staff time. Finally, it often creates a great deal of anxiety in the community.

Who do I contact if I have questions about Vegetation Management?

Contact the Benicia Fire Department at:

firedept@ci.benicia.ca.us

or

707-746-4275