Page	statement	citation	notes
1-2	Despite this, fire regimes in many California ecosystems have been altered by land use and other anthropogenic factors	Van de Water and Safford, 2011	This paper is not a primary source for the statement. A very good literature review paper looking at changes in fire return interval, However, does not test or analyze causes of any changes. Also only applies to a sub-set of forests, largely conifer with frequent fire regimes.
1-2	Despite this, fire regimes in many California ecosystems have been altered by land use and other anthropogenic factors	Stephens, Martin & Clinton, 2007	not a primary source for statement. This is a paper that estimates pre-historic fire area and emmissions. It does not address directly any potential alterations or their causes, only speculates on these factors
1-2	It is estimated that approximately 4.45 million acres burned annually in California before the 1800s	Stephens, Martin & Clinton, 2007	This could be a primary source for statement if it correctly stated the studies findings. What the paper actually says is “Our estimates of Californian prehistoric fire area are between 1.8 and 4.8 million ha (4.4- 11.8 million ac) year which resulted in 4.5–12.0% of the states lands burning annually.” but it doesn't appear to
1-2	Fire suppression and land use conversions have resulted in a buildup of fuels in some coniferous forest types	(McKelvey et al., 1996;	This is not a primary source for statement. Does not present research that supports the statement.
1-2	Fire suppression and land use conversions have resulted in a buildup of fuels in some coniferous forest types	Miller et al., 2009	This is not a primary source for statement, does not test accumulation only speculates that this may be a factor in their findings of increased stand replacement fires in some forests. P.30 “we hypothesize that this pattern is to a large extent an effect of the current and continuing absence of an agent to remove forest fuels at a rate compatible with their accumulation. “
1-2	Unfortunately, human activities have increased ignitions and fire frequency in some chaparral vegetation types	(Keeley and Fotheringham, 2003	ok, but why is this here? Does not advocate for large scale veg treatment and the authors found that fuel treatments do not appear to have been effective in reducing fire size. As there is no significant decrease in fire size following their
1-2	These types of anthropogenic alterations are some of the reasons why wildfire frequency in Northern California has increased 18 percent in the period from	Westerling et al., 2006	It is not clear what the “these types”are in this statement but it appears to refer to the previous statement which are based in southern California and on very different factors that the Westerling paper they cite.
1-2	Risk due to wildfire is most acute in the wildland-urban interface (WUI), where housing losses have increased significantly during the past three decades	Stephens et al., 2009b	While this paper does support this statement, it does not address fuel breaks or large scale vegetation treatment but rather advocates for other fire mitigation efforts. Would be better cited as a support for not doing large scale veg treatments

1-3	Projected temperatures in California between 2000 and 2100 are expected to rise 1.7 to 3.0 degrees Celsius in the lower range of projected warming, 3.1 to 4.3 C in the medium range, and 4.4 to 5.8 C in the high range (Cayan et al., 2008). Most of the	Cayan et al., 2008	The first sentence is plagiarism without quotation marks. The second citation of the same paper is redundant and unnecessary Not sure why this much detail from one paper is needed. If there is going to be discussion of changes in temperature then the literature should be review in toto not represented by one (random?) paper
1-3	Due to these temperature increases, predictive models forecast anywhere from a 12 to 53 percent increase in large fires between 2070 to 2099 (i.e.,	Westerling et al ., 2008	literature supports the statement but it is unclear what predictions for > 50 years in the future have to do with a plan for vegetation treatment that's likely only to be valid for 20 years at most.
1-3	and a median increase of 41 to 69 percent for burned area by 2085	Westerling et al ., 2011	literature supports the statement but it is unclear what predictions for > 50 years in the future have to do with a plan for vegetation treatment that's likely only to be valid for 20 years at most.
1-3	Large fire risk may increase or decrease in Southern California depending upon the change in precipitation magnitude, however, large fire risk increases in	Westerling et al ., 2008	This paper does not relate to the statement at all. The paper test snow melt factors on duration of large fires from 1970-2002 for the rocky mountains west to the pacific and appears to only use coniferous forests
1-3	Regardless of the modeled scenario, the predicted trend is one of increasing fire season and fire size at the statewide scale.	Westerling et al ., 2008 (putative)	The past trend has been so but this paper does not make predictions
1-3	There is also considerable uncertainty about how climate change would affect vegetation composition and structure across the state	Lenihan et al., 2003	One random paper is not enough to represent the available knowledge base for this issue. Other papers cited in this report also address this issue as well as many not cited. When there is a more than one single study about a scientific question (i.e. how will climate change effect vegetation distribution) then all relevant studies need
1-3	Aside from mitigating the probability (risk) of wildfire, and general threat to the environment from catastrophic wildfire, this VTP is intended to be utilized to increase fire resiliency and adaptation to climate change.		Nothing is presented that the vegetation treatments proposed have any effect, much less benefits, to mitigating wildfire risk or will “increase fire resiliency and adaptation to climate change.” This is a non-sequitur and ridiculous even within the total jiggery-pokery of the previous
1-4	Despite the uncertainties in future wildfire activity, what is known is that fire behavior in the wildland environment is influenced by the interaction between weather, topography,and fuel ls (Figure 1.1-3; Countryman, 1972). 03 Of the three variables, fuels are the only one that can be feasibly manipulated through human	Countryman, 1972	This implies everything we know about wildfire behavior is based on one paper from 1972? Manipulation of wildland vegetation is our only hope of mitigating fires? What about ignitions? What about issues brought up in previously cited papers (e.g. Stephens et al., 2009b)

1-4	Properly implemented vegetation treatments have been shown to reduce fire severity and help to protect t assets in the WUI	Safford et al., 2009	A state-wide program is being based on one fire, in one place, in one vegetation type under specific weather conditions? Irresponsible and inadequate.
1-4	Vegetation treatments can improve the resistance and resiliency of some vegetation types to high-severity fire	Stephens et al., 2012	Paper deals only with forests that were once dominated by frequent, low- to moderate-intensity (not wind driven) fire regimes- only a portion of California ecosystems and fire regimes The authors state ”Designing more fire-resistant stands and landscapes will likely create forests that are more resistant and resilient to the changes imposed on them by climate change.” This is speculation on their part
1-4	and strategically placed fuel breaks can help aid in fire suppression efforts	Syphard et al., 2011	Yes can help but usually don't. Authors also caution against applying their findings to other veg types.
1-4	Regarddless of the noted benefits, fuels treatments are not appropriate in all locations	Keeley, 2002	Says more than this and there is a much wider body of literature than indicated by citing a single paper
2-8	There is strong scientific agreement that the use of fuel treatments helps to reduce the impact and damage from wildfires	Reinhardt et al., 2008	not in citations but likely Reinhardt, Elizabeth D.; Keane, Robert E.; Calkin, David E.; Cohen, Jack D. 2008 Objectives and considerations for wildland fuel treatment in forested ecosystems of the interior western United States. Forest Ecology and Management. 256: 1997-2006. Specific to forested
2-8	There is strong scientific agreement that the use of fuel treatments helps to reduce the impact and damage from wildfires	Safford et al., 2009;	specific to Angora fire near Tahoe
2-8	There is strong scientific agreement that the use of fuel treatments helps to reduce the impact and damage from wildfires	Schoennagel and Nelson, 2011	not in lite cited, but likely T Schoennagel, CR Nelson 2011. Restoration relevance of recent National Fire Plan treatments in forests of the western United States Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment 9 (5), 271-277. specific to forested systems >2.5km from the wui-high elev sierras in cal.
2-8	Wildfire suppression costs borne by California taxpayers have risen significantly in the past 35 years (Figure 2.2-3). Figure 1.1-1 (Chapter 1) and Figure 2.2-3 suggest a steady increase in both acres burned and suppression costs since the year 2000. This objective seeks to reduce the size of fires through the use of appropriate vegetation		They don't present any justification that fuel treatments reduce fire size beyond perhaps a few very specific conditions.
2-2	Given that California is the most bio-diverse state in the Union	Stein et al., 2000;	missing from lit cited

2-2	These major vegetation formations generally exhibit similar fire behavior and provide a good first basis for stratifying the	Rothermel, 1983	missing from lit cited
2-2	These major vegetation formations generally exhibit similar fire behavior and provide a good first basis for stratifying the	Scott & Burgan, 2005	80 pages-needs page number.
2-2	These major vegetation formations generally exhibit similar fire behavior and provide a good first basis for stratifying the	Anderson,1982	old “how to model fuels” paper not accessible

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Keeley, Jon E., Hugh Safford, C.J. Fotheringham, Janet Franklin, and Max Moritz. 2009 The 2007 Southern California Wildfires: Lessons in Complexity. Journal of Forestry 107.6: 287-296.