

Appendix F. Fire Safety Information

Fire Safety Links

The following list of Internet links provided for additional fire safety information.

- Board of Forestry, Defensible Space Guidelines
www.fire.ca.gov/CDFBOFDB/pdfs/Copyof4291finalguidelines9_29_06.pdf
- Board of Forestry, Forest Fire Prevention Exemption Language:
www.bof.fire.ca.gov/regulations/proposed_rule_packages/ (see Forest Fire Exemption)
- CAL FIRE, Home Page:
www.fire.ca.gov
- CAL FIRE, Fire Safety Education
www.fire.ca.gov/communications/communications_firesafety.php
- CAL FIRE, Before, During, and After Wildfire:
www.fire.ca.gov/communications/downloads/fact_sheets/BeforeDuringAfter.pdf
- CAL FIRE, Evacuation Handout:
www.fire.ca.gov/communications/downloads/fact_sheets/Evacuation.pdf
- CAL FIRE, Why 100 Feet?:
www.fire.ca.gov/communications/communications_firesafety_100feet.php
- CAL FIRE, Outside the Home:
www.fire.ca.gov/communications/communications_firesafety_outsidehome.php
- CAL FIRE, Inside the Home:
www.fire.ca.gov/communications/communications_firesafety_insidehome.php
- California Fire Safe Council (CFSC), Home Page:
www.firesafecouncil.org
- CFSC, Information for Homeowners:
www.firesafecouncil.org/homeowner/index.cfm
- CFSC, Landscape Guides:
Brushland: firesafecouncil.org/education/attachments/landscapingbrushland.pdf
Grassland: firesafecouncil.org/education/attachments/landscapinggrassland.pdf
Timberland: firesafecouncil.org/education/attachments/landscapingtimberland.pdf
- Firewise, Resources for the Homeowner:
www.firewise.org/resources/homeowner.htm
- Homeowner's Wildfire Mitigation Guide:
groups.ucanr.org/HWMSG/index.cfm
- Public Resource Codes 4290 and 4291:
www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/waisgate?WAISdocID=2330099072+0+0+0&WAIAction=retrieve
www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/waisgate?WAISdocID=2329588683+0+0+0&WAIAction=retrieve
- Office of the State Fire Marshall, Wildland Fire Prevention
www.fire.ca.gov/fire_prevention/fire_prevention_wildland.php
- South Lake Fire Safe Council, Fire-Resistant Plants
www.southlakefiresafecouncil.org/plants.htm
- Summary of California WUI Codes:
www.fire.ca.gov/fire_prevention/fire_prevention_wildland_codes.php
- The Role of Registered Professional Foresters (RPF), RPF Law:
www.fire.ca.gov/CDFBOFDB/pdfs/RoleofRPF_2005version.pdf

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**Clear Lake Riviera Community Association
Fire Safety Policy and Procedures**

The Board of Directors will appoint a Fire Safe Committee each year at the October meeting.

It will be the Committee's responsibility to canvass the area and grade each empty lot on a scale from 3-5, with 5 being the most dense property and three being a cleared lot. One being a conforming house site and two will be a homesite needing clearing. Photos will be supplied, along with guidance from Kelseyville Fire Protection District as to grading scale.

Fire Safe Committee yearly duties will include:

- a. Yearly inspection and grading of lots, lesser to higher in November.
- b. Mapping of lots with appropriate fire grade.
- c. Compilation and update of a list of qualified, licensed companies available to homeowners.
- d. Compilation of a list of lots in violation. Assist office in sending letters to all lots in violation.

Office Staff Fire Safety duties to include:

- a. Send initial letter to all property owners not in compliance within 30 days of inspection.
 1. Advise owner of inspection grade and need for prompt action
 2. Request owner to contact office to set time limit for compliance
 3. Include with letter a list of lot clearing contractors and a photo of a lot in compliance for guidance.
- b. 30-day Follow Up
If no response within 30 days, CLRCA contacts reputable company to bid on clearing the worst of the properties. (year one- highest hazard, working down to least).
 1. Send letter to owner along a bid from one of the companies. Owner will be notified that they can accept the bid and send a check to the CLRCA office to be held until the work is done and inspected. They will also be advised that they may send a check to the office if they hire another company. We will inspect the property when cleared and release the check at that time.
- c. 60-day Follow Up
If lot is not cleared, inspection will be made by a representative of Kelseyville Fire District and a letter will be sent to the owner by registered mail letting them know their property is considered an a hazard by an expert, and if the property is cleared by the Association, which is the next step, a lien will be filed against their property for payment.
- d. Code Enforcement and the County are working together to be able to collect for the HOA's after a lien is filed by placing the amount on the tax rolls.
- e. Thank you letters will be sent to property owners as lots are cleared.

Prepared in cooperation with KFPD, approved by legal counsel and approved by the BOD at their 12/18/08 meeting.

OUTSIDE



1 Design/Construction

(For new Wildland Urban Interface Construction or Remodels)

- Use ignition resistant construction (effective January 1, 2008) for roofs/roof assemblies, gutters, vents, decks, exterior walls, exterior windows.
- Enclose the underside of eaves, balconies and above ground decks with fire resistant materials
- Show your 100 feet Defensible Space on plot plan
- Build your home away from ridge tops, canyons and areas between high points of a ridge
- Consider installing residential sprinklers
- Make sure that electric service lines, fuse boxes and circuit breaker panels are installed and maintained per code
- Contact qualified individuals to perform electrical maintenance and repairs

2 Access

- Make sure that your street name sign is visibly posted at each street intersection
- Post your house address so it is easily visible from the street, especially at night
- Address numbers should be at least 3 inches tall and on a contrasting background
- Identify at least two exit routes from your neighborhood
- Clear flammable vegetation at least 10 feet from roads and five feet from driveways
- Cut back overhanging tree branches above access roads
- Construct roads that allow two-way traffic
- Make sure dead-end roads, and long drive ways have turn-around areas wide enough for emergency vehicles
- Design bridges to carry heavy emergency vehicles
- Post clear road signs to show traffic restrictions such as dead-end roads, and weight and height limitations

3 Roof

- Install a fire resistant roof. Contact your local fire department for current roofing requirements
- Remove dead leaves and needles from your roof and gutters
- Remove dead branches overhanging your roof and keep branches 10 feet from your chimney
- Cover your chimney outlet and stovepipe with a nonflammable screen of 1/2 inch or smaller mesh

4 Landscape

- Create a **Defensible Space** of 100 feet around your home. It is required by law
- Create a **"LEAN, CLEAN and GREEN ZONE"** by removing all flammable vegetation within 30 feet immediately surrounding your home
- Then create a **"REDUCED FUEL ZONE"** in the remaining 70 feet or to your property line
You have two options in this area:
 - A. Create horizontal and vertical spacing between plants. The amount of space will depend on how steep your property is and the size of your plants.**
 - B. Large trees do not have to be removed as long as all of the plants beneath them are removed.**
- Remove lower tree branches at least six feet from the ground
- Landscape with fire resistant plants
- Maintain all plants with regular water, and keep dead braches, leaves and needles removed.
- When clearing vegetation, use care when operating equipment such as lawnmowers. One small spark may start a fire; a string trimmer is much safer

5 Yard

- Stack woodpiles at least 30 feet from all structures and remove vegetation within 10 feet of woodpiles
- Above ground Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LP-gas) containers (500 or less water gallons) shall be located a minimum of 10 feet with respect to buildings, public ways, and lot lines of adjoining property that can be built upon. - CFC 3804.3
- Remove all stacks of construction materials, pine needles, leaves and other debris from your yard
- Contact your local fire department to see if debris burning is allowed in your area; if so, obtain a burning permit and follow all local air quality restrictions

6 Emergency Water Supply

- Maintain an emergency water supply that meets fire department standards through one of the following:
 - a community water/hydrant system
 - a cooperative emergency storage tank with neighbors
 - a minimum storage supply of 2,500 gallon on your property (like a pond or pool)
- Clearly mark all emergency water sources
- Create easy firefighter access to your closest emergency water source
- If your water comes from a well, consider an emergency generator to operate the pump during a power failure

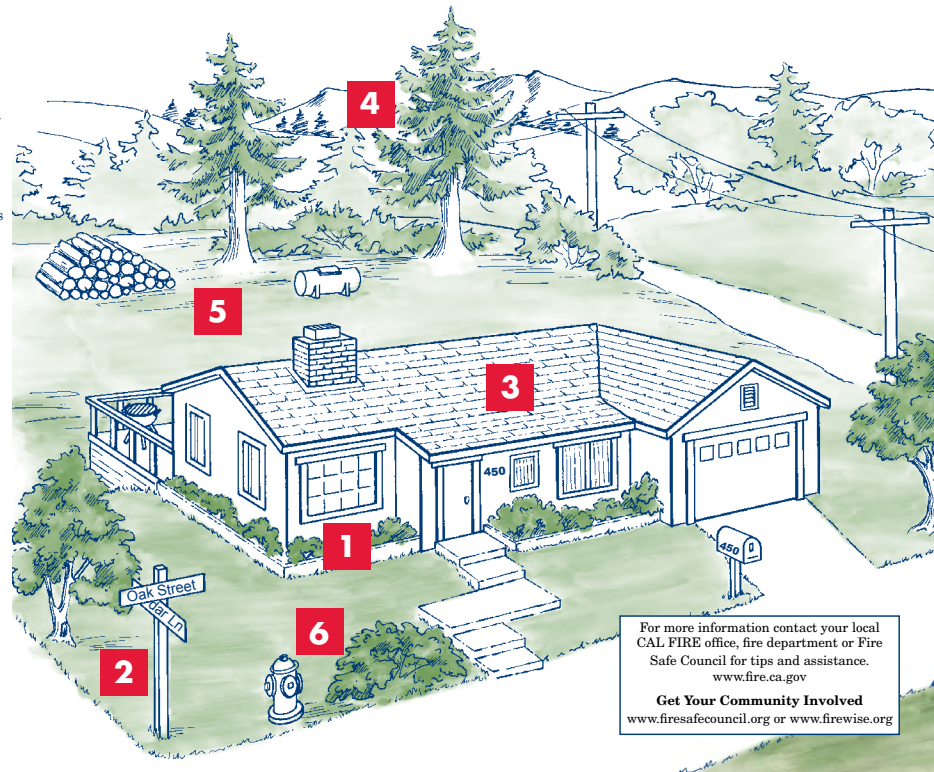
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Homeowners Checklist



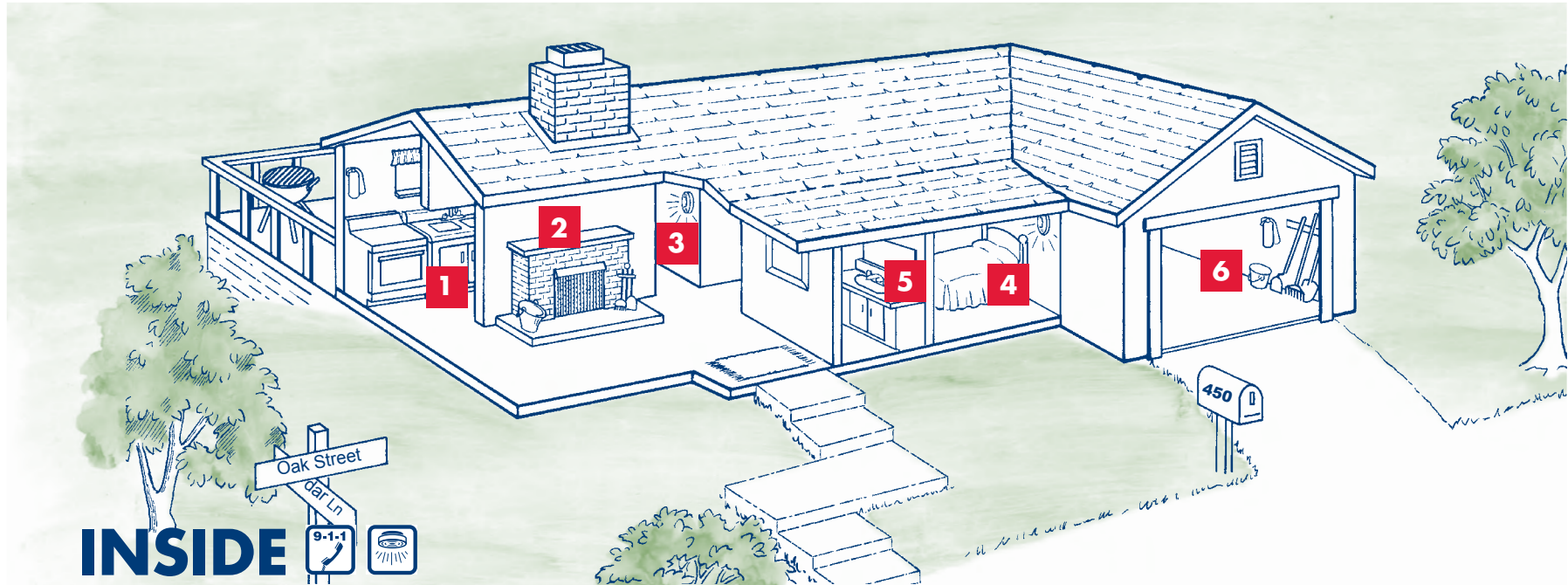
www.fire.ca.gov

How To Make Your Home Fire Safe



For more information contact your local CAL FIRE office, fire department or Fire Safe Council for tips and assistance.
www.fire.ca.gov
Get Your Community Involved
www.firesafecouncil.org or www.firewise.org

March 2009



1 Kitchen

- Keep a working fire extinguisher in the kitchen
- Maintain electric and gas stoves in good operating condition
- Keep baking soda on hand to extinguish stove-top grease fires
- Turn the handles of pots and pans away from the front of the stove
- Install curtains and towel holders away from stoveburners
- Store matches and lighters out of reach of children
- Make sure that electrical outlets are designed to handle appliance loads

2 Living Room

- Install a screen in front of fireplace or wood stove
- Store the ashes from your fireplace (and barbecue) in a metal container and dispose of only when cold
- Clean fireplace chimneys and flues at least once a year

3 Hallway

- Install smoke detectors between living and sleeping areas
- Test smoke detectors monthly and replace batteries twice a year, when clocks are changed in the spring and fall
- Replace electrical cords that do not work properly, have loose connections, or are frayed


4 Bedroom

- If you sleep with the door closed, install a smoke detector in the bedroom
- Turn off electric blankets and other electrical appliances when not in use
- Do not smoke in bed
- If you have security bars on your windows or doors, be sure they have an approved quick release mechanism so you and your family can get out in the event of a fire

5 Bathroom

- Disconnect appliances such as curling irons and hair dryers when done; store in a safe location until cool
- Keep items such as towels away from wall and floor heaters

6 Garage

- Mount a working fire extinguisher in the garage
- Have tools such as a shovel, hoe, rake and bucket available for use in a wildfire emergency
- Install a solid door with self-closing hinges between living areas and the garage
- Dispose of oily rags in  Underwriters Laboratories approved metal containers
- Store all combustibles away from ignition sources such as water heaters
- Disconnect electrical tools and appliances when not in use
- Allow hot tools such as glue guns and soldering irons to cool before storing
- Properly store flammable liquids in approved containers and away from ignition sources such as pilot lights

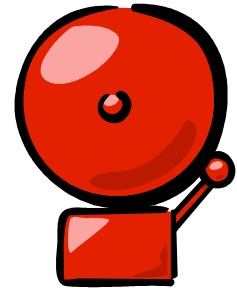
*Disaster Preparedness

- Maintain at least a three-day supply of drinking water, and food that does not require refrigeration and generally does not need cooking
- Maintain a portable radio, flashlight, emergency cooking equipment, lanterns and batteries
- Outdoor cooking appliances such as barbecues should never be taken indoors for use as heaters
- Maintain first aid supplies to treat the injured until help arrives
- Keep a list of valuables to take with you in an emergency; if possible, store these valuables together
- For safety, securely attach all water heaters and furniture such as cabinets and bookshelves to walls
- Have a contingency plan to enable family members to contact each other. Establish a family/friend phone tree
- Designate an emergency meeting place outside your home
- Practice emergency exit drills in the house (EDITH) regularly
- Make sure that all family members understand how to STOP, DROP AND ROLL if their clothes should catch fire



Evacuation Tips

Evacuation Tips



Evacuations save lives and allow responding personnel to focus on the emergency at hand. **Please evacuate promptly when requested!**

The Law

California law authorizes officers to restrict access to any area where a menace to public health or safety exists due to a calamity such as flood, storm, fire, earthquake, explosion, accident or other disaster. Refusal to comply is a misdemeanor. (Penal Code 409.5)

Evacuation Orders

The terms *Voluntary* and *Mandatory* are used to describe evacuation orders. However, local jurisdictions may use other terminology such as *Precautionary* and *Immediate Threat*. These terms are used to alert you to the significance of the danger. **All evacuation instructions provided by officials should be followed immediately for your safety.**

Long Before a Fire Threatens

Prepare an *Evacuation Checklist* and Organize:

- Critical medications.
- Important personal papers, photos.
- Essential valuables.
- Pet and livestock transport, limited amount of pet food.
- Change of clothing, toiletries.
- Cell phone.
- Critical papers and effects in a fire-proof safe.
- An Evacuation Route Map with at least two routes.*
- Drive your planned route of escape before an actual emergency.*

*During an evacuation, law enforcement/ emergency personnel may determine your route.

If Evacuation is a Possibility

- Locate your *Evacuation Checklist* and place the items in your vehicle.
- Park your vehicle facing outward and carry your car keys with you.
- Locate your pets and keep them nearby.
- Prepare farm animals for transport.
- Place connected garden hoses and buckets full of water around the house.
- Move propane BBQ appliances away from structures.
- Cover-up. Wear long pants, long sleeve shirt, heavy shoes/boots, cap, dry bandanna for face cover, goggles or glasses. 100% cotton is preferable.
- Leave lights on in the house - door unlocked.
- Leave windows closed - air conditioning off.

Evacuation Tips

The Evacuation Process

1. Officials will determine the areas to be evacuated and the routes to use depending upon the fire's location, behavior, winds, terrain, etc.
2. Law enforcement agencies are typically responsible for enforcing an evacuation order. **Follow their directions promptly.**
3. You will be advised of potential evacuations as early as possible. You must take the initiative to stay informed and aware. Listen to your radio/TV for announcements from law enforcement and emergency personnel.
4. You may be directed to temporary assembly areas to await transfer to a safe location.

If You Become Trapped

While in your vehicle:

- Stay calm.
- Park your vehicle in an area clear of vegetation.
- Close all vehicle windows and vents.
- Cover yourself with wool blanket or jacket.
- Lie on vehicle floor.
- Use your cell phone to advise officials – Call 911.

While on foot:

- Stay calm.
- Go to an area clear of vegetation, a ditch or depression if possible.
- Lie face down, cover up.
- Use your cell phone to advise officials - Call 911.

While in your home:

- Stay calm, keep your family together.
- Call 911 and inform authorities of your location.
- Fill sinks and tubs with cold water.
- Keep doors and windows closed, but unlocked.
- Stay inside your house.
- Stay away from outside walls and windows.

** Note – it will get hot in the house, but it is much hotter, and more dangerous outside.*

After the fire passes, and if it is safe, check the following areas for fire:

- The roof and house exterior.
- Under decks and inside your attic.
- Your yard for burning trees, woodpiles, etc.

Returning Home

Fire officials will determine when it is safe for you to return to your home. This will be done as soon as possible considering safety and accessibility.

When you return home:

- Be alert for downed power lines and other hazards.
- Check propane tanks, regulators, and lines before turning gas on.
- Check your residence carefully for hidden embers or smoldering fires.

www.fire.ca.gov



Public Resources Code 4290 and 4291

4290. (a) The board shall adopt regulations implementing minimum fire safety standards related to defensible space which are applicable to state responsibility area lands under the authority of the department. These regulations apply to the perimeters and access to all residential, commercial, and industrial building construction within state responsibility areas approved after January 1, 1991. The board may not adopt building standards, as defined in Section 18909 of the Health and Safety Code, under the authority of this section. As an integral part of fire safety standards, the State Fire Marshal has the authority to adopt regulations for roof coverings and openings into the attic areas of buildings specified in Section 13108.5 of the Health and Safety Code. The regulations apply to the placement of mobile homes as defined by National Fire Protection Association standards. These regulations do not apply where an application for a building permit was filed prior to January 1, 1991, or to parcel or tentative maps or other developments approved prior to January 1, 1991, if the final map for the tentative map is approved within the time prescribed by the local ordinance. The regulations shall include all of the following:

- (1) Road standards for fire equipment access.
 - (2) Standards for signs identifying streets, roads, and buildings.
 - (3) Minimum private water supply reserves for emergency fire use.
 - (4) Fuel breaks and greenbelts.
- (b) These regulations do not supersede local regulations which equal or exceed minimum regulations adopted by the state.

4291. (a) A person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains a building or structure in, upon, or adjoining a mountainous area, forest-covered lands, brush-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or land that is covered with flammable material, shall at all times do all of the following:

- (1) Maintain defensible space no greater than 100 feet from each side of the structure, but not beyond the property line unless allowed by state law, local ordinance, or regulation and as provided in paragraph (2). The amount of fuel modification necessary shall take into account the flammability of the structure as affected by building material, building standards, location, and type of vegetation. Fuels shall be maintained in a condition so that a wildfire burning under average weather conditions would be unlikely to ignite the structure. This paragraph does not apply to single specimens of trees or other vegetation that are well-pruned and maintained so as to effectively manage fuels and not form a means of

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rapidly transmitting fire from other nearby vegetation to a structure or from a structure to other nearby vegetation. The intensity of fuels management may vary within the 100-foot perimeter of the structure, the most intense being within the first 30 feet around the structure. Consistent with fuels management objectives, steps should be taken to minimize erosion.

(2) A greater distance than that required under paragraph (1) may be required by state law, local ordinance, rule, or regulation. Clearance beyond the property line may only be required if the state law, local ordinance, rule, or regulation includes findings that such a clearing is necessary to significantly reduce the risk of transmission of flame or heat sufficient to ignite the structure, and there is no other feasible mitigation measure possible to reduce the risk of ignition or spread of wildfire to the structure. Clearance on adjacent property shall only be conducted following written consent by the adjacent landowner.

(3) An insurance company that insures an occupied dwelling or occupied structure may require a greater distance than that required under paragraph (1) if a fire expert, designated by the director, provides findings that such a clearing is necessary to significantly reduce the risk of transmission of flame or heat sufficient to ignite the structure, and there is no other feasible mitigation measure possible to reduce the risk of ignition or spread of wildfire to the structure. The greater distance may not be beyond the property line unless allowed by state law, local ordinance, rule, or regulation.

(4) Remove that portion of any tree that extends within 10 feet of the outlet of a chimney or stovepipe.

(5) Maintain any tree, shrub, or other plant adjacent to or overhanging a building free of dead or dying wood.

(6) Maintain the roof of a structure free of leaves, needles, or other vegetative materials.

(7) (a) Prior to constructing a new building or structure or rebuilding a building or structure damaged by a fire in an area subject to this section, the construction or rebuilding of which requires a building permit, the owner shall obtain a certification from the local building official that the dwelling or structure, as proposed to be built, complies with all applicable state and local building standards, including those described in subdivision (b) of Section 51189 of the Government Code, and shall provide a copy of the certification, upon request, to the insurer providing course of construction insurance coverage for the building or structure. Upon completion of the construction or rebuilding, the owner shall obtain from the local building official, a copy of the final inspection report that demonstrates that the dwelling or structure was constructed in compliance with all applicable state and local building standards, including those described in subdivision (b) of Section 51189 of the Government Code, and shall provide a copy of the report, upon request, to the property insurance carrier that insures

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the dwelling or structure.

(b) A person is not required under this section to manage fuels on land if that person does not have the legal right to manage fuels, nor is a person required to enter upon or to alter property that is owned by any other person without the consent of the owner of the property.

(c) (1) Except as provided in Section 18930 of the Health and Safety Code, the director may adopt regulations exempting a structure with an exterior constructed entirely of nonflammable materials, or, conditioned upon the contents and composition of the structure, the director may vary the requirements respecting the removing or clearing away of flammable vegetation or other combustible growth with respect to the area surrounding those structures.

(2) An exemption or variance under paragraph (1) shall not apply unless and until the occupant of the structure, or if there is not an occupant, the owner of the structure, files with the department, in a form as the director shall prescribe, a written consent to the inspection of the interior and contents of the structure to ascertain whether this section and the regulations adopted under this section are complied with at all times.

(d) The director may authorize the removal of vegetation that is not consistent with the standards of this section. The director may prescribe a procedure for the removal of that vegetation and make the expense a lien upon the building, structure, or grounds, in the same manner that is applicable to a legislative body under Section 51186 of the Government Code.

(e) The Department of Forestry and Fire Protection shall develop, periodically update, and post on its Internet Web site a guidance document on fuels management pursuant to this chapter. Guidance shall include, but not be limited to, regionally appropriate vegetation management suggestions that preserve and restore native species, minimize erosion, minimize water consumption, and permit trees near homes for shade, aesthetics, and habitat; and suggestions to minimize or eliminate the risk of flammability of nonvegetative sources of combustion such as woodpiles, propane tanks, wood decks, and outdoor lawn furniture.

(f) As used in this section, "person" means a private individual, organization, partnership, limited liability company, or corporation.

4291.1. (a) Notwithstanding Section 4021, a violation of Section 4291 is an infraction punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100), nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500). If a person is convicted of a second violation of Section 4291 within five years, that person shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500). If a person is convicted of a third violation of Section 4291 within five years, that person is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars

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(\$500). If a person is convicted of a third violation of Section 4291 within five years, the department may perform or contract for the performance of work necessary to comply with Section 4291 and may bill the person convicted for the costs incurred, in which case the person convicted, upon payment of those costs, shall not be required to pay the fine. If a person convicted of a violation of Section 4291 is granted probation, the court shall impose as a term or condition of probation, in addition to any other term or condition of probation, that the person pay at least the minimum fine prescribed in this section.

(b) If a person convicted of a violation of Section 4291 produces in court verification prior to imposition of a fine by the court, that the condition resulting in the citation no longer exists, the court may reduce the fine imposed for the violation of Section 4291 to fifty dollars (\$50).

4291.3. Subject to any other applicable provision of law, a state or local fire official, at his or her discretion, may authorize an owner of property, or his or her agent, to construct a firebreak, or implement appropriate vegetation management techniques, to ensure that defensible space is adequate for the protection of a hospital, adult residential care facility, school, aboveground storage tank, hazardous materials facility, or similar facility on the property. The firebreak may be for a radius of up to 300 feet from the facility, or to the property line, whichever distance is shorter.

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Code Enforcement Division

Office: 6110 E. Hwy 20 Lucerne, CA

Mail: 255 N. Forbes St. Lakeport, California 95453

Telephone 707/274-8923 email: compliance@co.lake.ca.us

LAKE COUNTY RESIDENTIAL WEED AND BRUSH CLEARING



Each year from May 15 to November 1 there is an increased fire danger in Lake County and over Northern California. Excessive weeds and brush can be a threat to people, structures, and animals. Lake County Code Enforcement, local Fire Departments, and community groups provide information to educate the public about responsibilities to keep properties safe and in compliance with Lake County Codes.

The Lake County Board of Supervisors has declared weeds and rubbish to be a public nuisance. If you own, lease, or have control of any

real property within Lake County that property must have a thirty foot firebreak around those structures. If your neighbor has excessive weeds, complaints should be phoned to your local Fire District or Lake County Code Enforcement. A site visit is made to the property and once confirmed, notification is mailed. If weeds are not removed, or there are properties with continuing weed problems, the weeds will be cut and charges made to the property owner. It is important that owners act promptly to inspect and determine if their property is in compliance. For the wording of the specific code, see <http://municipalcodes.lexisnexis.com/codes/lakeco/>

The following guidelines are ways to keep your residence and structures Fire Safe:

- Trim trees and shrubs away from buildings and chimneys;
- Remove dead leaves, branches and needles from roofs and rain gutters;
- Keep your property free of combustibles, such as dried vegetation and prunings;
- Keep access roads and driveways trimmed to allow for Fire Department access;
- Make sure your address is clearly visible from the roadway.

Additional helpful information may be found at:

<http://www.southlakefiresafecouncil.org/> and

"Fire Safe Landscaping":

<http://www.firesafecouncil.org/education/landscaping/>



WEED ABATEMENT RECOMENDATIONS

1. Any person that owns, leases, or controls any real property that has structures shall maintain a firebreak that is within thirty feet of all structures on said real property.
2. All parcels which are less than 5 acres in size must have all combustible growth in excess of 4" in height cut and removed or disked.
3. Vines within 20 feet of any combustible building or fence shall be cut and removed.
4. Disking is the preferred method of abatement by many property owners. In general, cutting will often not maintain the property in a satisfactory manner for the remainder of the dry season, requiring the property owner to cut the property multiple times during the dry season.
5. Regardless of the abatement method used by the property owner, all properties will be subject to inspections throughout the dry season, as well as notification and abatement proceedings if the property

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is not maintained in compliance with County requirements. Properties must be maintained throughout the entire dry season.

6. Rubbish left, deposited or abandoned on property must be removed. Any dead vegetation and prunings must also be removed.

7. Sidewalks, planter strips, alleys and ditches adjacent to a parcel are the responsibility of the property owner, and must be maintained by the property owner to be in compliance.

8. To abate any parcel which is 5 acres or larger in size, firebreaks may be considered as an alternative to clearing the entire parcel. All combustible growth must be cut and removed from within a minimum of 30 feet from all structures and all access roads on the property. All combustible growth must also be removed from any sidewalks, planter strips, alleys or ditches which are adjacent to the parcel. Additional 30 foot wide "cross cut" firebreaks must be constructed throughout the remainder of the parcel in order to divide the remaining combustible material into separate sections, no more than 2.5 acres in size.

10. Any hillside or otherwise steep property with natural obstructions or terrain features which prohibit the safe use of disking equipment must still be abated, often requiring handwork. If the conditions of the property are such as to also prohibit safe handwork, the use of an approved fire trail or firebreak may be acceptable.

Develop a plan of what to do in the event of a fire on or near your property. This plan should include a predetermined meeting place safely away from the property for family members to gather, and for different available routes of travel from the property.



*Lake County Code: Chapter 5 Article I Sec.5-6E.2
(c) Brush and Grass Clearance Around Structures.*

(i) Any person that owns, leases, or controls any real property that is within thirty (30) feet of any structure shall maintain on all said real property a firebreak, within thirty (30) feet of said structure which shall be constructed by removing and clearing away all brush and grass. This section does not apply to single specimens of trees, ornamental shrubbery, or similar plants which are used as ground cover, if they do not form a means of rapidly transmitting fire from the native growth to any building or structure.

(ii) Any person that owns, leases, or controls any real property that is located from thirty (30) feet to one hundred (100) feet of any structure shall maintain on all that real property owned by said person that is



located from thirty feet to one hundred (100) feet of said structure a firebreak constructed by removing and clearing away all brush and grass, if the chief determines that extra hazardous conditions requires a firebreak of more than thirty (30) feet from said structure to provide reasonable fire safety. Grass and other vegetation located more than thirty (30) feet from such building or structure and less than eighteen (18) inches in height above the ground may be maintained where necessary to stabilize the soil and prevent erosion.

Code Enforcement Corner is a series of informational articles relating to Lake County Codes enforced by the Lake County Code Enforcement Division of the Lake County Community Development Department. Other articles and violation information can be found on the Lake County Website at: http://www.co.lake.ca.us/Government/Directory/Code_Enforcement.htm Often County codes are similar to those in the incorporated cities. If you live in the incorporated cities and have questions, check with their code enforcement: City of Lakeport Code Enforcement at 263-3056 Ext. 7 and the City of Clearlake Code Enforcement at 994-8201 Ext. 115 or 118.

LAKE COUNTY

CHIPPING PROGRAMS

TO ASSIST IN FIRE PREVENTION

by helping homeowners create a defensible space and reduce fuel loads in their neighborhood.

SOUTH LAKE FIRE SAFE COUNCIL

P.O. Box 2, Cobb, CA 95426

Contact: Bruce Anderson at (707) 928-5232
or Allen Clay at (707) 987-0243

Serving the communities of Middletown, Hidden Valley, Coyote Valley, Anderson Spring and Cobb.

FREE service available the last week of March, May, July September and November.

APPOINTMENT REQUIRED.

for information and application, go to <http://www.southlakefiresafecouncil.org>

WEST LAKE RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

889 Lakeport Blvd, Lakeport, CA 95453

Contact: Dave Mostin
(707) 279-2968

Serving the communities of Kelseyville, North Lakeport, Scotts Valley, Upper Lake, Nice, Lucerne, and Clearlake Oaks.

Fist 30 minutes **FREE**. **FEES:** \$60/hour after the first 30 minutes.

APPOINTMENT REQUIRED.

Call for application.

HOW TO PREPARE MATERIAL FOR CHIPPING

DO...

- Remove brush 10 feet back from the road;
- Stack brush perpendicular to the road;
- Stack with cut ends toward the road;
- Keep mud off the brush;
- Have posted address;
- Use eye and ear protection while in the vicinity of the chipper.

DON'T...

- Stack brush over 4 feet high;
- Pile brush with a bulldozer;
- Place poison oak, blackberry vines or scotch broom in chipper pile;
- Place roots, rocks, metal or other foreign materials in pile.
- Drag brush through mud (dirt and gravel may damage chipper blades).

SOUTH LAKE FIRE SAFE COUNCIL, LAKE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Online Resources: [CHIPPING REQUEST & PERMISSION TO ENTER FORM](#) | [EVACUATION MAP](#) | [CALENDAR](#)

Free wood chipping and information on community fire breaks are provided by Council members for the communities of Loch Lomond, Cobb, Anderson Springs, Middletown, and Hidden Valley Lake.

To participate in our chipping program, please complete, sign, and submit a [Request for Chipping](#) and [Right of Entry Permit](#) form to your neighborhood coordinator, or mail it directly to the South Lake Fire Safe Council, P.O. Box 1773, Middletown, CA 95461. Forms will be provided at our Community Education Meetings, or upon request by contacting the Fire Safe Council.

For information on Chipper Days within your area, contact the Fire Safe Council at (707) 987-2857 or by [E-mail](#).

DON'T

- ▶ Stack brush over standing vegetation or roadway
- ▶ Stack brush over 6 feet high
- ▶ Drag brush through mud (dirt and gravel may damage chipper blades)
- ▶ Bulldozed or machine-stacked piles cannot be processed.
- ▶ Place poison oak or scotch broom in chipper pile (this will cause new invasions)
- ▶ Stand near the chipper outflow
- ▶ Piles cross-stacked or stacked so dense and compacted that the material cannot be pulled free to run through the chipper will not be processed.
- ▶ Do not submit this form until the material is stacked and ready for inspection.

DO

- ▶ Remove brush 10 feet back from the road, if possible
- ▶ The material must be stacked adjacent to roads and accessible to our contractor's equipment without having to be moved.
- ▶ The material must be free of rocks, dirt, berry vines, poison oak, tree stumps or construction material of any type.
- ▶ Brush, tree limbs, and trees smaller than six inches (6") must be stacked neatly and evenly with the butt ends all facing the road. Piles cannot exceed five feet (5') in height.
- ▶ Keep mud off brush (be careful when the ground is wet)
- ▶ Use material larger than three inches in diameter for firewood
- ▶ Material must be cut to manageable twelve foot (12') lengths maximum.
- ▶ Let the chipper crew know if you want the chips broadcast or pile for later use
- ▶ Use eye and ear protection while in the vicinity of the chipper

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

1 BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF LAKE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

2 RESOLUTION NO. 2007-142

3 RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A FIRE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM IN THE
4 MENDOCINO NATIONAL FOREST UTILIZING LOW-INTENSITY FIRE

5 WHEREAS, the Mendocino National Forest is an important public resource for the
6 people of Lake County; and

7 WHEREAS, much of this forest is comprised of mixed conifer, ponderosa pine
8 and other types of trees that fall into the fire regime known as high frequency/low severity
9 and that such forests have evolved under a regime of surface fires that have reduced fuel
10 loading and generally kept the forest healthy and resilient to disturbance; and

11 WHEREAS, there are scientific studies indicating that if climate change is
12 occurring, such change is already increasing the length and severity of the fire season and,
13 if that is the case, actions to reduce the fuel loading would seem both ecologically and
14 economically rational; and

15 WHEREAS, the Mendocino National Forest has a program of prescribed fire and
16 Wildland Fire Use that has begun to reintroduce such low severity fires, but that the
17 program is only able to restore fire on a tiny fraction of the acreage that formerly
18 supported this vital ecosystem function; and

19 WHEREAS, there is growing recognition among local residents and users of the
20 Mendocino National Forest of the benefits of low intensity fire to the overall health of the
21 forest.

22 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, ORDERED, AND DECREED that:

23 The Lake County Board of Supervisors supports an increase in additional funding,
24 staffing, and efforts to restore a fire management program utilizing, when
25 appropriate, low-severity fire and/or mechanical thinning in the Mendocino
26 National Forest and which recognizes and manages wildfire use in a manner that
27 balances and protects the healthful air quality and good prevailing visibility of the
28 Lake County Air Basin.

Resolution in Support of a Fire Management Program

1

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

This resolution was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Lake County of Lake at a regular meeting thereof, held on the seventeenth day of July, 2007, by the following vote:

AYES: Supervisors Robey, Rushing, Farrington, Brown and Smith

NOES: None

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING: None

[Signature]
CHAIR, Board of Supervisors

ATTEST: KELLY F. COX
Clerk of the
Board of Supervisors

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
ANITA L. GRANT
County Counsel

By: *[Signature]*

By: *[Signature]*



The within instrument is a correct copy of the Document on file in this office.

ATTEST: 09-04-2007

KELLY F. COX
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the State of California in and for the County of Lake.

By *[Signature]*



PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

Mattole Restoration Council, www.mattole.org

Comparison of fire hazard reduction related exemptions

	SIZE OR DISTANCE	INCREASE QMD?	MAX. DIAMETER CUT LIMITS	TIME REQUIRED TO TREAT FUELS	DIST. FROM SURFACE FUELS TO BASE OF LIVE CROWN
FIRE HAZARD PREVENTION (AB2420)	300 acres max.	All trees	18" or 24" diameter at stump height	120 days or April 1 st of following year	8'
EMERGENCY FUELS HAZARD REDUCTION	500' from structure, road, high-priority ridge, power lines, or water lines	Trees >8" diameter at breast height	30" diameter at stump height	120 days or April 1 st of following year	8'
150' FROM A STRUCTURE	150' from a legal structure	No	None	45 days from start of operations for all fuels >1"	None

	4' FLAME LENGTH ON 80% OF TREATED AREA?	MIN. BASAL AREA STOCKING LEVELS	MIN. CANOPY COVER	REQUIRES CONFIDENTIAL ARCHEOLOGY LETTER?	SILVICULTURAL PRACTICES NOT ALLOWED
FIRE HAZARD PREVENTION (AB2420)	Yes	125 ft ² Site I, 100 ft ² Site II & III, 75 ft ² Site IV, 50 ft ² Site V	50% to 60%	Yes	Clearcut, seed tree removal step, and shelterwood
EMERGENCY FUELS HAZARD REDUCTION	Yes	125 ft ² Site I, 100 ft ² Site II & III, 75 ft ² Site IV, 50 ft ² Site V	50% to 60%	Yes, if over 3 acres	Unclear
150' FROM A STRUCTURE	No	None	None	No	Clearcut, seed tree removal step, and shelterwood

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

BOARD OF FORESTRY TECHNICAL RULE ADDENDUM NO. 3 BROOD MATERIAL

A. Hazard Determination -

- Tree mortality and top killing result when Ips beetle populations reproduce and increase in pine brood material 1/ and then leave this material and attack pines in the residual stand. Hazard increases with the amount of pine brood material present.
- Any suitable breeding material, including pine logs from recently felled trees, represents a hazard as long as it remains on site long enough for the beetles to complete a life cycle in it. During suitable weather, the life cycle may be as short as five weeks. Piling of brood material is more hazardous than leaving it spread-out on the ground.
- Timing of brood material production may influence hazard. Hazard is presumed to be highest when pine brood material is produced from February through June and moderate when produced at other times of the year. At no time is hazard presumed to be low. In some parts of the Southern Forest District, hazard is presumed to be high year round, regardless of when the brood material was produced.
- Age, size, and species of residual trees influence hazard. Young pole size stands of pine are most susceptible to damage. Tree species other than pine are not damaged by insects that breed in pine brood material. Brood material from tree species other than pine generally does not contribute to the build-up of damaging beetle populations.
- Low vigor residual trees are at greatest risk. Historically, drought stressed, suppressed, and overstocked stands have been identified as high risk. Off-site, diseased, damaged, and overmature trees are also at risk.
- If damaging insect populations are high, hazard will be greater. High beetle populations have the potential to damage more than just low vigor trees. Chronic pine mortality in the area should be evaluated to determine if high beetle populations are present. An established Zone of Infestation for pine bark beetles implies that conditions are appropriate for the build-up of beetle populations.
- Potential for the spread of damaging insects to adjacent ownerships should be considered. The closer the ownership, the greater the risk. Generally, ownerships beyond one quarter of a mile will have little or no risk.
- Value of residual trees should be considered. How much loss to residuals is acceptable?

B. Hazard Reduction Treatment Alternatives -

Any treatment to reduce hazard should apply to the entire area where a hazard has been determined to exist, including the area where lopping for fire hazard reduction has been used. Treatment alternatives include modification of the brood material so that it is less suitable as a breeding site for beetles or methods to reduce beetle populations that have developed. Specific Treatment Alternatives applied to pine brood material are as follows:

(1) The following treatments are acceptable provided they are completed before insect broods emerge from infested material. During weather that is suitable for brood development, a five week window is the maximum time that should elapse between creation of brood material and its treatment by one of the following methods: brood material can be removed from the site for processing or disposal; if left on-site, it can be piled and burned, chipped, debarked, treated with an appropriate pesticide, or piled and covered with clear plastic. If brood material is piled and covered, the plastic used must be a minimum of 6 mil thick; piles must be completely sealed by the plastic so that there are no openings to the outside and remain covered for 6 months (or 4 months if at least 2 summer months are included).

(2) The following treatment is acceptable, provided it is completed as soon after brood material creation as is practical, but not later than one week. Lop all branches from the sides and tops of those portions of main stems which are 3" or more in diameter. Branches shall be scattered so that stems have maximum exposure to solar radiation. Do not pile brood material. Lopped stems could also be cut into short segments to decrease drying time and further reduce hazard.

(3) Burying brood material will prevent it from being colonized by beetles, but may not prevent emergence of the beetles. Therefore, it must be buried before becoming infested. During suitable weather, brood material must be buried concurrent with its creation. "Suitable" weather depends upon location. In areas that receive snowfall, suitable weather generally exists from April 15-October 15. In other areas, suitable weather exists from March 1-November 30.

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

HOMEOWNER'S SUMMARY OF FIRE PREVENTION AND LOSS REDUCTION LAWS

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION



CAL FIRE



References to "department" means CAL FIRE

"director" means the Director of CAL FIRE

Summary of Fire Safe Regulations

Title 14 Code of California Regulations: Division 1.5, Chapter 7, Subchapter 2, Articles 1-5

These regulations have been prepared and adopted for the purpose of establishing minimum wildfire protection standards in conjunction with building, construction and development in SRA. These regulations shall become effective September 1, 1991. The future design and construction of structures, subdivisions and developments in State Responsibility Area (SRA) shall provide for basic emergency access and perimeter wildfire protection measures as specified in the following articles. These measures shall provide for emergency access; signing and building numbering; private water supply reserves for emergency fire use; and vegetation modification. *The intent statements that follow are a summary and are provided for information only. Specific requirements should be obtained from the local planning and building departments.*

Article 2. Emergency Access Standards

Road and street networks, whether public or private, unless exempted under section 1270.02(e), shall provide for safe access for emergency wildland fire equipment and civilian evacuation concurrently, and shall provide unobstructed traffic circulation during a wildfire emergency consistent with sections 1273.00 through 1273.11.

Article 3. Signing and Addressing Standards

To facilitate locating a fire and to avoid delays in response, all newly constructed or approved roads, street, and buildings shall be designated by names or numbers, posted on signs clearly visible and legible from the roadway. This section shall not restrict the size of letters or numbers appearing on street signs for other purposes.

Article 4. Emergency Water Supply Standards

Emergency water for wildfire protection shall be available and accessible in quantities and locations specified in the statute and these

regulations, in order to attack a wildfire or defend property from a wildfire. Such emergency water may be provided in a fire agency mobile water tender, or naturally occurring or manmade containment structure, as long as the specified quantity is immediately available.

Article 5. Fuel Modification and Defensible Space Standards

To reduce the intensity of a wildfire by reducing the volume and density of flammable vegetation, the strategic siting of fuel modification and greenbelts shall provide

1. increased safety for emergency fire equipment and evacuating civilians; and
2. a point of attack or defense from a wildfire.

These regulations apply to new construction and development in State Responsibility Area (SRA) in California. These regulations are not retroactive to existing structures and facilities, unless a new use or occupancy is applied for. CAL FIRE offices and fire stations, as well as, County Planning and Building Departments can assist in modifying specific SRA boundaries. The following is a summary only for the purpose of information. Reference to the specific adopted language should be made before construction or development plans are prepared.

Application of Standards (Article 1)

The following activities trigger or initiate the application of specific standards within the regulations.

Creation of NEW PARCELS (except for lot line adjustments)

- o Road Standards (Article 2)
- o Gate Standards (Article 2)
- o Emergency Water Standards (Article 4)
- o Fuel Modification and Defensible Space Standards (Article 5)

Building Permit for New Construction

- o Road Standards (Article 2)
- o Gate Standards (Article 2)
- o Emergency Water Standards (Article 4)
- o Fuel Modification and Defensible Space Standards (Article 5)

Application for a Use Permit

All or part of these regulations may apply depending upon the specific use being permitted.

Siting of Mobile Homes and Manufactured Homes

- o Road Standards (Article 2)
- o Gate Standards (Article 2)
- o Emergency Water Standards (Article 4)
- o Fuel Modification and Defensible Space Standards (Article 5)

Road Construction (except for existing roads)

Roads for agricultural or mining use on one ownership, roads used solely for managing or harvesting wood products, or roads required as a condition of a parcel map approved prior to the effective date of these regulations are exempted.

- o Road Standards (Article 2)
- o Gate Standards (Article 2)
- o Signing and Addressing Standard (Article 3)
- o Fuel Modification & Defensible Space Standards (Article 5)

Inspection Authority (Article 1)

The inspection authority may be either the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) or the local jurisdiction.

Requests for Exceptions (Article 1)

Requests for exception from a specified requirement shall be submitted by the applicant in writing to the inspection authority, listing the applicable code section, stating the material facts supporting the exception request, listing the proposed mitigation measure and providing a map of the requested change.

Appeals (Article 1)

Any applicant may appeal the denial of an exception to the local jurisdiction who shall provide written findings to the local CAL FIRE office if the appeal is granted.

Maintenance Requirements (Article 1)

The maintenance of all requirements shall be secured as a condition of the approved permit or map.

Road Standards (Article 2)

- o Two nine foot traffic lanes (18 foot wide road surface)
- o A minimum 40,000 pound load capacity (California Vehicle Code)
- o A maximum grade of 16%
- o A minimum inside curve radius of 50 feet
- o Turnarounds shall be a minimum of 40 foot radius, a hammerhead-T may apply
- o Turnouts shall be a minimum 10 feet wide and 30 feet long with a 25 foot taper at each end
- o Turnouts shall be constructed every 400 feet.
- o One-way roads shall be a minimum 10 feet wide, serving a maximum of 10 dwelling units and not exceed 2,640 feet in cumulative length.

Dead-end roads shall not exceed the following lengths:

- o 800 feet for parcels zoned for less than 1 acre
- o 1,320 feet for parcels zoned for 1 acre to 4.99 acres
- o 2,640 feet for parcels zoned 5 to 19.99 acres
- o 5,280 for parcels zoned for 20 acres or larger

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

Driveway Standards (Article 2)

- Minimum 10 feet wide
- A minimum of 15 feet vertical clearance
- A maximum grade of 16%
- A minimum inside curve radius of 50 feet
- Turnarounds are required at building sites for driveways longer than 300 feet.

Gate Standard (Article 2)

Gate openings shall be at least 2 feet wider than the road surface and shall be located at least 30 feet, *plus the length of the swing of the gate*, from the intersecting roadway.

Address Signs (Article 3)

Roads shall be named or sequentially numbered (non-duplicating in a county) with approved signs posted at each intersection:

- A minimum 3 inch letter height, 3/8 inch stroke
- Reflectorized and contrasting with the background color
- Visible for 100 feet from both directions of travel

Addresses shall be posted at driveway entrances and at each fork of the driveway and shall be visible from both directions of travel. Addresses shall be sequentially numbered.

Multiple addresses shall be on a single post.

Emergency Water Supply Standards (Article 4)

These standards apply with new construction and siting of mobile homes and manufactured homes. This does not apply for standards for undeveloped lots. Water storage and supply systems shall be approved by the inspection authority and shall meet or exceed either:

PUC Revised General Order #103, Section VII and other applicable fire flow sections, or NFPA 1231, or ISO Rural Class 8 Standard.

Fire Hydrants shall:

- Be at least 18 inches above grade
- Be a minimum of 8- feet from flammable vegetation
- Be installed between 4 and 12- feet from the roadway
- Be located between 50-feet and ½ mile from the building it serves
- Have a 2-1/2 or 4-1/2 inch N.H. male fitting
- Be suitable crash protected if required by a local jurisdiction
- Be identified with a 3-inch reflectorized blue dot on the driveway address sign, or placed on a post within 3-feet of the hydrant, or identified as described in the State Fire Marshal's Highway Marker Guidelines.

Fuel Modification and Defensible Space Standards (Art. 5)

Structures on parcels 1 acre and larger shall be set back from the property line at least 30 feet. Smaller parcels shall provide for comparable mitigation.

Flammable waste generated by construction or development must be lawfully disposed of before final approval of a project.

Greenbelts that are proposed as a part of a development or project shall be strategically located to separate wildland fuels and structures.

DISCLOSURE RESPONSIBILITY OF SELLERS OF REAL PROPERTY

Each seller of real property in State Responsibility Areas (SRA) is required to disclose to any prospective purchaser that the property is in a wildland area which poses a wildfire risk and/or hazard. Each seller shall also disclose that the property is required to meet the flammable vegetation clearance requirements of PRC 4291. The seller must also disclose to any prospective buyer that it is not the state's responsibility to provide fire protection services to any building or structure located within the wildlands unless the state has entered into an agreement with local government to provide structure fire protection. (PRC 4125)

FIRE RESISTIVE ROOFING

Roofs on all new buildings in State Responsibility Areas (SRA) must have at least a Class C fire resistive or non-combustible roof covering. A Class C or non-combustible roof covering is also required when 50% or more of the roof area is reroofed. A local jurisdiction may apply more stringent standards. The installer of the roof covering shall provide certification of the roof covering classification to the building owner and, when requested, to the inspection authority. (UBC, California Amendments, Section 3203)

PERMITS FOR BURNING

A person shall not burn any brush, stumps, logs, fallen timber, fallows, slash, grass-covered land, brush-covered land, forest-covered land, or other flammable material, in any state responsibility area, area receiving fire protection by the department by contract, or upon federal lands administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or Department of the Interior, unless the person has a written permit from the department or its duly authorized representative or the authorized federal officer on federal lands administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or of the Interior and in strict accordance with the terms of the permit. (PRC 4423)

DEFENSIBLE SPACE AROUND STRUCTURES

A person that owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains a building or structure in, upon, or adjoining any mountainous area, forest-covered lands, brush-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or any land that is covered with flammable material, shall at all times do all of the following:

(a) Maintain around and adjacent to the building or structure a firebreak made by removing and clearing away, for a distance of not less than 30 feet on each side of the

building or structure or to the property line, whichever is nearer, all flammable vegetation or other combustible growth. This subdivision does not apply to single specimens of trees or other vegetation that is well-pruned and maintained so as to effectively manage fuels and not form a means of rapidly transmitting fire from other nearby vegetation to any building or structure.

(b) Maintain around and adjacent to the building or structure additional fire protection or firebreak made by removing all brush, flammable vegetation, or combustible growth that is located within 100 feet from the building or structure or to the property line or at a greater distance if required by state law, or local ordinance, rule, or regulation. This section does not prevent an insurance company that insures a building or structure from requiring the owner of the building or structure to maintain a firebreak of more than 100 feet around the building or structure. Grass and other vegetation located more than 30 feet from the building or structure and less than 18 inches in height above the ground may be maintained where necessary to stabilize the soil and prevent erosion. This subdivision does not apply to single specimens of trees or other vegetation that is well-pruned and maintained so as to effectively manage fuels and not form a means of rapidly transmitting fire from other nearby vegetation to a dwelling or structure.

(c) Remove that portion of any tree that extends within 10-feet of the outlet of a chimney or stovepipe.

(d) Maintain any tree adjacent to or overhanging a building free of dead or dying wood.

(e) Maintain the roof of a structure free of leaves, needles, or other dead vegetative growth.

(f) Provide and maintain at all times a screen over the outlet of every chimney or stovepipe that is attached to any fireplace, stove, or other device that burns any solid or liquid fuel. The screen shall be constructed of nonflammable material with openings of not more than one-half inch in size. (PRC 4291)

SPARK ARRESTERS

No person shall use, operate, or allow to be used or operated, any internal combustion engine which uses hydrocarbon fuels on any forest-covered land, brush-covered land, or grass-covered land unless the engine is equipped with a spark arrester, as defined in subdivision (c), maintained in effective working order or the engine is constructed, equipped, and maintained for the prevention of fire. Motor vehicles must be equipped with an approved muffler. No person shall offer for sale, lease or rent any internal combustion engine unless he provides written notice of this requirement and violation penalties. (PRC 4442)

NOTE

Counties are allowed to develop their own fire safe regulations. Many counties have enhanced the requirements stated in this summary. You should check with the County Planning Section or the fire authority in your county to verify the requirements you will have to meet.



www.fire.ca.gov
September 2007