

APPENDIX H
WILDLAND FIRE SAFE PLAN

Dixon Ranch

Wildland Fire Safe Plan

Prepared for:

Dixon Ranch Partners LLC

Prepared by:

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July 22, 2013

Revised

Dixon Ranch

Approved by:

Michael Lilienthal
Michael Lilienthal, DC
Fire Marshal
El Dorado Hills Fire Protection District

8-12-13
Date

Darin McFarlin
Darin McFarlin, Fire Captain
Fire Prevention
California Department of
Forestry and Fire Protection

8-12-13
Date

Prepared by:

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RPF #898

8-13-13
Date



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I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Communities are increasingly concerned about wildfire safety. Drought years coupled with flammable vegetation and annual periods of severe fire weather insure the potential for periodic wildfires.

The purpose of this plan is to assess the wildfire hazards and risks of the Dixon Ranch subdivision, to identify measures to reduce these hazards and risks and protect the native vegetation. There are light to moderate fuel hazards and gentle topography associated with this proposed project both on and adjacent to the project.

The possibility of large fires occurring when the subdivision is complete will be greatly reduced. However, small wildfires in the open space areas and on the larger lots may occur due to the increase in public uses.

Incorporation of the fire hazard reduction measures into the design and maintenance of the future parcels will reduce the size and intensity of wildfires and help prevent catastrophic fire losses. State and County regulations provide the basic guidelines and requirements for fire safe mitigation measures and defensible space around dwellings. This plan builds on these basic rules and provides additional fire hazard reduction measures customized to the topography and vegetation of the development with special emphases on the interface of homes and wildland fuels.

The scope of the Dixon Ranch Wildland Fire Safe Plan recognizes the extraordinary natural features of the area and designs wildfire safety measures which are meant to compliment and become part of the community design. The Plan contains measures for providing and maintaining defensible space around future homes and open space. Plan implementation measures must be maintained in order to assure adequate wildfire protection.

Homeowners who live in and adjacent to the wildfire environment must take primary responsibility along with the fire services for ensuring their homes have sufficient low ignitability and surrounding fuel reduction treatment. The fire services should become a community partner providing homeowners with technical assistance as well as fire response. For this to succeed it must be shared and implemented equally by homeowners and the fire services.

II. FIRE PLAN LIMITATIONS

The Wildland Fire Safe Plan for Dixon Ranch development does not guarantee that wildfire will not threaten, damage or destroy natural resources, homes or endanger residents. However, the full implementation of the mitigation measures will greatly reduce the exposure of homes to potential loss from wildfire and provide defensible space for firefighters and residents as well as protect the native vegetation. Specific items are listed for homeowner's attention to aid in home wildfire safety.

III. DIXON RANCH WILDLAND FIRE SAFE PLAN

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Dixon Ranch subdivision is located in between Green Valley Road, on the north, Aberdeen Lane, to the southwest and Green Springs Estates, to the south and east, in the El Dorado Hills area. The project will access Green Valley Road in two locations. Drive "A" enters Green Valley Road southeast of Lexi Way and Drive "C" intersects Green Valley Road just northwest of Lexi Way. Due to the close proximity of these two new intersections, additional emergency access is being provided. The project, as designed, meets the intent of Fire Safe and Division of Transportation standards. As designed, there are 3 emergency vehicle access (eva) roads being proposed. One would connect to Marden Drive while the second eva may connect in the future with East Green Springs Road and the third eva connects to Lima Way. The East Green Springs Road eva is only being constructed to the Dixon Ranch property line. The adjacent development will need to make the eva connection if desired. The eva's would have electric gates that would open by a telephone remote. That telephone number would be provided to the fire agencies and law enforcement. Law enforcement is responsible for evacuations. The gates shall also have Knox key switches that operate electronically. The gates shall lock open if there is a power failure. Road signs shall be posted stating emergency access routes. All roads will be constructed to El Dorado County Transportation Division (TD) and Fire Safe (LDMS) standards. Drive "A" and "C" will be 36' of travel surface and all the interior roads will be 30' wide. Drive "C" will have a 24' wide section as it crosses between the two ponds. The eva's would be a minimum of 20' and posted "No Parking". The project shall be served by El Dorado Irrigation District (EID). All fire hydrant locations and spacing shall be determined by El Dorado Hills Fire and the Residential Fire Code. There is not any road work anticipated to any existing roads beyond the normal encroachment and clearing of a fuel hazard reduction zone. Any private gate shall meet the requirements of El Dorado Hills Fire. A fuel hazard reduction zone along the entire length of the roads in and adjacent to the project and around the perimeter of the project will be needed. The project is proposing to split parcels APN: 126-020-01, 02, 03, 04, and 126-150-23 totaling 280 acres into 605 lots. Lot 1 is the existing Dixon Ranch. This lot will be exempt from the provisions of this plan but subject to all current Fire Safe Regulations, Fire District and County regulations/ordinances. There are 10 lots 1 acre or larger which are subject to clearance requirements (See Appendix A) that the small lots may not have to meet. Residential fire sprinklers shall be required by the Residential Building Code as it currently exists or amended at the time of construction.

A series of open space lots are incorporated into this subdivision. There are open space lots around the perimeter of the project and interspersed between the roads. They may finger up into the neighborhoods. Also, there are open space lots, Lot "A" and "B" that will serve as parks. There are two standards for treatment of the open space areas depending on the intended use. See the mitigating measures for these treatments. Trails within the open space shall be maintained, be posted "No Smoking" and have fire access. Access would be limited by the trail width, grade and fuel hazard reduction zone. All fencing adjacent to any open space shall be constructed from nonflammable material.

There are wet areas within the open space lots. Blackberries and gray pines are often associated with these areas. Special consideration needs to be given to the wet areas so that fuels do not accumulate. Grazing has kept the fuels in these areas to a minimum. Once grazing stops, the vegetation will expand their area of coverage and become more of a fire hazard.

A Community Service District (CSD), Lighting and Landscape District (LLD) or a Zone of Benefit (ZOB) shall be formed for the purpose of maintaining the fuel hazard reduction zones along the roads and open space areas and all eava gates. Annual maintenance is essential and required for keeping fire safe conditions viable.

The El Dorado Hills Fire Protection District provides all fire and emergency medical services to this project. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE) has wildland fire responsibility in this state responsibility area (SRA).

2. PROJECT VEGETATION (FUELS)

For wildfire planning purposes the vegetation is classified as follows:

- (a) ground fuels- annual grasses, blackberries and buckeye and downed limbs (Brush)
- (b) overstory- scattered live oaks, blue oaks and gray pine.

The property has varied terrain ranging from flat to mostly gentle slopes. Slopes are generally north to east facing and up to 20%. There are steeper slopes in the open space stream zones up to 60%. Fire hazard reduction of the fuels will be extremely important to the house sites and surrounding areas. Much of the tree canopy is open grown oaks and gray pines. These trees typically have limbs and canopy reaching the ground creating ladder fuels. Ladder fuels will need to be eliminated. Limbing of trees is important to reduce their susceptibility from a ground fire. Tree spacing on the slopes is a critical component to attaining the required fire safe clearances. A separation of the brush fuels and trees are essential for creating the defensible space around the residence and along the perimeter. CALFIRE guidelines for the 100 foot clearance requirements are attached.

3. PROBLEM STATEMENTS

A. The brush fuels on the slopes will ignite and have a rapid rate of spread.

Fire in the grass and brush fuels on the slopes is the most serious wildfire problem for this project.

B. Risk of fire starts will increase with development.

The greatest risk from fire ignition will be along roads and on large lots as human activity increases in these areas.

C. Provisions must be made to maintain all fuel treatments.

The wildfire protection values of fuel reduction are rapidly lost if not maintained. Continued review of potential ladder fuels to maintain a fire safe environment is very important. Annual maintenance by June 1 of each year is necessary.

D. Typical home design and siting often does not recognize adequate wildfire mitigation measures.

A review of many wildfires has conclusively shown that most home losses occur when: (1) there is inadequate clearing of flammable vegetation around a house, (2) roofs are not fire resistant, (3) homes are sited in hazardous locations, (4) firebrand ignition points and heat traps are not adequately protected and (5) there is a lack of water for suppression.

4. GOALS

- A. Modify the continuity of high hazard vegetation fuels.
- B. Reduce the size and intensity of wildfires.

- C. Ensure defensible space is provided around all structures.
- D. Design fuel treatments to minimize tree removal.
- E. Ensure fuel treatment measures are maintained.
- F. Identify fire safe structural features.
- G. Help homeowners protect their homes from wildfire.

5. WILDFIRE MITIGATION MEASURES

Wildfire mitigation measures are designed to accomplish the Goals by providing and maintaining defensible space and treating high hazard fuel areas. Fire hazard severity is reduced through these mitigation measures. The Wildland Fire Safe Plan places emphasis on defensible space around structures and project perimeter.

The residential construction materials, fire hydrant location and fuel treatment will be extremely important in the development of these new lots. Lot setback will vary depending on lot size and location.

Fuel hazard reduction zones (FHRZ) of at least 30 feet in width shall be installed around the perimeter of the project and a 10 foot fuel hazard reduction zone along both sides of all roads except for the eua routes. The FHRZ adjacent to the eua's shall also be 30 feet. All interior open space perimeters shall have a 20' FHRZ adjacent to backyards. Sidewalks and planted landscaping may be a part of the FHRZ. Any tree canopy over the roads and driveways will have 15' of vertical clearance over the roadways. Nonflammable fencing shall be used adjacent to all open space areas and the eua's.

All residences shall be required to have NFPA 13D fire sprinkler systems. The project is located in a Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zone. Implementation of Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Areas Building Standards will be required for the construction of new residences. These standards address roofing, venting, eave enclosure, windows, exterior doors, siding, and decking.

Clearance along the road and around structures is very important and necessary. Fire Safe specifications state that all trees in the fuel hazard reduction zones shall be thinned so the crowns are not touching. Branches on remaining trees shall be pruned up 10 feet as measured on the uphill side of the tree. Brush shall be removed. Grasses shall be kept mowed to a 2 inch stubble annually by June 1. Any tree crown canopy over the driveways shall be pruned at least 15 feet up from the driveway surface.

This zone is in addition to the clearances required by state law. The State required Fire Safe clearances (PRC 4291) shall be implemented around all structures (See CALFIRE Guideline). Clearances may be required at the time of construction by the County.

More restrictive standards may be applied by approving El Dorado County Authorities. Approval of this plan does not by itself guarantee approval of this project. All mitigating measures in this plan while integrated must also stand alone. If one measure is determined to be invalid, all other measures shall remain in effect. The Wildland Fire Safe Plan shall be amended to correct any changes if necessary.

Mitigation Measures:

- **Driveways shall be 12 feet wide. Driveways shall comply with the DOT weight standards.**
 - a. **Responsibility- homeowner**

- All private driveway gates shall be inset on the driveway at least 30 feet from the road. Gate opening shall be 2 feet wider than the driveway. Knox lock access shall be provided to the fire department.
 - a. Responsibility- homeowner
- All homes shall have Class A listed roof covering.
 - a. Responsibility- homeowner
- Decks that are cantilevered over the natural slope shall be enclosed.
 - a. Responsibility- homeowner (See Appendix C for guidelines)
- The houses shall be constructed with exterior wall sheathing that shall be rated noncombustible.
 - a. Responsibility-builder
- Windows and glass doors on the sides of the structure shall have tempered glass and fire resistant frames.
 - a. Responsibility-builder
- Rafter tails shall be enclosed with noncombustible material on the sides of the structure.
 - a. Responsibility-builder
- Gutters and downspouts shall be noncombustible.
 - a. Responsibility-builder
- Attic and floor vents shall be covered with ¼ inch, or less, noncombustible mesh and horizontal to the ground.
 - a. Responsibility-builder
- Lots 1 acre and larger shall be landscaped using the guidelines in Firescaping Standards Zones I and II. (See Appendix A)
 - a. Responsibility- homeowner

6. **OTHER FIRE SAFE REQUIREMENTS**

- A. New roadways, turnouts and driveway shall be constructed only after consulting with El Dorado Hills Fire and TD. A design waiver may be requested.
- B. Each new property owner prior to construction shall be required to contact El Dorado County Community Services Agency/Building Division to have the residential fire sprinklers plans approved. All fire sprinkler systems shall be designed and installed by a licensed contractor.
- C. Any new road and turnout shall be built to TD standards.
- D. 30' fuel hazard reduction zone along the perimeter of the project and eava's, 20' adjacent to backyard fences, 10' on both sides of the roads shall be installed and annually maintained by June 1 to the Fire Safe specifications. Sidewalks and landscaping is acceptable in the zone along the roadways. Tree canopy over the road and driveways shall be cleared up 15'.

- E. The developer shall file with TD to get the roads named and have the names posted at the intersections.**
- F. A Community Facilities District (CFD), LLD or ZOB shall be formed for the specific purpose of maintaining the fuel hazard reduction zones along the road and in the open spaces and the eva gates, annually by June 1 in addition to other specific fire safety needs of the Fire District.**
- G. Roads 30' wide shall be posted "No Parking" on one side of the road unless a design waiver is approved. Posting on one side as determined by fire hydrant placement and consulting with the Fire Department. Rolled curbs should be used.**
- H. If a parking design waiver is granted, turnouts at each fire hydrant location shall be installed and meet fire department specifications.**
- I. A Notice of Restriction shall be filed with the final parcel map which stipulates that a Wildland Fire Safe Plan has been prepared and wildfire mitigation measures must be implemented.**
- J. The project shall meet all the Public Resource Codes 4290 as amended (the 1991 SRA Fire Safe Regulations- Article 2 Access, Article 3 Signing, Article 4 Water, Article 5 Fuels), County and Fire Department ordinances unless amended, revised or waived.**
- K. The home/property owners are responsible for any future fire safe or building code changes adopted by the State or local authority.**
- L. Only fire rated composite deck material, wood or non-combustibles shall be allowed for decks.**
- M. All fencing adjacent to open space and along the eva routes shall be noncombustible.**
- N. All active and passive parks shall be landscaped, comply with the Weed Abatement Resolution of the El Dorado Hills Fire Protection District or both.**
- O. All vacant lots shall be treated to the standard established by the Weed Abatement Resolution of the Fire District.**
- P. Any trail within the open space shall have Fire Department access (rolled curb). All trails shall be posted at access points "No Smoking". Access is limited by trail width and grade.**
- Q. All emergency vehicle access (eva) roads shall be posted "Emergency Access Route" and "No Parking".**
- R. Gates at each eva shall have a telephone activated automatic opener and a Knox key switch. The gate shall lock open if there is a power failure. The telephone number shall be provided to the fire agencies and law enforcement.**
- S. Eva gates shall be 2 feet wider than the roadway.**
- T. The El Dorado Hills Fire Protection District shall review the Wildland Fire Safe Plan every 5 years to determine if additional Fire Safe measures need to be implemented.**

7. OPEN SPACE GUIDELINES

- A. Remove all gray pines within 100' of all property lines (outer and inner lines).**
- B. Remove all dead trees within 100' of all property lines (outer and inner lines).**
- C. Remove all dead limbs from live trees that are within 10' of the ground.**
- D. Limb all trees within 30' of the inner property lines at least 10' above the ground as measured on the uphill side of the tree.**
- E. Remove all dead limbs and trees laying on the ground within 100' of all property lines (outer and inner lines).**
- F. Annually by June 1 cut or remove all grass and brush to a 4" stubble within 30' along the inner property lines adjacent to the residential lots and along streets.**
- G. All trails shall have a 10' fuel hazard reduction zone along each side of the trail. The zone shall be annually maintained by June 1.**
- H. Open space areas being used as a park shall be landscaped and irrigated or comply with the Weed Abatement Resolution of the Fire District.**
- I. All access points to open space shall have rolled curbs and be posted "No Parking" to allow fire vehicle access. A lockable barrier (knock down bullard) may be installed after consultation with the Fire District.**
- J. Mature or multi stemmed oaks can present a serious wildfire problem if untreated. Treat the oaks as to the following specifications: (a) remove all dead limbs and stems and (b) cut off green stems at 10' above the ground that arch over and are growing down towards the ground. Measure from the uphill side of the tree to determine the appropriate height.**
- K. Permanent wet areas within the open space lots may be allowed to have a variety of vegetation provided the wet areas are isolated with a fuel hazard reduction zone.**
- L. The high tension power lines in open space Lot "F" needs a fuel hazard reduction zone along any access road that may be in the area for line maintenance. A permanent agricultural crop may provide a sufficient fuel hazard reduction zone.**

V. Appendix

APPENDIX A

DIXON RANCH FIRESCAPING STANDARDS

Firescaping is an approach to landscaping to help protect homes from wildland fires. The goal is to create a landscape that will slow the advance of a wildfire and create a Defensible Space that provides the key point for firefighting agencies to defend the home. This approach has a landscape zone surrounding the home containing a balance of native and exotic plants that are fire and drought resistant, help control erosion, and are visually pleasing. Firescaping is designed not only to protect the home but to reduce damage to oaks and other plants.

Zone I

The zone extends to not less than 30 feet from the house **or to the property line whichever is less** in all directions and has a traditional look of irrigated shrubs, flowers gardens, trees and lawns. All dead trees, brush, concentrations of dead ground fuels (tree limbs, logs etc. exceeding 1 inch in diameter) shall be removed. All native oak trees, conifers and brush species are pruned up to 10 feet above the ground as measured on the uphill side but no more than 1/3 of the live crown. The plants in this zone are generally less than 18 inches in height, must be slow to ignite from windblown sparks and flames. Such plants should produce only small amounts of litter and retain high levels of moisture in their foliage year around. Native and exotic trees are permitted inside the Zone, but foliage may not be within 10 feet of the roof or chimney. Grass and other herbaceous growth within this zone must be irrigated or if left to cure must be mowed to a 2 inch stubble, chemically treated or removed. Such treatment must be accomplished by June 1, annually. This zone has built in firebreaks created by driveways, sidewalks etc.

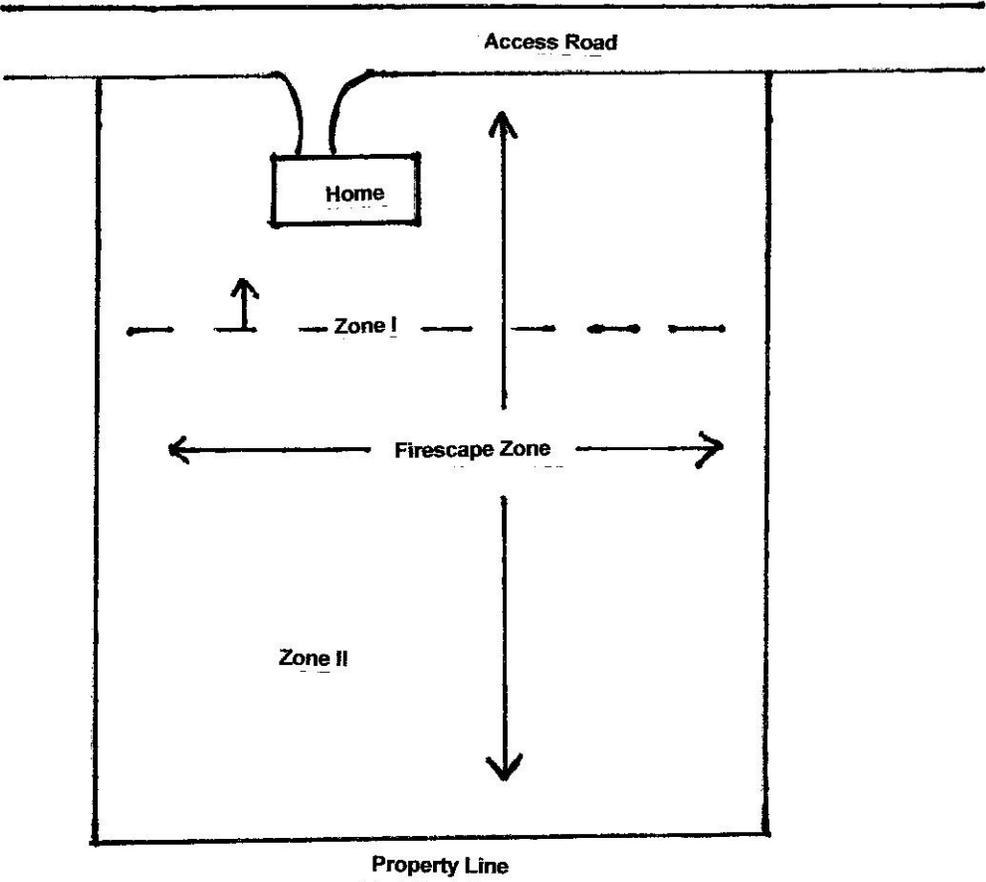
Zone II

This Zone adds 70 feet to Zone I and extends a minimum of 100 feet from the house in all directions, **or to the property line whichever is less**, and is a transition area to the outlying vegetation. The zone is a band of low growing succulent ground covers designed to reduce the intensity, flame length and rate of spread of an approaching wildfire. Irrigation may be necessary to maintain a quality appearance and retain the retardant ability of the plants. All dead trees, brush, concentration of dead ground fuels (tree limbs, logs etc.) exceeding 2 inches in diameter shall be removed. Annual grasses shall be mowed after they have cured to a 2 inch stubble by June 1, annually. Native trees and brush species may be preserved and pruned of limbs up to 8 feet above the ground as measured on the uphill side.

For All Zones With Oaks

Mature, multi stemmed Oaks can present a serious wildfire problem if untreated. Treat the Oaks as to the following specifications: (a) remove all dead limbs and stems and (b) cut off green stems at 10 feet above the ground as measured on the uphill side that arch over and are growing down towards the ground.

**APPENDIX A-1
FIRESCAPING ZONES
EXHIBIT**



Typical Lot in Oak Woodland
(Schematic, not to scale)

APPENDIX B

DIXON RANCH

FUEL TREATMENT SPECIFICATIONS

For

OAK WOODLAND

Within The Designated Fuel Treatment Areas

1. Leave all live trees where possible.
2. Remove all dead trees.
3. Remove all brush.
4. Prune all live trees of dead branches and green branches 10 feet from the ground as measured on the uphill side of the tree, except no more than 1/3 of the live crown is removed. All slash created by pruning must be disposed of by chipping or hauling off site.
5. Annually by June 1, reduce the grass or weeds to a 2 inch stubble by mowing, chemical treatment, disking or a combination of treatments.
6. Conifers within 30 feet of a house shall be removed. Those pines in the open space shall be isolated with no brush understory within the dripline of the tree.

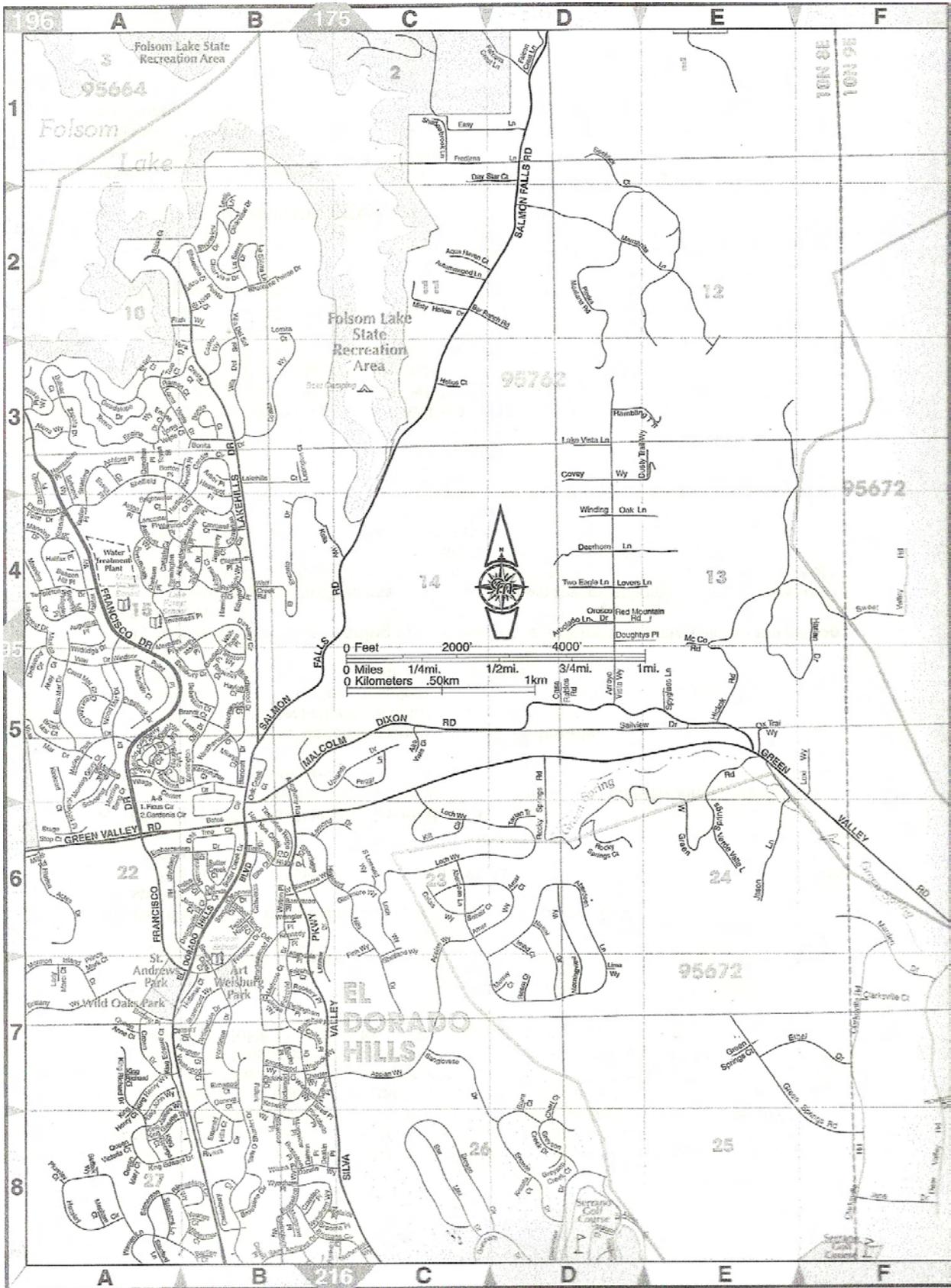
APPENDIX C

DIXON RANCH

ENCLOSED DECK GUIDELINES

The purpose of enclosing the underside of decks that are cantilevered out over the natural slope is to help prevent heat traps and fire brands from a wildfire igniting the deck or fuels under the deck.

1. Does not apply to decks that are constructed using fire resistant materials such as concrete, steel, stucco etc.
2. Any deck shall not include non fire rated composite deck material.
3. This applies to decks one story or less above natural slopes.
4. Combustible material must not be stored under the deck.



APN 12602001



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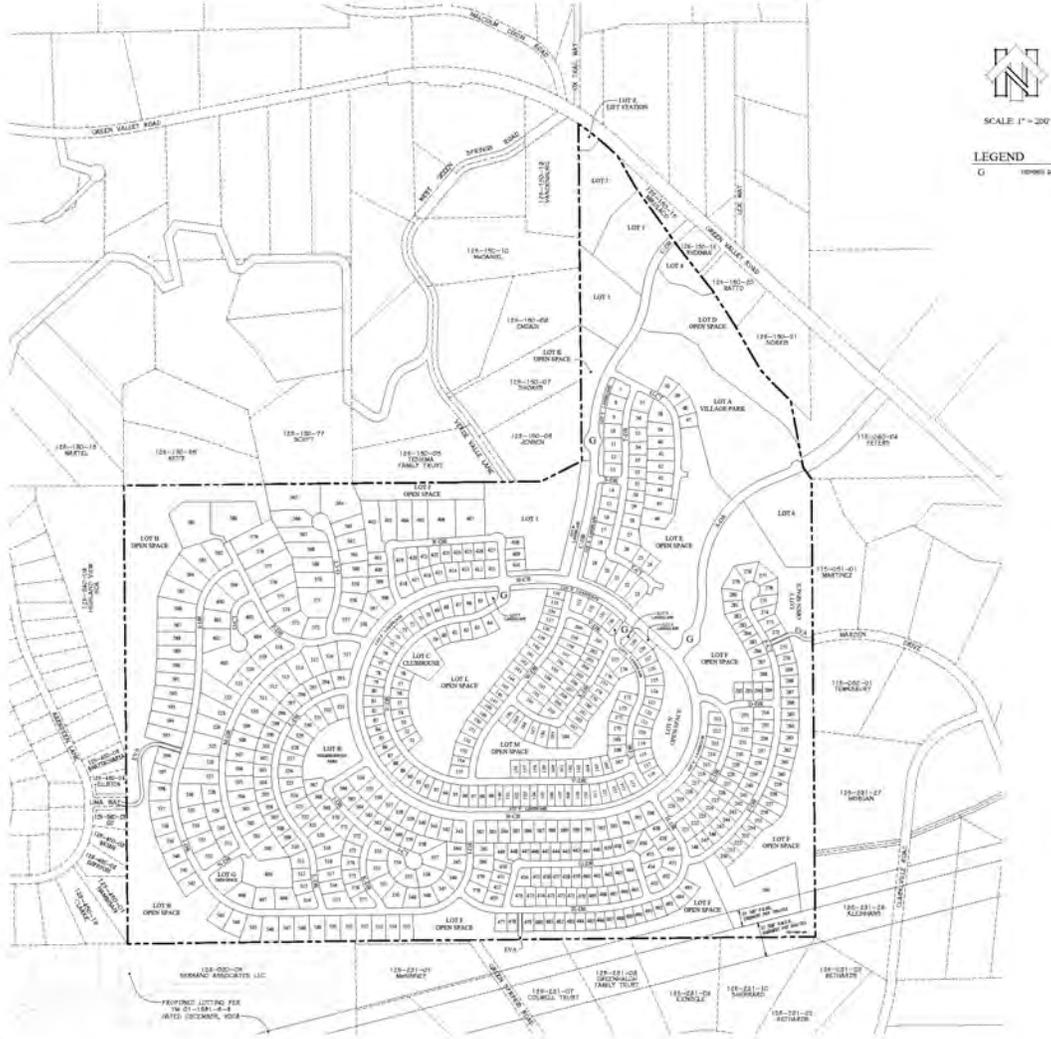


0 470 940 1,410
Feet

Map displayed in State Plane Coordinate System
(NAD 1983 California Zone 2, feet)

SITE PLAN DIXON RANCH

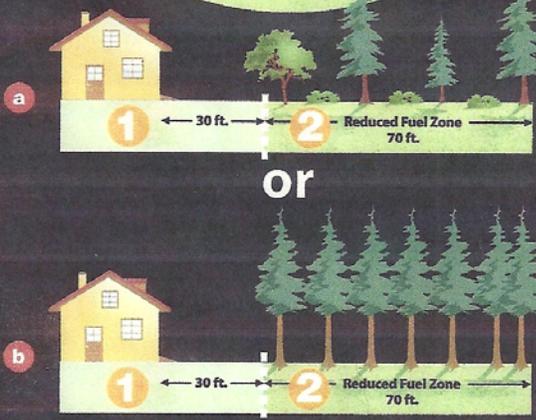
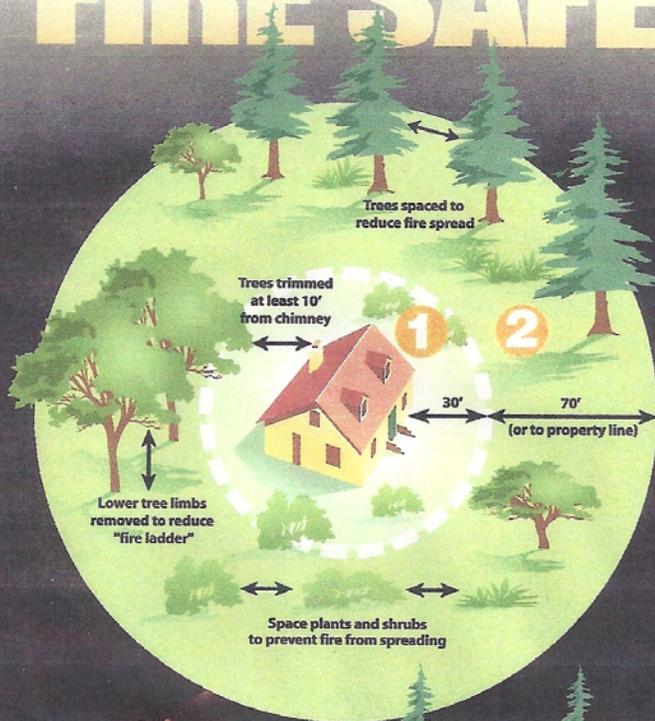
COUNTY OF EL DORADO MARCH, 2013 STATE OF CALIFORNIA




 SCALE: 1" = 200'
LEGEND
 G OPEN SPACE

cta Engineering & Surveying
 Civil Engineering • Land Surveying • Land Planning
 699 South Main Street, Suite 200, Colton, CA 95761
 Phone: (916) 261-1111 • Fax: (916) 261-1112

100' DEFENSIBLE SPACE Make Your Home FIRE SAFE



Contact your local CDF office, fire department,
or Fire Safe Council for tips and assistance.
www.fire.ca.gov

Why 100 Feet?

Following these simple steps can dramatically increase the chance of your home surviving a wildfire!

A **Defensible Space** of 100 feet around your home is required by law.¹ The goal is to protect your home while providing a safe area for firefighters.

1 "Lean, Clean and Green Zone."

— Clearing an area of 30 feet immediately surrounding your home is critical. This area requires the greatest reduction in flammable vegetation.

2 "Reduced Fuel Zone."

— The fuel reduction zone in the remaining 70 feet (or to property line) will depend on the steepness of your property and the vegetation.

Spacing between plants improves the chance of stopping a wildfire before it destroys your home. You have two options in this area:

- a Create horizontal and vertical spacing between plants. The amount of space will depend on how steep the slope is and the size of the plants.
- b Large trees do not have to be cut and removed as long as all of the plants beneath them are removed. This eliminates a vertical "fire ladder."

When clearing vegetation, use care when operating equipment such as lawnmowers. One small spark may start a fire; a string trimmer is much safer.

Remove all build-up of needles and leaves from your roof and gutters. Keep tree limbs trimmed at least 10 feet from any chimneys and remove dead limbs that hang over your home or garage. The law also requires a screen over your chimney outlet of not more than ½ inch mesh.

1. These regulations affect most of the grass, brush, and timber-covered private lands in the State. Some fire department jurisdictions may have additional requirements. Some activities may require permits for tree removal. Also, some activities may require special procedures for, 1) threatened or endangered species, 2) avoiding erosion, and 3) protection of water quality. Check with local officials if in doubt. Current regulations allow an insurance company to require additional clearance. The area to be treated does not extend beyond your property. The State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection has approved Guidelines to assist you in complying with the new law. Contact your local CDF office for more details.



April 2006



State of California
Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

NOTICE OF FIRE HAZARD INSPECTION

A fire department representative has inspected your property for fire hazards. You are hereby notified to correct the violation(s) indicated below.
Failure to correct these violations may result in a citation and fine.

Occupant:		Physical Address:			Phone #:	
Occupant Not Home: 1 st Attempt: / /	Occupant Not Home: 2 nd Attempt: / /	Refused Inspection: / /	For Questions, Contact Inspector at: () -			
Roof Construction Combustible/Non-Combustible	Exterior Siding Combustible/Non-Combustible	Window Panes Single Pane/Multi-Pane	Eaves Enclosed/Unenclosed	Decks or Porches Masonry/Composite/Wood	Location of Structure Flat Ground/Slope/Ridge Top	

- Checked boxes indicate violations.
- Corrected
- Defensible Space Zone (within 30 feet of all structures or to property line):**
- 2 3 A. Remove all branches within 10 feet of any stovepipe or chimney outlet. PRC §4291(a)(4)
 - 2 3 B. Remove leaves, needles or other vegetation on roofs, gutters, decks, porches and stairways etc. PRC §4291(a)(6)
 - 2 3 C. Remove all dead or dying trees, branches, shrubs or other plants adjacent to or overhanging buildings. PRC §4291(a)(5)
 - 2 3 D. Prune lower branches of trees to a height of 6 to 15 feet (or 1/3 tree height for trees under 18 feet). PRC §4291(a)(1)
 - 2 3 E. Remove all dead or dying grass, leaves, needles or other vegetation. PRC §4291(a)(1)
 - 2 3 F. Remove or separate live flammable ground cover and shrubs. PRC §4291(a)(1)
- Reduced Fuel Zone (within 30 - 100 feet of all structures or to property line):**
- 2 3 G. Mow dead or dying grass to a maximum of 4 inches in height. Trimmings may remain on the ground. PRC §4291(a)(1)
 - 2 3 H. Live flammable ground cover less than 18 inches in height may remain, but overhanging and adjacent trees must be pruned to a height of 6 to 15 feet. PRC §4291(a)(1)
 - 2 3 I. Reduce fuels in accordance with the Continuous Tree Canopy Standard (see back). PRC §4291(a)(1)
 - 2 3 J. Reduce fuels in accordance with the Horizontal Spacing Standard (see back). PRC §4291(a)(1)
- Defensible and Reduced Fuel Zone (within 100 feet of all structures or to property line):**
- 2 3 K. Logs or stumps embedded in the soil must be removed or isolated from structures and other vegetation. PRC §4291(a)(1)
 - 2 3 L. Remove all dead or dying brush and trees, and all dead or dying tree branches within 15 feet of the ground. PRC §4291(a)(1)
- Other Requirements:**
- 2 3 M. Clear all flammable vegetation, trash and other combustible materials 10 feet around and above propane tanks. CFC §3807.3
 - 2 3 N. Address numbers shall be displayed in contrasting colors (4" Min. Size) and readable from the street or access road. CFC §505.1
 - 2 3 O. Equip chimney or stovepipe openings with a metal screen having openings between 3/8 inch and 1/2 inch. CBC §2113.9.1
- Recommendations:**
- Clear 10 feet around and 15 feet above fuels (e.g. Woodpiles, lumber, scrap etc.). Move woodpiles as far as possible from structures.
 - Remove flammable materials stored under decks and similar overhangs of structures.
 - Clear vegetation 10 feet from sides and 15 feet above all driveways and turnaround areas.

No violations observed.

Comments: _____

Additional Information on Back

1. Inspector: _____	Date: ___/___/___	A re-inspection will occur on/after: ___/___/___
2. Inspector: _____	Date: ___/___/___	A re-inspection will occur on/after: ___/___/___
3. Inspector: _____	Date: ___/___/___	