



Educational Materials Packet

For

New Homeowners

In The

Very High Fire Hazard

Severity Zone

6-2025



CITY OF AUBURN

FIRE DEPARTMENT

1225 Lincoln Way • Auburn, California 95603
(530) 823-4211 • www.auburn.ca.gov



Dear New Property Owner,

Congratulations on the purchase of your new home, and welcome to Auburn!

As a new property owner within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, it's essential to be aware of specific requirements and resources available to you. Our municipal code mandates that sellers of property in this zone, as identified by CAL FIRE on their Fire Resource Assessment Program maps, provide documentation of compliance with laws, regulations, and policies related to defensible space. A copy of the Defensible Space Inspection should have been provided to you during the escrow process. This report will indicate if your new home meets our standards. If it does not, the report will highlight the areas needing attention to obtain compliance.

You should have received a packet of educational materials at the close of escrow. This packet includes:

- AFD Defensible Space and Home Hardening Information
- City of Auburn Municipal Codes 95.27 and Chapter 100
- AFD Burning Regulations
- Placer County Chipper Program Flyer
- Placer Alert Flyer
- Greater Auburn Area Fire Safe Council Flyer
- Firewise Community Information
- AFD Smoke/CO Detector Flyer
- APD Wildfire Preparedness Information
- CAL FIRE Wildfire Action Plan Booklet

We strongly encourage all residents to visit Placer Alert at <https://www.placer.ca.gov/2426/Placer-Alert> and sign up to receive citizen alert notifications. This system enables you to receive critical information quickly in a variety of situations, such as severe weather, unexpected road closures, missing persons, and evacuations of buildings or neighborhoods.

Please take the time to review all the educational materials provided. If you have any questions, feel free to reach out to us at prevention@auburn.ca.gov.

Welcome again to Auburn, and we look forward to having you as part of our community!

Auburn Fire Department

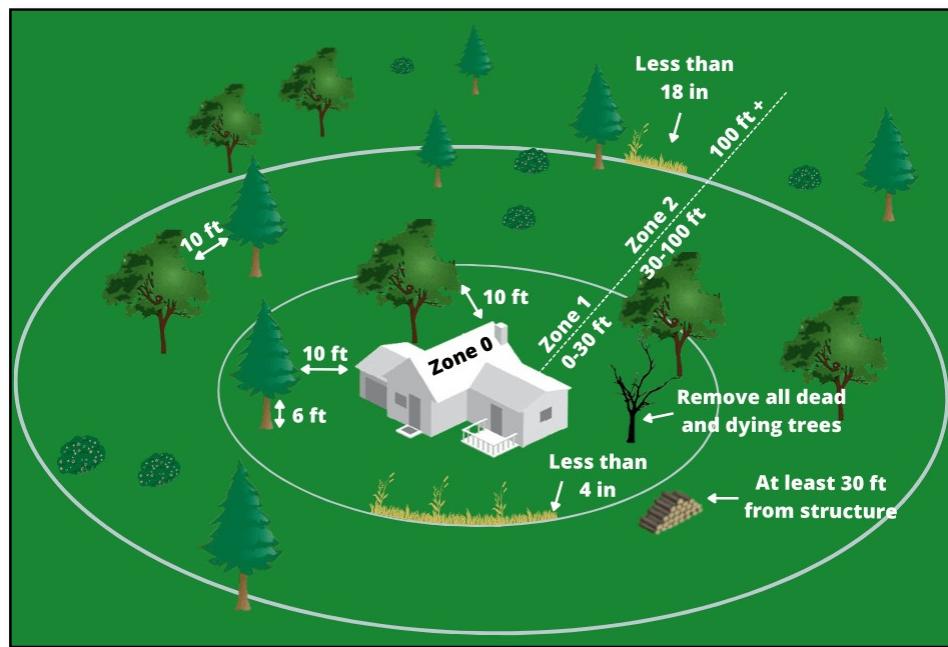
Zone 0 – Ember Resistant Zone: Any new building or structure built after July 10, 2024, within the City of Auburn will be required to have a five-foot radius clear of all vegetation and combustible material. The Auburn Fire Department strongly encourages property owners of existing buildings to voluntarily implement these measures.

- All grass, plants, shrubs, trees, branches, leaves, weeds, and tree needles shall be removed and/or not landscaped within the zone.
- All woodchips, bark, combustible mulch, or synthetic lawn shall not be placed within the zone.
- Combustible boards, timbers, planting pots, or containers shall not be placed within the zone.
- Planting pots or containers, regardless of material, shall not be mounted on the structure or located directly beneath a window within the zone.
- The portions of combustible gates or fences which run perpendicular to and/or touch the structure shall be constructed with noncombustible material to a minimum of five feet (5 ft.) from the structure.
- Covered storage outbuildings shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or according to the standards in Chapter 7A (commencing with Section 701A.1) of Part 2 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations.
- Combustible materials located on top of or underneath a deck, balcony, or stairs shall not be placed within the zone.



Zone 0 – Home Hardening Zone: For buildings or structures built prior to July 10, 2024.

- Remove dead or dry leaves and pine needles from your yard, roof and rain gutters.
- Remove flammable vegetation and items that could catch fire which are adjacent to, or below, combustible decks, balconies, and stairs
- Equip Chimney or stovepipe openings with a metal screen having openings no more than 1/2"
- Address numbers shall be displayed in contrasting colors with a 4" minimum size





Defensible Space Information

ZONE 1- New Buildings or Structures 5' – 30'; Existing Buildings and Structures 0' – 30'

- Remove branches that hang over your roof and keep dead branches 10 feet away from your chimney.
- Trim trees regularly to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet from other trees.
- Relocate wood piles to Zone 2, at least 30' from structures unless completely covered by non-flammable material.
- Limbs shall be pruned to a height of 6' above the ground.
- Create a separation between trees, shrubs and items that could catch fire, such as patio furniture, wood piles, swing sets, etc.

ZONE 2- New Buildings or Structures 30' – 100'; Existing Buildings and Structures 30' – 100'

- Cut or mow annual grass down to a maximum height of 4 inches.
- Remove fallen leaves, needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches.
- All exposed wood piles must have a minimum of 10 feet of clearance, down to bare mineral soil, in all directions.



Home Hardening Information

Now is the time to retrofit your home—before a wildfire strikes. California Building Code Chapter 7A requires specific construction materials and methods for the building of new homes in wildfire-prone areas. These same materials and methods are also the minimum standards recommended when retrofitting a home. Retrofitting prepares your home for the exposure it will experience during a wildfire. Here's what you can do to harden your home:

ROOF

Your roof is the most vulnerable part of your home. Homes with wood shake or shingle roofs are at high risk of being destroyed in a wildfire.

- Replace wood shake or shingle roofs with a Class A fire-rated roof, using materials such as composition, metal, or tile.
- Inspect your roof and maintain it by removing debris and plugging gaps.

VENTS

Vents on homes create openings for flying embers.

- Avoid storing combustible items near attic or crawl space vents.
- Inspect vents to ensure they are in good condition with no tears or large openings.
- Cover all vent openings with 1/16" to 1/8" corrosion-resistant metal mesh screen.
- Consider replacing screened vents with ember and flame-resistant vents.

EAVES AND SOFFITS

Eaves and soffits are a point of entry for flying embers from fires up to a mile away or flames from nearby vegetation or other material burning.

- Plug or caulk gaps greater than 1/8" in size with durable caulk.
- Enclose eaves with ignition-resistant or noncombustible materials if possible.



Home Hardening Information

WINDOWS

Heat from a wildfire can cause windows to break before the home ignites, allowing embers to enter and start fires inside. Single-paned and large windows are particularly at risk.

- Install dual or multi-paned windows with at least one pane being tempered glass.
- Consider limiting the size and number of windows that face large areas of vegetation.
- Install metal mesh screens on openable windows to increase ember resistance and reduce radiant heat exposure.

DECKS

Surfaces within 10 feet of the building should be built with ignition-resistant, noncombustible, or other approved materials.

- Remove all combustible items from underneath deck.
- Limit combustible items on top of deck. Bring these items inside the home or move them away from the home when wildfire threatens.

EXTERIOR WALLS

Wood products such as boards, panels, or shingles are common siding materials. However, they are combustible and not good choices for wildfire prone areas.

- Use noncombustible materials such as stucco, metal, or fiber cement, or use ignition-resistant siding.
- Be sure to extend materials from the foundation to the roof.
- Plug or caulk gaps and joints with openings greater than 1/8”.

RAIN GUTTERS

Screen or enclose rain gutters with noncombustible corrosion-resistant materials to prevent accumulation of plant debris.



Home Hardening Information

PATIO COVERS

Consider using noncombustible material within eight feet of buildings.

CHIMNEYS

Cover chimney or stovepipe outlet with a noncombustible corrosion-resistant metal mesh screen with openings between 3/8" and 1/2" in size. Close the fireplace flue during fire season when the fireplace is not in use.

FENCES

Construct fences using noncombustible materials within eight feet of your home.

GARAGES

Install weather stripping to eliminate gaps around garage doors. Add a battery back-up to automatic garage door openers so the garage can easily be opened if the power is out.

DRIVEWAYS

Ensure that access to your home is unobstructed.

WATER SUPPLY

Have multiple garden hoses long enough to reach all areas of your house.

For additional information see the CAL FIRE Wildfire Action Plan



City of Auburn

Municipal Code

Section 95.27

&

Chapter 100

95.27 Declaration Of Nuisances

A. *Unlawful nuisances.* It shall be unlawful and a public nuisance for any responsible person to maintain property in the city, or to allow property in the city to be maintained, such that any of the following conditions exist thereon:

1. *Unlawful outdoor storage and conditions.*

- a. The accumulation of abandoned, discarded, or dilapidated objects, including but not limited to junk; abandoned, wrecked, dismantled or inoperative vehicles; vehicle parts and equipment; machine parts, scrap material, appliances, furniture, household equipment and furnishings, shopping carts, containers, packing materials, scrap metal, wood, plant cuttings, rubbish and debris or similar matter which constitutes a threat to public health or safety or renders any premises unsightly and detrimental to the general public welfare; provided, however, that nothing in this division shall be construed as prohibiting the orderly outdoor storage of business-related materials and inventory where permitted by applicable zoning designations, rules, approvals, or regulations.
- b. The accumulation of dirt, sand, gravel, concrete, litter, junk, debris or other similar material on the property, including if those materials could potentially be discharged into a storm drain system or otherwise violate the federal Clean Water Act.
- c. Attractive nuisances dangerous to members of the public unable to discover the nuisance condition, or recognize its potential danger, including, but not limited to abandoned, broken, neglected or unsupervised vehicles, machinery, equipment, lights, light fixtures, refrigerators and freezers, pools, ponds and excavations, as well as all other items and conditions identified in Cal. Penal Code § 402(b).
- d. Materials or other items stacked above any fence or in any manner which could potentially be discharged into a storm drain system or otherwise violate the federal Clean Water Act; provided, however, that nothing in this division shall be construed to prevent the orderly outdoor storage of business-related materials and inventory above fence height where permitted by applicable zoning designations, rules, approvals, or regulations.
- e. The placement of items of business inventory, refuse containers, equipment, vehicles, or any other obstruction on a street, sidewalk or parking areas developed or intended for use by the public or by invitees onto the property.
- f. Materials stored or stacked on property in a disorderly or unsightly manner or in a manner which could potentially be discharged into a storm drain system or otherwise violate the federal Clean Water Act.
- g. Boats, trailers, recreation vehicles, motor vehicles, parts thereof, or other articles of personal property which are left in a state of partial construction, dilapidation or disrepair; or which are parked or stored in violation of applicable zoning designations, rules, approvals, or regulations.
- h. Packing boxes, pallets, lumber, junk, trash, salvage materials, or other debris.
- i. The storage of firewood or other flammable materials other than in compliance with (1) standards relating to the safe storage of combustible materials established in writing by the Fire Chief; and (2) the city's Fire Code.

2. *Landscaping/vegetation.*

- a. Dead, decayed, diseased, displaced or hazardous trees, weeds or other vegetation constituting unsightly appearance, a danger to public safety and welfare, a fire hazard, a detriment to neighboring property or property values or from which a continuous offensive odor emanates.
- b. Overgrown vegetation likely to harbor rats, vermin and other nuisances, growing into the public right-of-way, obstructing the necessary view of drivers on public streets or private driveways, or which constitutes a fire hazard or a detriment to neighboring property or property values.
- c. Failure to comply with the requirements or conditions set forth in any city zoning approval or permit applicable to the premises.

3. Trash, litter, trimmings, oil and debris.

- a. The accumulation of litter, debris, trimmings or trash on any property, including sidewalks, gutters, storm drains, driveways, walkways, alleyways, parking lots or the public right- of-way or from which a continuous, offensive odor emanates.
- b. Pooled oil, water, or other liquid accumulation, flowing onto the street, or into a storm drain system, or excessive accumulations of grease or oil on paved surfaces or in storm drain systems.

4. Trash containers.

- a. Trash, garbage or refuse cans, bins, boxes or other such containers which emanate a continuous, offensive odor; provided, however, that nothing in this division shall be construed as prohibiting the outdoor storage of any type of trash receptacle if the receptacle is screened from view from a street, public right-of-way, or neighboring properties in a manner approved by the Director of Planning and Public Works and consistent with applicable zoning designations, rules or regulations.
- b. Any occupied property without regular and adequate trash collection service.
- c. Trash containers without secure, firmly fitting covers or evidencing an overflow of trash and/or other debris.

5. Buildings and structures.

- a. Buildings which are dilapidated, abandoned, boarded up, partially destroyed, have broken windows or broken windows secured with wood or other materials or which are left in a state of partial construction, buildings subject to demolition pursuant to applicable provisions of this code or other authority, for which demolition has not been diligently pursued, and such buildings which are unpainted or where the paint on the building exterior is significantly cracking, peeling, chalking or worn off.
- b. Unsecured buildings constituting hazardous conditions or which invite or permit trespass or malicious mischief.
- c. Awnings, covers, canopies, umbrellas, screens, lights, light fixtures or other window coverings or building structures which are damaged, torn, severely faded, rusted, bent, unpainted or otherwise in substantial disrepair.

6. Fences and gates. Fences or other structures on private property which are sagging, leaning, fallen, decayed, extend into the public right-of-way or are otherwise dilapidated

or unsafe or violate the provisions of this code.

7. *Graffiti.* Graffiti or other words, lettering or drawings not otherwise permitted by the provisions of this code, which remain on the exterior of any building, fence or wall more than 10 days after written notice to remove the same has been given by the Director of Planning and Public Works.
8. *Parking limitations.* Vehicles, whether motorized or non-motorized, parked within any required setback or on any surface which has not previously been approved for parking pursuant to applicable provisions of this code.
9. *Parking strips.* Allowing an accumulation of junk, rubbish, debris, or dead, decayed or overgrown vegetation in that area between the property line and the street adjacent to a given parcel commonly known as a "parkway."
10. *Miscellaneous.* Any other condition or use of property which the Director of Planning and Public Works reasonably determines to be a threat to the health and welfare of the public by virtue of its unsafe, dangerous, hazardous, or offensive nature, or which is so out of harmony with the standards of properties in the vicinity so as to cause substantial diminution of the enjoyment, use or property values of such properties.

B. *Additional unlawful nuisances.* It shall be unlawful and a public nuisance for any responsible person to maintain property in the city, or to allow property in the city to be maintained, such that any of the following conditions exist thereon:

1. Unpainted buildings and those having dry rot, warping or termite infestation. Any building on which the exterior paint has deteriorated so as to permit decay, excessive checking, cracking, peeling, chalking, dry rot, warping or termite infestation as to render the building unsightly or in a state of disrepair;
2. Buildings with windows containing broken glass or no glass at all, where the window is of a type which normally contains glass, which constitutes a hazard and/or invites trespassers or malicious mischief. Plywood or other material used to cover such window space, if permitted under this code, shall be painted in a color or colors compatible with the remainder of the building;
3. Building exteriors, walls, fences, driveways, sidewalks or walkways which are maintained in such condition as to become defective or unsightly or are materially detrimental to nearby properties and improvements;
4. Construction equipment, farm machinery, or machinery of any type or description parked or stored on property when it is visible from a street or other public right-of-way, except:
 - a. During excavation, construction or demolition operations covered by an active building permit on the subject property or an adjoining property;
 - b. During active farming operations; or
 - c. When such machinery is stored in an agricultural or industrial zoning district in compliance with the provisions of this code;
5. Property which lacks appropriate landscaping, turf or plant material so as to cause excessive dust to escape the site;
6. Any condition or activity which is a **NUISANCE** or a **PUBLIC NUISANCE** as defined in Cal. Civil Code §§ 3479 and 3480 or which is specifically declared to constitute a nuisance or public nuisance by any statute of the State of California or by any ordinance of the city;

7. The operation or maintenance of any business, trade or profession in violation of Chapter 33 of this code, or lack of a proper certificate of occupancy;
8. The making or continuing, or causing to be made or continued, any loud, unnecessary or unusual noise or any noise which either annoys, disturbs, injures or endangers the comfort, repose, health, safety or peace to any reasonable person of normal sensitiveness within the city;
9. The occurrence of criminal activity at any premises which threatens the life, health, safety or welfare of the public;
10. The violation of any provisions of the Cal. Building Standards Code, Title 24 of the Cal. Code of Regulations, which have been adopted, as amended, by the city;
11. Property maintained in such condition as to become so defective, unsightly or in such condition of deterioration or disrepair that the same causes depreciable diminution of the property values of surrounding properties or is materially detrimental to proximal properties and improvements;
12. Maintenance of premises so out of harmony or conformity with the maintenance standards of adjacent properties as to cause substantial diminution of the enjoyment, use or property values of such adjacent properties;
13. Any other condition which the Director of Planning and Public Works reasonably determines is contrary to the public peace, health, and safety or otherwise prevents the enjoyment or reasonable use of property; and
14. Any violation of this code or any other ordinance of the city, including any code adopted by reference.

(Am. Ord. 06-5, eff. 7-26-2006; Am. Ord. 18-05, passed 6-25-2018)

100 FIRE PREVENTION; BURNING100.01-02 General Provisions (Sections 100.01-100.02)100.15-18 Burning Regulations (Sections 100.15-100.18)100.30-39 Fireworks (Sections 100.30-100.39)100.50-60 California Fire Code (Sections 100.50-100.60)100.65-71 Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (Sections 100.65-100.69)**100.01-02 General Provisions (Sections 100.01-100.02)**100.01 False Fire Alarm; Reward Offered100.02 Fire Hydrants; Use Limited**100.01 False Fire Alarm; Reward Offered**

There is hereby offered a reward in the amount of \$50 in each case to any person furnishing information leading to the apprehension and conviction of any person violating the provisions of Cal. Penal Code § 148.4 which provisions make it a crime to turn in a false fire alarm. The reward shall be limited to one reward of \$50 for each violation of the provisions of the Penal Code, regardless of whether there are 1 or more claimants and 1 or more persons convicted.

(1973 Code, § 4-2.201) (Ord. 526, eff. --)

100.02 Fire Hydrants; Use Limited

No person shall use any fire hydrant in the city, except members of the Fire Department of the city, city employees, and any other persons whom the City Manager may designate, in writing, as having the necessity to use fire hydrants in the course of city or Fire Department business.

(1973 Code, § 4-2.301) (Ord. 440, eff. --) Penalty, see § 100.99

100.15-18 Burning Regulations (Sections 100.15-100.18)100.15 Permits Required100.16 Nuisances100.17 Stop Orders100.18 Hours**100.15 Permits Required**

No person shall burn, or cause to be burned, any flammable material, paper, waste, rubbish, refuse or similar material within the city without a valid permit therefor issued by the Fire Chief.

(1973 Code, § 4-7.01) (Ord. 681, eff. 3-24-1976) Penalty, see § 100.99

100.16 Nuisances

In no event shall any person burn, or cause to be burned, any flammable material, paper, waste, rubbish, refuse or similar material within the city, or within 25 feet of a building, improvement, or other flammable material, which causes, in the opinion of the Fire Chief, any offensive smoke or odor to the occupants of any building or property within the city.

(1973 Code, § 4-7.02) (Ord. 681, eff. 3-24-1976) Penalty, see § 10.99

100.17 Stop Orders

The Fire Chief, in any case where it appears to him that the burning of any flammable material, paper, waste, rubbish, refuse or similar material constitutes a safety hazard to neighboring properties or persons or is likely to create undue smoke or odor and thereby be offensive to the senses of occupants of any building or neighboring property, may serve a written order on the person or persons doing, permitting, or causing the burning, requiring that the burning shall thereupon immediately cease.

(1973 Code, § 4-7.03) (Ord. 681, eff. 3-24-1976) Penalty, see § 10.99

100.18 Hours

All burning of flammable material, paper, waste, rubbish, refuse or similar material in the city shall take place during hours approved by the Fire Chief and approved as a "burn day" by the Placer County Air Pollution Control Agency.

(1973 Code, § 4-7.04) (Ord. 681, eff. 3-24-1976; Am. Ord. 90-9, eff. 5-23-1990)

100.30-.39 Fireworks (Sections 100.30-100.39)

100.30 Authority

100.31 Permits; Required

100.32 Permits; Applications

100.33 Permits; Investigations And Reports

100.34 Permits; Granting Or Denial

100.35 Permits; Issuance; Conditions Precedent

100.36 Permits; Fireworks Displays

100.37 Permits; License Fees

100.38 Permits; Limitations

100.39 Sales And Uses Prohibited; Exceptions

100.30 Authority

The provisions of this subchapter are enacted pursuant to the authority contained in the state's Fireworks Law and particularly in the provisions of Cal. Health and Safety Code §§ 12640 through 12650. All definitions therein set forth are hereby adopted. References to all or any portion of the state's Fireworks Law refer to the law as amended in the future and as in effect at any given time.

(1973 Code, § 4-2.401) (Ord. 638, eff. --)

100.31 Permits; Required

A. No person, without securing a permit from the Fire Chief, shall do any of the following:

1. Manufacture, import, export, possess or sell any fireworks at wholesale or retail for any use, including agricultural purposes or wildlife control;
2. Discharge dangerous fireworks any place;
3. Make a public display of fireworks; or
4. Transport fireworks, except as a public carrier.

B. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the transportation of safe and sane fireworks by retail licensees or to any purchase at retail or to the use of safe and sane fireworks, nor shall the provisions apply to purchases at retail or the use of automobile, marine and aircraft signal flares.

(1973 Code, § 4-2.402) (Ord. 638, eff. --)

100.32 Permits; Applications

- A. Any adult person or other group desiring to do any act set forth in § 100.31 shall first make a written application for a permit to the Fire Chief.
- B. Applications for the permits shall be made in writing at least 30 days in advance of any proposed fireworks display.

(1973 Code, § 4-2.403) (Ord. 638, eff. - -; Am. Ord. 772, eff. 4-21-1982)

100.33 Permits; Investigations And Reports

- A. The Fire Chief shall promptly investigate and submit a report of his or her findings and recommendations for or against the issuance of the permits required by the provisions of this subchapter, together with his or her reasons therefor, to the Council.
- B. In making his or her investigations, reports and recommendations, the Fire Chief shall be guided by those factors which, in his or her experience, he or she has learned materially affect the safety of the citizens of the city and the safety of their property. He or she may also consider the past history of any applicant or the lack of the applicant's fireworks' experience in the city, its safety record, and any facts related to the applicant's ability to work with the Fire Department and Police Department.
- C. The Fire Chief may also consider whether or not the applicant is a charitable, benevolent or patriotic non-profit organization.

(1973 Code, § 4-2.404) (Ord. 638, eff. - -)

100.34 Permits; Granting Or Denial

The Fire Chief shall have the power, in his or her discretion, to grant or deny the application, subject to such reasonable conditions, if any, as the Fire Chief shall prescribe.

(1973 Code, § 4-2.405) (Ord. 638, eff. - - ; Am. Ord. 18-12, eff. 9-10-2018)

100.35 Permits; Issuance; Conditions Precedent

Compliance with the provisions of Cal. Health and Safety Code §§ 12602, 12610, 12644 and 12649, and any further amendments thereto, shall be conditions precedent to the issuance of a permit pursuant to the provisions of this subchapter.

(1973 Code, § 4-2.406) (Ord. 638, eff. - -)

100.36 Permits; Fireworks Displays

If the application is for a permit for a public display of fireworks, the Fire Chief shall make the investigation and grant or deny the application either conditionally or absolutely in accordance with the provisions of Cal. Health and Safety Code § 12645.

(1973 Code, § 4-2.407) (Ord. 638, eff. - -)

100.37 Permits; License Fees

The sale or display of fireworks is declared to be a business upon which there is hereby fixed, for revenue purposes, a license fee of \$250, the amount of which may be amended from time to time by

resolution of the City Council, for that portion of any calendar year in which the licensee is granted a permit for that purpose.

(1973 Code, § 4-2.408) (Ord. 638, eff. - - ; Am. Ord. 18-12, eff. 9-10-2018)

100.38 Permits; Limitations

In granting or denying any application for a permit pursuant to the provisions of this subchapter, the Fire Chief may limit the number of permits granted to any number which is found to be a suitable number of permits which will give the maximum effective control by the public safety departments of the city, taking into consideration the inherently dangerous nature of fireworks and the resultant serious dangers to persons and property likely or possibly resulting from insufficient control and supervision of their sale and use.

(1973 Code, § 4-2.409) (Ord. 638, eff. - - ; Am. Ord. 18-12, eff. 9-10-2018)

100.39 Sales And Uses Prohibited; Exceptions

- A. Except as otherwise authorized by the Fireworks Laws of the state and §§ 100.30 through 100.38 of this chapter, all sales of fireworks and all use or discharge of fireworks within the city is hereby prohibited.
- B. Excepted from the provisions of this section shall be public displays of fireworks by permit as regulated by this subchapter and the Fireworks Law of the state.

(1973 Code, § 4-2.410) (Ord. 704, eff. 5-25-1977; Am. Ord. 90-9, eff. 5-23-1990; Am. Ord. 18-12, eff. 9-10-2018)

100.50-.60 California Fire Code (Sections 100.50-100.60)

100.50 Adoption Of The Fire Code

100.51 Enforcement Of The Fire Code

100.52 Definitions

100.53 Limits In Which The Storage Of Class I And Class II Liquids In Above-Ground Tanks Outside Of Buildings Is Prohibited

100.54 Limits In Which The Storage Of Class I And Class II Liquids In Above-Ground Tanks Is Prohibited

100.55 Limits In Which The Storage Of Flammable Cryogenic Fluids In Stationary Containers Is Prohibited

100.56 Limits In Which The Storage Of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Is Restricted For The Protection Of Heavily Populated Or Congested Areas

100.57 Appeals

100.58 Amendments To The Fire Code

100.59 Findings

100.60 Fee Schedules

100.50 Adoption Of The Fire Code

For the purpose of prescribing regulations governing conditions hazardous to life and property from fire or explosion, that certain code known as the California Fire Code 2022 Edition including the administrative provisions based on the 2021 International Fire Code including Appendices, as published by the International Code Council (ICC) as adopted and amended by the California Building Standards Commission in the California Building Standards Code, Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, Part 9, one (1) copy of which is on file in the office of the Building Department for public record and inspection, are hereby adopted by reference and made a part of this subchapter as though set forth in this chapter in full, subject, however, to the amendments, additions, and deletions set forth

in this subchapter, the provisions thereof shall be controlling within the limits of the City, and the codes shall be known as the Fire and Safety Code of the City.

(1973 Code, § 4-2.101) (Ord. 744, eff. 9-12-1979; Am. Ord. 90-8, eff. 5-23-1990; Am. Ord. 94-3, eff. 3-30-1994; Am. Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004; Am. Ord. 07-09, eff. 12-10-2007; Am. Ord. 10-12, eff. 1-12-2011; Am. Ord. 13-09, eff. 1-1-2014; Am. Ord. 16-03, eff. 1-1-2017)

HISTORY

Amended by Ord. 19-08 on 11/25/2019

Amended by Ord. 22-04 on 11/14/2022

100.51 Enforcement Of The Fire Code

The Fire Code as adopted and amended herein shall be enforced by the Fire Department of the City of Auburn and which shall be operated under the direction of the Chief of the Department.

(1973 Code, § 4-2.102) (Ord. 744, eff. 9-12-1979; Am. Ord. 91-7, eff. 5-22-1991; Am. Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004; Am. Ord. 07-09, eff. 12-10-2007)

100.52 Definitions

For the purpose of this subchapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION. When used in the Fire Code, it shall be held to mean the Fire Marshal or duly appointed individual performing such duties ad directed by the Fire Chief.

CORPORATION COUNSEL. When used in the Fire Code, it shall mean the attorney for the city.

FIRE HYDRANT. When used in the Fire Code, it shall mean a wet barrel type hydrant with one 4-1/2 inch outlet and two 2-1/2 inch outlets.

JURISDICTION. When used in the Fire Code, it shall be held to mean the city.

OPEN BURNING. Shall have the same meaning as in the Fire Code: The burning of materials wherein products of combustion are emitted directly into the ambient air without passing through a stack or chimney from an enclosed chamber. Open burning does not include road flares, smudgepots and similar devices associated with safety or occupational uses typically considered open flames, recreational fires or use of portable outdoor fireplaces. For the purpose of this definition, a chamber shall be regarded as enclosed when, during the time combustion occurs, only apertures, ducts, stacks, flues or chimneys, necessary to provide combustion air and permit the escape of exhaust gas are open.

RECREATIONAL FIRE. Shall have the same meaning as in the Fire Code: An outdoor fire burning materials other than rubbish where the fuel being burned is not contained in an incinerator, outdoor fireplace, portable outdoor fireplace, barbecue grill or barbecue pit and has a total fuel area of 3 feet (914 mm) or less in diameter and 2 feet (610 mm) or less in height for pleasure, religious, ceremonial, cooking, warmth or similar purposes.

(1973 Code, § 4-2.103) (Ord. 744, eff. 9-12-1979; Am. Ord. 749, eff. 12-10-1979; Am. Ord. 07-09, eff. 12-10-2007; Am. Ord. 18-06, passed 6-25-2018)

100.53 Limits In Which The Storage Of Class I And Class II Liquids In Above-Ground Tanks Outside Of Buildings Is Prohibited

(A) The limits referred to in section 5704.2.9.6.1 of the Fire Code, in which the storage of Class I and Class II liquids in above-ground tanks outside of buildings is prohibited are hereby established as areas where such use as determined by the Fire Chief may be restricted in accordance with the city zoning ordinance.

(B) The Council, by resolution, may modify the limits of the districts established by the provisions of this section.

(1973 Code, § 4-2.105) (Ord. 744, eff. 9-12-1979; Am. Ord. 90-9, eff. 5-23-1990; Am. Ord. 94-3, eff. 3-30-1994; Am. Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004; Am. Ord. 07-09, eff. 12-10-2007; Am. Ord. 10-12, eff. 1-12-2011; Am. Ord. 13-09, eff. 1-1-2014; Am. Ord. 16-03, eff. 1-1-2017)

HISTORY

Amended by Ord. 19-08 on 11/25/2019

Amended by Ord. 22-04 on 11/14/2022

100.54 Limits In Which The Storage Of Class I And Class II Liquids In Above-Ground Tanks Is Prohibited

(A) The limits referred to in section 5706.2.4.4 of the Fire Code, in which the storage of Class I and Class II liquids in above-ground tanks is prohibited are hereby established as areas where such use, as determined by the Fire Chief, may be restricted in accordance with the City zoning ordinance.

(B) The Council, by resolution, may modify the limits of the districts established by the provisions of this section.

(Ord. 07-09, eff. 12-10-2007; Am. Ord. 10-12, eff. 1-12-2011; Am. Ord. 13-09, eff. 1-1-2014; Am. Ord. 16-03, eff. 1-1-2017)

HISTORY

Amended by Ord. 19-08 on 11/25/2019

100.55 Limits In Which The Storage Of Flammable Cryogenic Fluids In Stationary Containers Is Prohibited

(A) The geographic limits referred to in section 5806.2 of the Fire Code, in which the storage of flammable cryogenic fluids in stationary containers is prohibited, are hereby established as areas where certain use, as determined by the Fire Chief, may be restricted in accordance with the city zoning ordinance.

(B) The Council, by resolution, may modify the limits of the districts established by the provisions of this section, unless other applicable law requires an amendment to occur via ordinance.

(1973 Code, § 4-2.104) (Ord. 744, eff. 9-12-1979; Am. Ord. 90-9, eff. 5-23-1990; Am. Ord. 94-3, eff. 3-30-1994; Am. Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004; Am. Ord. 07-09, eff. 12-10-2007; Am. Ord. 10-12, eff. 1-12-2011; Am. Ord. 13-09, eff. 1-1-2014; Am. Ord. 16-03, eff. 1-1-2017)

HISTORY

Amended by Ord. 19-08 on 11/25/2019

100.56 Limits In Which The Storage Of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Is Restricted For The Protection Of Heavily Populated Or Congested Areas

(A) The geographic limits referred to in section 6104.2 of the Fire Code, in which the storage of liquefied petroleum gas is restricted for the protection of heavily populated or congested areas, are hereby established as areas where certain use, as determined by the Fire Chief, may be restricted in accordance with the city zoning ordinance.

(B) The Council, by resolution, may modify the limits of the districts established by the provisions of this section.

(1973 Code, § 4-2.106) (Ord. 744, eff. 9-12-1979; Am. Ord. 94-3, eff. 3-30-1994; Am. Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004; Am. Ord. 07-09, eff. 12-10-2007; Am. Ord. 10-12, eff. 1-12-2011; Am. Ord. 13-09, eff. 1-1-2014; Am. Ord. 16-03, eff. 1-1-2017)

HISTORY

Amended by Ord. 19-08 on 11/25/2019

100.57 Appeals

Whenever the Fire Chief shall disapprove an application or refuse to grant a permit applied for, or when it is claimed that the provisions of the Fire Code do not apply or that the true intent and meaning of the code have been misconstrued or wrongly interpreted, the applicant may appeal from the decision of the Fire Chief to the City Council within 30 days after the date of the decision appealed.

(1973 Code, § 4-2.107) (Ord. 744, eff. 9-12-1979; Am. Ord. 07-09, eff. 12-10-2007)

100.58 Amendments To The Fire Code

(A) Fire Code Section 202; is amended to read as follows:

Definitions, Added:

(1) EMERGENCY ACCESS. A road that provides access for emergency vehicles during an emergency and egress/evacuation for non-emergency vehicles simultaneously.

(B) Fire Code Section 503.2.1 is amended to read as follows:

(1) Dimensions. Fire apparatus roads and Emergency Access shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 26 feet, exclusive of shoulders, and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 15 feet.

(C) Fire Code Section 503.4 is amended to read as follows:

(1) Obstruction of Emergency Access. Emergency Access shall not be obstructed in any manner, including the parking of vehicles. Minimum widths and clearances shall be maintained at all times.

(D) Fire Code Section 903.2 is amended to read as follows:

(1) In all occupancies except Group U Occupancies an approved automatic sprinkler system shall be installed where the occupancy/building has 3,600 or more square feet of total floor area, except where other sections of the CFC or the California State Fire Marshals regulations are more restrictive, then the more restrictive shall apply. Where additions increase the total size of the building to 3,600 square feet or more, the addition and the existing occupancy/building shall be provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system. Fire separation areas shall not be used to reduce this requirement.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Group R Division 3 occupancies shall comply with applicable Building Code requirements.

(E) Fire Code Section 903.3.1.3 is amended to read as follows:

(1) Automatic sprinkler systems installed in one-and two family dwellings, Groups R-3 and R-4 congregate living facilities and townhouses shall be permitted to be installed throughout in accordance with the latest edition of NFPA Standard 13D and shall be equipped with a residential

fire sprinkler water flow switch and interconnected to an outside audible device and to the residential smoke detector alarm system.

(F) Fire Code Section 903.4 is amended to read as follows:

(1) All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems and water-flow switches on all sprinkler systems shall be electronically supervised. Valve supervision, water-flow alarm, fire alarm systems, and trouble signals shall be distinctly different and shall be automatically transmitted to an approved central station.

EXCEPTION:

1. Group R, Division 3 Occupancies are not required to be monitored.

(G) Fire Code Section 907.2 is amended to read as follows:

(1) Where required. All occupancies except Group R, Division 3 and Group U occupancies shall have an approved automatic fire alarm system installed when the occupancy/building does not have an approved automatic sprinkler system installed and is greater than 1,500 or more square feet of total floor area, except where other sections of the CFC or the California State Fire Marshals regulations are more restrictive, then the more restrictive shall apply.

All A, E, H, I, and M occupancies shall have an automatic smoke/heat detection system installed in addition to any other system(s) required by this code.

Where additions increase the total size of the occupancy/building to 1,500 square feet or more the addition and the existing occupancy/building shall be provided with an approved automatic smoke/heat detection system.

Fire alarm system shall mean, but not limited to; smoke detection, heat detection, and manual pull devices, and any other form of fire detection.

All automatic smoke/heat and fire alarm systems installed shall be automatically transmitted to an approved central station.

(H) Fire Code Section 307.1.1 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Prohibited open burning. Open burning shall be prohibited within the city, except when conducted under a temporary permit authorized by the Fire Chief in accordance with the Fire Code.

(I) Fire Code Section 307.4.2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Prohibited recreational fires. Recreational fires shall be prohibited within the city, except when conducted under a temporary permit authorized by the Fire Chief in accordance with the Fire Code.

(1973 Code, § 4-2.110) (Ord. 748, eff. 12-10-1979; Am. Ord. 90-9, eff. 5-23-1990; Am. Ord. 91-7, eff. 5-22-1991; Am. Ord. 94-3, eff. 3-30-1994; Am. Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004; Am. Ord. 07-09, eff. 12-10-2007; Am. Ord. 10-12, eff. 1-12-2011; Am. Ord. 13-09, eff. 1-1-2014; Am. Ord. 16-03, eff. 1-1-2017; Am. Ord. 18-06, passed 6-25-2018)

HISTORY

Amended by Ord. 19-08 on 11/25/2019

100.59 Findings

(A) The Council, following due consideration, hereby finds and determines that all the amendments, deletions, and additions to the foregoing Fire Code are reasonably necessary due to local climatic, geological, and topographical conditions existing throughout the City. The City hereby finds and declares that: The area within which the City is located is within Very High, High, and Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zones as designated by CAL FIRE Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and is identified as a City at risk in the National Fire Plan resulting in significant risk to fire. Such conditions

increase fire danger by significantly contributing to the spread and intensity of fires and significantly increase the difficulty of effective fire suppression within the City endangering lives and/or millions of dollars in property value. These amendments assist in addressing the fire problems, concerns and future direction by which the authority can establish and maintain an environment which will afford a level of fire and life safety to all who live and work within the City's boundaries.

(1) Sections 5704.2.9.6.1, 5706.2.4.4, 5806.2, and 6104.2 of the Fire Code are modified to enable the City Council to modify by resolution the limits in which flammable liquids and gases can be stored to ensure public safety.

(2) Sections 202, 503.2.1, and 503.4 of the Fire Code are amended to clearly define regulations and standards to ensure public safety through means of adequate evacuation for citizens and to limit delays in response time for emergency resources and reduce hazards to firefighters.

(3) Sections 903.2, 903.3.1.3, and 907.2 of the Fire Code are amended due to life safety conditions that clearly define the regulations based upon occupancy/building use and the life safety fire protection and detection systems required to ensure public safety. The modifications contained in these amendments provide additional fire extinguishing systems in new construction, major remodels, additions, and occupancy classification changes to help mitigate fire problems and to confine a fire to the area of origin rather than spread to neighboring structures or the wildland. In addition, the use of fire alarm systems ensures early detection and notification so occupants can exit in a safe and efficient manner and so fire in occupancies/buildings may be mitigated in a timely manner.

(Ord. 10-12, eff. 1-12-2011; Am. Ord. 13-09, eff. 1-1-2014 1-1-2014; Am. Ord. 16-03, eff. 1-1-2017)

HISTORY

Amended by Ord. 19-08 on 11/25/2019

100.60 Fee Schedules

A. Fees relating to such services provided by the Fire Department shall be charged according to the applicable fee schedule:

1. Permit fee schedule.
2. Planning, reviewing, inspection and related services fee schedule.
3. Service fee schedule.

B. The Council, by resolution, and upon recommendation of the Fire Chief, shall set forth the specific amount of the fee established by the provisions of this section.

(Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004; Am. Ord. 07-09, eff. 12-10-2007)

100.65-71 Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (Sections 100.65-100.69)

[100.65 Definition](#)

[100.66 Designation](#)

[100.67 Designation Of Non-Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones](#)

[100.68 Decline To Designate](#)

100.69 Requirements**100.70 Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area****100.71 Defensible Space Inspections: Requests And Disclosure****100.80-.99 Fire Safe Standards****100.65 Definition**

The following definition shall apply to this subchapter unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE. A geographic area designated pursuant to Cal. Gov't Code § 51178 and based on consistent statewide criteria and on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas. Very high fire hazard severity zones shall be based on fuel loading, slope, fire weather, and other relevant factors including areas where winds have been identified by the Office of the State Fire Marshal as a major cause of wildfire spread.

HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE. A geographic area designated pursuant to Cal. Gov't Code § 51178 and based on consistent statewide criteria and on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas. High fire hazard severity zones shall be based on fuel loading, slope, fire weather, and other relevant factors including areas where winds have been identified by the Office of the State Fire Marshal as a major cause of wildfire spread.

Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zone. A geographic area designated pursuant to Cal. Gov't Code § 51178 and based on consistent statewide criteria and on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas. Moderate fire hazard severity zones shall be based on fuel loading, slope, fire weather, and other relevant factors including areas where winds have been identified by the Office of the State Fire Marshal as a major cause of wildfire spread.

(Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004)

HISTORY

Amended by Ord. 25-03 on 4/28/2025

100.66 Designation

The Fire Chief is hereby authorized to designate moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones within 120 days of receiving recommendations from the Office of the State Fire Marshal pursuant to Cal. Gov't Code§ 51178.

(Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004)

HISTORY

Amended by Ord. 25-03 on 4/28/2025

100.67 Designation Of Non-Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones

The Fire Chief may designate areas within the City's jurisdiction not identified as very high fire hazard severity zones by the Office of the State Fire Marshal following a finding supported by substantial evidence in the record that the requirements of Government Code section 51182 are necessary for effective fire protection within the area(s).

The Fire Chief may include areas within the City's jurisdiction not identified as moderate or high fire hazard severity zone by the Office of the State Fire Marshal as moderate and high fire hazard severity zones, respectively.

(Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004)

HISTORY

Amended by Ord. 25-03 on 4/28/2025

100.68 Decline To Designate

The Fire Chief shall not decrease the level of fire hazard severity zone as identified by the State Fire Marshal for any area within the City's jurisdiction and in exercising its discretion pursuant to section 100.67 may only increase the fire hazard severity zone as identified by the State Fire Marshal for any area within the City's jurisdiction.

(Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004)

HISTORY

Amended by Ord. 25-03 on 4/28/2025

100.69 Requirements

The Fire Chief has adopted and will implement more stringent requirements to be applied in such Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones as designated within the City of Auburn as required for the application known as the "Fire Safe Standards".

(Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004; Am. Ord. 08-03, eff. 1-28-2008)

100.70 Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area

Pursuant to Government Code section 51179, California Building Code section 701A.3.1 and other applicable law, the City hereby designates all territory within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City as the wildland-urban interface fire area for the purposes of applying the building standards and other regulations contained in the California Building Standards Code as adopted and amended by the City. Due to local topography, vegetation, diurnal winds and the canyon adjacent to the City, all territory within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City is at a significant risk from wildfires.

HISTORY

Adopted by Ord. 19-08 on 11/25/2019

100.71 Defensible Space Inspections: Requests And Disclosure

A. No more than six (6) months prior to the sale, exchange, and/or other transfer of real property in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, the owner of the real property or his, her, or its authorized agent shall obtain documentation of compliance with the following laws, regulations, and policies, as amended or renumbered from time to time, related to defensible space and vegetation management requirements:

1. California Public Resources Code section 4291;
2. California Government Code section 51182;
3. California Code of Regulations, Title 14, section 1299.03;
4. The California Fire Code, as incorporated and/or amended in this Code;
5. Section 95.27 of this Code;
6. Chapter 100 of this Code;

B. An owner of real property or his, her, or its authorized agent, in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, shall comply with subdivision A. by: (i) requesting an inspection by the Fire Department which, upon payment of applicable fee(s), shall perform the inspection and issue a report regarding compliance therewith, or (ii) obtaining an inspection from a qualified third party, which shall issue a report regarding compliance therewith, and providing the report to the Fire Department within thirty (30) days of the inspection or prior to the sale, exchange, and/or other transfer of the real property, whichever occurs first. In the event the Fire Chief, or his or her designee, determines the inspection

performed or report issued pursuant to (ii) of this subdivision is inadequate or fails to address the requirements of subdivision A., the Fire Department may undertake an additional inspection of the real property in compliance with applicable laws.

C. For purposes of this section, a “qualified third party” shall be a person or entity that possesses a valid business license from the City and performs inspections in accordance with the laws, regulations, and policies as listed in subdivision A.

HISTORY

Adopted by Ord. 24-01 on 2/26/2024

Approved by Ord. 24-04 Replaced Ord 24-01 on 8/12/2024

100.80-99 Fire Safe Standards

100.80 Findings

100.81 Definitions

100.82 Information On Plans And Specifications

100.83 Compliance Required; Exceptions To Standards

100.84 Roadway And Emergency Access Requirements

100.85 Signing And Building Numbering; Requirements

100.86 Emergency Water Supply Standards

100.87 Fuel Modification Standards; Requirements

100.88 (Reserved)

100.89 Enforcement

100.90 Notice Of Violation

100.91 Public Nuisance

100.92 Conflicting Statutes

100.99 Penalty

100.80 Findings

A. The provisions of this subchapter are reasonably necessary because of the following local climatic, geographical and topographical conditions:

1. Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones have been identified and adopted by local ordinance pursuant to Cal. Gov't Code §§ 51175 through 51178.
2. The Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones are located in areas, which are subject to periodic conditions of high velocity winds and high temperatures with accompanying low humidity.
3. The climatic conditions described above are further accentuated by the topographical features of hill and canyon areas, and the presence of highly combustible vegetation in the identified Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones.
4. The conditions described above make these areas nearly inaccessible and operationally difficult for fire suppression and evacuation activities.
5. This subchapter shall apply to all real property located within City of Auburn areas, which are within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone designated pursuant to this subchapter.
6. The local agency, fire department, at its discretion, may include area within the City of Auburn not identified, as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones following a finding supported by substantial evidence in the

record that the requirements of the Cal. Gov't Code are necessary for effective fire protection within the area.

B. High Fire Hazard Severity Zones and Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zones are also located within the City of Auburn of which contain the type and condition of vegetation, topography, weather and structure density to increase the possibility of conflagration fires.

1. High Fire Hazard Severity Zones and Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zones are identified as having similar characteristics and conditions as stated in divisions (A)(1) through (A)(6).
2. Lands surrounding the City of Auburn located in the State Responsibility Area (SRA) have been identified as Very High Fire Severity Zones, High Fire Severity Zones, and Moderate Fire Severity Zones.
3. The presence of a political boundary identifying Local Responsibility Area (LRA) lands within the City of Auburn, and State Responsibility Area (SRA) lands adjacent to the City of Auburn, do not eliminate the hazard severity or the need for mitigation and therefore shall be treated equally.

C. Because of their similar characteristics and conditions stated herein, and the need for consistent applicability of standards to assist in reducing the severity of loss that can occur in all areas of the City of Auburn, High Fire Hazard Severity Zones and Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zones within the City of Auburn should be included and considered as Very High Fire Severity Zones.

D. Because of their similar characteristics and conditions stated herein, and the need for consistent applicability of standards to assist in reducing the severity of loss that can occur in all areas of the City of Auburn, the Fire Safe Standards should be applicable to all fire severity zones within the City of Auburn so that consistent conditions and requirements will be applied equally to all areas of fire severity and consistent with adjacent jurisdictions.

E. These findings are made pursuant to Cal. Health and Safety Code §§ 17958.5 and 17958.7.

(Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004; Am. Ord. 08-03, eff. 1-28-2008)

100.81 Definitions

For the purpose of this subchapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context indicates or requires a different meaning.

ACCESSORY BUILDING. A building used to shelter or support any material, equipment, or occupancy other than a habitable building.

BUILDING. Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy that is defined in the latest adopted edition of the California Building Code. For the purposes of this subchapter, BUILDING includes mobile home and manufactured homes, churches and day care facilities.

DEAD-END ROAD. A road that has only one point of vehicular ingress/egress, including culs-de-sac and looped roads.

DEFENSIBLE SPACE. The area within the perimeter of a parcel, development, neighborhood or community where basic wildland fire protection practices and measures are implemented, providing the key point of defense from an approaching wildfire or defense against encroaching wildfires or escaping structure fires. The perimeter as used herein is the area encompassing the parcel or parcels proposed for construction and/or development, excluding the physical structure itself. The area is characterized

by the establishment and maintenance of emergency vehicle access, emergency water reserves, street names and building identification, and fuel modification measures.

DEVELOPMENT. As defined in Cal. Gov't Code § 66418.1.

DRIVEWAY. A vehicular access that serves no more than 2 buildings, or no more than 2 dwelling units, and any number of accessory buildings.

DWELLING UNIT. A single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for 1 or more persons including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation.

FUEL MODIFICATION. An application in which flammable vegetation has been modified by reduction or otherwise, providing reduced fire intensity and duration.

GREENBELTS. A facility or land-use, designed for a use other than fire protection, which will slow or resist the spread of a wildfire. Includes parking lots, irrigated or landscaped areas, golf courses, parks, playgrounds, maintained vineyards, orchards or annual crops that do not cure in the field.

HAMMERHEAD/T. A roadway that provides a "T" shaped, three-point turnaround space for emergency equipment, being no narrower than the road that serves it.

HYDRANT. A valved connection on a water supply/storage system, having the required number of outlets, with male American National Fire Hose Screw Threads (NH) used to supply fire apparatus and hoses with water.

OCCUPANCY. The purpose for which a building, or part thereof, is used or intended to be used.

ONE-WAY ROAD. A minimum of 1 traffic lane designed for traffic flow in 1 direction only.

ROAD, PRIVATE LANES. Vehicular access to more than 1 parcel; vehicular access to no more than 3 parcels with 3 dwelling units.

ROADWAY. Any surface designed, improved, or ordinarily used for vehicle travel.

SAME PRACTICAL EFFECT. An exception or alternative with the capability of applying accepted fire suppression strategies and tactics, and provisions for firefighter safety, including:

- A. Access for emergency fire equipment;
- B. Safe civilian evacuation;
- C. Signing that avoids delays in emergency equipment response;
- D. Available and accessible water to effectively attack fire or defend a structure from fire; and
- E. Fuel modification sufficient for civilian and firefighter safety.

STREET. Vehicular access to 4 or more parcels and/or dwelling units and buildings.

STRUCTURE. That which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner.

TRAFFIC LANE. The portion of a roadway that provides a single lane of vehicle travel.

TURNAROUND. A roadway, unobstructed by parking, which allows for a safe opposite change of direction for emergency equipment. Design of the area may be a hammerhead/T or terminus bulb.

TURNOUTS. A widening in a roadway to allow vehicles to pass.

VERTICAL CLEARANCE. The minimum specified height of a bridge or overhead projection above the roadway.

VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE. Any geographic area designated pursuant to Cal Gov't Code § 51178 to contain the type and condition of vegetation, topography, weather, and structure density to increase the possibility of conflagration fires.

(Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004; Am. Ord. 08-03, eff. 1-28-2008)

100.82 Information On Plans And Specifications

A. In addition to all other relevant provisions of this subchapter and amendments thereto, a vicinity plan, scale no smaller than 1 inch equals 100 feet, shall be submitted to and approved by the Fire Department prior to the development proposal, including single family residential subdivisions and multi-family dwellings. The plan(s) shall show the following:

1. All existing and proposed private and public streets on the proposed development property line within 300 feet of the property line of the proposed development, and so identified with street width dimensions.
2. The location and identification of all existing and proposed fire hydrants within 300 feet of the property line of the proposed development. The water supply shall meet the fire flow requirements as set forth in the latest adopted edition of U.F.C. and amendments thereto.
3. The location, occupancy classification, and use of abutting properties.
4. Preliminary fuel modification plans for all improvements in areas containing combustible, vegetation shall be submitted to and approved by the fire department concurrent with the submittal for approval of any tentative map. Final fuel modification plans shall be submitted to and approved by the Fire Department prior to the issuance of a grading permit. The plans shall meet the criteria set forth in fuel modification plan guidelines for Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones.
5. Each individual dwelling unit plan shall indicate: driveway dimensions; length, width, grade, turnouts and turnarounds as applicable; location of nearest hydrant; distance and main size; roofing material and Class A rating; noncombustible construction as required; fuel modification/defensible space clearance around structure(s); and posting of address visible from road or street.
6. Planned development communities and projects shall provide to the Fire Department a comprehensive Fire Plan that describes ways to minimize and mitigate the fire problems that currently exist and or may be created by the development.

B. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, or if no grading permit is required, prior to the issuance of a building permit for a single family dwelling, plans shall indicate the following: Driveway dimensions; length, width, grade, turnouts and turnarounds as applicable; location of nearest hydrant; distance and main size; roofing material and Class A rating; non- combustible construction as required; fuel modification/defensible space clearance around structure(s); posting of address visible from the road or street.

(Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004)

100.83 Compliance Required; Exceptions To Standards

- A. Application for an exception or mitigated practice producing the same practical effect shall be made in writing to the Fire Chief by an applicant for development or the applicant's representative. The application shall state the specific section(s) of this subchapter for which an exception or mitigated practice is proposed, material facts supporting such request, the details of the exception or mitigated practice proposed indicating the same practical effect. The burden of proving that a proposed exception or mitigated practice is warranted shall be on the applicant.
- B. The Fire Chief shall determine whether to grant, deny or modify any application for an exception or mitigated practice.
- C. Where an application for an exception or mitigated practice is denied or modified, the applicant may appeal such denial or modification as set forth in § 100.56 of this chapter.

(Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004) Penalty, see § 100.99

100.84 Roadway And Emergency Access Requirements

Road and street networks, whether public or private, shall provide for safe access for emergency fire equipment and civilian evacuation concurrently, and shall provide unobstructed traffic circulation during a fire emergency.

- A. *Road, private lanes.* All roads shall be constructed to provide a minimum of two 10-foot traffic lanes providing two-way traffic flow, with unobstructed vertical clearance of 15 feet along the entire length, unless other more restrictive standards are required by municipal code or local subdivision requirements.
- B. *Roadway surface.* The surface shall provide unobstructed access to all vehicles, including sedans and fire engines. Surfaces should be established in conformance with local ordinances, and be capable of supporting at least a 40,000 pound load.
- C. *Roadway grades.* The maximum grade for all roads, streets, private lanes and driveways shall not exceed 15%.
- D. *Roadway radius.*
 - 1. No roadway shall have a horizontal inside radius of curvature of less than 50 feet and additional surface width of 4 feet shall be added to curves of 50-100 feet radius: 2 feet to those from anything over 100 feet.
 - 2. The length of vertical curves in roadways, exclusive of gutters, ditches, and drainage structures designed to hold or divert water, shall be not less than 100 feet.
- E. *Roadway turnarounds.* Turnarounds are required on driveways and dead-end roads as specified in this subchapter. The minimum turning radius for a turnaround shall be 42 feet from the centerline of the road, with no parking. If a hammerhead/T is used, the top of the "T" shall be a minimum of 60 feet in length.
- F. *Roadway turnouts.* Turnouts shall be a minimum of 10 feet wide and 30 feet long with a minimum 25-foot taper on each end.
- G. *Roadway structures.*
 - 1. All driveway, road, street, and private land roadway structures shall be constructed to carry at least the, maximum load and provide the minimum vertical clearance as required by Cal. Vehicle Code §§ 35550, 35750, 35250, and as required in this subchapter.
 - 2. Appropriate signing, including but not limited to weight or vertical clearance limitations, one- way road or single lane conditions, shall reflect the capability of each bridge.

3. A bridge with only 1 traffic lane may be authorized; however, it shall provide for unobstructed visibility from one end to the other and turnouts at both ends.

H. One-way roads. All one-way roads shall be constructed to provide a minimum of 1 20-foot traffic lane. All one-way roads shall connect to a two-lane roadway at both ends, and shall provide access to an area currently zoned for no more than 10 dwelling units. In no case shall it exceed 1,320 feet in length. A turnout shall be placed and constructed at approximately the midpoint of each one-way road.

I. Dead-end roads.

1. The maximum length of a dead-end road, including all dead-end roads accessed from that dead-end road, shall not exceed the following cumulative lengths:
 - a. 800 feet - for lots with more than 1 structure per acre.
 - b. 1,320 feet - for lots with not more than 1 structure per 1.00 - 4.99 acres.
 - c. 2,640 feet - for lots with not more than 1 structure per 5.00 - 19.99 acres.
 - d. 5,280 feet - for lots with not more than 1 structure per 20 acres or greater.
 - e. All lengths shall be measured from the edge of the roadway surface at the intersection that begins the road to the end of the road surface at its farthest point. Where a dead-end road crosses areas of differing zoned parcel sizes, requiring different length limits, the shortest allowable length shall apply.
2. Where parcels are zoned 5 acres or larger, turnarounds shall be provided at a maximum of 1,320-foot intervals.
3. Each dead-end road shall have a turnaround constructed at its terminus.

J. Driveways. All driveways shall provide a minimum 12-foot traffic lane and unobstructed vertical clearance of 15 feet along its entire length.

1. Driveways exceeding 150 feet in length, but not more than 300 feet in length, shall provide a turnout at the 150 foot midpoint. For driveways exceeding 300 feet in length, a turnout shall be provided at midpoint and or no greater than 300- foot intervals apart.
2. A turnaround shall be provided at all building sites with driveways that exceed 150 feet in length and shall be within 50 feet of the building.

K. Flammable vegetation near roads, private lanes, and driveways. Flammable vegetation shall be removed for a distance of 10 feet on each side of a road, private lane or driveway. Additional clearance may be required when the slope percentage is increased and the fuel types and amounts are significant.

L. Gate entrances.

1. Gate entrances shall be at least 2 feet wider than the width of the traffic lane(s) serving that gate.
2. All gates providing access from a road to a driveway shall be located at least 30 feet from the roadway and shall open to allow a vehicle to stop without obstructing traffic on that road.
3. Where a one-way road with a single traffic lane provides access to a gated entrance, a 40-foot turning radius shall be used.

M. *Streets.* Streets shall conform to the standards as specified by the Department of Public Works.

(Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004; Am. Ord. 08-03, eff. 1-28-2008) Penalty, see § 100.99

100.85 Signing And Building Numbering; Requirements

To facilitate locating a fire and to avoid delays in response, all newly constructed or approved roads, streets, and buildings shall be designated by names and numbers, posted clearly visible and legible from the roadway.

- A. Street and road signs shall be in accordance with public work standards consistent with the city standards and applicable sections of this Code.
- B. Building addressing shall be in accordance with city standards and applicable sections of this Code.
- C. When buildings are over 150 feet of the roadway, the building address shall be posted at the driveway entrance.
 1. Size of letters, numbers, and symbols for addresses.
 2. Size of letters, numbers and symbols for residential addresses shall be a minimum 4-inch letter height, 1/2-inch stroke; reflectorized, contrasting with the background color of the sign, and visible from both directions of travel along the road. Commercial addresses shall be a minimum 12-inch letter height, 1- inch stroke, reflectorized, contrasting with the background color of the sign, and visible from both directions of travel along the road.

(Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004; Am. Ord. 08-03, eff. 1-28-2008) Penalty, see § 100.99

100.86 Emergency Water Supply Standards

Water for fire protection shall be available and accessible in quantities and locations as necessary to attack a wildfire or defend property from a wildfire.

- A. Required fire flow for buildings shall be set forth as adopted by the Uniform Fire Code.
- B. Locations of fire hydrants shall be as set forth as adopted by the Uniform Fire Code.
- C. All residential buildings are to be within 300 feet of a fire hydrant.
- D. Water for fire protection shall be available on-site prior to the start of building construction.

(Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004) Penalty, see § 100.99

100.87 Fuel Modification Standards; Requirements

- A. *Reduction of fire hazard.* Any person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains any dwelling or structure in, upon, or adjoining any mountainous area, forest-covered land, brush-covered land, grass covered land, or any land that is covered with flammable material, which area or land is within a Fire Hazard Severity Zone shall at all times do all of the following:

1. *Defensible space.* Maintain around and adjacent to any building or structure defensible space by removing and clearing away, for a distance of not less than 100 feet on each side thereof or to the property line, whichever is nearer, all flammable vegetation or other combustible growth. This does not apply to ornamental shrubbery or similar plants that

are used as groundcover that do not readily support ignition of fire, and if they do not form a means of rapidly transmitting fire from the growth to any building or structure. Trees shall be permitted within the defensible space provided that the horizontal distance between the crowns of adjacent trees is not less than 10 feet. Deadwood and litter shall be regularly removed from trees. Tree crowns extending to within 10 feet of any structure shall be pruned to maintain a minimum horizontal clearance of 10 feet. Tree crowns within the defensible space shall be pruned to remove limbs located less than 6 feet above the ground surface.

2. *Additional defensible space.* Maintain around and adjacent to any building or structure defensible space by removing all brush, flammable vegetation, or combustible growth which is located from 100 feet to 200 feet from any building or structure or to the property line, whichever is nearer, as may be required by the Fire Chief if he/she finds that, because of extra hazardous conditions, such application around the building or structure is needed to provide reasonable fire safety. Grass and other vegetation located more than 100 feet to 200 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.
3. *Trees.* Remove that portion of any tree that extends within 10 feet of the outlet of any chimney or stovepipe.
4. *Dead or dying wood.* Maintain any tree adjacent to or overhanging any building free of dead or dying wood.
5. *Vegetative growth.* Maintain the roof of any structure free of leaves, needles, or other dead vegetative growth.
6. *Chimney and stovepipe.* 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in size.
7. *Disposal of flammable vegetation and fuels.* Disposal, including chipping, burying, burning or removal to a landfill site approved by the local jurisdiction, of flammable vegetation and fuels caused by site development and construction, road and driveway construction, and fuel modification shall be completed prior to completion of road construction or final inspection of building permits.
8. *Greenbelts.* Subdivisions and other developments, which propose greenbelts as a part of the development plan, shall locate the greenbelts strategically as a separation between wildland fuels and structures. The locations shall be approved by the Fire Department.
9. *Fuel breaks.* Fuel breaks such as shaded fuel breaks, vegetation clearance, and other vegetation modification methods shall be required as condition of development for the open space areas and areas that interface between wildland fuels and structures.

B. *Additional reduction of fire hazard.* Any person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains any dwelling, structure, or land in, upon, or adjoining any mountainous area, forest-covered land, brush-covered land, grass covered land, or any land that is covered with flammable material, which area or land is within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone or High Fire Hazard Severity Zone and 1 acre or greater in size ("Responsible Person") shall at all times do all of the following:

1. *Defensible space.* Maintain around and adjacent to any building or structure defensible space by removing and clearing away, for a distance of not less than 100 feet on each side thereof, all flammable vegetation or other combustible growth. This does not apply to ornamental shrubbery or similar plants that are used as groundcover that do not

readily support ignition of fire, and if they do not form a means of rapidly transmitting fire from the growth to any building or structure. Trees shall be permitted within the defensible space provided that the horizontal distance between the crowns of adjacent trees is not less than 10 feet. Deadwood and litter shall be regularly removed from trees. Tree crowns extending to within 10 feet of any structure shall be pruned to maintain a minimum horizontal clearance of 10 feet. Tree crowns within the defensible space shall be pruned to remove limbs located less than 6 feet above the ground surface. In addition, responsible persons shall:

- a. Maintain defensible space on property(s) within 100 feet of any building or structure, whether that building or structure is located on the property or on a neighboring property.
- b. A responsible person may satisfy the obligation to maintain 100 feet of defensible space around a structure located on a neighboring property by providing written consent, in a form reasonably acceptable to the Fire Chief, to the owner(s) or occupant(s) of the structure to be protected to enter responsible person's land to perform the work necessary to establish and maintain 100 feet of defensible space around the structure.

2. *Additional defensible space.* Maintain around and adjacent to any such building or structure additional defensible space by removing all brush, flammable vegetation, or combustible growth which is located from 100 feet to 200 feet from any such building or structure, as may be required by the Fire Chief if he or she finds that, because of extra hazardous conditions, such application around the building or structure is needed to provide reasonable fire safety. Grass and other vegetation located more than 100 feet to 200 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. Should the Fire Chief determine that more than 100 feet of defensible space (up to 200 feet) is required for any structure, the duty to establish and maintain that defensible space shall be borne by the responsible party with respect to the land to be maintained under division (B)(1) above whether or not the structure to be protected is on property owned or controlled by the responsible person.
3. *Trees.* Remove that portion of any tree that extends within 10 feet of the outlet of any chimney or stovepipe.
4. *Dead or dying wood.* Maintain any tree adjacent to or overhanging any building free of dead or dying wood.
5. *Vegetative growth.* Maintain the roof of any structure free of leaves, needles, or other dead vegetative growth.
6. *Chimney and stovepipe.* 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in size.
7. *Disposal of flammable vegetation and fuels.* Disposal, including chipping, burying, burning or removal to a landfill site approved by the local jurisdiction, of flammable vegetation and fuels caused by site development and construction, road and driveway construction, and fuel modification shall be completed prior to completion of road construction or final inspection of a building permits.
8. *Greenbelts.* Subdivisions and other developments, which propose greenbelts as a part of the development plan, shall locate said greenbelts strategically as a separation between wildland fuels and structures. The locations shall be approved by the Fire Department.

9. *Fuel breaks.* Fuel breaks such as shaded fuel breaks, vegetation clearance, and other vegetation modification methods shall be required as condition of development for such open space areas and areas that interface between wildland fuels and structures.

C. *Exceptions to divisions (A) and (B).* Divisions (A) and (B) of this section shall not apply to any land or water area acquired or managed for 1 or more of the following purposes or uses:

1. Habitat for endangered or threatened species, or any species that is a candidate for listing as an endangered or threatened species by the state or federal government.
2. Open space lands that are environmentally sensitive parklands.
3. Other lands having scenic values and declared by the city or by state or federal law.
 - a. This exemption applies whether the land or water area is held in fee title or any lesser interest. This exemption applies to any public agency, any private entity that has dedicated the land or water areas to 1 or more of those purposes or uses, or any combination of public agencies and private entities making that dedication.
 - b. This section shall not be construed to prohibit the use of properly authorized prescribed burning to improve the biological function of land or to assist in the restoration of desired vegetation.
 - c. In the event that any lands adjacent to any land or water area described in subsection (a) are improved such that they are subject to Cal. Gov't Code § 51182, the obligation to comply with Cal. Gov't Code § 51182 shall be with the person owning, leasing, controlling, operating, or maintaining the occupied dwelling or occupied structure on the improved lands. All maintenance activities and other fire prevention measures required by Cal. Gov't Code § 51182 shall be required only for the improved lands, not the land and water areas described in subsection (a).

D. *Ember Resistant Zone.* Any new building or structure construction will have a five-foot radius clear of all vegetation and combustible material. This zone around the building ensures the separation from any and all items susceptible to ignition from embers and fire. Property owners of existing buildings should be educated and encouraged to voluntarily implement the zone as well.

1. All grass, plants, shrubs, trees, branches, leaves, weeds, and tree needles shall be removed and/or not landscaped within the zone.
2. All woodchips, bark, combustible mulch, or synthetic lawn shall not be placed within the zone.
3. Combustible boards, timbers, planting pots, or containers shall not be placed within the zone.
4. Planting pots or containers, regardless of material, shall not be mounted on the structure or located directly beneath a window within the zone.
5. The portions of combustible gates or fences which run perpendicular to and/or touch the structure shall be constructed with noncombustible material to a minimum of five feet (5 ft.) from the structure.

6. Covered storage outbuildings shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or according to the standards in Chapter 7A (commencing with Section 701A.1) of Part 2 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations.

7. Combustible materials located on top of or underneath a deck, balcony, or stairs shall not be placed within the zone.

(Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004; Am. Ord. 08-03, eff. 1-28-2008; Am. Ord. 10-03, eff. 5-24-2010; Am. Ord. 13-05, eff. 5-8-2013) Penalty, see § 100.99

HISTORY

Adopted by Ord. 24-03 on 6/10/2024

100.88 (Reserved)

100.89 Enforcement

The administration and enforcement of the provisions of this Code shall be the responsibility of the Fire Department under the direction and authority of the Fire Chief. The Fire Chief is authorized to issue orders as the authority having jurisdiction necessary for the enforcement of the fire prevention laws and ordinances governing the same and for the safeguarding of life and property from fire.

(Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004; Am. Ord. 08-03, eff. 1-28-2008)

100.90 Notice Of Violation

The Fire Department having jurisdiction of property upon which conditions regulated by this code are being violated shall notify the owner of the property to correct the conditions. If the owner fails to correct the conditions, the local agency may cause the corrections to be made, and the expenses incurred shall become a lien on the property that is the subject of the corrections when recorded in the county recorder's office in the county in which the real property is located. The priority of the lien shall be as of the date of recording. The lien shall contain the legal description of the real property, the assessor's parcel number, and the name of the owner of record as shown on the latest equalized assessment roll.

(Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004)

100.91 Public Nuisance

Any violation of this Code may be considered a public nuisance pursuant to Cal. Gov't Code § 38771.

(Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004; Am. Ord. 08-03, eff. 1-28-2008)

100.92 Conflicting Statutes

In the instance of conflict between this Code and any provision of state law that allows a regional planning agency to regulate Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, standards for buildings, and fuel modification standards, the state statute shall prevail.

(Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004; Am. Ord. 08-03, eff. 1-28-2008)

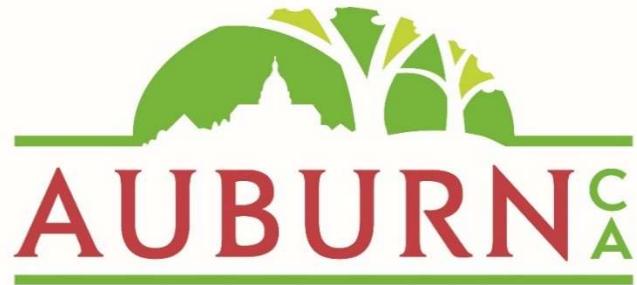
100.99 Penalty

- A. Any person violating any provision of this chapter for which no specific penalty is prescribed shall be subject to § 10.99.
- B.
 1. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the Uniform Fire Code adopted by §§ 100.50et seq. or fail to comply therewith, or who shall violate or fail or comply with any order made thereunder, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and approved thereunder, or any certificate or permit issued thereunder, and from which no appeal has been taken, or who shall fail to comply with such an order as affirmed or modified by the Council, or by a court of competent jurisdiction, within the time fixed therein shall severally, for each and every such violation and noncompliance respectively, be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable as set forth in § 10.99.
 2. The imposition of one penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue, and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations or defects within a reasonable time, and, when not otherwise specified, each 10 days prohibited conditions are maintained shall constitute a separate offense.
 3. The application of the penalties set forth in this section shall not be held to prevent the enforced removal of prohibited conditions.

(1973 Code, § 4-2.109) (Ord. 744, eff. 9-12-1979)

- C.
 1. As per Cal. Gov't Code § 51185, a violation of § 100.87 is an infraction punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.
 2. If a person is convicted of a second violation of § 100.87 within 5 years, that person shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$500.
 3. If a person is convicted of a third violation of § 100.87 within 5 years, that person is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500.

(Ord. 04-1, eff. 3-22-2004)

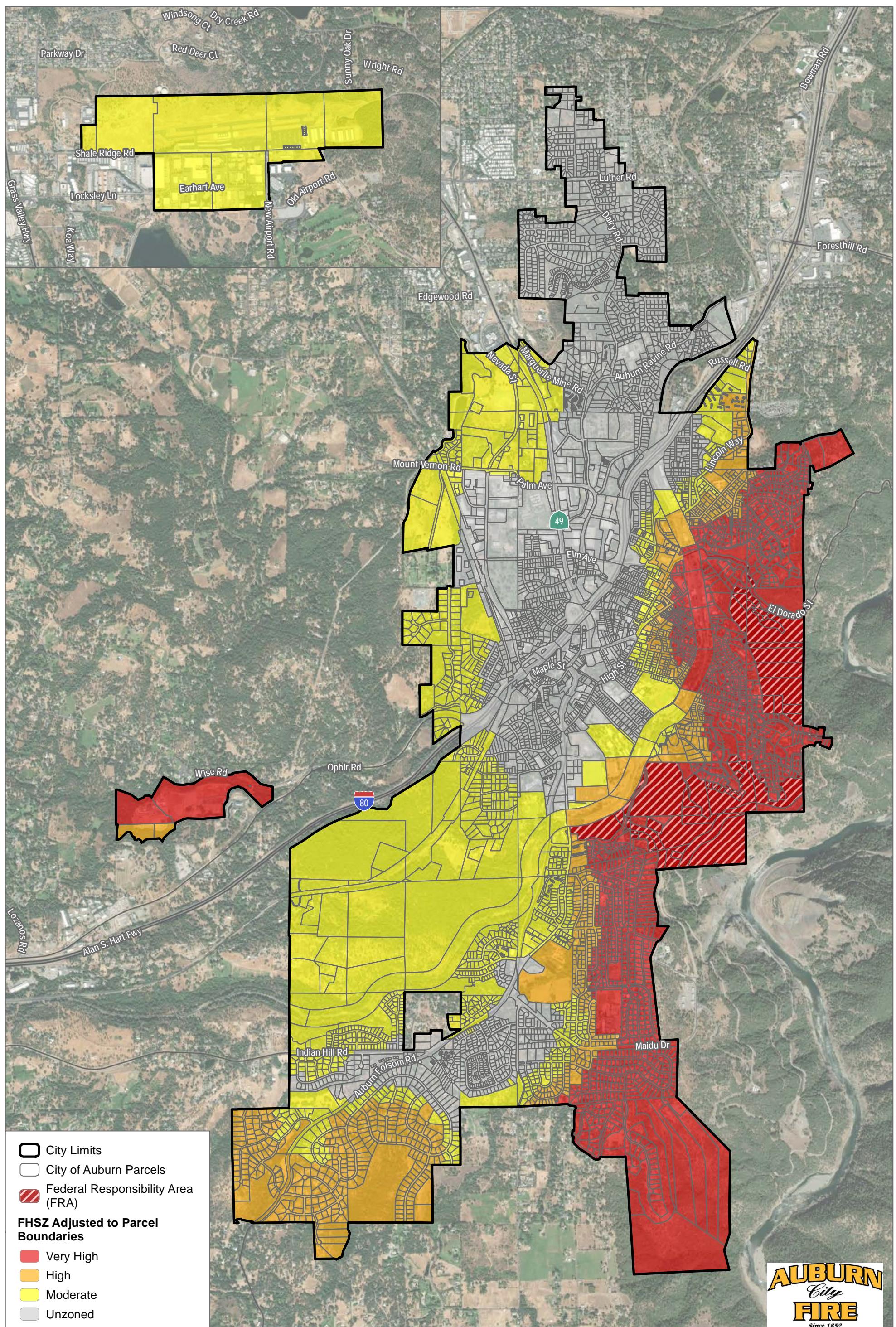


City of Auburn

Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map

Adopted: April 28, 2025

Implemented: May 28, 2025



SOURCE: Placer County 2024, Cal Fire 2025

LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY AREA (LRA)

FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES (FHSZ) ADJUSTED TO PARCEL BOUNDARIES BY THE CITY OF AUBURN

City of Auburn, CA



CITY OF AUBURN

FIRE DEPARTMENT



1225 Lincoln Way • Auburn, California 95603
(530) 823-4211 • www.auburn.ca.gov

Burning Regulations

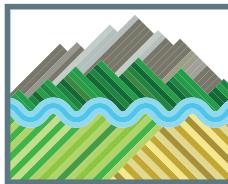
Open burning within the city limits is allowed tentatively from October through May 31, but may be suspended at any time during a declared fire danger season. The following regulations are in effect for all open burning within the city limits of Auburn:

- Burning is allowed only with a valid permit from the Auburn City Fire Department.
- Burn hours are from 8 a.m. to 1 hour after sunset. Burning is not permitted after dark.
- Burning in barrels is not permitted.
- No burning shall be undertaken unless weather conditions (particularly the wind) are such that they can reasonably be considered safe (less than 15 mph during burning period).
- Burn permits are valid only on days which are not prohibited by the State Air Resources Board pursuant to Section 41855 of the Health & Safety Code or by the Local Air Pollution Control District.
- Agricultural waste shall be dried as required, arranged to facilitate efficient burning, free of visible moisture, ignited with approved devices, and be free of wastes such as tires, rubbish, tar paper, or construction debris.
- Burning operations authorized by this permit shall be: (a) attended by at least one able-bodied adult person at all times; (b) confined within cleared firebreaks or barriers adequate to prevent it from escaping control; (c) regulated in size at all times to insure proper control by the number of adult persons attending it.
- No burning within 50 feet of any structure with a 10' clearance around the pile.
- You own or legally control the land where the permit is issued. You agree to comply with all fire laws, ordinances, regulations, and with all applicable Air Pollution Control District rules and regulations. You further agree to comply with the specific terms of the burning permit issued to you.
- You can be held criminally & civilly liable for escaped fires.
- Burning is only authorized on permissive burn days. You must call 530-889-6868 prior to burning.

Burn permits can be obtained by completing an online application using the link located on the Auburn Fire Department's website under the Open Burning & Chipping tab.



Placer County Chipper Program



PLACER
RESOURCE
CONSERVATION
DISTRICT

Providing a low-cost, residential chipping service to help landowners manage their vegetation and meet defensible space goals.

Schedule service online!
www.placerrcd.org/chipperprogram

Alternatively, you may schedule by mail or in-person. Call (530) 390-6680 or email chipper@placerrcd.org and we will send you a physical form. You may also signup in-person at the Placer Resource Conservation District office located at 11641 Blocker Dr. #120, Auburn, CA 95603. **Chipper service requests cannot be made over the phone.**

Program Requirements

Complete your pile before you dial. Your piles must be complete and ready to chip (see prohibited items and requirements below) **before** requesting service. **If it's not accessible, it's not chippable.** If the pile is not easily accessible to the crew for any reason, **service will be declined and the request will be cancelled.** This includes locked gates. See Placer RCD chipping requirements below for more information. **Appointments can't be made no matter the day.** The Placer County Chipper Program is a drive-by-service which means no appointments can be made. Chipping is completed on a rotational basis throughout the county to save on fuel costs. **Don't request for someone else.** The requester must be the possessor. In other words, the requester for service must be the landowner or controller of the parcel or property. Do not sign up on behalf of someone else. **For residential properties only.** This is a residential program. Therefore, vacant lots, project lots, timber harvest projects, and commercial properties will not be serviced. **Items chipped must come from the same residence.** Materials to be chipped must originate on the property where service is being requested. **Online Requests:** Customers who signed up online will receive an invoice to their email inbox. After the service is completed, you can expect to receive an invoice via email within 24 to 72 hours. We kindly ask you to check your spam or junk folder if you don't find it in your inbox. Please be aware that your statement will display a charge from Placer County Resource Conservation District or a similar description. **Paper or Mail Requests:** Customers who signed up by paper form will be left an invoice at their front door after chipping is completed. **Costs:** The minimum invoice will be for one hour of service, at the cost-share rate of \$80/hour. Minimum charge for service is \$80.00. **Financial or Disability Fee Waiver.** A financial or disability waiver may be obtained to reduce the cost. A financial or disability waiver request may be made when requesting service online or by paper request.

As long as program guidelines established below are met, there is no need for a resident to be home at the time of service.

NOTE: SAFETY IS OUR FIRST PRIORITY. FAILING TO FOLLOW PROGRAM GUIDELINES OR INCLUDING PROHIBITED ITEMS IN YOUR PILES WILL RESULT IN DECLINED SERVICE.

Prohibited Items

Placer RCD is not able to chip foreign materials, non-vegetative items or lumber of any kind • Piles of leaves, pine needles, or yard clippings • Poison oak • Trunks or branches greater than 12" in diameter or less than 18" in length • All varieties of broom (i.e. Scotch Broom, French broom) • Blackberries, vines, and anything with thorns • Root balls, dirt clumps, stumps, and twigs • Anything deemed to be a safety hazard by the crew lead

Placer RCD Chipping Requirements

The following requirements must be met in order for us to chip at your location. **We reserve the right to refuse chipping service if these requirements are not met:**

Chipping piles need to be **hand stacked** (no piles that have been compressed with heavy equipment) • Piles must be placed within 10 feet of chipper access • Piles must be accessible by the crew who use a truck and chipper pull-behind • If the pile is not easily accessible to the crew for any reason, service will be declined and the request **will be cancelled**. This includes locked gates. • Crews will not work over snow or in mud. • Piles must be placed on **level ground or on the uphill side** of the chipper access. • Piles must be stacked with the cut ends facing the same direction, pointing towards the access route to piles. Heaviest materials should be on the bottom with lightest material on the top. • Piles must not be higher than 6 feet. • Material can be up to 12" in diameter and needs to be longer than 18" in length. • All materials chipped will be blown back onto the property. • **We can't blow wood chips into your truck or trailer no matter how much you beg or holler.** Accommodations can't be made to blow chips into a truck or trailer.

Program Partners



Questions? Email chipper@placerrcd.org

Too small to read?
Go to www.placerrcd.org/chipperinfo

20230427

Placer Alert



All public safety agencies in Placer, Sacramento, and Yolo counties have partnered to have a state of the art community notification system to alert residents about emergency events and other important public safety information. This system enables us to provide you with critical information quickly in a variety of situations, such as severe weather, unexpected road closures, missing persons and evacuations of buildings or neighborhoods.

Information that is provided through the [Placer Alert system](#) will be used only by participating public safety agencies for notification purposes. Your information will not be given or sold to any other vendor or organization.



Everbridge

The Placer Alert system is powered by Everbridge.

Partner Cities

The Placer County Sheriff's Office has partnered with the following public safety agencies: Auburn, Colfax, Lincoln, Loomis, Placer County OES, Rocklin, and Roseville.

[How do I sign up for Placer Alert?](#)

You can [sign up online](#). You will be asked to provide your name, address, telephone number, and email information. If you want to receive alerts for more than one address, you simply need to enter the first address, click the "Save" button at the bottom, and then enter an additional address. Repeat this process for each new address. You can list up to 5 addresses on your account.



GREATER AUBURN AREA FIRE SAFE COUNCIL
phone: (530)-269-4648
phone: (833)-286-FIRE (3473)
email: AuburnFireSafeCouncil@gmail.com
Facebook: Greater Auburn Area Fire Safe Council



GAAFSC Greater Auburn Area Fire Safe Council

is comprised of eight community citizens with four (4) volunteers from the City of Auburn and four (4) volunteers from Placer County. Our council promotes safe practices, defensible space, home hardening through educational outreach and program development within **Penryn, Bowman, Newcastle and the City of Auburn**. We work closely with local fire districts to provide residents, businesses and homeowners with educational materials to help keep our communities safe from wildfire.



CREATE A DEFENSIBLE SPACE



FIREWISE USA®
RESIDENTS REDUCING WILDFIRE RISKS

CHECKLIST

Research shows taking simple, scientifically proven steps can help reduce the risk of your home and property becoming fuel for a wildfire. Band together with homeowners in your community to follow this list of actions throughout the year.

- Clear — ignitable material such as needles and leaves from roof, gutters, eaves, porches and decks.
- Repair — any loose or missing roof shingles/tiles and caulk any gaps or openings on roof edges.
- Replace — exterior attic vents with 1/8 inch metal wire mesh to under-eave and soffit vents.
- Relocate — items kept under decks or porches; swap out vegetation in these areas for rock or gravel.
- Replace — mulch with hardscaping, including rock, gravel or stone.
- Remove — ignitable features within 30 feet of structures including firewood, portable propane tanks dry and dead vegetation.
- Protect — water dry grass and shrubs, trim brown vegetation and dispose of yard waste.
- Prune — low hanging branches (6-10 feet for taller trees, 1/3 of tree height for smaller trees); remove any tall grasses, vines and shrubs from under trees.
- Contact — neighbors and create a plan to address shared wildfire safety concerns together.

 **ReadyPlacer**

Be informed, sign up for Placer Alert
www.placer.ca.gov/2426/Placer-Alert

LEARN ABOUT FIREWISE

Become a Firewise Community

530-269-4648



AuburnFireSafeCouncil@gmail.com



Steps to Becoming a Firewise USA ® Community



1. Form a Firewise USA ® Board or Committee

Form a board or committee that is comprised of residents and other applicable wildfire stakeholders. Consider inviting the local fire department, elected officials, emergency managers, and if applicable, the HOA, Neighborhood Association, or property management company to participate. This group will collaborate to develop the community's risk reduction priorities, develop a multi-year action plan based on the risk assessment and oversee the completion of the annual renewal requirements needed to retain an "in good standing" status.

2. Create a Wildfire Risk Assessment

Your Firewise committee will work together to write a wildfire risk assessment as the first step in becoming a nationally recognized Firewise USA ® community. Placer County's Firewise USA ® [Regional Coordinator](#) will help, but it's important that the community take ownership and learn the concepts required to identify and reduce wildfire risks and hazards. By following the template below, completing the assessment is a relatively easy process and will help your committee better understand the fire problem in your community. Placer County's Firewise USA ® [Regional Coordinator](#) will help you complete any sections of the assessment where your committee needs assistance. The assessment is an important piece of the Firewise USA ® application process that will help identify and guide your priorities and activities. The risk assessment will be the board or committee's primary tool in determining the risk reduction priorities within your site's boundaries. Assessments need to be updated every five years.

The Firewise USA program is voluntary. Everyone within the site's boundary will benefit, whether they actively participate or not. While a community risk assessment is part of the requirement for a Firewise USA ® application, individual home assessments by the Firewise committee are not mandatory. The community risk assessment is intended to document overall, global/neighborhood conditions visible from common areas, but the Firewise committee won't be looking over fences or into backyards. When visible from common areas, the assessment may look at roofing types, general building construction and condition, and general vegetation conditions to help come up with strategies to reduce neighborhood risk. While there are defensible space and vegetation management requirements in the fire code, this assessment is not about code enforcement and the assessment itself does not carry any penalties. It will be used only to help inform future risk reduction strategies.

Learn more about the risk assessment process by taking the online [Firewise Risk Assessment Training](#)

Ready to complete your assessment? Download the [Firewise USA® Risk Assessment Template \(PDF\)](#)

3. Develop an Action Plan

Your board/committee will develop an action plan - a prioritized list of risk reduction projects/investments for the participating site, along with suggested homeowner actions and education activities that participants will strive to complete annually, or over a period of multiple years. Action plans should be updated at a minimum of at least every three years.

4. Conduct Educational Outreach

Host an outreach event and work with neighbors on addressing items in the action plan. These efforts will go towards your site's annual wildfire risk reduction investment. At a minimum, each site is required to annually invest the equivalent of one volunteer hour per dwelling unit in wildfire risk reduction actions. If your site has identified 100 homes within its boundary, 100 hours of work or the monetary equivalent value of volunteer time needs to be invested towards the Action Plan for that year.

[Find examples \(PDF\)](#) of activities that count towards your investment.

Use the [volunteer hourly worksheet \(PDF\)](#) to collect information from residents in your community.

NOTE - Firewise USA Sites are NOT required to invest or pay any cash to meet the risk reduction investment obligation. Your volunteer time, and the time spent by homeowners clearing their property, counts toward the investment. Look at it this way: each homeowner must invest and document ONE HOUR of work towards reducing wildfire risk. That's it!

5. Application

Placer County's Firewise USA Regional Coordinator will help you prepare your application, and can help with the application and renewal process for you. You may start an application at any point in the overall process by creating a site profile in the [Firewise USA™ portal](#). Once all the criteria has been completed, the electronic application can be submitted. State liaisons will approve applications, with final processing completed by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). If you have questions about the application you may contact the Regional Coordinator through email at FireReady@placer.ca.gov or by phone at (530) 886-FIRE (3473).



Smoke/Carbon Monoxide Alarm Information

SMOKE ALARMS

According to the US Fire Administration: "A properly installed and maintained smoke alarm is the only thing in your home that can alert you and your family to a fire 24 hours a day, seven days a week... almost two-thirds of home fire deaths resulted from fires in properties without working smoke alarms. A working smoke alarm significantly increases your chances of surviving a deadly home fire."

Minimum Requirements for Smoke Alarm Placement:

- In every sleeping room
- Outside each sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms
- On each additional story of the dwelling, including basements
- Per the manufacturers specification

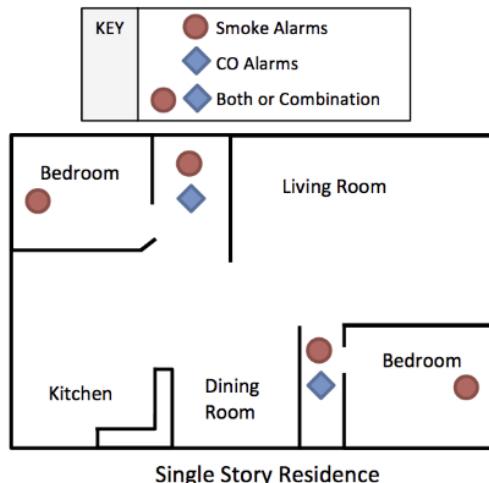
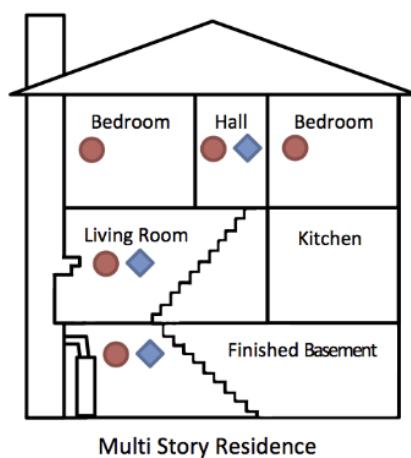
CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) ALARMS

Carbon monoxide poisoning is the leading cause of accidental deaths in the United States. Installing a carbon monoxide alarm that is approved by the CA State Fire Marshal, is the first step in protecting your family from carbon monoxide poisoning which can cause sudden illness and death.

As of July 1, 2011, for all single-family homes and January 1, 2013, for multi-family residences, California Senate Bill 183 requires the installation of carbon monoxide (CO) alarms in all dwelling units that contain fossil fuel burning heaters, appliances, or fireplaces. Combined smoke and carbon monoxide alarms are acceptable, but all alarms must be approved and listed by the California State Fire Marshal.

Minimum Requirements for Carbon Monoxide Alarm Placement:

- Outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedroom(s)
- On every level of a residence including basements
- Per the manufacturers specification





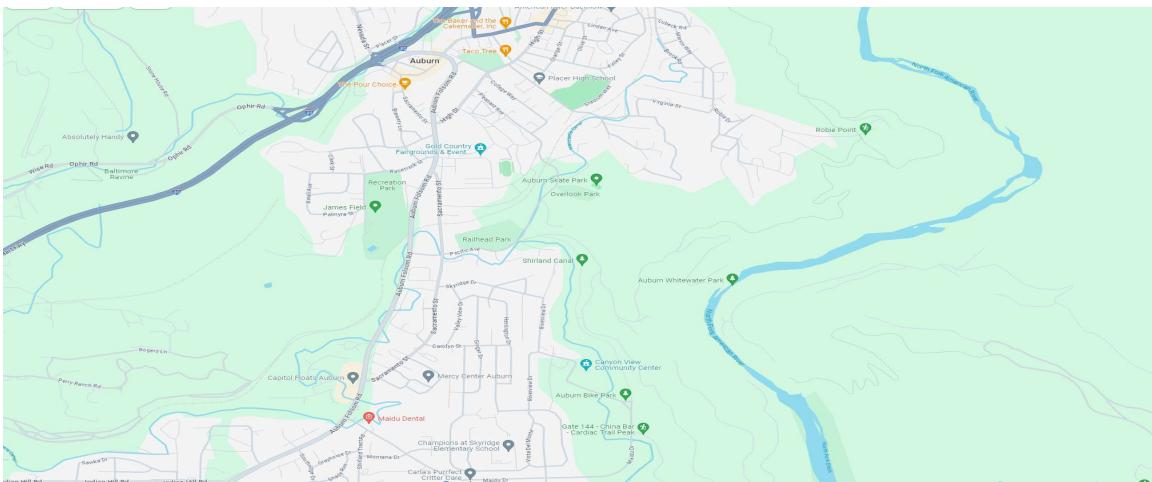
AUBURN POLICE DEPARTMENT

BRYAN MORRISON, CHIEF OF POLICE
1215 LINCOLN WAY, AUBURN, CA 95603
Office (530) 823-4237 / FAX (530) 823-4224



WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS

- **Beware of your ingress and egress** - You have multiple roadways to choose from. The direction the fire is traveling will determine your necessary evacuation route (Auburn Folsom towards Granite Bay or Auburn, or city streets towards Interstate-80).
- **Traffic may be shut down** - There may be road closures in place. Road closures are put in place for a reason so please do not try to bypass them as it will interfere with egress efforts
- **Listen for "Hi/Low" sirens indicating an evacuation** - The "Hi/Low" sirens are utilized only for emergency evacuations and they are distinct and different from standard emergency sirens. If you hear them, it is likely time to prepare for an evacuation.
- **Evacuation** - When you are advised to evacuate, leave when advised to eliminate unnecessary traffic congestion.
- **Dispatch Center** - Please do not contact our communications center for updates or information as they will be focusing on incoming emergency calls and communicating with first responders.
- **Everbridge** - An alert system intended for mass notifications. Everbridge is utilized for various emergencies such as a wildfire, gas leak, or subject at large, etc. When signing up for Everbridge notifications, use your respective cellular phone number to receive notifications for your area. You can sign up for Everbridge at:
 - <https://member.everbridge.net/index/453003085611269>
- **Follow the Auburn Police Department on Nextdoor:**
 - <https://nextdoor.com/agency/auburn-police-department-3/?i=gcnvdrjtjcltbrzprbz1z>
- **Follow the Auburn Police Department's Facebook page for updates:**
 - <https://www.facebook.com/Auburn-Police-Department-Ca-176232875813698>



PROFESSIONALISM — OWNERSHIP — RESPECTFUL — INTEGRITY — EMPATHY



**WILDFIRE IS COMING.
ARE YOU READY?**

WILDFIRE ACTION PLAN



BE PREPARED

Wildfires are a fact of life in California. It's not a question of if they will occur, but when. Catastrophic wildfires are increasing in our state, encroaching further into populated areas. It is extremely important that Californians be prepared when wildfire strikes.

By preparing your home and property for wildfire, and knowing what to do if evacuation is necessary, you can dramatically increase your safety and the survivability of your home. It is your responsibility to prepare yourself, your family, and your home for when wildfire strikes.

This guide illustrates the importance of creating and maintaining Defensible Space and hardening your home by retrofitting it with ignition-resistant or noncombustible materials to protect against the threat of flying embers, direct flame contact, and radiant heat exposure. It also provides information about the preparations and precautions to make in order to evacuate early and safely.

If you need more information about preparing for wildfire or any other disaster, contact your nearest fire station or visit us at ReadyforWildfire.org.



These counties receive funding from the state to provide fire protection and prevention services to State Responsibility Area lands within their boundaries.





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CET
REAL



There are three ways your home can be exposed to wildfire: through flying embers, direct flame contact, and radiant heat exposure.

Embers are the main cause of homes igniting during a wildfire. Wind can blow embers up to a mile ahead of a wildfire. These flying embers can directly ignite materials on, or attached to, a home. They can also ignite vegetation or combustible materials near the home, resulting in a subsequent fire that spreads to the home through direct flame contact or radiant heat.

Direct flame contact to the home can be the result of nearby vegetation or combustible materials catching on fire due to embers, or from the wildfire burning unchecked directly to the building.

Radiant heat exposure occurs when there are materials, vegetation, or other combustibles, that are burning close to the home—for a long enough period of time—and generate enough heat to directly ignite a combustible component of the home.

Getting ready for wildfire begins with two very important efforts: **Home Hardening** and **Defensible Space**. Hardening your home is retrofitting it with fire-resistant materials. Defensible Space is creating and maintaining a buffer between buildings and vegetation to slow wildfire. While not a guarantee that your home will survive a wildfire, these efforts give it the best chance.

HOME HARDENING HARDENING HOME

Now is the time to retrofit your home—before a wildfire strikes. California Building Code Chapter 7A requires specific construction materials and methods for the building of new homes in wildfire-prone areas. These same materials and methods are also the minimum standards recommended when retrofitting a home. Retrofitting prepares your home for the exposure it will experience during a wildfire. Here's what you can do to harden your home:

ROOF

Your roof is the most vulnerable part of your home. Homes with wood shake or shingle roofs are at high risk of being destroyed in a wildfire.

- Replace wood shake or shingle roofs with a Class A fire-rated roof, using materials such as composition, metal, or tile.
- Inspect your roof and maintain it by removing debris and plugging gaps.

VENTS

Vents on homes create openings for flying embers.

- Avoid storing combustible items near attic or crawl space vents.
- Inspect vents to ensure they are in good condition with no tears or large openings.
- Cover all vent openings with 1/16 inch to 1/8 inch corrosion-resistant metal mesh screen.
- Consider replacing screened vents with ember and flame-resistant vents.

EAVES AND SOFFITS

Eaves and soffits are a point of entry for flying embers from fires up to a mile away or flames from nearby vegetation or other material burning.

- Plug or caulk gaps greater than 1/8 inch in size with durable caulk.
- Enclose eaves with ignition-resistant or noncombustible materials if possible.

WINDOWS

Heat from a wildfire can cause windows to break before the home ignites, allowing embers to enter and start fires inside. Single-paned and large windows are particularly at risk.

- Install dual or multi-paned windows with at least one pane being tempered glass.
- Consider limiting the size and number of windows that face large areas of vegetation.
- Install metal mesh screens on openable windows to increase ember resistance and reduce radiant heat exposure.

DECKS

Surfaces within 10 feet of the building should be built with ignition-resistant, noncombustible, or other approved materials.

- Remove all combustible items from underneath deck.
- Limit combustible items on top of deck. Bring these items inside the home or move them away from the home when wildfire threatens.

EXTERIOR WALLS

Wood products such as boards, panels, or shingles are common siding materials. However, they are combustible and not good choices for wildfire prone areas.

- Use noncombustible materials such as stucco, metal, or fiber cement, or use ignition-resistant siding.
- Be sure to extend materials from the foundation to the roof.
- Plug or caulk gaps and joints with openings greater than 1/8 inch.

RAIN GUTTERS

Screen or enclose rain gutters with noncombustible corrosion-resistant materials to prevent accumulation of plant debris.

PATIO COVERS

Consider using noncombustible material within eight feet of buildings.

CHIMNEYS

Cover chimney or stovepipe outlet with a noncombustible corrosion-resistant metal mesh screen with openings between 3/8 inch and 1/2 inch in size. Close the fireplace flue during fire season when the fireplace is not in use.

FENCES

Construct fences using noncombustible materials within eight feet of your home.

GARAGES

Install weather stripping to eliminate gaps around garage doors. Add a battery back-up to automatic garage door openers so the garage can easily be opened if the power is out.

DRIVEWAYS

Ensure that access to your home complies with local fire codes.

WATER SUPPLY

Have multiple garden hoses long enough to reach all areas of your house.

ADDITIONAL HOME FIRE SAFETY RESOURCES



HOME HARDENING INFORMATION GUIDE

ReadyforWildfire.org



CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE CHAPTER 7A

codes.iccsafe.org



WILDFIRE HOME RETROFIT GUIDE

ReadyforWildfire.org



BUILDING MATERIALS LISTING

osfm.fire.ca.gov

DEFENSIBLE SPACE

Creating and maintaining Defensible Space is essential to reducing the impact of wildfire on your home and property. Defensible Space is the buffer created between a building on your property and the plants, brush, trees, or other combustible items in the near vicinity. This buffer helps to keep wildfire away from your home by reducing the fire's intensity and slowing or halting the spread of wildfire. The less there is to burn near your home, the less exposure your home will have to wildfire. Creating this space also provides protection for the firefighters defending your home.

CREATING AND MAINTAINING YOUR DEFENSIBLE SPACE

Within the 100-foot perimeter of a home, there is a need for more intense reduction of wildfire fuels. Start at the home and work your way out 100 feet or to your property line, whichever is closer.

KNOW THE LAW - BE FIRE SMART

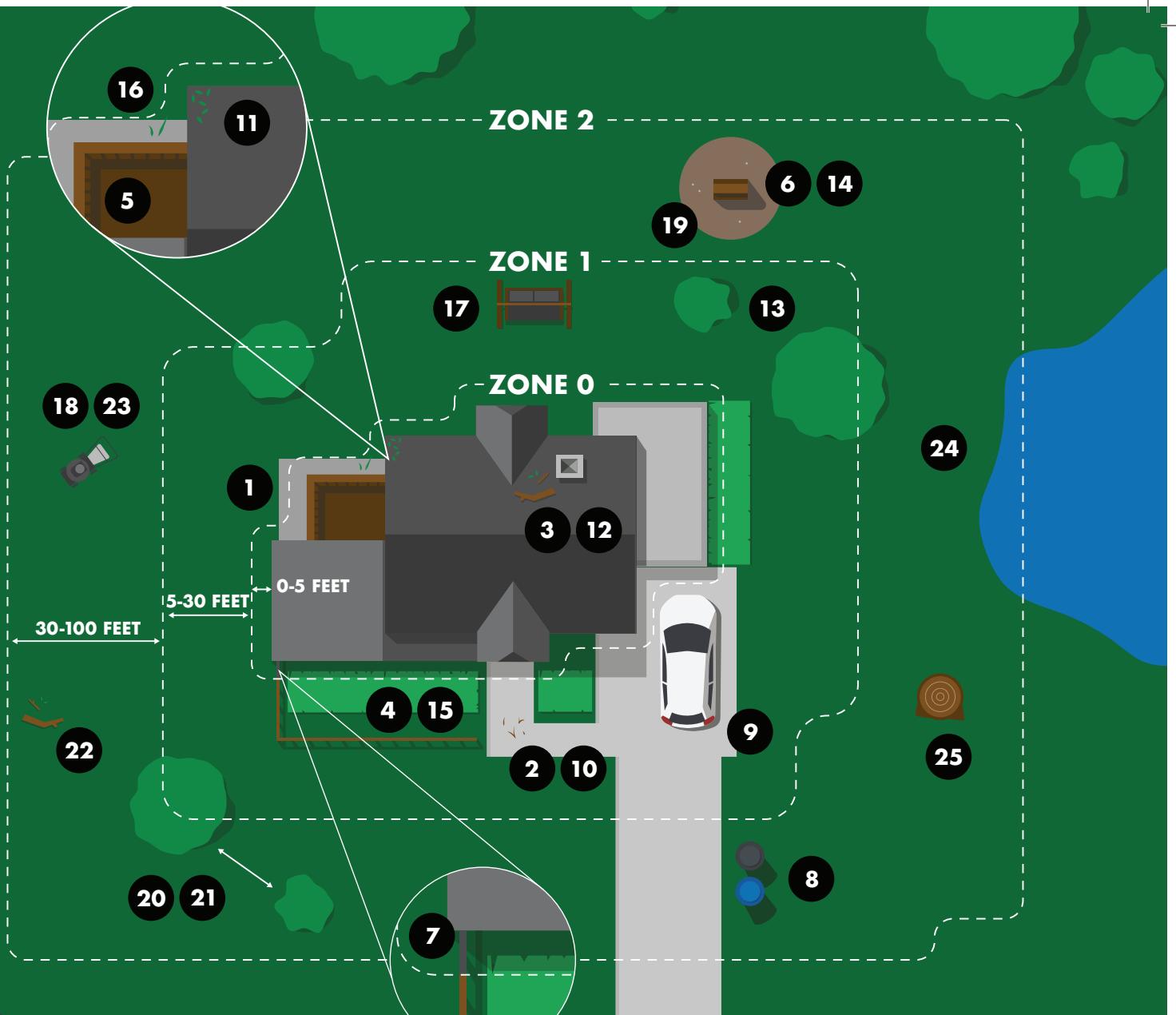
One hundred feet of Defensible Space is required under the Public Resources Code (PRC) 4291. Zones 1 and 2 currently make up the 100 feet of Defensible Space required by law. Assembly Bill 3074, passed into law in 2020, requires an ignition-resistant Zone 0 for Defensible Space.

Many local government agencies have ordinances for Defensible Space. These local ordinances will often be more stringent than the state of California's minimum requirement in PRC 4291. Check with your local fire department or fire protection district for any additional Defensible Space requirements. fire.ca.gov/dspace



Zone 0 extends from zero to five feet from buildings, structures, decks, etc.

1. Use hardscape like gravel, pavers, concrete, and other noncombustible mulch materials. No combustible bark or mulch.
2. Remove all dead and dying weeds, grass, branches, and vegetative debris. Check your roofs, gutters, decks, porches, stairways, etc.
3. Remove all branches within 10 feet of any chimney or stovepipe outlet.
4. Limit plants in this area to low growing, nonwoody, properly watered, and maintained plants.
5. Limit combustible items (outdoor furniture, planters, etc.) on top of decks.
6. Relocate firewood and lumber to Zone 2.
7. Replace within Zone 0 combustible fencing, gates, and arbors attached to the home with noncombustible alternatives.



8. Relocate garbage and recycling containers outside this zone.
9. Relocate boats, RVs, vehicles, and other combustible items outside this zone.

Zone 1 extends five to 30 feet from buildings, decks, and other structures.

10. Remove all dead plants, grass, and weeds (vegetation).
11. Remove dead or dry leaves and pine needles from your yard, roof, and rain gutters.
12. Remove branches that hang over your roof and keep dead branches 10 feet away from your chimney or stovepipe outlet.
13. Trim trees regularly to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet from other trees.
14. Relocate exposed wood piles outside of Zone 1.

15. Remove or prune flammable plants and shrubs near windows.
16. Remove vegetation and items that could catch fire from around and under decks.

17. Create a separation between trees, shrubs, and items that could catch fire, such as patio furniture, wood piles, swing sets, etc.

Zone 2 extends from 30 feet to 100 feet from buildings, structures, decks, etc.

18. Cut or mow annual grasses to a maximum height of four inches.
19. All exposed wood piles must have a minimum of 10 feet clearance around them, down to bare mineral soil, in all directions.
20. Create horizontal space between shrubs and trees. (See diagram on page 11)

21. Create vertical space between grass, shrubs, and trees. (See diagram on page 11)

22. Remove fallen leaves, needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches. However, they may be permitted to a depth of three inches.

All zones

23. Mow before 10 a.m., but never when it's windy or excessively dry.
24. Protect water quality. Do not clear vegetation near waterways to bare soil. Vegetation removal can cause soil erosion—especially on steep slopes.
25. Logs or stumps embedded in the soil must be removed in Zone 0. In Zones 1 and 2 they need to be removed or isolated from other vegetation.

It takes the combination of both Defensible Space and Home Hardening to give your home and property the best chance of surviving a wildfire. Below are examples of low-risk and high-risk scenarios:

HIGH RISK

UNENCLOSED EAVES



LOW RISK

ENCLOSED EAVES



UNSCREENED VENTS



SCREENED VENTS



DEFENSIBLE SPACE NONCOMPLIANT



DEFENSIBLE SPACE COMPLIANT



FIRE SMART LANDSCAPING

While some plants are characterized as "fire-safe" or "fire-resistant," all plants will burn under the right conditions, regardless of how they are classified. The environment the plant grows in, how it is maintained, and its placement and spacing near other vegetation and combustibles will generally have more influence on the flammability of the plant than how it is characterized. Taking these items into consideration is crucial to reduce the spread of wildfire to your home. Scan the QR code below for more information.

FIRE SMART LANDSCAPING

ReadyforWildfire.org/fire-smart-landscaping



MINIMUM VERTICAL SPACING BETWEEN TREES AND SHRUBS

Eliminate opportunities for a vertical "fire ladder":

- Remove branches beneath large trees for a six-foot minimum clearance.
- Create proper vertical spacing between shrubs and the lowest branches of trees. See adjacent diagrams.

MINIMUM HORIZONTAL SPACING BETWEEN TREES AND SHRUBS

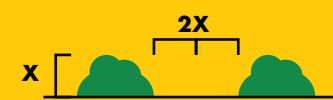
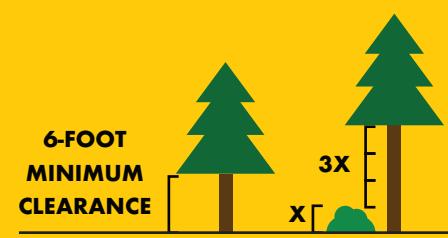
Horizontal spacing depends on the slope of the land and the height of the shrubs or trees. See adjacent diagrams.

DEAD TREE REMOVAL

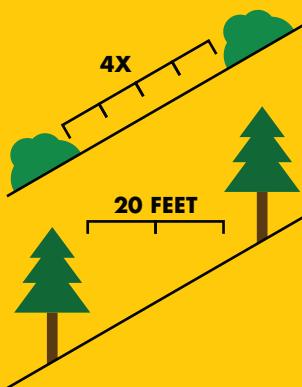
If you have dead or dying trees on your property, the entire tree needs to be removed to reduce wildfire risk. Scan the QR code below to learn about permit requirements.

PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

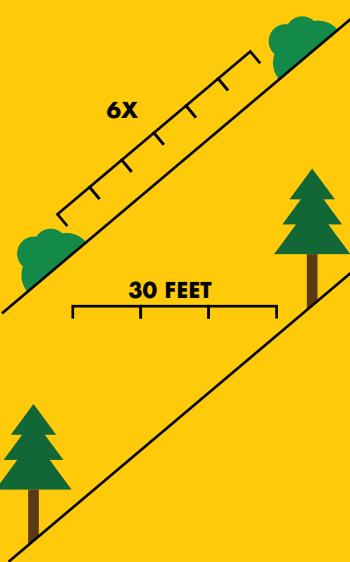
ReadyforWildfire.org/dead-tree-removal



Flat to mild slope (<20%)



Mild to moderate slope (20%-40%)



Moderate to steep slope (>40%)



CHI
SHE



It is important that you are prepared **before** wildfire strikes. In an emergency it is easy to become confused or panicked.

Getting Set requires three main preparation actions:

- Creating a Wildfire Action Plan
- Creating an Emergency Supply Kit
- Creating a Family Communication Plan

Preparing these items in advance will help keep you focused and able to act quickly when evacuation is anticipated or needed.

Use this guide to complete these actions to prepare in advance of wildfire.

READY FOR WILDFIRE INCIDENT APP

Scan the QR code below to access accurate updates about active wildfires near you with our web-based Ready for Wildfire Incident App.



WILDFIRE ACTION CHECKLIST

CREATE A WILDFIRE ACTION PLAN

Your Wildfire Action Plan must be prepared and familiar to all members of your household well in advance of a wildfire. Use the checklist below to help create your plan. Each family's plan will be different, depending on a variety of issues, needs, and situations.

Create an evacuation plan that includes:

- A designated emergency meeting location outside the fire or hazard area. This is critical to determine who has safely evacuated from the affected area.
- Identification of several different escape routes from your home and community. Practice these routes often so everyone in your family is familiar with them in case of emergency. Go to page 18 to write down your evacuation routes.
- An evacuation plan for pets and large animals such as horses and other livestock.

- A Family Communication Plan that designates an out-of-area friend or relative as a point of contact to act as a single source of communication among family members in case of separation. It is easier to call or message one person and let them contact others than to try and call everyone when phone, cell, and internet systems can be overloaded or limited during a disaster and under a stressful situation. See page 18 for a Family Communication Plan form.



Be prepared:

- Have fire extinguishers on hand and make sure everyone in the family knows how to use them. Many fire extinguishers have expiration dates, so make sure to check yours.
- Ensure you and your family know where the home's gas, electric, and water main shut-off controls are located and how to safely shut them down in an emergency.
- Assemble an Emergency Supply Kit for each person, as recommended by the American Red Cross. See Emergency Supply Kit on page 16 for details.

- Maintain a list of emergency contact numbers in your cell phone, posted near your home phone, and in your Emergency Supply Kit.
- Keep an extra Emergency Supply Kit in your car in case you cannot get to your home because of fire or other emergency.
- Have a portable radio or scanner, or follow the Ready for Wildfire App so you can stay updated on wildfires. Follow local law enforcement notifications for any evacuation information. Visit incidents.ReadyforWildfire.org or scan QR code on page 13 to view the incident app.
- Tell your neighbors about Ready, Set, Go! and your Wildfire Action Plan.

THE SIX Ps

Remember the "Six Ps" and keep them ready in case immediate evacuation is required:

- People and pets
- Papers, phone numbers, and important documents
- Prescriptions, vitamins, and eyeglasses
- Pictures and irreplaceable memorabilia
- Personal computer, hard drive, and disks
- "Plastic" (credit cards, ATM cards) and cash



EMERGENCY SUPPLY KIT

Put together your Emergency Supply Kit—also called a “go bag”—before a wildfire or other disaster occurs and keep it easily accessible so you can take it with you when you evacuate. Backpacks work great for storing these items (except food and water) and are quick to grab. Storing food and water in a tub or chest on wheels will make it easier to transport. Keep it light enough to be able to lift it into your car.

Emergency Supply Kit Contents:

- Face masks or coverings
- Three-day supply of non-perishable food and three gallons of water per person
- Map marked with at least two evacuation routes
- Prescriptions or special medications
- Change of clothing, including a cotton long-sleeved shirt and pants
- Extra eyeglasses or contact lenses
- An extra set of car keys, phone charger, credit cards, cash, or traveler's checks
- First aid kit
- Flashlight
- Battery-powered radio and extra batteries
- Sanitation supplies
- Copies of important documents (birth certificates, passports, insurance, etc.)
- Food, water, and medications for pets
- Can opener

Items to take if time allows:

- Easily carried valuables
- Family photos and other irreplaceable items
- Personal computer information on hard drives and disks
- Extra cell phone chargers, laptops, etc.

Always keep a sturdy pair of shoes and a flashlight near your bed handy in case of a sudden evacuation at night.

OUR FAMILY'S ADDITIONAL SUPPLY KIT MUST HAVES ARE:

BE PREPARED FOR POWER OUTAGES

Power outages may occur before and during the threat of a wildfire. It's important to be prepared and know what actions to take when leaving your home during a power outage.

- Learn how to manually open your automatic garage doors or gates—this is extremely important!
- Be familiar with your home's utility shutoffs (electricity, water, and gas).
- Keep a flashlight and shoes near your bed in case you need to evacuate during the night.
- Keep your Emergency Supply Kit easily accessible so you can find it in the dark if you have to evacuate.
- Always keep at least a half tank of gas in your vehicles.
- If you have a power generator, be sure you know the safety guidelines of your model, including where to connect it, which electrical cords to use, and the electrical load rating. An improperly installed generator can electrocute you or an electric utility worker and can also be a fire hazard.
- Keep your cell phone charged.
- Keep a supply of bottled water.

DURING A POWER OUTAGE

If the power goes out, follow these steps:

- Keep your refrigerator and freezer doors closed.
- Shut off the gas and other combustibles such as propane tanks.
- If wildfire is within your area, keep informed with a battery-powered radio or your cell phone.
- Stay at least 10 feet away from both overhead power lines and electrical facilities, and never approach or touch overhead power lines or any person or object in contact with the lines.





SAVE THIS FAMILY COMMUNICATION PLAN

Fill out this form and place it in a location where it can easily be found by everyone in your household. Copy the form and keep it in your Emergency Supply Kit. This will allow all family members to have access to this key information in case you get separated.

WHEN WE HAVE TO EVACUATE, WE WILL MEET AT:

OUR OUT-OF-AREA EMERGENCY CONTACT PERSON IS:

Name: _____
Home Phone #: _____
Relationship: _____
E-mail: _____
Cell Phone #: _____

OTHER IMPORTANT NUMBERS ARE:

Emergency 911: _____
Local Police: _____
Local Fire Department: _____
Other: _____
Other: _____
Other: _____

OUR TWO EVACUATION ROUTES ARE (DESCRIBE BELOW):

PREPARE FOR INSURANCE REDUNDANCY RESOURCES

A home is generally your largest asset. Protect it.

Insurance is the critical back-up plan enabling you to rebuild your home after a wildfire. Follow these tips as part of your Ready, Set, Go! Wildfire Action Plan:

Conduct an annual insurance checkup

- Call your agent or insurance company annually to discuss your policy limits and coverage. Make sure your policy reflects the correct square footage and features in your home. Consider purchasing building code upgrade coverage.

Know what your policy covers

- Know if you have a replacement-cost policy that pays to replace all of your items at current market price, or if you have an actual cash value policy that takes depreciation into account and pays less for aged items.

Update your policy to cover home improvements

- If you make home improvements, be sure to call your agent or company to update your coverage. Make sure your insurer knows about the changes, so that new countertops, floors, rooms, etc., are covered if you must rebuild.

Maintain insurance

- If your home is paid off, be sure to maintain homeowner insurance. Without insurance, costs to repair or replace a home or structure is the responsibility of a homeowner.

Get renters insurance

- Renters can lose everything in a fire and be left to start over. Many insurers bundle renters insurance coverage with an auto insurance policy at affordable prices.

Make a home inventory

- Document the contents of your home before a wildfire occurs. Use your cell phone to video your belongings or a camera to take photos. Store the inventory list and photos at a location away from the property and/or in a cloud internet server. Include the cost of items and note important or expensive items. If possible, keep receipts for major purchases.
- Don't forget to include items inside the home, inside the garage, and outside of the home.



GO



Give your household the best chance of surviving a wildfire by being ready to go and evacuating early.

Being ready to go means following pre-evacuation steps, knowing when to evacuate, preparing possible evacuation routes, and knowing what to do if you become trapped.

Be safe and don't wait until it's too late! Use these checklists to help prepare you and your family to be ready to evacuate if wildfire strikes.

It is also important to learn what to expect after a wildfire and what you should do before returning home. The danger is not over after the flames are put out.

KNOW THE LAW—BE READY TO EVACUATE

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)

PRE-EVACUATION STEPS

When evacuation is anticipated, follow these checklists (if time allows):

Outside

- Gather flammable items from the exterior of the house and bring them inside (patio furniture, children's toys, door mats, trash cans, etc.) or place them in your pool.
- Turn off propane tanks.
- Move propane BBQ appliances away from structures.
- Connect garden hoses to outside water valves or spigots for use by firefighters. Fill water buckets and place them around the house.
- Turn off sprinklers and running water; leaving them on can affect critical water pressure.
- Leave exterior lights on so your home is visible to firefighters in the smoke or darkness of night.
- Put your Emergency Supply Kit in your vehicle.
- Back your car into the driveway with vehicle loaded and all doors and windows closed. Carry your car keys with you.
- Have a ladder available and place it at the corner of the house for firefighters to quickly access your roof.

- Seal attic and ground vents with pre-cut fire-resistant boards or commercial seals.

- Monitor your property and the fire situation. Don't wait for an evacuation order if you feel threatened and need to leave.

- Check on neighbors and make sure they are preparing to leave.

Inside the House

- Shut all windows and doors, leaving them unlocked.
- Remove flammable window shades and curtains. Close metal shutters.
- Move flammable furniture to the center of the room, away from windows and doors.
- Shut off gas at the meter or tank. Turn off pilot lights.
- Leave your lights on so firefighters can see your house under smoky conditions.
- Shut off the air conditioning or heater.

Animals

- Locate your pets and keep them nearby.
- Prepare livestock for transport and consider moving them to a safe location early.





EVACUATION STEPS

- Review your Evacuation Checklist.
- Ensure your Emergency Supply Kit is in your vehicle.
- Cover up to protect against heat and flying embers. Wear long pants, a long-sleeved shirt, heavy shoes/boots, cap/hat, a dry bandana for face cover, goggles, or glasses. Clothing made of 100% cotton is preferable.
- Locate your pets and take them with you.

WHEN TO EVACUATE

Leave when evacuation is recommended by fire officials to avoid being caught in fire, smoke, or road congestion. You don't need to wait to be ordered by authorities to evacuate. In an intense wildfire, emergency personnel may not have time to knock on every door. If you feel you are in danger, the best course of action is to evacuate. If you are advised to leave, don't hesitate!

Officials will determine the areas to be evacuated and escape routes to use depending upon the fire's location, behavior, winds, terrain, etc.

Law enforcement agencies are typically responsible for enforcing an evacuation order. Follow their directions promptly.

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.

You may be directed to temporary assembly areas to await transfer to a safe location.

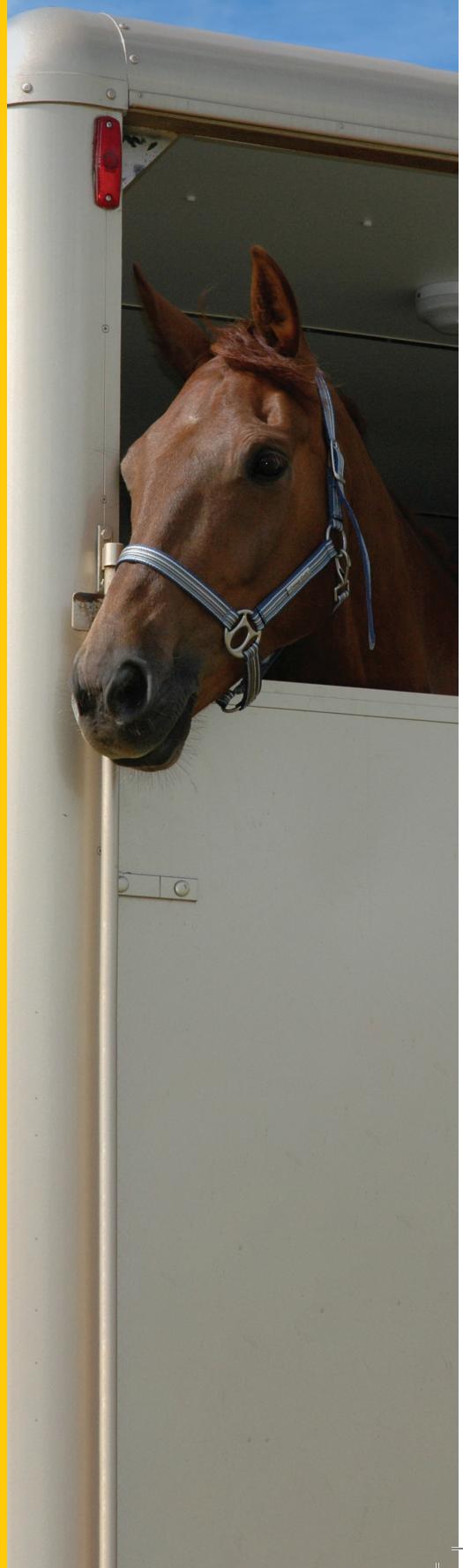
The terms "Warning" and "Order" are used to describe evacuation orders. However, local jurisdictions may use other terminology such as "Precautionary" and "Immediate Threat." These terms are used to alert you to the significance of the danger. All evacuation instructions provided by officials should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

ANIMAL EVACUATION

You've taken steps to help keep your family and home fire safe. Don't forget your pets and livestock. With some advanced planning, you can increase their chances of surviving a wildfire.

1. Clear Defensible Space around your barns, pastures, and property just as you do your home.
2. Contact your local fairgrounds, stockyards, equestrian centers, friends, etc. about their policies and ability to temporarily take livestock in an emergency.
3. Have vaccination/medical records, registration papers, and photographs of your animals (proof of ownership).
4. If you must leave your animals, leave them in a pre-selected, cleared area. If appropriate, leave enough hay for 48 to 72 hours.
 - Leave water for your animals. Do not rely on automatic watering systems, as a power outage could occur or the water system become compromised.
5. Arrange in advance for a neighbor to check on or transport your pets in case you are not home when disaster strikes.
 - Make sure your neighbors have your contact numbers (cell phone, work, home, etc.).
6. Make sure that each animal has its own pet carrier, as appropriate.
 - Birds, rodents, and reptiles should be transported in cages covered with a light sheet or cloth to minimize their fear.
7. Make sure your pets are always wearing properly fitted collars with personal identification, rabies and license tags.
8. Plan where you will take your pets and select an alternate prearranged location as well.
 - In the event of evacuation, pets may not be allowed inside human emergency shelters.
9. Prepare your livestock disaster preparedness kit.
10. Prepare your pet disaster preparedness kit.

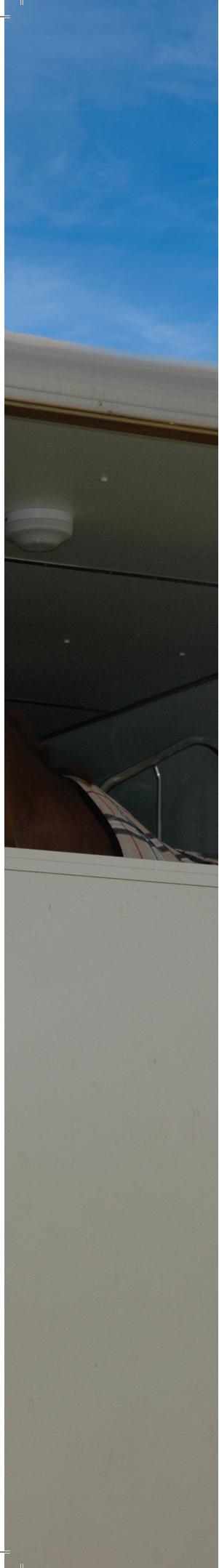
Scan the QR code below to find what items to include in your livestock and pet disaster preparedness kit.



LIVESTOCK AND PET DISASTER PREPAREDNESS KIT INSTRUCTIONS

ReadyforWildfire.org/animal-evacuation





WHILE IN YOUR VEHICLE:

- Stay calm.
- Park your vehicle in an area clear of vegetation.
- Close all vehicle windows and vents. If possible, cover inside of windows with a wool or cotton blanket to minimize radiant heat.
- Cover yourself with a wool or cotton blanket or jacket.
- Lie on vehicle floor.
- Use your cell phone to contact officials—
Call 911

WHILE ON FOOT:

- Stay calm.
- Go to an area clear of vegetation, a ditch, or depression on level ground, if possible.
- Lie face down and cover up your body.
- If near a body of water—pool, creek, pond, lake, etc.—seek safety in the water or use it to keep distance away from the fire. Be careful not to be swept away by moving water or get too deep.
- Use your cell phone to contact officials—
Call 911

WHILE IN YOUR HOME:

- Stay calm and 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.
- Turn on lights so emergency officials know you are inside.

WHAT TO DO
IF TRAPPED

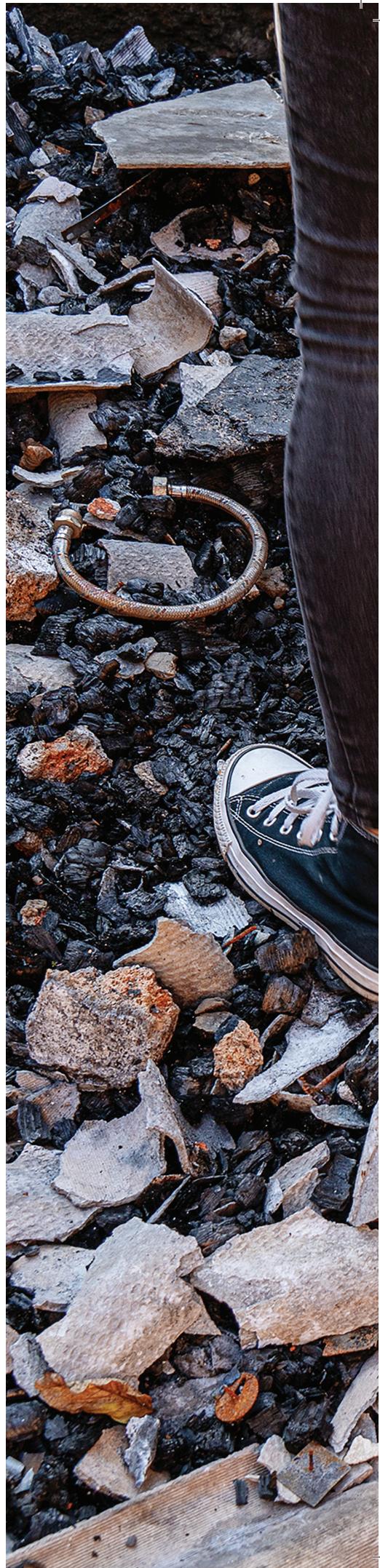
RETURNING HOME AFTER A WILDFIRE

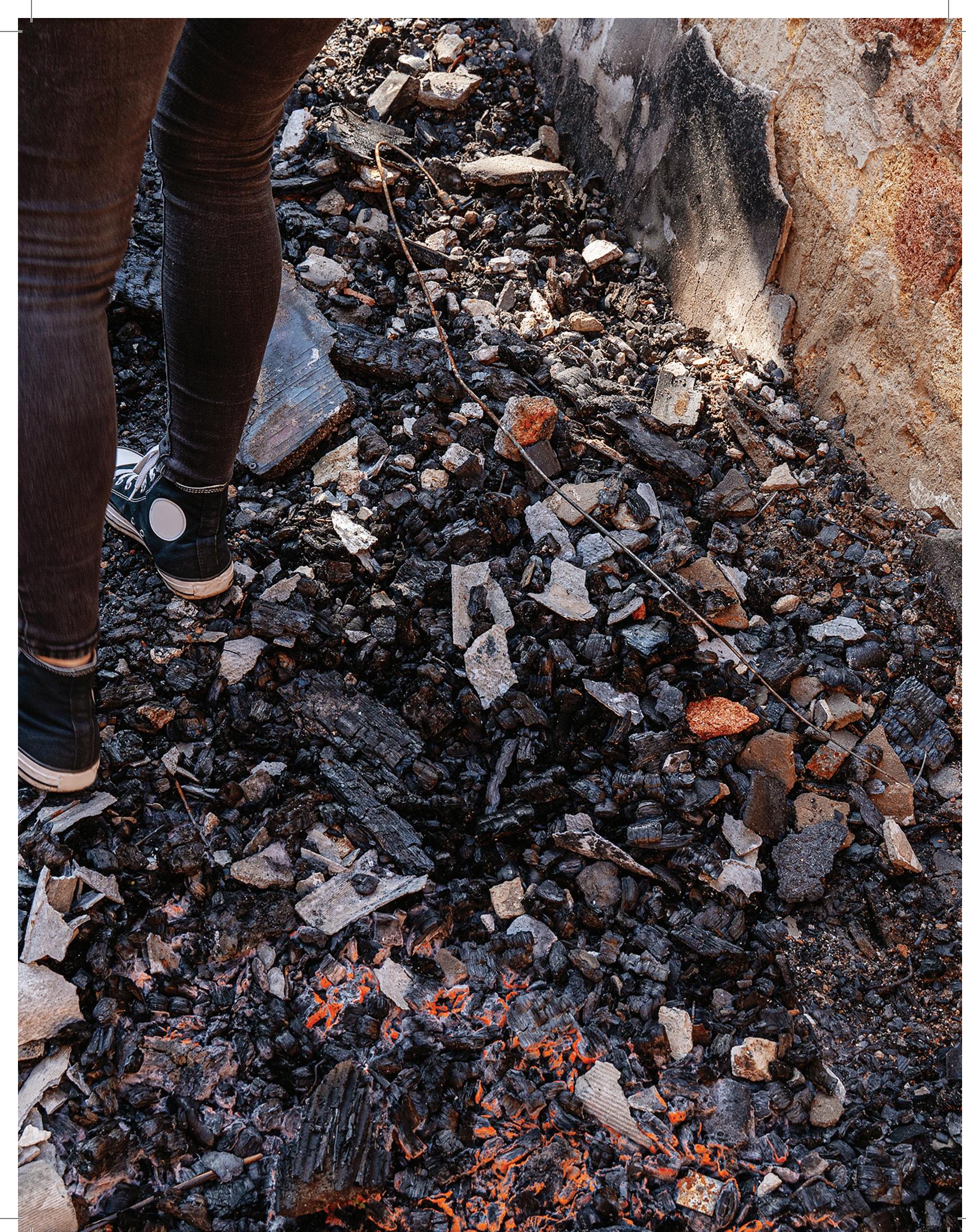
ALWAYS check with officials before attempting to return to your home after a wildfire. Once home, check for the following:

- Call 911 if any danger is perceived.
- Before inspecting your home, first check for the smell of gas. Turn off power until you've completed your inspection. Use a battery-powered flashlight to inspect a damaged home.
- Check grounds for hot spots, smoldering stumps, and vegetation.
- Check the roof and exterior areas for sparks or embers.
- Check the attic and throughout your house for any hidden burning sparks or embers.
- Check for fire damage to your home, turn off all appliances, and make sure the meter is not damaged before turning on the main circuit breaker.
- Check the well or pump house to ensure it is in working order.
- Do not drink or use water from the faucet until emergency officials say it is okay.
- Discard any food that has been exposed to heat, smoke, or soot.
- Consult local experts on the best way to restore and plant your land with fire smart landscaping.

Be aware of the following dangers that exist after a wildfire:

- Flash floods are a very real and potentially deadly hazard when rain occurs in heavily burned areas after a wildfire. Stay away from burned forests, storm channels, and natural drainages.
- Use extreme caution around trees, power poles, and other tall objects or structures that may have lost stability during the fire.







ReadyforWildfire.org

