	POLICY and PROCEDURE	P & P # 12
		Page # 1 of 3
		Board Approval Date 05/01/2018
		Original P&P Date 06/24/2005

FIRE SAFETY

PURPOSE

To establish policy and procedures for fire safety to comply with Pinebrook CC&R's, Ebbetts Pass Fire District (EPFD) Ordinances and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection – Cal Fire Ordinances.

POLICY

All Pinebrook property owners are to comply with the requirements and procedures in this document.

REFERENCE

A. Pinebrook CC&R's Article III, Section 1A and 3, Article II, Section 10

B. Go to Cal Fire website – www.fire.ca.gov for all Fire Safety information and requirements

12-3 Attachment-Fire Safety - Home & Lot Numbering (County, Cal Fire, EPFD & Pinebrook)

FORMS

12-1 Fire Safety – Notice of Defensible Space Inspection – Cal Fire

12-2 Fire Safety – Unimproved Lot Inspection Notice / Requirements - EPFD

PROCEDURE

This policy and procedure clarifies with detail, the Pinebrook Lot Clearing Requirements both for bare lots and lots with houses. The attachments and references provide the detail requirements; however a summary is provided below with the major clearing requirements for homeowners' convenience.

1. All lots are to be in conformance with this policy & procedure all year, with initial inspection about June 1st .
2. Street Address Signs (Attachment 12-3 and Pinebrook CC&R Art III, Section I-A)

   Visible from the street, address signs are required on all lots for easily locating the lot by Fire Vehicles, Ambulances, Sheriff and Highway Patrol, Utilities Services, Package Delivery Services, Pinebrook Officials, and guests of the lot owner. Requirements are:

   A. 4" letters visible from the street.

   B. Should be reflective numbers for night visibility.

   C. Should be visible going both ways on the street; put on both sides of a tree or post out in front of the lot.

3. General Lot Cleanup (Check Forms 12-1 and 12-2, and Pinebrook CC&Rs) for the entire lot pin to pin

   A. All standing dead or dying trees must be taken down and all debris removed.

   B. Dead tree limbs that hang within 15' of the ground have to be removed.

   C. Limbs of trees lying on the ground must be removed.

   D. Dead brush must be removed.

   E. Accumulation and / or piles of dead and dying materials must be removed unless a Burn Pile situation is met. Burn Pile management and stacked wood pile management are defined by Pinebrook and not covered in detail by EPFD or CalFire.

   F. Cut all dead and dying tall grasses and weeds.

   G. Mountain Misery (Bear Clover) shall be removed entirely within 30' of all structures. If entire lot has "Misery", create firebreak 10' wide around entire property & cut Bear Clover to 4" in height.

Large areas of brush must be thinned and reduced with fire breaks of significant width between the brush areas. It is recommended to remove all brush except for ornamental landscaping.

4. Defensible Space (Forms 12-1, 12-2 and Pinebrook CC&R's)
   A. Maintain around and adjacent to each building / structure a firebreak made by removing and clearing away for a distance of 30' on all sides the flammable vegetation and other combustible debris and materials (Note: CalFire only requires going to the property line, Pinebrook requires 30' and a neighbor must clear what is required for the 30' or allow you to clear on their property). This does not apply to single specimens of trees, shrubs, or other ornamental plants or groundcover. Mountain Misery and thick stands and dead branches of Manzanita are to be removed in the 30' area.
   B. No tree / branches can extend within 10' of any chimney or stovepipe.
   C. Using common sense (small or a few limbs don't matter), remove dead or dying tree branches that overhang any structures.
   D. Maintain the roof of any structure free of leaves, needles, or other dead material.
   E. Provide and maintain a screen over the outlet of every chimney or stovepipe that is attached to a device burning any solid or liquid fuel. The screen shall be non-flammable with openings of not more than 1/2" in size.
   F. Clear 10' around and 15' above all Propane Tanks and wood piles.

   NOTE: 30' to 100' cleaning requirements on improved property are specified by CalFire but the same requirements are from 30' to all property lines by Pinebrook. Follow the Fire Safety Check List, Form 12-1 but apply to the entire lot pin to pin beyond the 30' distance.

5. Burn Pile Requirements (Under CAL FIRE control, restrictions, & timing)
   A. Burn Piles must be more than 30' from any structure and inside the property lines and the easement areas (20' in front, 10' on sides / back) between approximately October 15th and June 1st of each year. They must be 100' from structures during the summer months.
   B. Burn Piles shall not be directly under overhanging tree limbs and 10' of bare ground must exist all around the burn pile. Containment tools and water must be on the burn site while burning and lot owners or their contractors must be in attendance.
   C. Burn piles must be covered with tarps to keep flying cinders from igniting them as well as keeping them dry for the "smokeless" winter burns.
   D. Before burning, always call Calaveras County Burn Control at 209-754-6600 to know which days and time are legal to burn and whether or not a permit is required.
   E. Burn Piles are to be cleaned up by June 1st; therefore, none are expected to be seen during the first inspection in June. While undesirable, summer burn pile buildup greater than 100' from structures is allowed in preparation for winter burns.

It is expected that often no burning will be allowed after May 1st or May 15th. However, there is debris dumping in Avery from April through November at Gene Miller's in Avery, and there is also dumping year-round at Red Hill Dump from Friday through Monday. Plan and execute accordingly.

6. Good Housekeeping Recommendations (Attachment 12-1)
   A. Remove dead debris and create a defensible space around propane tanks, stacked wood piles of bucked and split wood, and burn piles.
   B. Trim all live branches on trees to 1/3 height up to 18’ tall, and if over 18' tall up to 6' to eliminate the fire ladder effect. Minimize wood pile storage near structures and piles of other flammable material. Grass keeps growing in wet years, may require several cuttings.
   C. Minimize and keep clean all Manzanita bushes in the 30' defensible area as they are explosive and highly flammable.
   D. Keep wood piles out in the open away from trees and structures, and if within 30’ feet of structure or under or between trees – tarp the piles.

SUMMARY OF CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS ISSUE

Updated title of Form 12-1 Cal Fire Inspection Notice

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		Original P&P Date 10/28/2017

FIRE SAFETY - DEFENSIBLE SPACE INSPECTION – CAL FIRE

State of California
Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CAL FIRE
LE-100a (3/17)

Date: _____

NOTICE OF DEFENSIBLE SPACE INSPECTION

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

OWNER/TENANT:	INSPECTION ADDRESS:		
INSPECTOR NAME:	CONTACT NUMBER:	Inspection No. ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3	No Violations Observed ☐

CHECKED BOXES INDICATE VIOLATIONS

Zone 1 / Within 30 feet of all structures or to the property line (Refer to illustration below):

- ☐ **A.** Remove all branches within 10 feet of any chimney or stovepipe outlet, pursuant to PRC § 4291(a)(4) and 14 CCR § 1299.03(a)(2).
- ☐ **B.** Remove leaves, needles or other vegetation on roofs, gutters, decks, porches, stairways, etc. pursuant to PRC § 4291 (a)(6) and 14 CCR § 1299.03(a)(1).
- ☐ **C.** Remove all dead and dying trees, branches and shrubs, or other plants adjacent to or overhanging buildings, pursuant to PRC § 4291 (a)(5) and 14 CCR § 1299.03(a)(2).
- ☐ **D.** Remove all dead and dying grass, plants, shrubs, trees, branches, leaves, weeds and needles, pursuant to 14 CCR § 1299.03(a)(1).
- ☐ **E.** Remove or separate live flammable ground cover and shrubs, pursuant to PRC § 4291(a)(1) and BOF General Guidelines item1.
- ☐ **F.** Remove flammable vegetation and items that could catch fire which are adjacent to, or below, combustible decks, balconies, and stairs, pursuant to 14 CCR § 1299.03(a)(4).
- ☐ **G.** Relocate exposed wood piles outside of Zone1 unless completely covered in a fire-resistant material, pursuant to 14 CCR § 1299.03(a)(3).

Zone 2 / Within 30–100 feet of all structures or to the property line (Refer to illustration below):

- ☐ **H.** Cut annual grasses and forbs down to a maximum height of 4 inches, pursuant to 14 CCR § 1299.03(b)(2)(B).
- ☐ **I.** Remove fuels in accordance with the Fuel Separation or Continuous Tree Canopy guidelines (see back), pursuant to BOF General Guidelines item 4.
- ☐ **J.** All exposed woodpiles must have a minimum of 10 feet clearance, down to bare mineral soil, in all directions, pursuant to 14 CCR § 1299.03(b)(2)(C).
- ☐ **K.** Dead and dying woody surface fuels and aerial fuels shall be removed. Loose surface litter, normally consisting of fallen leaves or needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches, shall be permitted to a maximum depth of 3 inches, pursuant to 14 CCR § 1299.03(b)(2)(A).

Defensible and Reduced Fuel Zone / Within 100 feet of all structures or to the property line (Refer to illustration below):

- ☐ **L.** Logs or stumps embedded in the soil must be removed or isolated from other vegetation, pursuant to BOF General Guidelines item 3.

Other Requirements:

- ☐ **M.** Outbuildings and Liquid Propane Gas (LPG) storage tanks shall have 10 feet of clearance to bare mineral soil and no flammable vegetation for an additional 10 feet around their exterior, pursuant to 14 CCR § 1299.03(c)(1).
- ☐ **N.** Address numbers shall be displayed in contrasting colors (4" min. size) and readable from the street or access road, pursuant to 2016 CFC § 505.1.
- ☐ **O.** Equip chimney or stovepipe openings with a metal screen having openings between 3/8 inch and 1/2 inch, pursuant to 2016 CBC § 2113.9.2.

COMMENTS:

LEARN MORE:

IMPORTANT **All violations marked must be addressed by the owner/tenant. A re-inspection of the property will occur on or after** _____

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FIRE SAFETY - DEFENSIBLE SPACE INSPECTION – CAL FIRE



Print the next 2 pages for the actual Cal Fire Inspection Notice and Defensible Space Diagrams

State of California
Department of Forestry & Fire Protection
CAL FIRE
LE-100a (3/17)

Date: _____

NOTICE OF DEFENSIBLE SPACE INSPECTION

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

Owner Mailing address.	Inspection Address.

Inspection Number: 1___ 2___ 3___ VIOLATIONS OBSERVED: YES____ NO____

CHECKED BOXES INDICATE VIOLATIONS

Zone 1 / Within 30 feet of all structures or to the property line (Refer to illustration below):

- ☐ **A.** Remove all branches within 10 feet of any chimney or stovepipe outlet, pursuant to PRC § 4291(a)(4) and 14 CCR § 1299.03(a)(2).
- ☐ **B.** Remove leaves, needles or other vegetation on roofs, gutters, decks, porches, stairways, etc. pursuant to PRC § 4291(a)(6) &14 CCR §1299.03(a)(1).
- ☐ **C.** Remove all dead and dying trees, branches and shrubs, or other plants adjacent to or overhanging buildings, pursuant to PRC § 4291 (a)(5) and 14 CCR § 1299.03(a)(2).
- ☐ **D.** Remove all dead and dying grass, plants, shrubs, trees, branches, leaves, weeds and needles, pursuant to 14 CCR § 1299.03(a)(1).
- ☐ **E.** Remove or separate live flammable ground cover and shrubs, pursuant to PRC § 4291(a)(1) and BOF General Guidelines item1.
- ☐ **F.** Remove flammable vegetation and items that could catch fire which are adjacent to, or below, combustible decks, balconies, and stairs, pursuant to 14 CCR § 1299.03(a)(4).
- ☐ **G.** Relocate exposed wood piles outside of Zone1 unless completely covered in a fire-resistant material, pursuant to 14 CCR § 1299.03(a)(3).

Zone 2 / Within 30 –100 feet of all structures or to the property line (Refer to illustration below):

- ☐ **H.** Cut annual grasses and forbs down to a maximum height of 4 inches, pursuant to 14 CCR § 1299.03(b)(2)(B).
- ☐ **I.** Remove fuels in accordance with the Fuel Separation or Continuous Tree Canopy guidelines (see back), pursuant to BOF General Guidelines item 4.
- ☐ **J.** All exposed woodpiles must have a minimum of 10 feet clearance, down to bare mineral soil, in all directions, pursuant to 14 CCR § 1299.03(b)(2)
- ☐ **K.** Dead and dying woody surface fuels and aerial fuels shall be removed. Loose surface litter, normally consisting of fallen leaves or needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches, shall be permitted to a maximum depth of 3 inches, pursuant to 14 CCR § 1299.03(b)(2)(A).

Defensible and Reduced Fuel Zone / Within 100 feet of all structures or to the property line (Refer to illustration below):

- ☐ **L.** Logs or stumps embedded in the soil must be removed or isolated from other vegetation, pursuant to BOF General Guidelines item 3.

Other Requirements:

- ☐ **M.** Outbuildings and Liquid Propane Gas (LPG) storage tanks shall have 10 feet of clearance to bare mineral soil and no flammable vegetation for an additional 10 feet around their exterior, pursuant to 14 CCR § 1299.03(c)(1).
- ☐ **N.** Address numbers shall be displayed in contrasting colors (4" min. size) and readable from the street or access road, pursuant to 2016 CFC § 505.1.
- ☐ **O.** Equip chimney or stovepipe openings with a metal screen having openings between 3/8 inch and 1/2 inch, pursuant to 2016 CBC § 2113.9.2.

CHECKED BOXES INDICATE VIOLATIONS!

ADD:

CRITICAL violations marked must be addressed by the owner/tenant. A re-inspection of the property will occur on or after: _____



KNOW THE LAW
BE FIRE SMART

100 feet of Defensible Space is required under the Public Resources Code (PRC) 4291. California Building Code Chapter 7A requires certain construction materials and methods for homes in wildland areas. Be sure to contact your local fire department for additional requirements to ensure your home is compliant with the law.

READYFORWILDFIRE.ORG/THELAW

WILDFIRE IS COMING.
ARE YOU READY?

HARDENING YOUR HOME

Flying embers can destroy homes up to a mile ahead of a wildfire. Prepare (harden) your home now before a fire starts.

Priority list for building or remodeling with ignition-resistant* materials:

- **Roof** (Above all else your roofing is the most important hardening feature)
- **Eaves and Soffits**
- **Walls**
- **Decks**
- **Patio Cover**
- **Fencing**

Other priority activities:

- **Vents:** Cover and protect all openings.
- **Windows:** Protect against blow-outs and install dual-paned windows.
- **Rain Gutters:** Screen or enclose.
- **Chimney:** Cover outlets with non-combustible screens.
- **Garage:** Have an accessible fire extinguisher.
- **Driveways:** Ensure access to your home complies with local fire codes.
- **Water Supply:** Have multiple garden hoses that are long enough to reach all areas of your home.

*Visit ReadyforWildfire.org/hardening-your-home for detailed information on ignition-resistant building materials and all home hardening activities.

VERTICAL SPACING

Eliminate opportunities for a vertical "fire ladder" by:

- Remove branches beneath large trees for a 6-foot minimum clearance.
- Create proper vertical spacing between shrubs and the lowest branches of trees by using the formula shown.



HORIZONTAL SPACING

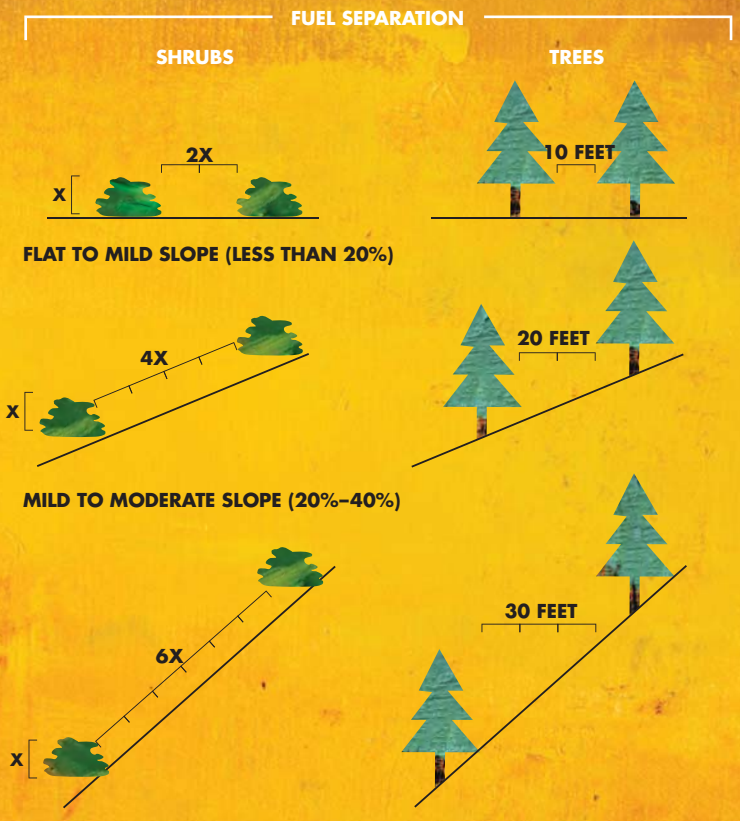
The spacing between grass, shrubs, and trees is crucial to reduce the spread of wildfire. The spacing needed is determined by the type and size of the shrubs and trees, as well as the slope of the land. For example, a property on a steep slope with larger plant life will require greater spacing between trees and shrubs than a level property that has small, sparse vegetation.

Fire-Safe Landscaping

Fire-safe landscaping isn't necessarily the same thing as a well-maintained yard. Fire-safe landscaping uses fire-resistant plants that are strategically planted to resist the spread of fire to your home.

Dead Tree Removal

If you have dead or dying trees on your property the entire tree needs to be removed to reduce wildfire risk. Visit ReadyforWildfire.org/dead-tree-removal to learn about permit requirements.



DOWNLOAD THE READY FOR WILDFIRE APP

It's never been more important to keep on top of preparing your family, home and property for a wildfire. Fires are on the rise, and are burning hotter, faster and more unpredictably than ever before. Download the app to:

Get custom wildfire alerts

Track your progress

% PREPARED

Get detailed action steps

☑1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3.

Download on the App Store

GET IT ON Google Play



CAL FIRE SINCE 1885

ONE LESS SPARK
ONE LESS WILDFIRE

Pinebrook	**POLICY and PROCEDURE**	**Form #** 12-2 **Page #** 1 of 5 **Board Approval Date** 10/28/2017 **Original P&P Date** 04/06/2006

FIRE SAFETY BARE LOT INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS - EPFD

Unimproved Parcel Field Inspection

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Subdivision: _____ Unit #_____ Lot #_____ APN: _____

Street Address: _____

Date of Inspection: _____ Inspector: Joan Lark, EPFD Fire Prevention Officer, 209-795-7393

Please take care of the violations marked below

1. ☐ Cut down and remove dead trees, remove limbs on cut and already downed trees and dispose of both properly.
2. ☐ Remove dead branches and trees which are leaning into or against larger trees.
3. ☐ Remove and dispose of all dead tree limbs within 15 feet of the ground. Remove live branches to 6 feet (if tree height is 6 feet or less, remove 1/3 of the branches – live or dead.) You may be required to limb higher depending on slope of land. A SIX FOOT PERSON MUST BE ABLE TO WALK FREELY UNDER THE TREES. Maintain a vertical clearance space of at least 3 times the height of a shrub between any shrub and overhanging tree branch.
4. ☐ Remove dead branches on ground.
5. ☐ Remove all dead brush, and brush growing under trees and bushes.
6. ☐ Remove accumulations of dead materials and/or flammable ground vegetation from underneath and within manzanita and brush.
7. ☐ Thin manzanita bushes. Remove all dead wood from the plant.
8. ☐ Accumulations and/or piles of debris must be removed.
9. ☐ Remove dead and/or dying smaller trees growing under and/or within the limbs of taller healthy trees.
10. ☐ Thin saplings and/or small trees. These saplings will never grow to maturity and they create ladder fuels that endanger the health of mature trees.
11. ☐ Cut bear clover and/or ground cover vegetation to a height of 4 inches.
12. ☐ On parcels with uninterrupted low growing vegetation, create a fuel break around the perimeter of the parcel by cutting the ground vegetation to a height of no more than 4", from within 20 feet of the property line(s) that is/are adjacent to neighboring structures.
13. ☐ Cut ALL dead and/or dying grass and weeds.

NOTE: 3 to 4 inches of pine needles (spread out and NOT in piles) are not required to be removed from an unimproved lot.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation. Fire Prevention is everyone's responsibility.

If you have NOT contacted me, your re-inspection will be On/After: _____

FIRE SAFETY BARE LOT INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS - EPFD

Ebbetts Pass Fire District

Ebbetts Pass Fire District Clearance Requirements For Unimproved Lots

Regulations pertaining to fire safe clearance on properties within the boundaries of the Ebbetts Pass Fire District originate from two different ordinances which are enforced by two different agencies.

Regulations Pertaining to Improved Properties

In January 2005, new regulations under Cal Fire's Public Resources Code 4291 became effective. These regulations require that homeowners provide additional clearance around buildings and structures built within the wildland/intermix areas of the state. This law requires homeowners provide a 30-foot Defensible Space Zone with an additional 70-foot Reduced Fuel Zone around structures. Cal Fire has primary responsibility for inspection and enforcement of fire hazard reduction regulations around homes and buildings. See Cal Fire's form for detailed information.

Regulations Pertaining to Unimproved Properties

In order to help enhance the effectiveness of PRC 4291 requirements and add to the safety of our homes, families, communities and the safety of Firefighters trying to protect homes and property from wildfires, **Ebbetts Pass Fire District Ordinance 2012, Section 9 extends the Reduced Fuel Zone concept to the unimproved** (vacant) subdivision parcels or **lots.**

The purpose of extending the Reduced Fuel Zone concept to unimproved lots is based on the premise that modifying the fuel load on a vacant lot will help keep a wildfire from intensifying as it moves. This modification on a vacant lot reduces heat intensity, reduces flame length and helps keep flames from spreading from the ground to the tree tops.

Ebbetts Pass Fire District Ordinance 2012 Section 9 covers:

- Unimproved lots or parcels within established subdivisions.
- An unimproved parcel that is outside the boundaries of a subdivision but adjacent to improved parcels within the subdivision.
- Modification requirements for unimproved parcels are the same as Cal-Fire's PRC 4291 requirements for the Reduced Fuel Zone.

The following criteria/explanation has been established so the property owner and the hired worker will know what is required to bring an unimproved parcel into compliance with Ebbetts Pass Fire District Ordinance 2012, Section 9.

The primary goal of our fuel reduction program is to keep fire from going from the GROUND to the CROWN of trees. The following information will help you achieve that goal.

1037 Blagen Road • P.O. Box 66 • Arnold, CA 95223 Prevention: 209 795 7393 • FAX: 795 3460 • joanlark@epfd.org

FIRE SAFETY BARE LOT INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS - EPFD

1. Cut down and remove dead trees. Remove limbs on cut and already downed trees and dispose of both properly.

If there are standing dead trees, they must be cut down. Newly cut trees and those which have fallen must be cut up and stacked or removed from the lot entirely. Do not stack next to or under live trees. Branches from these trees may NOT be left on the ground – they must be removed from the lot. Dead trees are both a fire and safety hazard. Contact your local forester for details about bug infested trees.

2. Remove dead branches and trees which are leaning into or against larger trees.

If dead branches or dead trees are leaning into or against live trees, they must be removed. Any trees, live or dead, that have fallen into other trees, (ex: "leaners") must be dropped to the ground, cut up and stacked or removed from the lot. Dead branches and trees ignite quickly. If the "fire ladder" has not been eliminated, a fire within those trees will quickly "climb" the ladder of limbs and begin spreading faster, gaining heat and momentum with every tree consumed.

3. Remove and dispose of all dead tree limbs within 15 feet of the ground. Remove live branches to 6 feet (if tree height is 6 feet or less, remove 1/3 of the branches – live or dead.) You may be required to limb higher depending on slope of land.

The primary goal of our fuel reduction program is to keep fire from going from the GROUND to the CROWN (top) of trees. Remove ALL dead tree limbs that are within 15 feet of the ground. Live branches must be removed to give 6 feet of clearance from the ground. This means that if ANY PORTION of the live limb HANGS within six feet of the ground, the limb MUST be removed. If there is a slope to the property, you may be requested to limb higher, so there are six feet of clearance between the ground and the first set of branches. If you are six feet tall and can walk under the tree without bending, you have limbed high enough. If a tree is six feet or less, remove 1/3 of the branches. Properly dispose of limbs by hauling, chipping or by burning following legally established burning restrictions.

4. Remove dead branches on ground.

During most winters, dead branches are blown from trees. These must be removed from the ground so that they do not help fuel a fire and for the safety of the firefighter.

5. Remove all dead brush and brush growing under trees and bushes (such as manzanita, buck brush, wild lilac, etc.)

Dead brush, whether under trees, bushes, or lying on the ground, is fire fuel. The more fire fuel, the hotter the fire and more damage to trees and nearby structures will occur. Maintain a vertical clearance space of at least 3 times the height of a shrub between any shrub and overhanging tree branch.

As an example, if an entire Manzanita or lilac bush is dead, REMOVE THE ENTIRE BUSH. If a portion of the bush is dead, you may opt to remove only the dead portion. If a few limbs are dead, removal of those dead limbs from that bush may be sufficient, depending on what is around or above the brush/bush.

6. Remove accumulations of dead materials and/or flammable ground vegetation from underneath and within manzanita and other brush.

This type of debris occurs because of weather. Wind causes limbs to break, dead pine needles to blow off the trees. This is typical "winter fall". If this debris is not removed yearly, it continues to accumulate and cause a fire hazard. If this is removed yearly, it is usually not much of a chore to keep the fire fuel controlled on your lot. Piles of debris must not be left on your lot – they must be removed.

Dead or live brush removal and removal of debris from under trees slows the progression of fire.

7. Thin manzanita bushes. Remove all dead wood from the plant.
Manzanita is highly flammable and volatile. If you wish to keep your manzanita, you must: remove all dead branches; clear around the bush, or clump of bushes. A simple guideline is to create space between plants equal to their height.

If manzanita is growing under a tree, and it was to catch on fire, the flames would be three times the length of the plant. If a plant is 6 feet tall, the flame length would be 18 feet! In that situation, the manzanita should be removed, or the tree limbed at least 18 feet.

8. Accumulations and/or piles of dead and dying material must be removed.
Remove all debris lying on ground. When needles, grass, cones and leaves are raked into piles, the piles must be removed. Piles of debris are fuels that will carry a small, manageable fire and spread it throughout a lot and into the trees very rapidly. Downed wood and debris become kindling for a fire. Limbs will create flame lengths that carry fire into brush and trees. 3" – 4" of accumulated pine needles may be left on the lot forming a "carpet of needles" which helps hold moisture in the ground and helps prevent soil erosion. If the "fire ladder" has been removed, the pine needles are more easily managed because there is no fire ladder to carry the flames into the trees. A **FIRE LADDER** is the means by which a fire travels from the ground via flammable material, into a tree. Fire traveling to the top of a tree is called **"crowning"**. Remove ladder fuels such as tree limbs, to a height of at least six feet. A SIX FOOT PERSON SHOULD BE ABLE TO WALK FREELY UNDER YOUR TREES.

9. Remove dead and/or dying smaller trees growing under and/or within the limbs of taller healthy trees.
This could act as a "fire ladder". These small, dying or dead trees are extremely flammable. If they are ignited, they carry fire very quickly into the trees, gaining heat and momentum with every tree consumed.

10. Thin saplings and/or small trees.
All of these saplings will not grow to maturity and they create ladder fuels that endanger the health of mature trees.

11. Cut bear clover and/or ground cover vegetation to a height of 4 inches.
Bear clover, also known as mountain misery is highly flammable. The taller this native plant grows, the more flammable it becomes. If you wish to keep the mountain misery, it should be maintained to be no higher than 4 inches. If the bear clover is growing underneath low-growing green bushes, or under saplings, the bear clover should be removed, or remove the bush and/or sapling.

12. On parcels with uninterrupted low growing vegetation, create a fuel break around the perimeter of the parcel by cutting the ground vegetation to a height of no more than 4" from within 20 feet of the property line(s).
On parcels with "uninterrupted" ground cover vegetation, an area of at least twenty feet along each property line must be cut to a height not to exceed 4 inches, especially along property lines adjacent to other properties with a house and/or properties that are upslope. If the ground cover is growing uninterrupted, you should create "islands" of groupings with areas cleared of ground cover between each grouping.

13. Cut ALL dead and/or dying grass and weeds.
Dry, cut grass, leaves and pine needles may stay on the ground, but may be no more than 3 – 4 inches deep.

IN ADDITION TO THE FOREGOING CRITERIA, if large areas of brush MUST be reduced. This can be accomplished in several ways:

- Create cleared areas or "spaces" around individual bushes. The size of the cleared area around the bush needs to equal the height of the bush that will remain. All flammable debris in that area must be removed. Leaving a pattern of bushes with space between them can be done throughout an entire parcel.

- Create "islands" of bushes. Numerous bushes can remain on the parcel in a group (no larger than ten feet in diameter) with a cleared area around the grouping. The cleared area must equal the diameter of the grouping or "island" of bushes.

- Create fuel breaks along property lines and within properties, especially along property lines which are adjacent to property with a home, properties which are upslope or properties adjacent to forest lands. These fuel breaks can be accomplished by removing all brush along a 15 to 20 foot strip, property line to property line. Properly dispose of all cut brush by hauling, chipping or by burning following legally established burning restrictions.

All cut and/or downed debris shall be disposed of by Hauling, Chipping, Burning (following legally established burning restrictions) or other methods of disposal approved by the property owner, by Ebbetts Pass Fire District or Cal Fire. At NO TIME shall debris be buried on the parcel, deposited on the property of another, dumped into holes on the parcel or covered by pine needles.

If a canopy exists (tops of trees touching or intertwined) canopy must be interrupted.

Before burning always call the Air Quality Control number in San Andreas to ascertain if it is a "burn day". Burn Information Line: (209) 754 - 6600.

Under certain conditions, i.e. topography or fuel type, the Ebbetts Pass Fire District may require more or less fuel reduction on one parcel than on another.

Fire safety/prevention is every property owner's responsibility. Please help us keep your property safe. Thank you.

Ebbetts Pass Fire District

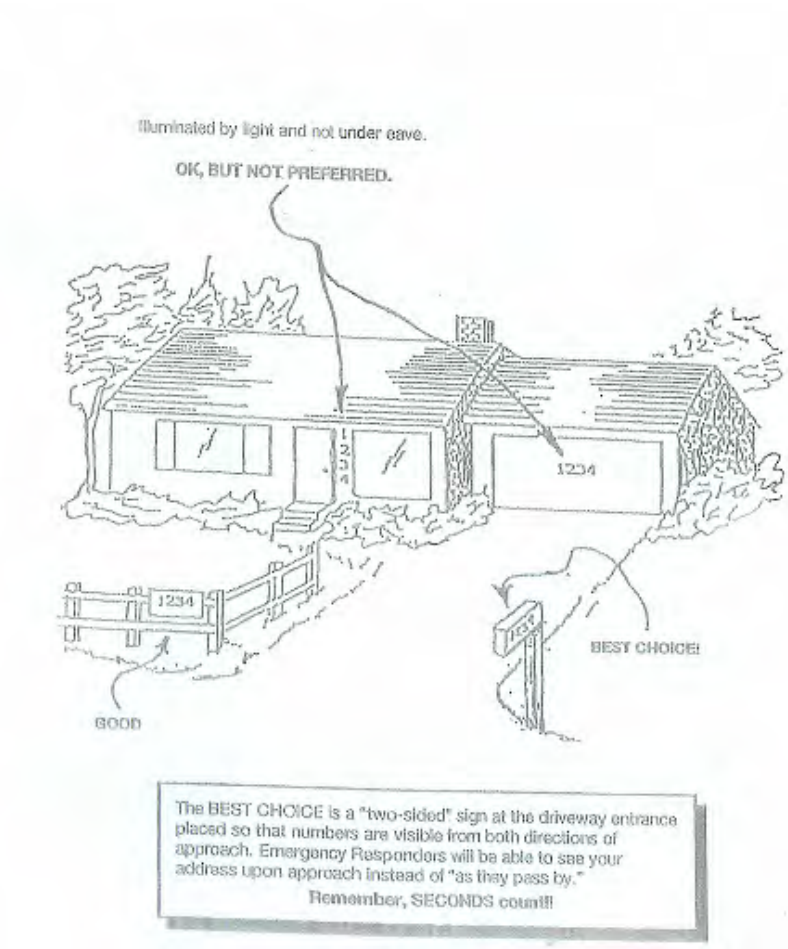
For more information or assistance please call
Ebbetts Pass Fire District Fire Prevention
Joan Lark, Prevention Officer
209 - 795 - 7393

Rev. 5.4.14

Pinebrook	**POLICY and PROCEDURE**	**Attachment #** 12-3 **Page #** 1 of 3 **Board Approval Date** 10/28/2017 **Original P&P Date** 10/28/2017

FIRE SAFETY - HOME & LOT NUMBERING - MANDATORY

House Numbering Required by Cal Fire, EPFD, Calaveras County & Pinebrook



House & Lot Numbers should be able to easily seen from the street as emergency vehicles approach the home or lot. This means the numbers should be close to the street surface, not posted on the home which is away from the street. **The numbers should be 4 inches high.**

The Calaveras County Volunteer Sheriff's Unit offers reflective number signs – see next 2 pages.

FIRE SAFETY - HOME & LOT NUMBERING - MANDATORY

10/14/2017 House Number Signs

Order Reflective House Number Signs

Calaveras County Policy states all residences to have a clear posting of the numbers to their residence. The Sheriff Volunteer Unit, a non-profit organization make the required signs at all sub stations located throughout the County. We offer the one sided reflective street sign for $20.00 and the double sided sign for $25.00. We accept both cash and personal checks for the signs. The signs are usually available within three days. You may fill out the attached sign form and mail in with payment or complete the form at any sub-station.

All signs must be picked up at a sub-station of your choice.

- Order Form (/Portals/Sheriff/Documents/Volunteer%20Unit/Reflective%20Address%20Signs.pdf)



Order Form is on next page.

FIRE SAFETY - HOME & LOT NUMBERING - MANDATORY

CALAVERAS COUNTY SHERIFF VOLUNTEER UNIT
1045 Jeff Tuttle Drive
San Andreas, CA 95249

REFLECTIVE HOUSE NUMBER
SIGN ORDER

Date_____

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ZIP_____Phone_____

One sided sign $15.00 each Qty_____

Two sided sign $20.00 each Qty_____

Vertical Numbers



Horizontal Numbers



Please mail the completed form along with the proper remittance to the above address.
We will contact you as soon as your sign is ready.

WE THANK YOU FOR YOUR ORDER AND SUPPORT

Date Received_____ Vol. #_____ Date Customer Contacted_____

Pick up at Sub (Y,N)_____If no, where?_____