

Defensible Space Zone

Special requirements within the first 30 feet surrounding any structure or to the property line, whichever is nearest:

1. Remove *all* dead or dying leaves, needles, grass.
2. Remove *all* bear clover/mountain misery.
3. Maintain any tree adjacent to or overhanging any building free of dead or dying wood.
4. Maintain the roof and gutters of all buildings free of leaves, needles, or other vegetation.
5. Remove all limbs within 10 feet of any chimney or stovepipe opening.
6. Cover all chimney or stovepipe openings with a metal screen having openings no larger than ½ inch in size.
7. Clear 10 feet around and 15 feet above propane tanks. Non-volatile vegetation or decorative enclosures are allowed if they do not hide the tank's location from firefighters, or impede firefighters' access to the valve assembly.
8. Clear 10 feet around woodpile(s); maintain free of needles, leaves, and other flammable debris. During fire season, store firewood as far as possible from structures, and protect woodpiles with fire resistant covering.
9. Break up the continuous forest canopy by spacing trees according to the table below.

Reduced Fuel Zone

Special requirements/provisions from 30 to 100 feet beyond any structure, or to the property line, whichever is nearest:

10. Dead/dying leaves, needles and *mowed* dry grass may remain on the ground to a depth of 3-4 inches.
11. Mountain misery/bear clover may remain, but overhanging and adjacent trees must be pruned up to 15 feet.

Clearance Requirements In Both Zones

Remove all DEAD /DYING vegetation or non-vegetative debris:

12. Remove all dead or dying brush, trees, limbs and branches within 15 feet of the ground. This includes dead material within dense plants such as juniper or rosemary.
13. Logs or stumps embedded in the soil must either be removed or isolated from other vegetation and structures.
14. Remove, or clear around and cover with fire-resistant covering all flammable non-vegetative material or household debris, so that wind-driven firebrands or embers cannot land on or in this material and start a fire.

Thin, prune and remove LIVE vegetation:

15. Prune trees (remove limbs), up at least 6 feet, (or ½ - ½ the tree height for small trees), more on slopes.
16. If retaining a "continuous forest canopy" where limbs of one tree touch those of another, prune trees to 15 feet (or ½ of tree height for trees under 30 feet, whichever is less).
17. Thin, remove, and space seedling/sapling trees according to the table below (use 'Other Plants' spacing). Prune remaining select trees up ½ - ½ their height.
18. Create vertical spacing between tops of short plants and any limbs above them, of 3 times the height of the lower plant.
19. Break up continuous masses of vegetation by separating trees, bushes, and clumps of ground-cover vegetation with cleared areas, according to the table below. For privacy, space plants in a checkerboard pattern rather than a solid row.
 - a. ***You may keep*** well-maintained and appropriately-watered lawns, ground cover plants, ornamental shrubbery, and trees that are well-spaced, well-pruned, free of all dead material, and which will not spread fire to structures or other vegetation.
 - b. ***You may keep*** ornamental trees or shrubs which have branches down to the ground, but you must remove *all* dead material within, beneath and surrounding them.

Minimum Horizontal Spacing Guidelines

SLOPE	SHRUBS, GROUND-COVERS & OTHER ORNAMENTAL PLANTS	TREES
	Space required between clumps of ground-cover plants, bushes, shrubs, seedlings or sapling trees, etc.	Space required between tree canopies
Flat or gentle slope (0% to 20%)	2 times the height of the plant	10 Feet
Moderate slope (20% to 40%)	4 times the height of the plant	20 Feet
Steep slope (Greater than 40%)	6 times the height of the plant	30 Feet

Vertical Spacing Guidelines

Minimum vertical space between top of lower plants and the bottom limbs of overhanging limbs:
"3 times the height of the lower plant"