



CAL FIRE

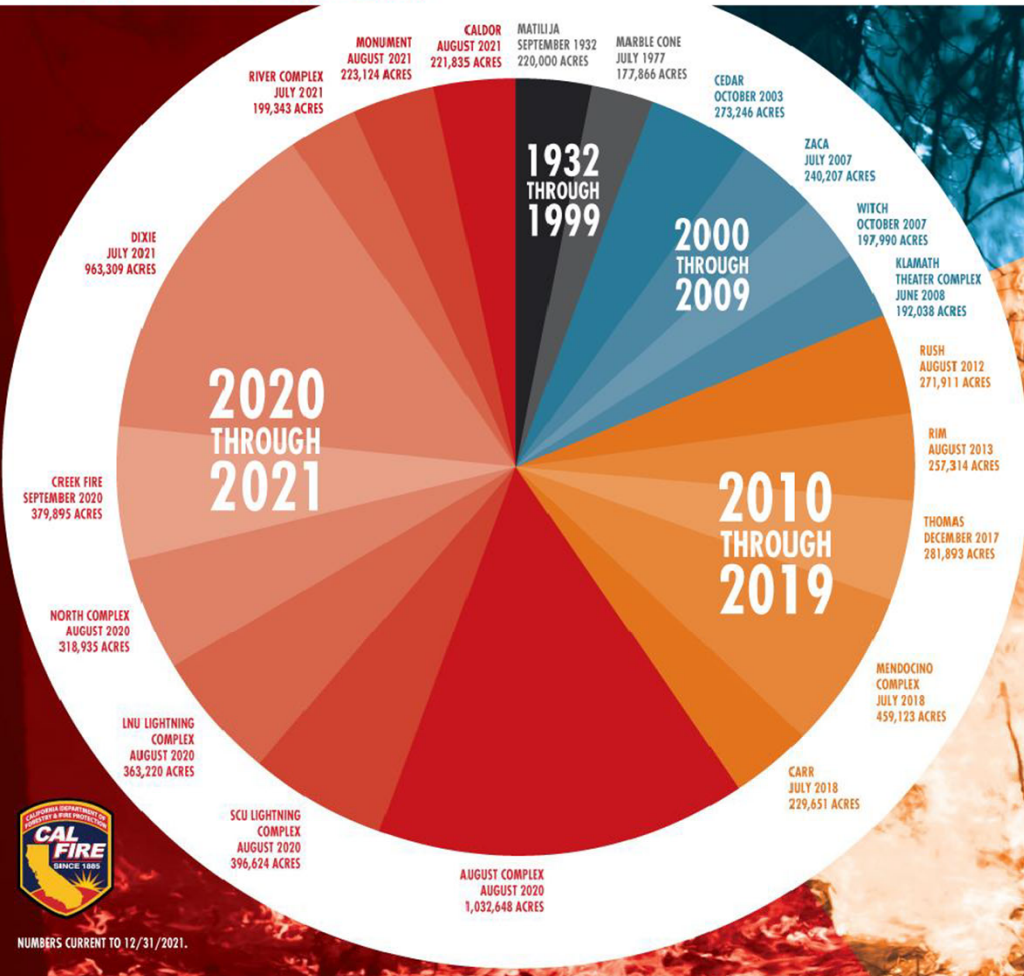
Office of the State Fire Marshal

Community Wildfire Preparedness and Mitigation Division
Acting State Fire Marshal – Daniel Berlant

April 12, 2023

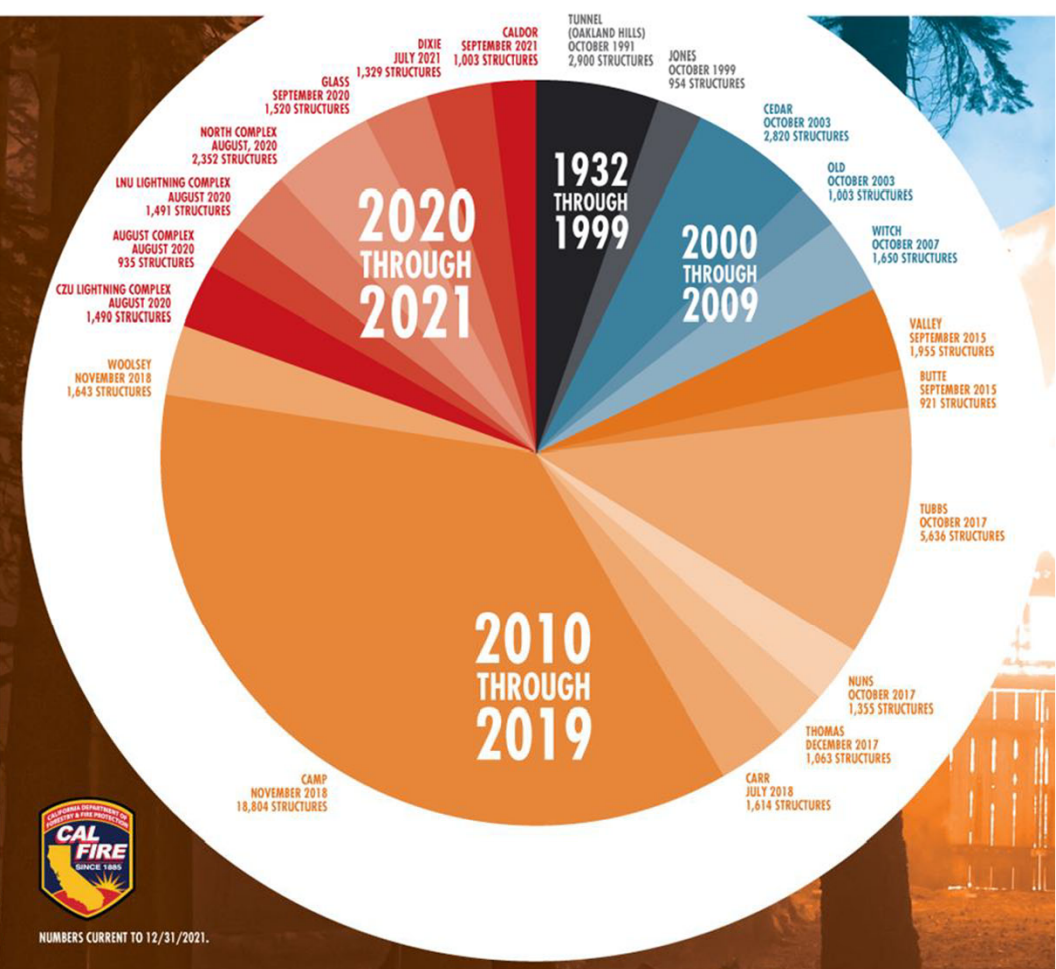
Large & Destructive Wildfires

TOP 20 LARGEST CALIFORNIA WILDFIRES



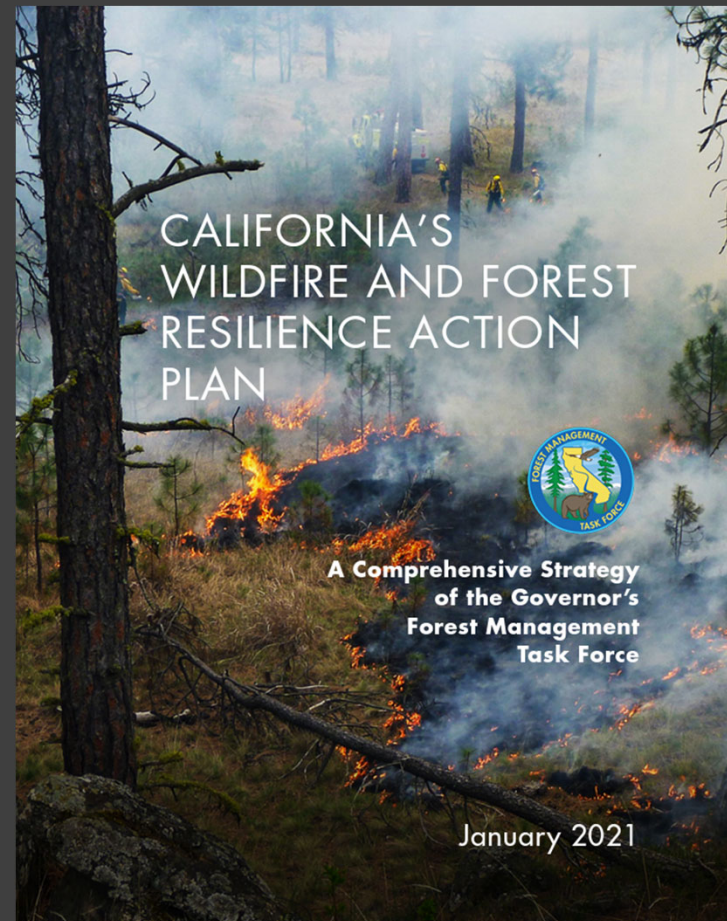
NUMBERS CURRENT TO 12/31/2021.

TOP 20 DESTRUCTIVE CALIFORNIA WILDFIRES



NUMBERS CURRENT TO 12/31/2021.

Wildfire Strategy

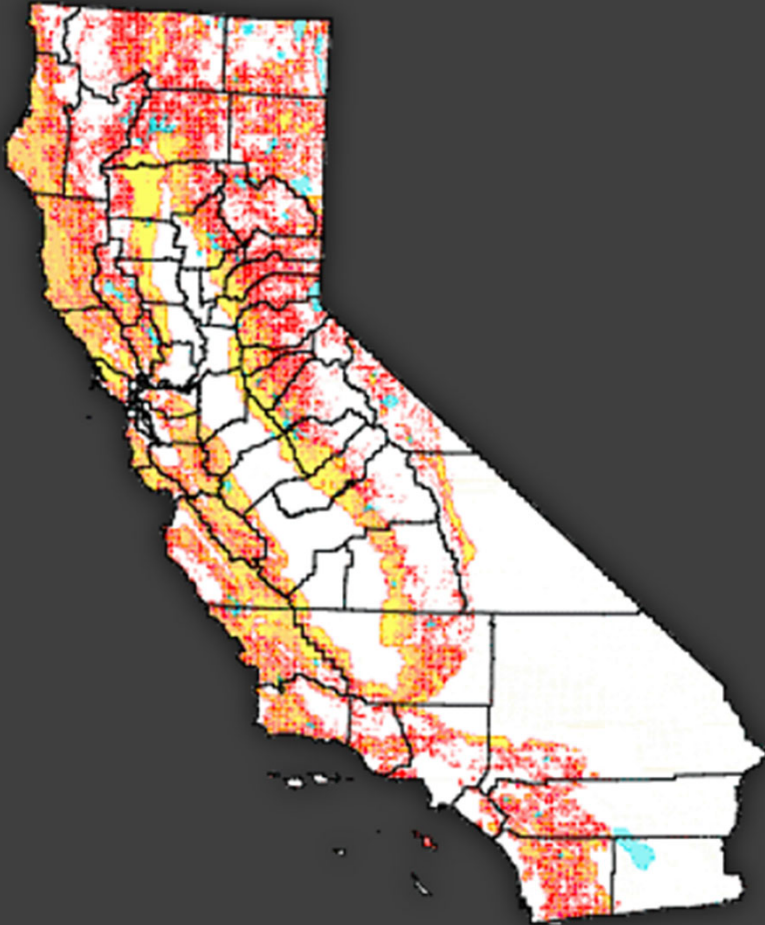


State Funding



Program	Early Action 2020-21	Budget Year 2021-22	Budget Year 2022-23	Budget Year 2023-24
Resilient Forests and Landscapes	\$214	\$402	\$292	\$290
Wildfire Fuel Breaks	\$148	\$237	\$190	\$192
Regional Capacity	\$119	\$199	\$55	\$55
Science-Based Management	\$3	\$79	\$22	\$22
Forest Sector Economic Stimulus	\$25	\$51	\$22	\$22
Community Hardening	\$27	\$20	\$19	\$19
Total	\$536	\$988	\$600	\$600
Dollars in Millions	\$1,524		\$1,200	

Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ)



What are the Zones?

- The maps are required by law
- Maps Hazard not “RISK”
- Identify levels of fire hazard
- 3 levels (Moderate, High, & Very High)

Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ)



How are the Zones Determined

- ❑ Developed using a science-based model that assigns a hazard score based on the factors that influence fire likelihood and fire behavior.

- ❑ Factors:
 - ✓ Fire history
 - ✓ Vegetation
 - ✓ Topography
 - ✓ Climate
 - ✓ Ember production and movement





New Updates

- ✓ Updated burn probabilities for wildland areas (inclusive of 2020 fires)
- ✓ Updated fire environment footprints (urban/developed)
- ✓ Updated Vegetation density for urban areas
- ✓ Inclusion of slope in the urban zoning model
- ✓ **Localized fire weather used in both wildland and urban models**
- ✓ **New firebrand production and transport model using discrete local wind vector distributions**



Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ)

What is the map for?

- Building standards for new construction
- Defensible Space
- Property development standards
 - Roads, water supply and signage
- Natural hazard real estate disclosure
- Consideration in city and county general plans

What is the map NOT ?

- Not to prohibit or deter development
- Insurance availability



Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ)



LRA Adoption Process

- ❑ 60-day notice prior to start of local review process
 - ❑ Initial meeting to describe process
 - ❑ Set training dates
- ❑ 60-day local review
- ❑ CAL FIRE review of comments
- ❑ Final recommendation submitted



Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ)



- 30 days to set public hearing
- 120 days to adopt
- Within 30 days of adoption, ordinance submitted to the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection

State Minimum Fire Safe Regulations



Updates in effect on April 1

- Greenbelts
- Fuel Breaks
- Strategic Ridgelines

State Minimum Fire Safe Regulations

Board of Forestry and Fire Protection



FOR INFORMATIONAL USE ONLY

View the official California Code of Regulations online at
govt.westlaw.com/calregs

As of April 1, 2023

California Code of Regulations
Title 14 Natural Resources
Division 1.5 Department of Forestry
Chapter 7 - Fire Protection
Subchapter 2 State Minimum Fire Safe Regulations
Articles 1-5

Ember Exposure



New Ember Ignition Zone

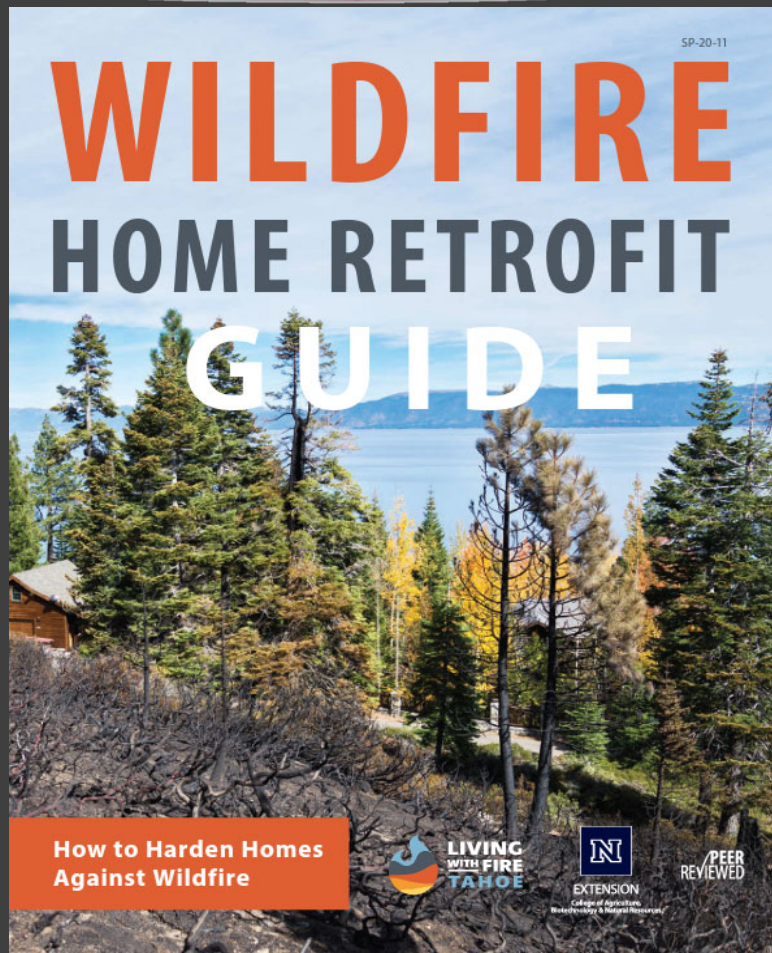


What is Home Hardening?





Wildfire Home Retrofit Guide & Low-Cost List



Low-Cost Retrofit List

Low-Cost Ways to Harden Your Home

1. When it is time to replace your roof, replace it with a Class A fire rated roof. [OFSM Wildland Urban Interface \(WUI\) Products](#)
2. Block any spaces between your roof covering and sheathing with noncombustible materials (bird stops).
3. Install a noncombustible gutter cover on gutters to prevent the accumulation of leaves and debris in the gutter.
4. Cover your chimney and stovepipe outlets with a noncombustible corrosion resistant metal mesh screen ([spark arrestor](#)), with 3/8-inch to 1/2-inch openings.
5. Install ember and flame-resistant vents. [OFSM Wildland Urban Interface \(WUI\) Products](#)
6. Caulk and plug gaps greater than 1/8-inch around exposed rafters and blocking to prevent ember intrusion into the attic or other enclosed spaces.
7. Inspect exterior siding for dry rot, gaps, cracks, and warping. Caulk or plug gaps greater than 1/8-inch in siding and replace any damaged boards, including those with dry rot.
8. Install weather-stripping to gaps greater than 1/8-inch between garage doors and door frames to prevent ember intrusion. The weather-stripping must be compliant with UL Standard 10C.
9. When it's time to replace your windows, replace them with multi-paned windows that have at least one pane of tempered glass. [OFSM Wildland Urban Interface \(WUI\) Products](#)
10. When it's time to replace your siding or deck, use compliant noncombustible, ignition-resistant, or other [OFSM Wildland Urban Interface \(WUI\) Products](#)
11. Cover openings to operable skylights with noncombustible metal mesh screen with openings in the screen not to exceed 1/8-inch.
12. Install a minimum 6-inch metal flashing, applied vertically on the exterior of the wall at the deck-to-wall intersection to protect the combustible siding material.

*This list was developed as a best practices guide and to assist homeowners to ensure their home is more ignition-resistant from wildfires. Low cost can be subjective. Some of these items are based on upgrading to more stringent materials when that feature is up for replacement due to normal maintenance or lifespan, i.e. roofs.

Updated 2/17/2022

Financial Assistance Program



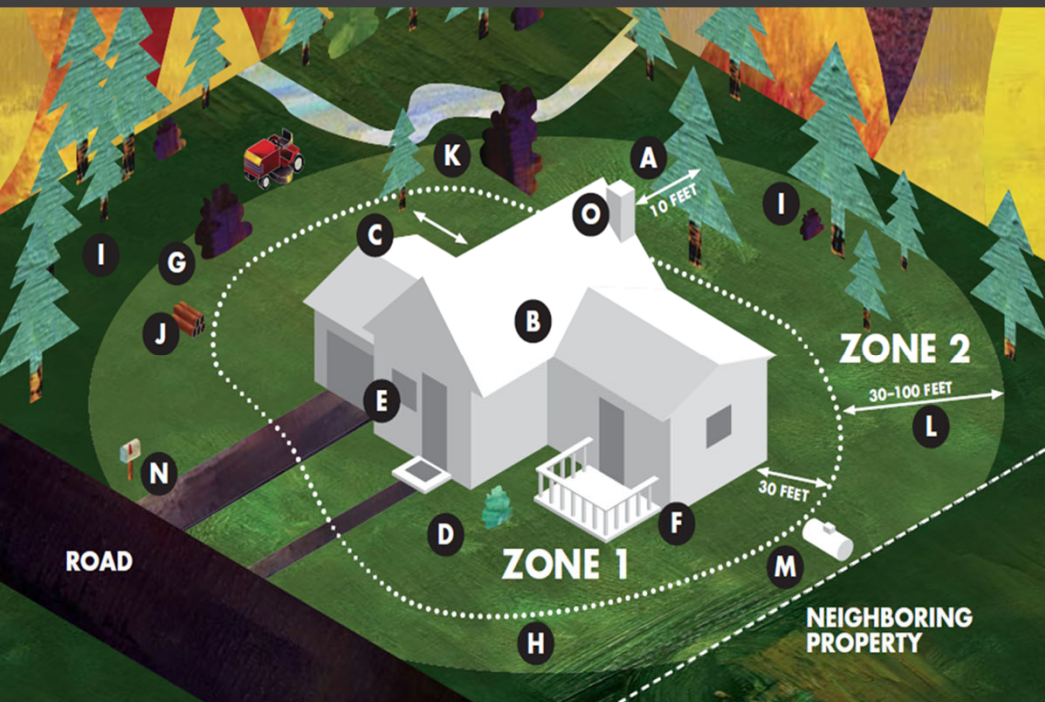
Coupled Approach

Hardening a home from wildfire is a coupled approach including defensible space and retrofitting. They **MUST** be done together to give a home the best chance of surviving a wildfire.

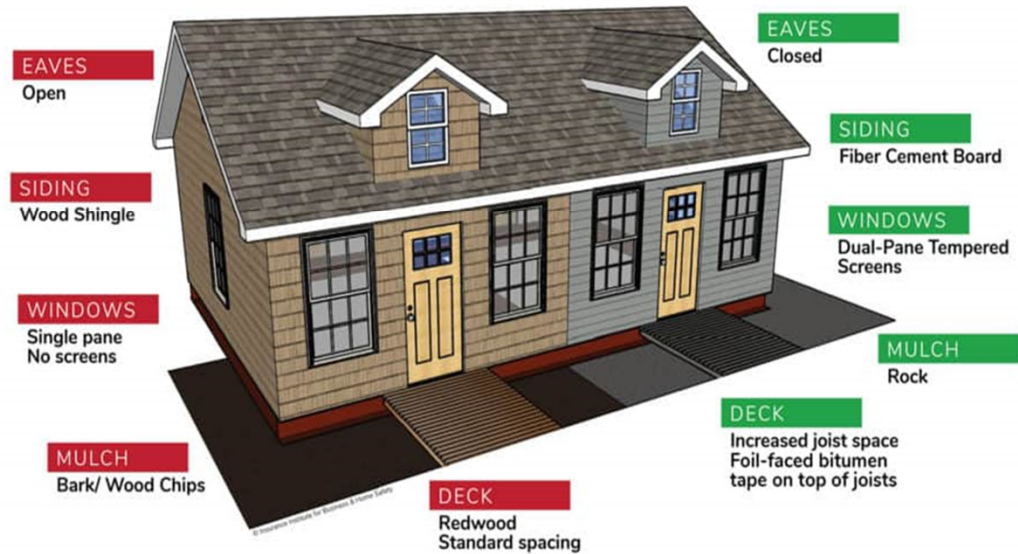
Defensible Space

AND

Home Hardening



Wildfire-Resistance: Make the "RIGHT" Choices



Wildfire Prevention Grants



Solicitation period for \$115 million in funding closed
March 15, 2023

- Hazardous Fuels Reduction
- Wildfire Prevention Planning
- Wildfire Prevention Education

Announce grant awards in summer 2023.



Thank you!



<https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/>



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