Large & Destructive Wildfires

TOP 20 LARGEST CALIFORNIA WILDFIRES

- 2021
  - Creek Fire: September 2021 (376,800 acres)
- 2019
  - North Complex: August 2019 (353,270 acres)
- 2018
  - SCU Lightning Complex: August 2018 (396,034 acres)
- 2017
  - Carr: July 2017 (296,651 acres)
- 2016
  - August Complex: August 2016 (1,130,424 acres)
- 1932
  - Reynolds: August 1932 (195,000 acres)

TOP 20 DESTRUCTIVE CALIFORNIA WILDFIRES

- 2021
  - Creek Fire: September 2021 (1,000 structures)
- 2020
  - North Complex: September 2020 (2,100 structures)
- 2019
  - CZU Lightning Complex: August 2019 (1,693 structures)
- 2018
  - SCU Lightning Complex: August 2018 (2,693 structures)
- 1932
  - Reynolds: August 1932 (700 structures)

NUMBERS CURRENT TO 12/31/2021.
## State Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Early Action 2020-21</th>
<th>Budget Year 2021-22</th>
<th>Budget Year 2022-23</th>
<th>Budget Year 2023-24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resilient Forests and Landscapes</td>
<td>$214</td>
<td>$402</td>
<td>$292</td>
<td>$290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildfire Fuel Breaks</td>
<td>$148</td>
<td>$237</td>
<td>$190</td>
<td>$192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Capacity</td>
<td>$119</td>
<td>$199</td>
<td>$55</td>
<td>$55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Science-Based Management</td>
<td>$3</td>
<td>$79</td>
<td>$22</td>
<td>$22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Sector Economic Stimulus</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$51</td>
<td>$22</td>
<td>$22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Hardening</td>
<td>$27</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$19</td>
<td>$19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$536</strong></td>
<td><strong>$988</strong></td>
<td><strong>$600</strong></td>
<td><strong>$600</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dollars in Millions

| Total                                        | **$1,524**           | **$1,200**          |

$536 $988 $600 $600
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
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

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
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 Proofing & Insulation) Such as metal, asphalt, or other non-combustible materials.
3. Install a noncombustible gutter cover or gutters to prevent the accumulation of leaves and debris in the gutters.
4. Cover your chimney and stovepipe outlets with a noncombustible corrosion resistant metal mesh screen. (asphalt armor) with 1/8 inch to 1/4 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 19C.
9. When it’s time to replace your windows, replace them with multi-pane 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 to assist homeowners to ensure that their home is non-combustible resistant from wildfire. Low cost can be subjective. Some of these items are based on upgrading to more stringent materials without additional cost. The list is updated annually to reflect the latest research and best practices.
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

- **EAVES**
  - Open
  - Closed

- **SIDING**
  - Fiber Cement Board
  - Wood Shingle

- **WINDOWS**
  - Dual-Pane Tempered Screens
  - Single pane
    - No screens

- **MULCH**
  - Bark/Wood Chips
  - Redwood

- **DECK**
  - Increased joist space
  - Standard spacing
  - Foil-faced bitumen tape on top of joists

ROAD

ZONE 1

ZONE 2

NEIGHBORING PROPERTY
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!

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