



## **Defensible Space Checklist**



- 1. CLEAR all flammable vegetation around buildings a MINIMUM of 30 feet or to the property line; whichever is nearer.**
- 2. CREATE a deeper defensible space beyond 30 feet to 100 feet.**
- 3. REMOVE that portion of any tree that extends within 10 feet of the outlet of a chimney or stove pipe.**
- 4. MAINTAIN any tree adjacent to or overhanging a building free of dead or dying wood.**
- 5. MAINTAIN the roof of a structure free of leaves, needles, or other dead vegetative growth.**
- 6. PROVIDE and MAINTAIN at all times a screen over the outlet of every chimney or stovepipe that is attached to a 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 one-half inch in size.**
- 7. POST legible house numbers in a position that is plainly visible from the street or road fronting the property and visible from both directions. Numbers shall contrast with their background, be Arabic numerals, and a minimum of 4 inches high with a minimum stroke width of ½ inch.**

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**If you have any questions, please contact  
Fire Protection and Planning Office,  
831-375-9644**



## **Vacant Lots - Defensible Space Checklist** **(one acre or less)**

- 1. CUT and remove all brush.**
- 2. CUT dry and dead grass to a maximum height of 4 inches.**
- 4. REMOVE all dead standing trees.**
- 5. REMOVE all dead fallen material.**
- 6. REMOVE that portion of any dead tree limb within 10 feet of the ground.**
- 7. REMOVE all tree limbs within feet of the ground.**
- 7. REMOVE all cut material from the area, or chip and spread on site (greater than one acre).**
- 8. SAME as above for a minimum distance of 30 feet within the exterior boundary of the property.**

Applicable codes: Public Resources Code, California Fire Code, PBCSD Ordinance

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# 100' DEFENSIBLE SPACE Make Your Home FIRE SAFE

## Why 100 Feet?

Following these simple steps can dramatically increase the chance of your home surviving a wildfire!

A Defensible Space of 100 feet around your home is required by law.<sup>1</sup> The goal is to protect your home while providing a safe area for firefighters.

### 1 "Lean, Clean and Green Zone."

– Clearing an area of 30 feet immediately surrounding your home is critical. This area requires the greatest reduction in flammable vegetation.

### 2 "Reduced Fuel Zone."

– The fuel reduction zone in the remaining 70 feet (or to property line) will depend on the steepness of your property and the vegetation.

Spacing between plants improves the chance of stopping a wildfire before it destroys your home. You have two options in this area:

- a Create horizontal and vertical spacing between plants. The amount of space will depend on how steep the slope is and the size of the plants.
- b Large trees do not have to be cut and removed as long as all of the plants beneath them are removed. This eliminates a vertical "fire ladder."

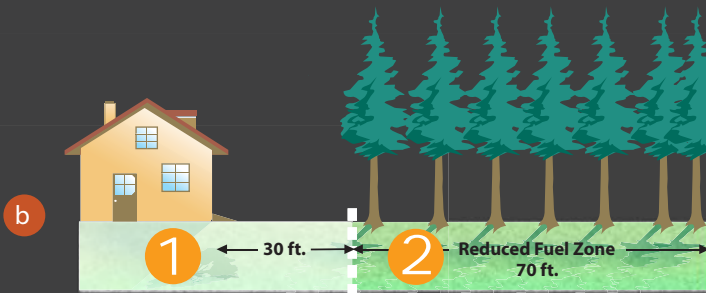
When clearing vegetation, use care when operating equipment such as lawnmowers. One small spark may start a fire; a string trimmer is much safer.

Remove all build-up of needles and leaves from your roof and gutters. Keep tree limbs trimmed at least 10 feet from any chimneys and remove dead limbs that hang over your home or garage. The law also requires a screen over your chimney outlet of not more than ½ inch mesh.

1. These regulations affect most of the grass, brush, and timber-covered private lands in the State. Some fire department jurisdictions may have additional requirements. Some activities may require permits for tree removal. Also, some activities may require special procedures for, 1) threatened and endangered species, 2) avoiding erosion, and 3) protection of water quality. Check with local officials if in doubt. Current regulations allow an insurance company to require additional clearance. The area to be treated does not extend beyond your property. The State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection has approved Guidelines to assist you in complying with the new law. Contact your local CAL FIRE office for more details.



or



Contact your local CAL FIRE office, fire department, or Fire Safe Council for tips and assistance.

[www.fire.ca.gov](http://www.fire.ca.gov)

