

NI-2: Protect against and adapt to increases in the frequency and intensity of wildfire events.

This strategy aims to increase community resilience to the direct and indirect effects of wildfires, both locally and regionally. Public and private property shall be designed and maintained to minimize the risk of damage from wildfires; infrastructure systems will be hardened and designed to include redundancy; and emergency management plans and practices for wildfires will be responsive to the needs of Impacted Communities.

Strategy NI-2 Co-benefits:



Greater community resilience



Improved community equity



Improved public health



Reduced disaster impacts

Strategy NI-2 Actions:

- Deny entitlements for projects creating additional residential units (i.e., units not allowed by-right) in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in the LRA or SRA. Discourage such projects in High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in the SRA and discourage them in such zones in the LRA unless adequate fire protection services are provided.¹¹ (HS-P7.1)
- Require any construction of buildings or infrastructure within a High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone in the Local or State Responsibility Areas, or in areas that may be designated as the Wildland-Urban Interface, to incorporate fire-safe design features that meet the applicable State Fire Safe Regulations and Fire Hazard Reduction Around Buildings and Structures Regulation for road ingress and egress, fire equipment access, and adequate water supply. (HS-P7.2)
- Require subdivisions in the High Fire Hazard Severity Zone in the Local or State Responsibility Areas, or projects requiring a land use permit in the High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone in the Local or State Responsibility Areas, to complete a site-

¹¹ High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones are mapped by CAL FIRE. Designations are based on factors that influence fire likelihood and fire behavior. Many factors are considered, such as fire history, existing and potential fuel (natural vegetation), predicted flame length, blowing embers, terrain, and typical fire weather for the area.

specific fire protection plan. Work with the appropriate fire protection district to review and revise the fire protection plans. (HS-P7.4)

- Work with property owners in High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones or in areas that may be designated as the Wildland-Urban Interface, to establish and maintain fire breaks and defensible space, vegetation clearance, emergency access roads, water supply and fire flow, signage, and firefighting infrastructure that meet adopted State, County, or community fire safety standards. (HS-P7.5)
- Coordinate with energy service providers to underground power lines, especially in the Wildland-Urban Interface and Fire Hazard Severity Zones. (HS-P7.10)
- Review indoor air filtration standards and consider whether filtration requirements can and should be strengthened for projects permitted by the County.
- Work with community organizations to help Impacted Communities have access to financing and other resources to reduce the fire risk on their property, prepare for wildfire events, and allow for a safe and speedy recovery.

Fire Protection Plans

According to General Plan Policy HS-P7.4, a fire protection plan shall include measures for fire-resistant construction materials and modifying fuel loading, as well as a plan to maintain that protection over time. The fire protection plan shall include:

- a) A risk analysis
- b) Fire response capabilities
- c) Defensible space requirements
- d) Fire safety requirements for infrastructure
- e) Building ignition resistance
- f) Mitigation measures and design for non-conforming fuel modification
- g) Wildfire education
- h) Maintenance and limitations
- i) A plan for emergency preparedness, response, and evacuation