Dear Property Owners and Residents:

This brochure is provided to communicate your role as a property owner or responsible resident in reducing hazards to make your home “defensible” should a fire occur in your area. All properties located in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone have the potential of being significantly impacted by wildfires. The Beverly Hills Fire Department has researched and developed a Vegetation Management Program which is focused on improving your safety, improving Firefighter safety, and increasing your home’s ability to withstand a major wildfire in your area. Keeping your property clear of vegetation hazards is a year round responsibility. The Fire Department Vegetation Management Inspection Program begins every April 1st of each year. To promote community awareness and participation in the Vegetation Management Program, the initial inspection fee will be waived if your property is found to be in compliance with the information provided in this brochure. If violations are found on the initial inspection, you may be assessed a cost recovery fee for firefighter, staff, clerical and mailing costs. A pre-inspection walk-through of your property with a Fire Inspector can be scheduled by appointment only from December 1st through April 1st. During the appointment, our expert will educate you on how to self-inspect your property throughout the year and identify any landscaping/vegetation abatement concerns. Please note that the pre-inspection walk through is not in lieu of the annual inspections that begin every April 1st. The property owner needs to be present during the entire walk-through, no exceptions. Contact Community Risk Reduction at (310) 281-2703 to make an appointment. Your safety is our commitment. If you have further questions, please contact Community Risk Reduction at (310) 281-2703.

Sincerely,

Gregory Barton
Fire Chief
Beverly Hills Fire Department

Did you know that your property is located in the “Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone” and will be inspected on or after April 1, 2023?

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HOW TO COMPLY WITH THE CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS VEGETATION CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. **Do you know where your property lines are?** Remember that fences often do not run on property lines. If you do not know your property dimensions, you can access maps from the Los Angeles County Tax Assessor’s office at: www.lacountyassessor.com. The most accurate method is to have a licensed surveyor establish property boundaries.

2. **Self-inspect your property.** Compare your vegetation with the diagrams in this brochure. Measure distances from structures to determine what areas require clearance.

3. **Clear hazards and properly remove and dispose of cuttings prior to April 1**, the beginning of the Vegetation Clearance Inspection Sweep.

4. **All properties will be charged a cost recovery inspection fee if found to be noncompliant.** If you receive a “Notice of Violation,” refer to this brochure to help you understand what additional work needs to be done. Prompt correction (before the compliance due date on the Notice of Violation) is the only way to avoid additional noncompliance reinspection fees.

**Avoid penalty fees by cleaning vegetation before Fire Inspections are conducted on April 1st.**

**APPOINTMENTS FOR INSPECTIONS**

The fire department does not make appointments for brush clearance inspections due to the large number of properties involved and the limited staff to perform the inspections. Inspections are generally conducted randomly during business hours. If the entire property cannot be inspected from the street, a Beverly Hills Fire Department representative will request property access to only the exterior portions of the grounds. Properties with slopes are generally looked at more thoroughly for compliance. The Beverly Hills Fire Department will make every attempt to contact the property owner in regards to conducting a site inspection. If the fire department is unsuccessful at making contact, a notice will be posted to the property. It will be the responsibility of the property to follow-up by contacting the fire department and avoid any non-compliance fees.

If it is absolutely necessary to schedule an appointment, please contact (310) 281-2718 to coordinate a specific date and time.

If you would like to update your property contact information for notification pertaining brush inspections or general updates, please contact (310) 281-2703 or email vegetationprograms@beverlyhills.org.

**Fees listed below are based on 2023 city approved fee schedule.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INSPECTIONS</th>
<th>INSPECTION FEES TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Violation Found on 1st Inspection</td>
<td>No Fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Compliance on 1st Inspection</td>
<td>$493.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continued Non-Compliance on 2nd Inspection</td>
<td>$493.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continued Non-Compliance on 3rd Inspection</td>
<td>$864.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot Clearing by City Staff</td>
<td>Actual Cost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For current fees visit: www.beverlyhills.org/departments/finance/taxesfeescharges/
WHAT IS FUEL MODIFICATION?

Fuel Modification is a strip of land between an improved property and wildlands, where combustible vegetation has been removed, thinned, or modified and may be partially or totally replaced with approved drought-tolerant, fire-resistant, and/or irrigated plants to provide an acceptable level of risk from vegetation fires. Fuel modification reduces radiant and convective heat, thereby reducing the amount of heat exposure on the roadway or structure and providing fire suppression personnel a safer area in which to take action. Fuel modification has proven to be a major factor in reducing fire spread onto structures from wildfires. When combined with special building requirements set forth in CBC Chapter 7A, the ignition of structures is further reduced.

As of January 1, 2023, new Fuel Modification requirements are applicable to the following: new construction, 2,500 sq. ft. of new or re-landscaping, change of occupancy, or construction additions or alterations that require fire sprinklers. Properties located in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone are subject to the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) California Code of Regulations Title 23 and required to submit Fuel Modification Landscape Plans for review and approval by the Fire Code Official.

Fuel Modification Submittal

Compliance of fuel modification requirements will be reviewed in collaboration with building and safety. Fuel Modification requirements shall be incorporated into the water efficient landscape plan. Please submit two sets of plans to building and safety for review.

Fuel Modification Content

A Fuel Modification plan shall include the following information:

1. Delineation of 5 foot, 30 foot, 100 foot, and 200 foot fuel management areas from all structures.
2. All property lines, setbacks, utility poles, easements, fire department access.
3. The topography of any slopes.
4. All vegetated and hardscaped areas.
5. Location and type of any public or private trees within 10 feet of property line.
6. A plant legend with common and scientific names and expected height and width at maturity of all new and existing vegetation.
7. Proposed irrigation systems.
8. Tree canopy distances from structures and other canopies.
9. Confirmation that no prohibited vegetation will be placed on the site.
10. Confirmation that existing trees listed in Appendix W, within 30 feet of any structure are to be removed.

Upon final approval of permit, the landscape architect shall inspect and certify installation of the vegetation in conformance to the approved plan.

Maintenance of vegetation on private property shall be ongoing and the responsibility of property owner per BHMC 4906.8.5.

HOW VEGETATION AFFECTS FIRE SPREAD AND INTENSITY

Pine Tree Fire can easily spread from dry pine needles that accumulate on tree or surrounding area.

Eucalyptus Tree fire can easily spread from dry bark, and shedding skin, that is found on trunk or surrounding floor area.

Dry debris can easily ignite and spread fire.

Tree fire too close to structures can easily ignite and spread the fire by direct flame impingement or embers.

Embers produced by fire can ignite structures or surrounding combustibles.

No defensible space can bring fire/flames to your front door.
WHERE TO CLEAR

You are only responsible for vegetation and hazards that are on your property.

Requirements apply to any portion of your property that is within 200 feet of any structure, even if the structure is not on your property, including structures across the street.

The area within 100 feet of a structure must be maintained to provide a “Defensible Space” where vegetation is less flammable and not excessive in volume. This “Defensible Space” allows firefighters to work around the structure while protecting it from fire.

The area up to 200 feet from structures is the “Fuel Modification Area.” Reduction of the volume of plant material lessens the likelihood that radiated heat would ignite the structure. In extreme wind-driven fires, flame lengths can reach well beyond 100 feet.

You are only required to clear on your own property.

Clearance is required:
- within 10 feet of roadways, e.g. (driveway, road, alley)
- within 10 feet of combustible fences
- within 200 feet of structures
- within 250 feet of structures with slopes greater than 25 percent from horizontal plane.

Property lines are shown in green. Large numbers in black squares indicate parcel numbers.

- PARCEL 4 needs roadside fence clearance and clearance for house on parcel 5.
- PARCEL 5 needs clearance within 200 feet of house on parcel 6 and their own house.
- All of PARCEL 6 is within 200 feet of structures and must be cleared.
- PARCEL 7 must clear within 200 feet of house on parcel 6 and within 10 feet of the fence between their land and parcel 8.
- PARCEL 8 must be cleared for house on parcel 5, the roadside and the combustible fences.
- PARCEL 9 needs roadside and combustible fence clearance.
ADDOTIONAL SAFETY MEASURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

• Trees located within the proximity of the residence should be maintained in a healthy manner. Thinning out trees, trimming back tree foliage and removing ALL dead material and debris produced by the tree will help reduce the risk.

• Be courteous to your neighbors. Private property vegetation should not cross over to any adjoining neighbor’s property and create a hazardous condition as far as vegetation overhanging or touching the residence.

• If your vegetation is deemed a fire hazard and crosses into an adjoining property, the Beverly Hills Fire Department notice does not give you permission to trespass onto other properties. Please make every effort to contact and coordinate any possible clean up or remove.

• If you and your neighbor cannot come into agreement on property lines, the city recommends hiring a surveyor to help indicate the property line. The city has tools for reference that can be used, but officially a survey is the best route to confirm.

• Certain vegetation requires more maintenance than others, especially depending on placement of vegetation on your property. Vegetation near structures require more debris maintenance. This is to insure all roofs are clear and proximity to the residence is being maintained.

• There is no fire proof vegetation. Everything can burn and it’s the property owner’s responsibility to maintain their property ALL YEAR ROUND, not just during inspection season.

Slope Stability Problems:

Most brush clearance has little or no effect on slope stability and erosion. If you believe compliance with the brush clearance requirements will seriously increase the risk of slope problem, please contact Community Risk Reduction for more information.

Restricted Parking:

During “Extreme Fire Weather Conditions,” the City of Beverly Hills will restrict parking on certain streets north of Sunset, in the “Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone.” These parking restrictions are required to ensure that residents can evacuate the area and firefighting equipment can get into the area.

For additional information visit beverlyhills.org/redflagwarning.
For daily updates please call 1-310-288-1444 or sign up for alerts for Beverly Hills: Text BEVHILLS to 888777.

COMMON VEGETATION ISSUES

BEFORE | AFTER
--- | ---
BEFORE | AFTER
BEFORE | AFTER
READING YOUR NOTIFICATION
How to read your Notice of Violation

• If the fire department finds a violation on your property, a “Notice of Violation” will be mailed with information about the violation(s). The notice can also be emailed to you if you provide us with an email address.
• Properties abandoned / vacant will be posted and documented accordingly. Last recorded owner will be responsible for maintenance of property.
• Properties currently undergoing construction or demolition will comply with the same standard. This includes maintaining the property free of debris and combustibles from property.
• You can use this brochure to help you understand what the violations mean, and what you need to do about them.

NOTICE OF INSPECTION

PROPERTY INFO

INSPECTION PROCESS, REINSPECTION TIME

FRAME & FEES

INSPECTION NOTES

INSPECTOR SIGNATURE

VIOLATIONS NOTED

INSPECTOR NOTES / DESCRIPTION

PICTURE OF VIOLATION

WOOD ROOF ORDINANCE

4907.3.3 Authority of the Fire Chief to modify brush clearing requirements.

Nothing contained in this subsection shall be deemed to preclude the Fire Chief from requiring more than the minimum specific requirements set forth above when the fire chief determines that conditions exist which necessitate greater fire protection measures.

More Information: COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION AT (310) 281-2703
MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

4907.3.1 Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Required Maintenance. Persons owning, leasing, controlling, operating, or maintaining buildings or structures in, upon or adjoining Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone areas, and persons owning, leasing, controlling, operating or maintaining land adjacent and within two hundred feet (200') of such buildings or structures, shall at all times comply with the following:

1. Remove all dry, dead, and overgrown brush, weeds, grass, and hazardous vegetation for a distance of two hundred feet (200') of any structure, regardless of whether said structure is located upon such land or upon adjacent land. For properties containing a slope, as defined in Section 4902, the vegetation clearance distance shall be no less than two hundred and fifty feet (250') from any structure. This may be accomplished by reducing vegetation through thinning, pruning or removal per the Fire Code Official.

2. Erosion to hillsides and slopes shall be prevented by the following:
   1. Dead and dry, grass or vegetation, on a hillside or slope shall be maintained no taller than 3” in height to prevent disturbance to soil.
   2. Dead trees removed on a hillside or slope are permitted to have a stump up to 3 feet in height to prevent disturbance to soil.

3. All brush, weeds, grass, and hazardous vegetation within ten feet (10') of any combustible fence shall be maintained at a height of not more than three inches (3") above the ground.

4. Remove all vegetation underneath all decks, platforms, and balconies. No combustible debris shall be allowed to accumulate underneath said areas.

5. Vines and climbing plants attached to structures must be maintained in a well-watered condition, free of excessive dead material and trimmed to minimize fire propagation. Failure to maintain shall require immediate abatement.

6. All roofs and rain gutters on any structure shall be kept free of combustible material such as fallen leaves, needles, twigs, bark, cones and small branches.

7. Trees shall be maintained to establish a minimum five foot (5') separation from any portion of the roof. For structures with existing wood roofs, that minimum separation shall be extended to a ten foot (10') separation from any portion of the roof. Exception: Existing trees that are maintained, thinned out, and or trimmed to the satisfaction of the Fire Code Official.

8. Trees shall be maintained so that no portion is closer than ten feet (10') from the outlet of any chimney, stovetop, and approved open flame decorative device.

9. Any existing Cedar, Cypress, Eucalyptus, Juniper or Pine Tree, shall be maintained to minimize the fire risk and hazard, as directed by the Fire Code Official. Tree crowns and canopies shall be separated a minimum of ten feet (10') horizontally, from all other tree crowns and canopies located on private, public, or adjoining properties. In cases where trimming or thinning is not adequate, cutting or removal of the tree may be required. No intertwining of vertical or horizontal ladder fuels into public or private tree canopies shall take place.

10. Where shrubs are located below or within a tree’s drip line, the distance between the lowest tree branches shall be a minimum of one-third of the height of the tree. For trees taller than 18 feet, the minimum separation shall be 6 feet.

11. All vegetation on private property, adjacent to a public street, alley, or sidewalk, shall be trimmed and maintained so as not to cause an obstruction to pedestrian and vehicular access. Fire Department apparatus access requires a minimum of 14 feet in height from grade.

12. Dead material shall be removed from live plants, trees, or other vegetation. Dead material includes deadwood, parts of dead or dry vegetation, and dry bearded palm fronds. All dead trees and vegetation shall be completely removed from the property.

13. All vegetation shall be maintained in such a manner to lessen the fuel supply and to augment the spread or intensity of a fire by breaking fuel continuity. Separation shall be provided between ground, ladder, and aerial fuel vegetation as specified by the Fire Code Official.

14. Other Safety Measures: Firewood piles shall be located 15 feet away from any structure unless covered by an approved fire resistive tarp or placed in a non-combustible bin. Organic mulch, woodchips or similar combustible products shall not be placed within 5 feet of any structure or combustible perimeter fence.

15. Remove and safely dispose of all cut or bagged vegetation debris which includes grass, shrubs, trees, or similar combustible vegetation/waste.

ADDITIONAL CODE REQUIREMENTS

4906.8.4 Prohibited Vegetation. The planting of prohibited vegetation listed in Appendix V, is a violation of this code and shall be removed at the expense of the property owner.

4907.3.6 Vegetation Assessment. The Fire Code Official can require a vegetation assessment by a licensed arborist to verify and confirm the health of tree species and or vegetation without charge to the jurisdiction.
HOME HARDENING

1. ROOF - The roof is the most vulnerable part of your home. Homes with wood or shingle roofs are at high risk of being destroyed during a wildfire.

2. SKYLIGHTS - Heat and embers from wildfires can weaken and melt openings such as skylights or solar tunnels.

3. DECKS - Decks are vulnerable to fires from embers igniting vegetation or stored materials igniting below the deck or ignition of the top of the deck and its combustible material.

4. EAVES AND SOFFITS - Open eaves can trap heat and allow embers to enter through under-eave attic vents.

5. VENTS - Vents and openings to homes create vulnerabilities. Embers can easily slip through crawl spaces, roof or attic vents. Once inside, embers can ignite debris, stored items, exposed wood framing and insulation.

6. EXTERIOR WALLS / SIDING - Wood products, such as boards, panels or shingles, are common siding materials. Gaps and joints in this siding can create places where flame penetration can occur. Poorly maintained or degraded siding is also vulnerable to flame penetration.

7. WINDOWS - Heat from a wildfire can cause windows to break even before the home is on fire. This allows burning embers to enter and start fires inside. Single-paned and large windows are particularly vulnerable.

8. GARAGE - Garages store a lot of combustibles and may open directly into the house. Garage doors not properly sealed can let embers enter the garage and catch combustibles and house on fire.

9. FENCES - Avoid placing combustible fencing within 5 feet of home. Combustible fencing can easily ignite and be an immediate threat to your home.

10. RAIN GUTTERS - Vegetation Debris can easily accumulate in rain gutters and roof. Embers can easily ignite vulnerable areas.

11. LAWN - Overgrown grass and weeds can easily provide a continuous fuel source to spread fire.

12. COMBUSTIBLES - Embers can easily ignite combustibles near the structure such as furniture, wood piles, and mulch. This makes your structure vulnerable to direct flame contact.

13. TREES / VEGETATION CONTINUITY - Tree canopies can spread fire to nearby structures and to other tree canopies. Sparks and embers from chimneys can ignite nearby branches. Branches that are too close to ground vegetation create a “ladder” for fire to travel between the ground and the canopy. Trim any branches that are impeding streets or sidewalks.

14. EMERGENCY SERVICES - Vegetation covering address numbers make it difficult for emergency services to locate. Vegetation overgrowing / covering hydrants makes it hard to locate and use in an emergency. Locked gates slows emergency responders from gaining access onto your property.
**HOME HARDENING**

1. **ROOF** - Class A roof material is the best protection for your home. Block any spaces between roof decking and covering to prevent embers from catching.

2. **SKYLIGHTS** - Glass is a better choice than plastic or fiberglass. Plastic can melt and allow embers into the home.

3. **DECKS** - Surfaces should be built with ignition-resistant, non-combustible, or other approved materials. Ensure that all combustible items are removed from underneath your deck.

4. **EAVES AND SOFFITS** - Eaves and soffits should be protected with ignition-resistant or non-combustible materials. (boxed-in eaves provide best protection)

5. **VENTS** - Cover all vent openings with 1/8-inch metal mesh. Do not use fiberglass or plastic mesh because they can melt and burn. Use ember and flame resistant vents (WUI vents).

6. **EXTERIOR WALLS / SIDING** - Build or remodel your walls with ignition resistant building materials, such as stucco, fiber cement wall siding, fire retardant, treated wood, or other approved materials. Be sure to extend materials from the foundation to the roof.

7. **WINDOWS** - Install dual-pane windows with one pane of tempered glass to reduce the chance of breakage in a fire. Consider limiting the size and number of windows that face large areas of vegetation.

8. **GARAGE** - Install weather stripping around and under the garage door to prevent embers from blowing in. Store all combustible and flammable liquids away from ignition sources.

9. **FENCES** - Consider using ignition-resistant or non-combustible fence materials within the first 5 feet of the home.

10. **RAIN GUTTERS** - Keep rain gutters clear or enclose rain gutters to prevent accumulation of plant debris.

11. **LAWN** - Mow lawns regularly and remove all dead dry or overgrown vegetation on your property.

12. **COMBUSTIBLES** - Wood piles, grills must be kept a minimum of 15 feet from structures and combustible mulch 5 feet away from structures.

13. **TREES** - Tree canopies must be kept a minimum of 5 feet away from structures, 10 feet from other tree canopies, and 10 feet from chimneys. Trim low branches to create a minimum of 6 feet of separation from low-level vegetation. Trim any branches that are impeding streets or sidewalks.

14. **EMERGENCY SERVICES** - Make sure your house number is visible. Place the number in a prominent place and remove and vegetation that may be obscuring it. Make sure the fire hydrant is accessible. Remove vegetation that may inhibit its use. If you have a gated driveway, make sure emergency services can get through.
WHAT TO REMOVE / WHAT TO KEEP

OVERGROWN BRUSH OR SHRUBS
TALL GRASS & WEEDS
DEAD FOLIAGE
LOW FOLIAGE

WHAT TO REMOVE

1. Remove dead limbs, branches and other combustible material from portions of trees adjacent to or overhanging any building or structure.
2. Prune branches to remove all vegetation within 10 feet of any chimney outlet.
3. Prune branches to remove all foliage directly above roof surfaces to provide a five-foot vertical separation between the roof and the foliage.
4. Requirements 1, 2 and 3 from above apply in this height range.
5. Remove all dead vegetation.
6. Prune branches to remove all foliage lower than 6 feet from all trees, brush and shrubs taller than 18 feet in height.
7. Prune branches to remove all foliage from the lowest 1/3 of all trees, brush and shrubs less than 18 feet in height.
8. Remove all dead vegetation.
9. Cut grass and weeds to a maximum height of 3 inches.
10. Remove Pine needles, leaves, weeds, debris from groundcover. Trees stumps, roots are ok to prevent erosion issues.
What to Keep

HORIZONTAL CLEARANCE
Tree crown to be 10 feet from other trees and 5 feet from structures (non flammable).

1. Tree and shrub branches and foliage.
2. Cultivated landscape vegetation.

Trees 18 feet or greater to have a minimum 6 foot clearance off the ground.

3. Tree and shrub foliage.

Trees less than 18 feet shall have 1/3 foliage trimmed off the ground.

5. Trunks of trees over 18 feet in height (no foliage in bottom 6 feet).
6. Foliage of shrubs and trees less than 18 feet tall.
7. Cultivated landscape vegetation.

8. Groundcover, grass and weeds (dead or alive) with no more than 3 inches in height is ok to prevent erosion issues.
# City of Beverly Hills Fire Department Fire-Prone / Prohibited Vegetation

Some plants are particularly susceptible to fire due to their characteristics. These characteristics can be either physical or chemical. Examples of physical properties would be large amounts of dead material retained within the plant, rough peeling bark, and the production of copious amounts of litter. Examples of chemical properties would be presence of volatile substances such as oils, resins, wax, and pitch. Certain native plants are notorious for containing these volatile substances.

Any vegetation with these characteristics shall not be planted on properties located in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. Should these species listed below exist within the VHFHSZ, they should be removed or aggressively maintained. Replanting prohibited existing vegetation that becomes dead or diseased shall be replaced with vegetation that is not indicated below.

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**List of Prohibited Species**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Common</th>
<th>Name(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archonphoenix cunninghamiana</td>
<td>King Palm*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archonphoenix alexandrae</td>
<td>King Palm*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abies Spp.</td>
<td>Firs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acaia Spp.</td>
<td>Acaia species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adenostoma fasciculatum*</td>
<td>Chaminze, Greasewood*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adenostoma sparsifolium*</td>
<td>Red Shank*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agonis juniperina</td>
<td>Juniper Myrtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agropyron repens</td>
<td>Quackgrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthemis cotula*</td>
<td>Mayweed*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Araucaria bidwillii</td>
<td>Araucaria Monkey Puzzle Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artemisia abrotanum</td>
<td>Southernwood Sagebush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artemisia absinthium</td>
<td>Wormwood Sagebush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artemisia californica*</td>
<td>California Sagebrush*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artemisia canescens</td>
<td>Silver Sagebush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artemisia dracunculus</td>
<td>True tarragon Sabebush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artemisia tridentata</td>
<td>Big Sagebrush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artemisia pynaecophila</td>
<td>Sandhill Sagebrush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arundo donax</td>
<td>Giant Reed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avena fatua</td>
<td>Wild Oat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bambusa Spp.*</td>
<td>Bamboo*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baccharis pilularis</td>
<td>Coyote Brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bougainvillea Spp.</td>
<td>Bougainvillea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brahea armata</td>
<td>Blue Hesper Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brahea brandegeei</td>
<td>San Jose Hesper Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brahea edulis</td>
<td>Guadalupe Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brassica nigra*</td>
<td>Black Mustard*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brassica rapa*</td>
<td>Yellow Mustard, Field Mustard*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromus rubens</td>
<td>Foxtail, Red Brome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butia capitata</td>
<td>Jelly or Pindo Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callistemon citrinus</td>
<td>Bottlebrush Lemon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callistemon rosea</td>
<td>Bottlebrush Rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callistemon viminalis</td>
<td>Bottlebrush Weeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardarica draba*</td>
<td>Noary Cypress, Peppergrass*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casuarina cunninghamiana</td>
<td>River She-oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castanopsis chrysophylla</td>
<td>Giant Chinquapin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedrus Spp.*</td>
<td>Cedars*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamaecyparis Spp. False Cypress</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamaerops humilis</td>
<td>Mediterranean Fan Palms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamomum camphora</td>
<td>Camphora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cirsiun vulgare*</td>
<td>Wild Artichoke*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coryza Canadensis*</td>
<td>Horseweed*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coprosma pumila</td>
<td>Prostrate Coprosma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cortaderia jubata</td>
<td>Chinquapin, Giant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cortaderia selloana*</td>
<td>Pampas Grass*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptomeria japonica</td>
<td>Japanese Cryptomeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupressus Spp.*</td>
<td>Cypress*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cynara cardunculus*</td>
<td>Artichoke Thistle*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cythis scaparius</td>
<td>Scotch Broom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delosperma “alba”</td>
<td>White Trailing Ice Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drasanaehicum floribundum</td>
<td>Rosea Ice Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodonea viscosa</td>
<td>Hopsed Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eriodictyon californicum</td>
<td>Yerba Santa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eriogonum fasciculatum*</td>
<td>Common Buckwheat*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus Spp.*</td>
<td>Eucalyptus*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fremontodendron</td>
<td>Flannel Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helix canariensis</td>
<td>English Ivy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterotheca grandiflora*</td>
<td>Telegraph Plant*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hordeum leporinum</td>
<td>Wild Barley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howea forsteriana</td>
<td>Sentry Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jubaea chilensis</td>
<td>Chilean Wine Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus Spp.*</td>
<td>Juniper*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactuca serriola*</td>
<td>Prickly Lettuce*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamprathus aurantiacus</td>
<td>Bush Ice Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamprathus spectabilis</td>
<td>Trailing Ice Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larix Spp.</td>
<td>Larch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larrea tridentata</td>
<td>Creosote Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptospermum lovigatum</td>
<td>Australian Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptospermum petersonii</td>
<td>Tea Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livistana chinensis</td>
<td>Chinese Fan Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loliolum multiflorum</td>
<td>Ryegrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loniceria japonica</td>
<td>Japanese Honeysuckle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahonia Spp.</td>
<td>Mahonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melaleuca Spp.</td>
<td>Melaleuca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimulus auranticus</td>
<td>Sticky Monkeyflower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Identified as target vegetation species.
Can the Beverly Hills Fire Department address the tree that is overhanging onto my property?

The Fire Department can address the overhanging tree(s) only if it’s dead or dry. If the tree is still green and lush, it becomes a civil matter. The Fire Department personnel are not arborists and may recommend that you hire one to confirm the viability and stability of the tree. The City does not get involved in neighbor disputes or civil matters such as tree litter production, tree nuisance, etc. The Fire Department only responds/investigates fire hazards. If there are issues with view, please contact Community Development Department at (310) 285-1141.

What can the Fire Department do about my neighbor’s tree touching the power lines?

The City of Beverly Hills obtains power from Southern California Edison (SCE). If you have concerns with trees touching power lines please contact SCE at (800) 655-4555. To arrange an inspection by Edison call (800) 640-3652. For any power line/electrical emergencies immediately call 911.

There is a dead/dry tree near the right-of-way. Is that my responsibility to remove or is that the City’s?

If you would like clarification on who would be responsible to remove/clean up the tree, please contact the Public Works customer service line at (310) 285-2467.

I reside in the City of Beverly Hills. There is a property adjacent to mine that is located in the City of Los Angeles which has overgrown dead vegetation and I feel it is a fire hazard. Can the City of Beverly Hills Fire Department address the fire hazard?

Unfortunately, the City of Beverly Hills Fire Department cannot enforce outside of our city’s jurisdiction. If you have any concerns pertaining to brush in the City of Los Angeles, you can contact them at (800) 994-4444 or email them at LAFDBrush@LAcity.org

Who is responsible for tree maintenance and cleanup of a city tree in the right-of-way?

The property owner is responsible for watering the tree and removing falling leaves and fruit. The city trims these trees and may remove and replace as necessary.

Can I randomly remove a tree that is located on my private property?

Most trees on private property can be removed without a permit. However, trees that qualify as a heritage tree, native tree, or are part of an urban grove require a Tree Removal Permit issued by Community Development Department, and further information is available at beverlyhills.org/trees.

What is the brush clearance program?

This annual program was established by the city in 2007. It is specific to all properties located in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone area (North of Sunset). The purpose of this program is to address the maintenance, reduction, and removal of all the hazardous vegetation located on private property which can contribute to a wildfire. This program is also identified as “Vegetation Management.”

Why did I receive a non-compliance penalty fee for my vegetation?

To avoid penalty fees, all properties located in the Fire Hazard Zones are required to be in compliance with the Beverly Hills Municipal Code 4907 requirements by every April 1st. If your property is found compliant on the initial inspection, there is no fee. If a violation is found on the first initial inspection a penalty fee will be assessed. All additional inspections, including legal fees, will be assessed to the property owner until compliance is met. *If an extension is needed, please contact the Beverly Hills Fire Department prior to April 1st.

Besides addressing the vegetation on my property, are there any other solutions to help give my home a fighting chance during a wildfire?

Yes, Home Hardening is a great way to give your home a fighting chance if a wildfire occurs. Visit beverlyhills.org/Homehardening.
HAZARDOUS TREES
The following trees listed below have been identified by the city as “Hazardous Trees” and require a more frequent and aggressive maintenance schedule due to their hazard characteristics. Thinning, cleaning and separating these trees from other vegetation both horizontally and vertically will reduce the risk significantly.

TREE MAINTENANCE
It is important that the following trees Eucalyptus, Cedars, Cypress, Juniper and Pine are kept healthy and well maintained in the VHFHSZ. Maintaining these trees removes dead material stuck within the tree, break continuity between trees and trims foliage from overhanging structures.

Certain species of trees require proper trimming only during certain seasons. It is the sole responsibility of the property owner to coordinate these seasonal maintenance schedules and make sure they are addressed before fire inspection season. If there is difficulty in coordinating, please advise the fire department before the upcoming fire inspection season. If the fire department is not advised and trees are not addressed properly, penalty fees will be assessed.

Common hazards found with these particular trees are as follows: Oily, trapped dead / dry material stuck within the tree, large debris production such as leafy, peeling bark, and pine needles.
Besides Vegetation Maintenance, Are There Other Recommendations to Help Reduce the Wildfire Risk to My Home?

Yes, another means to protecting your home is through “Home Hardening.” Home hardening means your home is prepared for wildfire and an ember storm. It does not mean fireproof. Home hardening addresses the most vulnerable components of your house with building materials and installation techniques that increase resistance to heat, flames, and embers that accompany most wildfires. Home Hardening and Vegetation Maintenance increases the survivability of your home during a wildfire significantly.

Here are a list of common vulnerability areas around your home:

- **Roof** – Avoid wood roofs, install Class A roof / Plugs gaps between roof covering & sheathing / Cover tile cap ends.
- **Decks** – Use ignition resistant material / Avoid vegetation growth underneath deck.
- **Siding** – Use ignition resistant material / Maintain 6 inches of vertical noncombustible material between the ground and the start of the siding.
- **Fences** – Use ignition resistant material / avoid attaching combustible fences to structures.
- **Eaves / Soffits** – Wherever possible enclose open eaves / Caulk and plug exposed rafters and blocking.
- **Vents** – Upgrade vents with 1/8” metal mesh / Install approved ember-catching vents.
- **Garage** – Install weather stripping around and under garage door.
- **Windows / Glass Doors / Skylights** – Install or upgrade to Multi-pane tempered glass / Keep vegetation or combustible material (Furniture) 5 feet from glass openings.
- **Rain Gutters** – Inspect and clean gutters regularly / install non-combustible rain gutter screens to reduce accumulated debris.
- **Patio Covers / Window Awnings** – Use ignition resistant material.

*Ignition-resistant building materials are those that resist ignition or sustained burning when exposed to embers and small flames from wildfires. Examples of ignition-resistant materials include “noncombustible materials” that don’t burn, exterior grade fire-retardant-treated wood lumber, fire-retardant-treated wood shakes and shingles listed by the State Fire Marshal (SFM) and any material that has been tested in accordance with SFM Standard 12-7A-5.

**FACTS:** Remember that wind-driven embers, not flames from the wildfire, are the biggest threat to residential properties during a wildfire. Once these embers land on and ignite combustible materials, the potential for the wildfire to spread is much greater. Home hardening improvements combined with vegetation maintenance significantly increases the survivability of your home during a wildfire.
VEGETATION CLEARANCE IS A YEAR ROUND RESPONSIBILITY.

CLEAR EARLY, CLEAR OFTEN.

AVOID PENALTY FEES

The printing of this brochure was funded by a grant from the California Fire Foundation.