

Office of the City Manager

REVISED AGENDA MATERIAL

Meeting Date: April 15, 2025

Item Number: 1

Item Description: Adoption of CALFIRE Map and Additional Areas Designated as the City of Berkeley Fire Hazard Severity Zones (Reviewed by the Public Safety Committee)

Supplemental/Revision Submitted By: David Sprague, Fire Chief

“Good of the City” Analysis:

The analysis below must demonstrate how accepting this supplement/revision is for the “good of the City” and outweighs the lack of time for citizen review or evaluation by the Council.

These revised materials are being submitted due to continued, substantive discussions between Fire Department staff and Councilmembers. These discussions have resulted in meaningful improvements to the clarity and accessibility of both the proposed code language and supporting staff reports.

The enhancements made are editorial in nature and do not alter the substance, application, or enforcement of the previously proposed fire code provisions. Rather, they serve to simplify and clarify the language to better communicate the intent and implementation of the code to residents, property owners, and enforcement personnel.

The improvements reflect a collaborative effort to make the code more understandable and user-friendly—thereby reducing the likelihood of confusion or misinterpretation. The benefits of this increased clarity and responsiveness to Council input outweigh the disadvantage of reduced time for review.

Consideration of supplemental or revised agenda material is subject to approval by a two-thirds roll call vote of the City Council. (BMC 2.06.070)

A minimum of **42 copies** must be submitted to the City Clerk for distribution at the Council meeting. This completed cover page must accompany every copy.

Copies of the supplemental/revised agenda material may be delivered to the City Clerk Department by 12:00 p.m. the day of the meeting. Copies that are ready after 12:00 p.m. must be delivered directly to the City Clerk at Council Chambers prior to the start of the meeting.

Supplements or Revisions submitted pursuant to BMC § 2.06.070 may only be revisions of the original report included in the Agenda Packet.



Office of the City Manager

ACTION CALENDAR

April 15, 2025

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Paul Buddenhagen, City Manager

Submitted by: David Sprague, Fire Chief

Subject: Adoption of CALFIRE Map and Additional Areas Designated as the City of Berkeley Fire Hazard Severity Zones

RECOMMENDATION

1. Adopt first reading of an Ordinance to designate Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ) within the Local Responsibility Area ~~identified as recommended~~ by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE) ~~as required by~~ ~~pursuant to~~ Government Code Section 51178, and
2. Designate areas not identified as Very High and High Fire Hazard Severity Zones by the State Fire Marshal, as Very High, and High Fire Hazard Severity Zones following a finding supported by substantial evidence in the record that the requirements of Government Code Section 51182 are necessary for effective fire protection within the area.

POLICY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

On March 24, 2025, the Public Safety Committee adopted the following action: M/S/C (Blackaby/Kesarwani) to send item to City Council with a positive recommendation.
Vote: All Ayes.

FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

There are substantial financial impacts to the Department in the form of staff and program costs associated with this recommendation, all of which can currently be absorbed within the Department's budget.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

Adoption of CALFIRE Maps:

An interactive, live storyboard that helps summarize the methodology informing this staff report can be found here: (<https://arcq.is/1iDbf02>.)

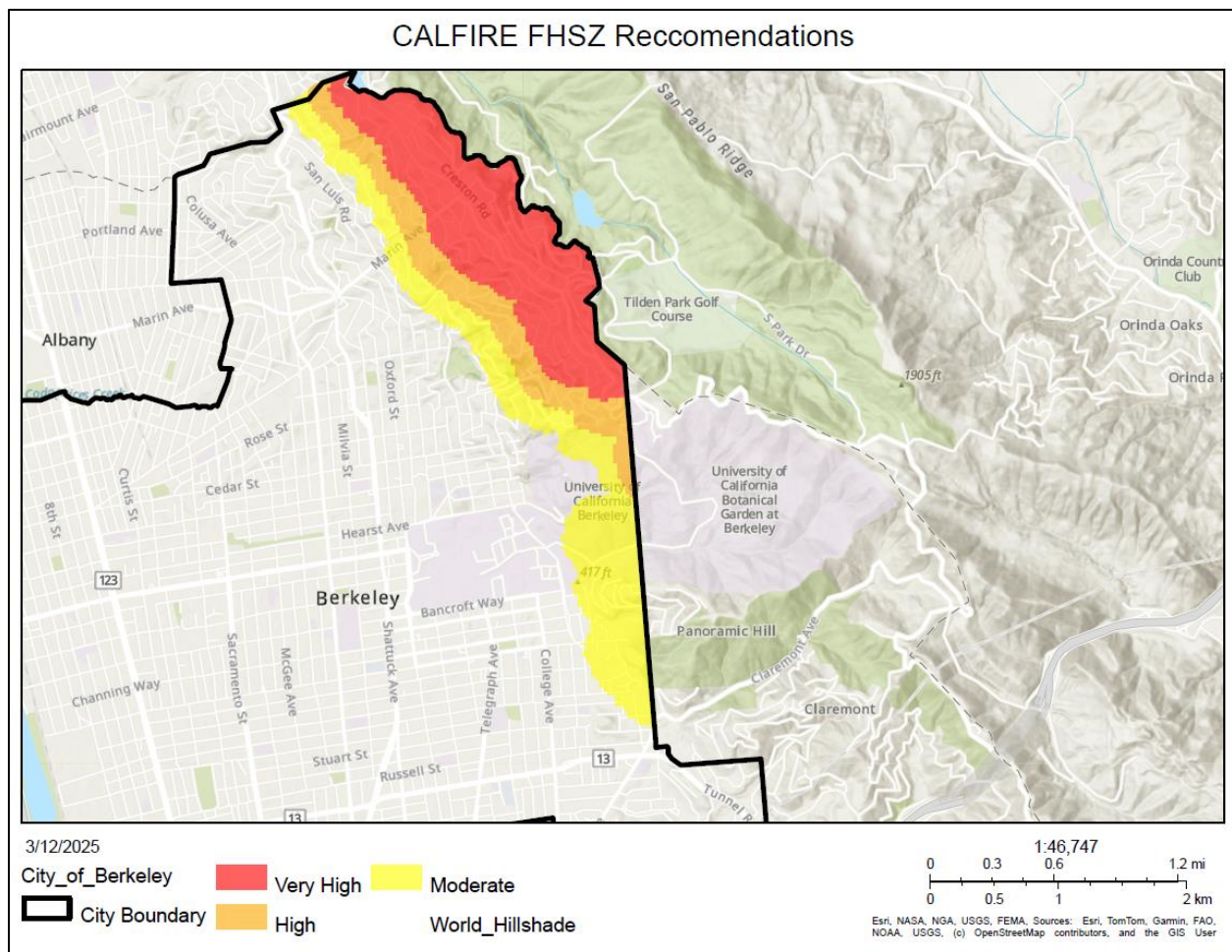
Pursuant to California Government Code 51177-51179, CALFIRE has ~~identified~~ ~~released recommended~~ updates to Fire Hazard Severity Zones in the Local

Responsibility Area¹. The City has received formal notification from CALFIRE and, at a minimum, must designate the areas identified by the ~~adopt the map produced by the~~ State no later than June 24, 2025.

With the adoption of the Local Responsibility Area maps, all properties in those areas designated as Very High (1) are required to meet the vegetation management requirements identified in Government Code Section 51182 as a minimum standard, and (2) all new buildings constructed, or major remodels classified by the Building Official as new construction, will be required to incorporate the ignition resistant building standards required in Chapter 7A of the Building Standards Code.

In areas designated as High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, all new construction, or major remodels classified by the Building Official as new construction, are required to meet the wildfire resistant construction requirements included in Chapter 7A of the Building Standards Code.

Properties within the Very High and High Fire Hazard Severity Zones must conduct a natural hazard real estate disclosure at time of sale per CA CIV 1102.19 (AB 38, 2019).



¹ CALFIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map within the Local Responsibility Area

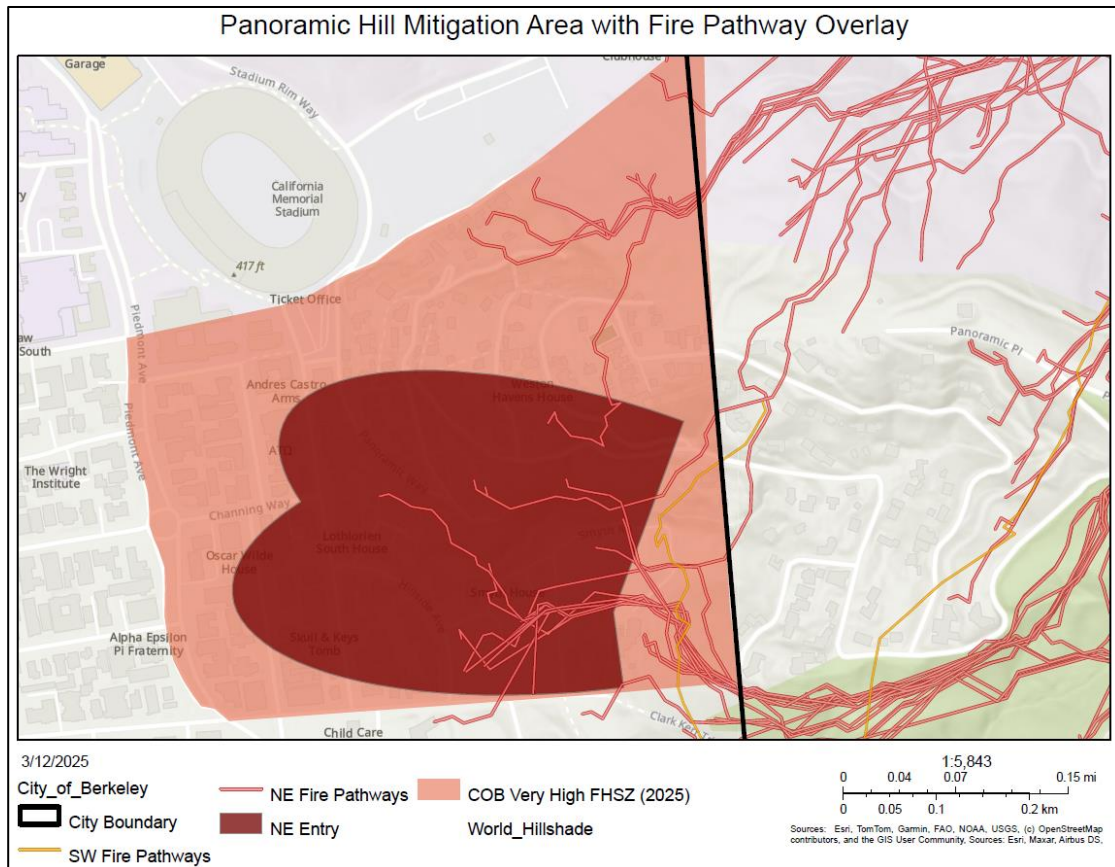
Additional Designation of High and Very High Hazard Fire Severity Zones:

Notwithstanding the minimum Fire Hazard Severity Zones that [state law requires](#) the City [to designate](#), ~~is required to adopt by state law~~, under the authority included in Government Code 51175, the City may designate [additional](#) areas not ~~identified~~ [by CALFIRE](#) ~~cluded in the recommended CALFIRE maps~~ as Moderate, High, or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. ~~However, t~~The City may not reduce the [Fire Hazard Severity Zone rating in areas identified by CALFIRE](#), ~~recommended designations, or boundaries, included on the CALFIRE maps.~~

Staff have reviewed the CALFIRE maps and suggest the following additional geographic designations:

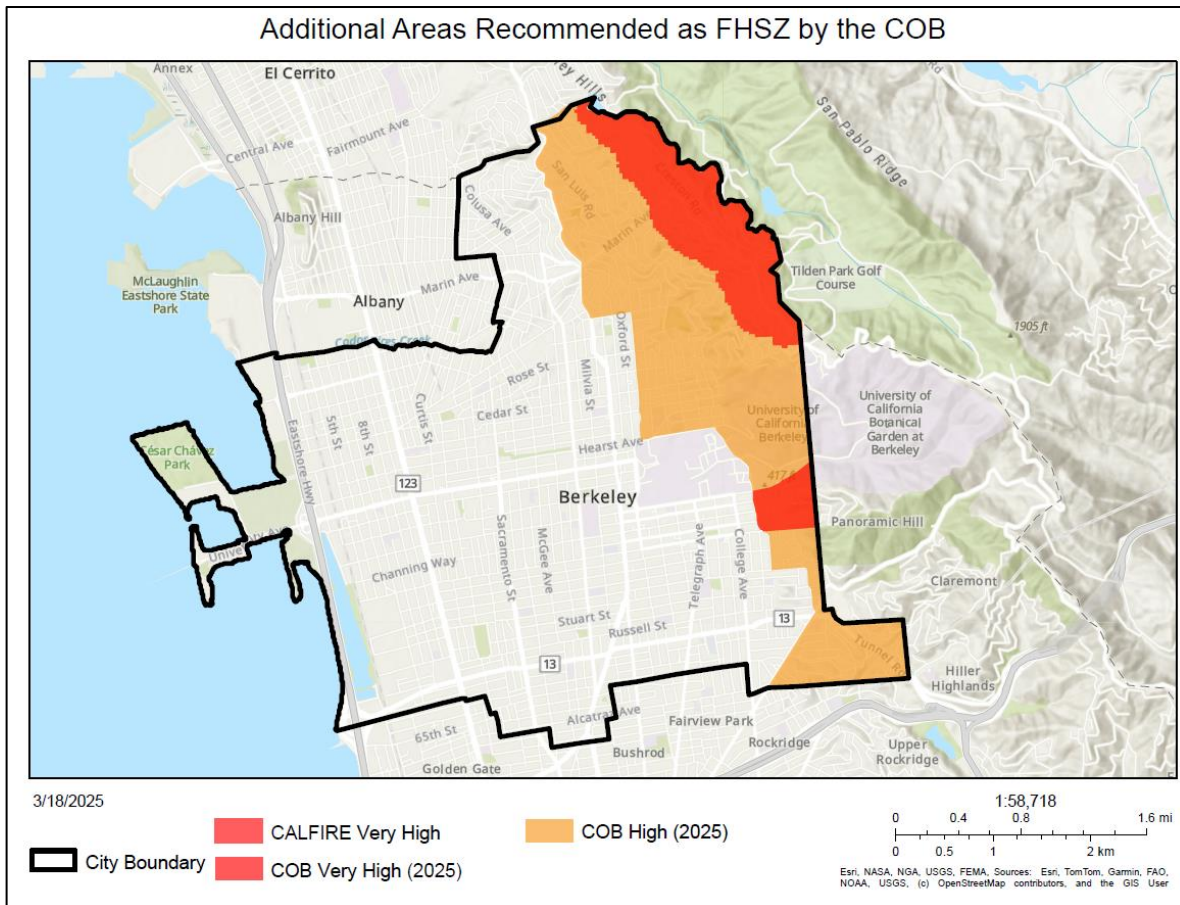
1. Designate as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones² those areas of the City bounded by the line formed by these roads. Homes addressed on, or with a structural frontage on either side of these road segments are included in the zone:
 - a. Canyon Road from the Oakland border to Stadium Rim Way
 - b. Stadium Rim Way from Canyon Road to Bancroft Way
 - c. Bancroft Way from Stadium Rim Way to Prospect Street
 - d. Prospect Street from Bancroft Way to Bancroft Steps
 - e. Bancroft Steps from Prospect Street to Warring Street
 - f. Bancroft Way from Warring Street to Piedmont Avenue
 - g. Piedmont Avenue from Bancroft Way to Dwight Way
 - h. Dwight Way from Piedmont Avenue to the Oakland border

² Additional Area Recommended as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone by the City of Berkeley
Page 3



2. Designate as High Fire Hazard Severity Zones³ those areas of the City west of the CALFIRE identified Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone and east / northeast of the line formed by these roads. Homes addressed on, or with a structural frontage on either side of these road segments are included in the zone:
 - a. The Arlington Avenue from the Kensington Border to Marin Avenue
 - b. Sutter Street from the Southern portal of the Northbrae Tunnel to Eunice Street
 - c. Eunice Street from Sutter Street to Spruce Street
 - ~~e~~.d. Spruce Street from Eunice Street to Hearst Avenue
 - ~~d~~.e. Gayley Road from Hearst Avenue to Stadium Rim Way
 - ~~e~~.f. Piedmont Avenue from Stadium Rim Way to Dwight ~~Bancroft~~ Way
 - ~~f~~.g. Warring Street from Dwight Way to Derby Street
 - ~~g~~.h. Belrose Avenue from Derby Street to Garber Street
 - ~~h~~.i. Claremont Boulevard from Garber Street to Claremont Avenue
 - ~~i~~.j. Claremont Avenue from Claremont Boulevard to the Oakland Border
 - ~~j~~.k. Tunnel Road from Ashby Avenue to the Oakland Border

³ Additional Area Recommended as a High Fire Hazard Severity Zone by the City of Berkeley



The City's maps are available electronically: [Risk Comparison Map App](https://berkeley.maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/basic/index.html?appid=d5510e8fb6c74fa38a89f0a512d16a0) (<https://berkeley.maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/basic/index.html?appid=d5510e8fb6c74fa38a89f0a512d16a0>); however, these maps are for informational purposes only. The legal boundaries of Fire Hazard Severity Zones are established within the adopted Fire Code. ~~The City's official maps are located electronically in GIS: Risk Comparison Map App~~ (<https://berkeley.maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/basic/index.html?appid=d5510e8fb6c74fa38a89f0a512d16a0>). The official CALFIRE map is located electronically on the "CALFIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zones in the Local Responsibility Area Map" page.

BACKGROUND

Local Conditions That ~~Necessitate Justify Additional Areas~~ Designating ed Additional Areas as Very High or High Fire Hazard Severity Zones:

Panoramic Hill and the areas immediately surrounding it are recommended for inclusion in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone due to narrow structure separation distance and high housing density, limited retrofitting of structures to bring them in compliance with Chapter 7A of the Building Standards Code, a single evacuation route that may impact ~~will cause extended~~ evacuation times, proximity to dense vegetation and

topographic features capable of supporting fast moving wind driven fire⁴, the benefits to evacuation and wildfire risk reduction associated with long term replacement of existing housing stock with structures that meet wildfire resistive construction standards, and the strategic opportunity that the relatively straight, wide, north-south street selected as the western boundary could provide in terms of stopping or slowing the advance of a fire moving from the hills, west into the City.

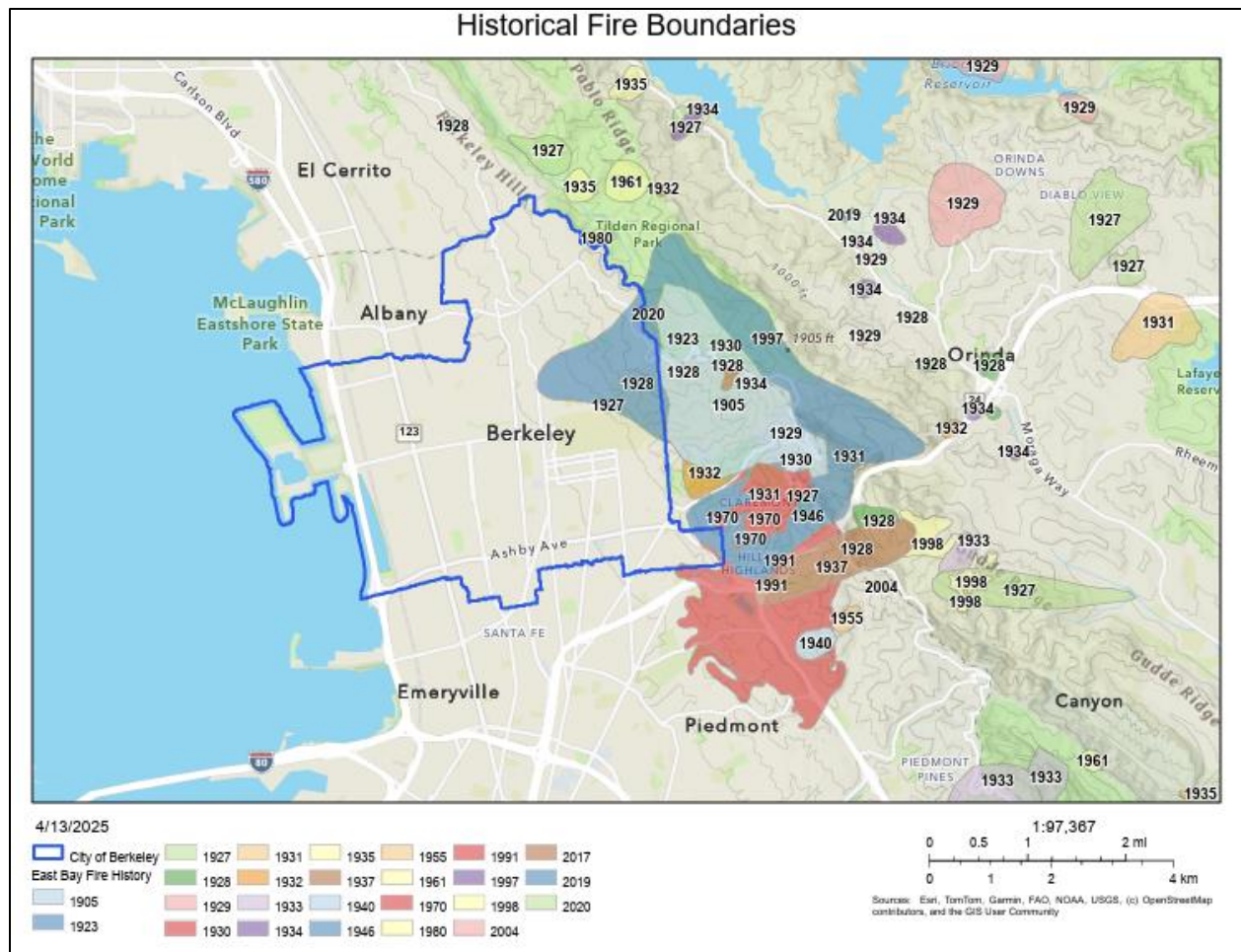
The areas recommended for inclusion in the High Fire Hazard Severity Zones are included due to fire history, with major fires occurring in and around this area in 1905, 1923, 1928, 1946, 1970, 1980, and 1991⁵, the narrow structure separation distance between homes, the limited retrofitting of structures to bring them in compliance with Chapter 7A of the Building Standards Code^{6 7}, the benefits to evacuation and wildfire risk reduction associated with long term replacement of existing housing stock with wildfire resistive construction, limited east to west evacuation routes that will cause extended evacuation time, and the strategic opportunity that the relatively straight, wide, north-south streets selected as western boundaries could provide in terms of stopping or slowing the advance of a fire moving from the hills, west into the City.

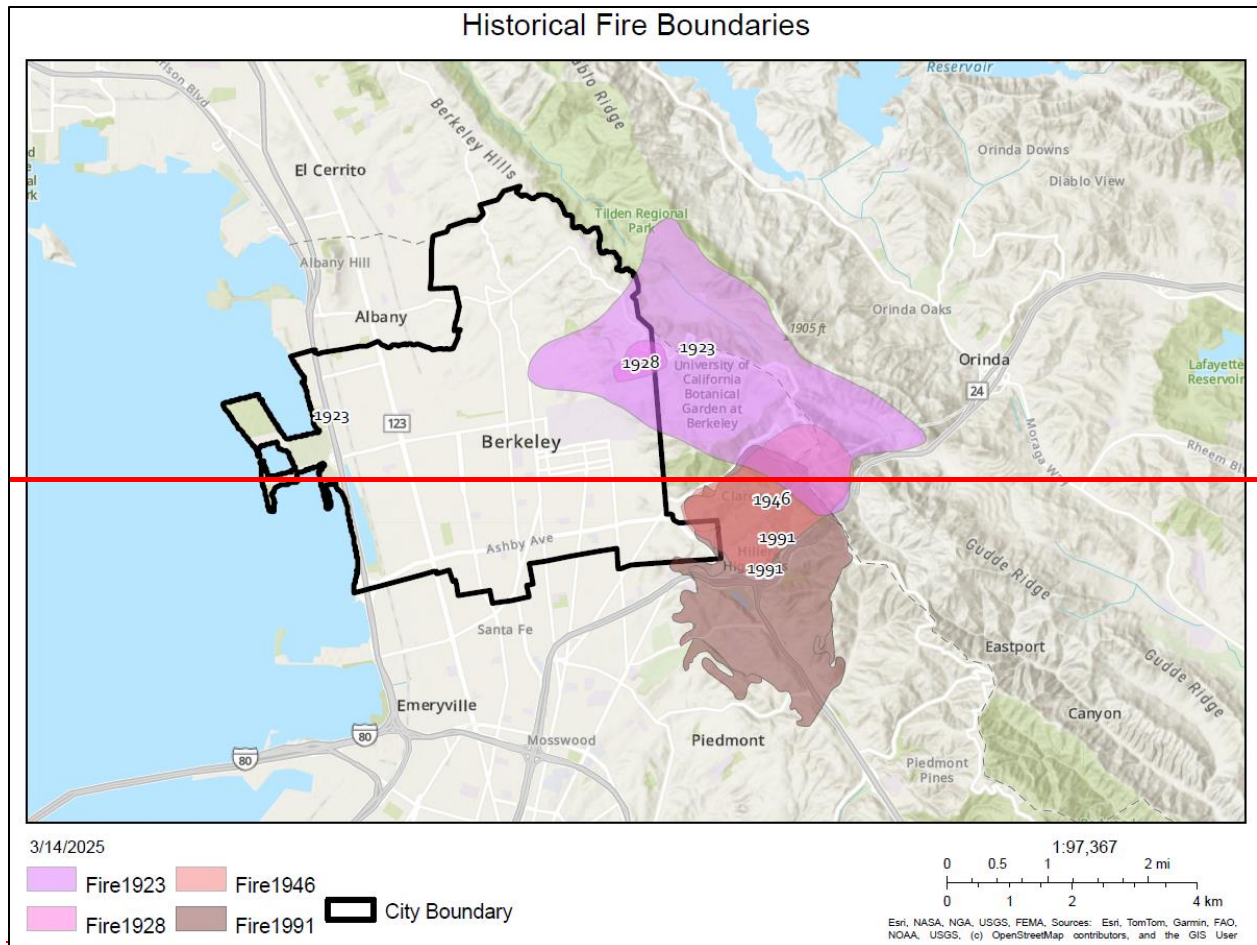
⁴ Panoramic Hill Mitigation Area with Fire Pathway Overlay

⁵ Historical Fire Boundaries

⁶ Year Built, North Hills. Shows which structures have been built to the new Chapter 7A building standards.

⁷ Year Built, South Hills. Shows which structures have been built to the new Chapter 7A building standards.



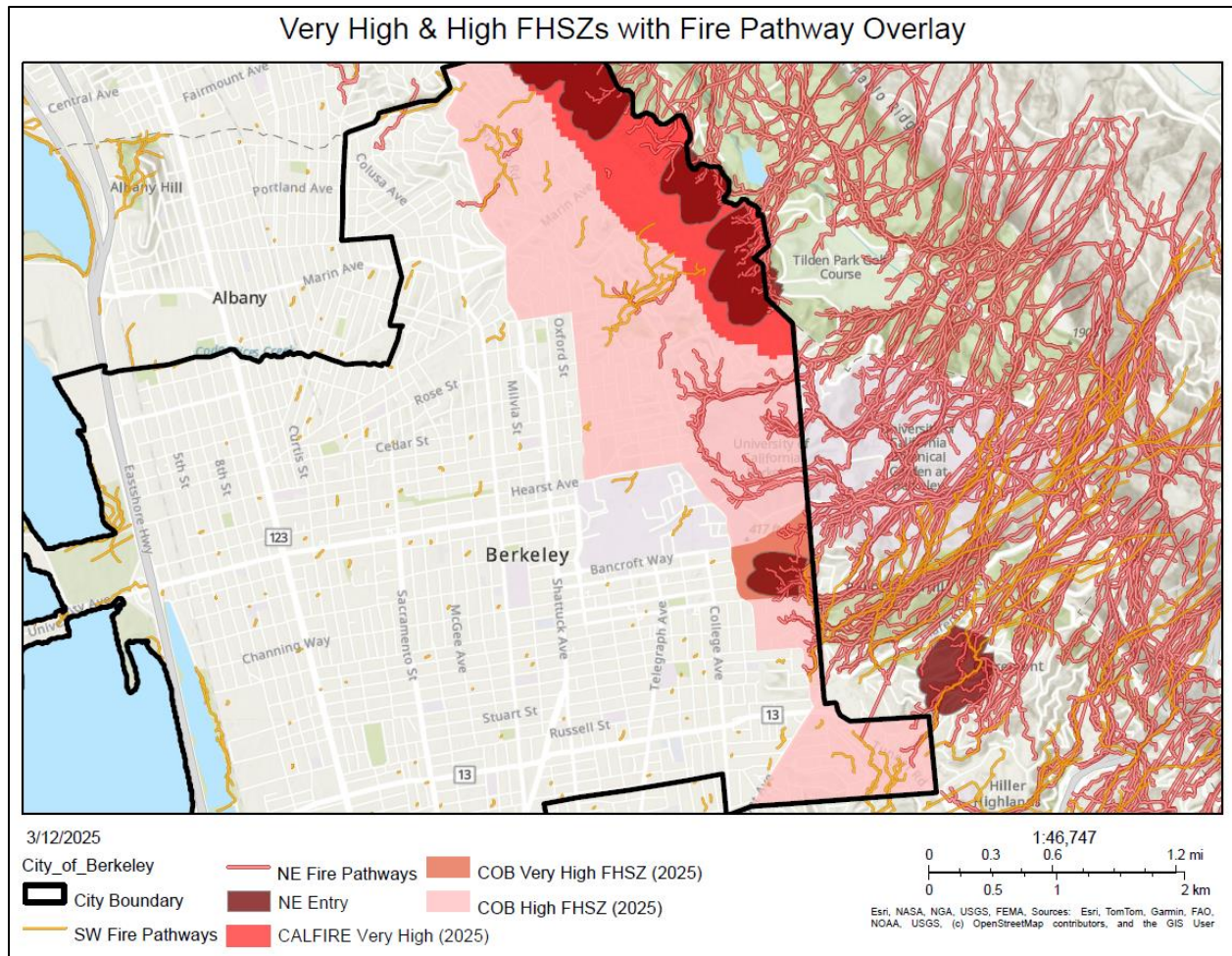


In addition to these factors the City has considered fire pathways which are the routes formed by the combination of topography, weather, and continuous vegetative fuel that bring wildfire to values at risk (such as structures, critical infrastructure, or anything that the community finds of value), during a fast-moving, wind-driven fire event. Fire pathways highlight where rapid-fire growth may outpace the local firefighting response, resulting in wildfire arrival to the built environment and the potential for urban conflagration. The fire pathways mapping was created using the minimum travel time⁸ algorithm, a peer-reviewed algorithm built into FlamMap⁹, the industry-standard tool for fire behavior analysis in the United States. The analysis found numerous entry points from Diablo Wind events (from the northeast), ~~and several entry points from Maritime Influence winds (from the southwest) into the City.~~

⁸

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/249534201_Fire_growth_using_minimum_travel_time_methods

⁹ [Minimum Travel Time Fire Spread \(MTT\) Technical Documentation](#)

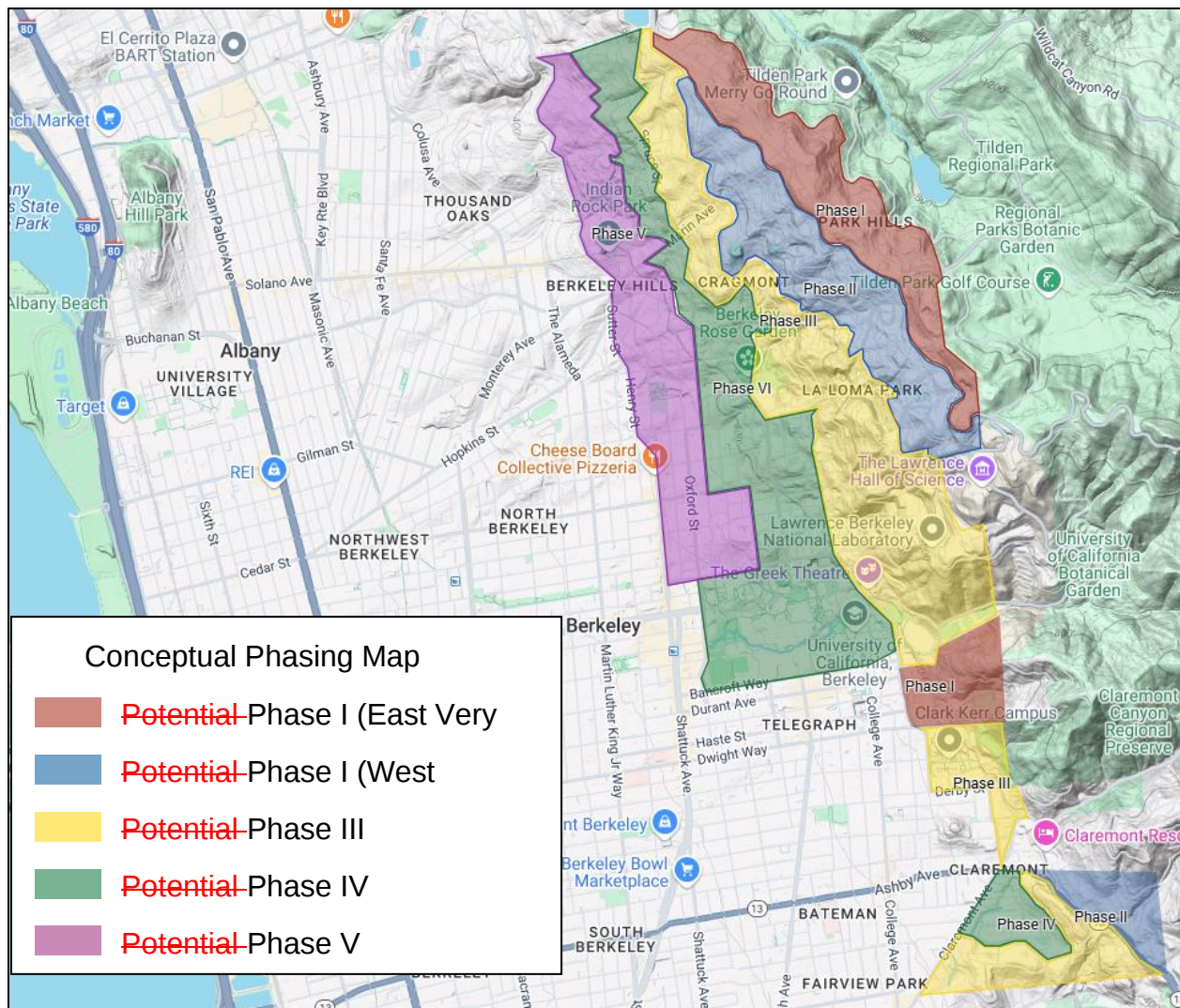


Future intent to expand ~~the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone~~ defensible space mitigations:

The City will initially focus on the areas with the highest risk, ~~areas of the built environment~~ where ember cast from vegetation along fire pathways is likely and should be prioritized for home hardening and defensible space education, incentives, and enforcement. To achieve network effects of concentrated mitigations, this approach is built around targeted efforts to maximize the impact of ~~will prioritize effective mitigations with~~ limited resources. Focusing resources on the highest priority areas to create, creating a fire resistant buffer consisting of structures and associated landscaping at the along the edges of the community can reduce the probability of vegetative wildfire prevent the transitioning of fire from vegetation to densely spaced structures, which can initiate ~~interrupting the initiation and propagation of~~ urban conflagration in the built environment.

Phase I will include the Panoramic Mitigation Area and the Grizzly Peak Mitigation area. Phase II will include, at minimum, additional areas of the CALFIRE Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. Subsequent phases will expand to the remainder of the complete work in the CALFIRE Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. With additional City Council review and approval, additional slices of the High Fire Hazard Severity Zone will be

transitioned to meet defensible space requirements systematically until all of the High Fire Severity Zone has the defensible space requirements outlined in this code. The Department will be able to provide a better estimate of how long subsequent phases will take once staff have begun work in Phase I. A map demonstrating the conceptual phasing is shown below¹⁰.



¹⁰ City of Berkeley Fire Hazard Severity Zone Conceptual Phasing Map;

<https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/edit?mid=1tNP0lWFdz2ACKj2v6eijTLBBaboYc9o&usp=sharing>

History of CALFIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zones:

Assembly Bill 337 (Bates 1992), prompted by the devastating Oakland/Berkeley Hills ~~for~~ of 1991, ~~required calls for~~ CALFIRE to evaluate fire hazard severity in the Local Responsibility Area and to make a recommendation to the local ~~agencies jurisdiction~~ where Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones exist (CA GC 51175).

The Local Responsibility Area includes incorporated cities, urban regions, agriculture lands, and portions of the desert where the local government is responsible for wildfire protection (CA PRC 4125).

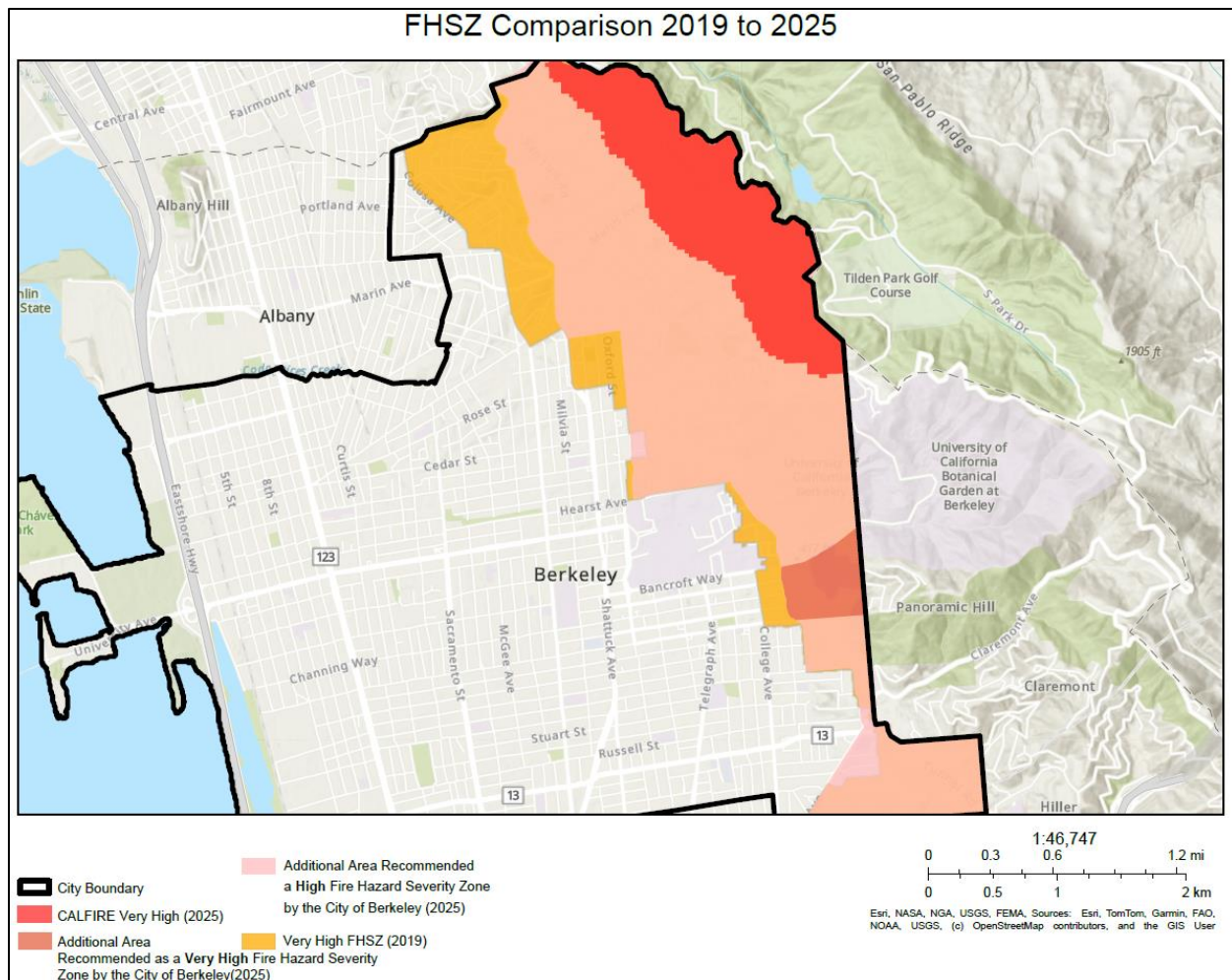
This process last occurred in 2007 and is directed by state law. Fire Hazard Severity Zones consist of Very High, High, and Moderate designations. Of note, when the current maps were released in 2007 the High and Moderate designations did not apply to the Local Responsibility Area and only Very High designations were adopted by the City Council. Senate Bill 63 (Stern, 2021) amended Government Code 51178 to add ~~the~~ Moderate and High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in the Local Responsibility Area¹¹.

Comparison of historical Zones to the 2025 recommendations:

The CALFIRE ~~identified recommended~~ Fire Hazard Severity Zone has substantially contracted in the 2025 Local Responsibility Area maps. This is not indicative of a decrease in risk as the CALFIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zones are not a structure loss model, as key information regarding structure ignition (such as roof type, etc.) is not considered. Nor do the areas identified by CALFIRE ~~maps~~ consider local factors inclusive of structure separation distance, year of construction, construction type, or roadway design and capacity. The factors considered by CALFIRE in determining fire hazard within wildland areas are fire history, flame length, terrain, local weather, and potential fuel over a 50-year period. Outside of wildland areas, the model considers factors that might lead to buildings being threatened, including terrain, weather, urban vegetation cover, blowing embers, proximity to wildland, fire history, and fire hazard in nearby wildland areass.

Since the mid-1990s, ~~the~~ City has ~~since the mid-1990s~~ recommended that a larger geographic area be ~~designated identified~~ as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. ~~Zone than what CALFIRE recommends~~. In the map below, the area that has historically been recognized, through local amendment to the CALFIRE maps as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone is shown ~~in orange~~. The areas ~~identified recommended~~ by CALFIRE and the City as Fire Hazard Severity Zones in 2025 are shown in the other colors and are smaller than the 2019 adopted boundary. This contraction is based on a City analysis of fire history, transportation network design, strategic positioning of boundaries along major thoroughfares that could be used during a firefight, and fire pathway modeling.

¹¹ Fire Hazard Severity Zone 2019 to 2025 Comparison
Page 11



Analysis of additional cost to build to Chapter 7A:

Building a new home to meet Chapter 7A standards in Berkeley does not appear to dramatically increase construction costs compared to a standard home¹². [Research conducted by staff](#) ~~The data Staff~~ ~~indicates~~ that a code-compliant wildfire-resistant home can be built for about the same cost as a typical home. This is because some upgrades (like fiber-cement siding) may reduce costs, offsetting the added expense of other features. Overall, the cost premium for Chapter 7A compliance in new construction ranges between 0–5%, and can even be cost-neutral in some cases. The table below itemizes the estimated cost impact for each required feature, assuming a baseline new home built with conventional materials (as might be used outside fire zones):

¹² Hedgewater Economics, (November 2018), Building a Wildfire-Resistant Home: Codes and Costs, <https://headwaterseconomics.org/wildfire/homes-risk/building-costs-codes/#:~:text=Wildfire,neighboring%20home%20spacing%2C%20not%20all>

Table 1. Added Cost for Chapter 7A Features – New 2,500 sq. ft. Home

Feature	Baseline (Non-7A) Standard	Chapter 7A Requirement	Estimated Added Cost (New Construction)
Class A Roof Assembly	Class C/B roof (e.g. wood shakes) or basic asphalt shingles	Class A fire-rated roof assembly (e.g. composition shingles) plus enclosed eaves, fireproof soffits, metal drip edges, etc.	+\$5,860 (+27% vs. a typical roof). Covers upgraded vents, soffits & gutter guards.
Tempered Glass Windows	Dual-pane windows (tempered only where building code requires, e.g. near doors)	Dual-pane windows with <i>at least one</i> tempered glass pane each (often both panes)	+\$1,000–\$2,000 (approx. \$7 extra per sq ft of glass) for a whole-house window package (e.g. ~15 windows).
Ember-Resistant Vents	Standard attic/foundation vents (1/4-inch mesh)	Wildfire-rated ember- and flame-resistant vents ($\leq 1/8$ -inch mesh or intumescent)	+\$500 (assuming ~10–20 vents at ~\$50 each vs. ~\$10 each standard)
Covered Gutters	Standard aluminum gutters (open, no covers)	Metal gutters with non-combustible mesh covers (“gutter guards”) to prevent debris buildup	+\$800 (for ~120 lf of gutter; gutter guard ~\$4–\$12 per lf in Berkeley. Minimal if gutters are already metal.
Non-Combustible Siding	Wood or vinyl siding (combustible)	Fiber-cement siding or stucco (non-combustible Class A)	~\$0 (cost-neutral on average). Using fiber-cement lap siding can save up to ~\$12,190 compared to cedar wood siding, offsetting other costs.
Underfloor Protection	Open crawl space or exposed eaves/floor appendages	5/8" Type X gypsum sheathing or other protection under exposed floors/eaves	+\$2,500 (if needed). Approx. \$1.24 per sq ft of area to cover (Homes on slab or with enclosed crawlspace incur \$0 extra cost.)
Fire-Resistant Decking	Wood deck (e.g. redwood or cedar)	Deck boards of non-combustible or ignition-resistant material (composite, trex, etc.) and metal flashing at wall interface	+\$1,850 (~19% premium) for a typical deck (e.g. 300–400 sq ft). Composite decking costs ~\$2–\$5 more per sq ft than wood.

Total Premium: *Approximately \$0–\$40,000 added*, depending on baseline choices. In many cases the net premium is under 2% of construction cost and can be near zero. For example, a 2,500 sq. ft. wildfire-resistant home studied by Headwaters Economics actually cost 2% less than the same home with typical materials, because the cheaper fiber-cement siding outweighed the added expense of vents, soffits, and other upgrades. Comparatively, a 2020 report for the National Association of home builders estimates an overall increase in cost of \$1800-\$38,00 in total cost for a two story

house.¹³ Even if the baseline home used cost-effective materials, the added Chapter 7A features are on the order of only a few dollars per square foot of construction.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS

Wildfires that transition to a structure-to-structure conflagration have acute and far-reaching consequences, not only for the environment and climate, but also for the stability and well-being of impacted communities. These fires release large amounts of pollutants into the air, including soot and carbon dioxide, which contribute to climate change and degrade air quality. Additionally, toxic byproducts from burning structures, vehicles, and other synthetic material can pose significant health risks to residents and responders.

A commitment to strong fire safety regulations ultimately benefits the entire community—protecting public health, safeguarding financial resources, and ensuring a resilient and sustainable future.

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

Adoption of the CALFIRE Local Responsibility Area maps is required by California GC 51178.

ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED

Recommending that the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone be adopted in the area recommended to be adopted as High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. This would more closely align with the current fire zone boundary, and would continue to require that those parcels be in compliance with defensible space regulations. However, the number of parcels in the larger area exceeds 9,000 and the Department would not be able to provide an adequate amount of support to that number of residents. The Department believes it will be more achievable to work towards adequate compliance with defensible space inclusive of Zone 0 and home hardening in smaller, more manageable slivers of the community. Once an area-sliver has adequate compliance, the Fire Department would expand enforcement to the adjacent, downslope area. ~~we would move to the next sliver.~~

CONTACT PERSON

David Sprague, Fire Chief, 510-981-3473

Attachments:

1: Ordinance

- CALFIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map within the Local Responsibility Area
- Additional Area Recommended as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone by the City of Berkeley
- Additional Area Recommended as a High Fire Hazard Severity Zone by the City of Berkeley
- Panoramic Hill Mitigation Area with Fire Pathway Overlay

¹³ Home Innovation Research Labs (2020). *Cost Impact of Building a House In Compliance with IWUIC*.
Page 14

- Historical Fire Boundaries
- Year Built, North Hills. Shows which structures have been built to the new Chapter 7A building standards.
- Year Built, South Hills. Shows which structures have been built to the new Chapter 7A building standards.
- Very High and High FHSZ with Fire Pathway Overlay
- Fire Hazard Severity Zone 2019 to 2025 Comparison

2: Local Responsibility Area - Legislation Factsheet.pdf

ORDINANCE NO. -N.S.

ADOPTION OF CALFIRE MAP DESIGNATING CITY OF BERKELEY FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Berkeley as follows:

Section 1: Findings

Pursuant to California Government Code 51177-51179, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE) has released ~~recommended~~identified updates to Fire Hazard Severity Zones in the Local Responsibility Area. This process last occurred in 2007 and is directed by state law. Fire Hazard Severity Zones consist of Very High, High, and Moderate designations. Of note, when the current maps were released in 2007 the High and Moderate designations did not apply to the Local Responsibility Area and only Very High area were designated~~ions were adopted~~ by the City Council. Senate Bill 63 (Stern, 2021) amended Government Code 51178 to add the Moderate and High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in the Local Responsibility Area.

Panoramic Hill and the areas immediately surrounding it are recommended to also be designated for inclusion in the as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone due to narrow structure separation distance and high housing density, limited retrofitting of structures to bring them in compliance with Chapter 7A of the Building Standards Code, a single evacuation route that will cause extended evacuation time, proximity to dense vegetation and topographic features capable of supporting fast moving wind driven fire¹⁴, the benefits to evacuation and wildfire risk reduction associated with long term replacement of existing housing stock with structures that meet wildfire resistive construction standards, and the strategic opportunity that the relatively straight, wide, north-south street selected as the western boundary could provide in terms of stopping or slowing the advance of a fire moving from the hills, west into the City.

The areas recommended to be designated for inclusion in the as High Fire Hazard Severity Zones are included due to fire history (with major fires occurring in and around this area in 1905, 1923, 1970, 1980, and 1991), the narrow structure separation distance between homes, the limited retrofitting of structures to bring them in compliance with Chapter 7A of the Building Standards Code¹⁵⁻¹⁶, the benefits to evacuation and wildfire risk reduction associated with long term replacement of existing housing stock with wildfire resistive construction, limited east to west evacuation routes that will cause extended evacuation time, and the strategic opportunity that the relatively straight, wide, north-south streets selected as western boundaries could provide in

¹⁴ ~~Panoramic Hill Mitigation Area with Fire Pathway Overlay~~

¹⁵ ~~Year Built, North Hills. Shows which structures have been built to the new Chapter 7A building standards.~~

¹⁶ ~~Year Built, South Hills. Shows which structures have been built to the new Chapter 7A building standards.~~

terms of stopping or slowing the advance of a fire moving from the hills, west into the City.

Community members in areas designated as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones are required to maintain defensible space within 100 feet of structures, or the property line, whichever is closer and in the case of new construction or major remodels classified by the Building Official as new construction, to meet the wildfire resistant construction requirements included in Chapter 7A of the Building Standards Code.

Community members in areas designated as High Fire Hazard Severity Zones are required to meet the wildfire resistant construction requirements included in Chapter 7A of the Building Standards Code and in the case of new construction or major remodels classified by the Building Official as new construction.

Finally, community members selling property in the Very High and High Fire Hazard Severity Zones must conduct a natural hazard real estate disclosure at time of sale per CA CIV 1102.19 (AB 38, 2019).

Section 2: Adoption of CALFIRE recommended Fire Hazard Severity Zones:

The City hereby designates the Fire Hazard Severity Zones as recommended by the CALFIRE pursuant to Government Code Section 51178, and

Section 3: Designation of Additional Lands as Fire Hazard Severity Zones:

Notwithstanding the minimum fire safety standards required by state law, under the authority included in Government Code 51175 the City has the authority to establish more stringent wildfire safety standards. Further, as part of the Local Responsibility Area map adoption process, the City may designate areas not included in the ~~recommended~~ identified CALFIRE maps as Moderate, High, or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. The City may not reduce the ~~recommended~~ identified designations, or boundaries, included ~~on~~ in the CALFIRE maps.

Staff have reviewed the ~~recommended~~ CALFIRE maps and ~~suggest~~ recommend the following ~~changes~~ additional designations:

1. Designate as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones those areas of the City bounded by the line formed by these roads. Homes addressed on, or with a structural frontage on either side of these road segments are included in the zone:
 - a. Canyon Road from the Oakland border to Stadium Rim Way
 - b. Stadium Rim Way from Canyon Road to Bancroft Way
 - c. Bancroft Way from Stadium Rim Way to Prospect Street
 - d. Prospect Street from Bancroft Way to Bancroft Steps
 - e. Bancroft Steps from Prospect Street to Warring Street

- f. Bancroft Way from Warring Street to Piedmont Avenue
 - g. Piedmont Avenue from Bancroft Way to Dwight Way
 - h. Dwight Way from Piedmont Avenue to the Oakland border
2. Designate as High Fire Hazard Severity Zones those areas of the City west of the CALFIRE Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone and east / northeast of the line formed by these roads. Homes addressed on, or with a structural frontage on either side of these road segments are included in the zone:
- a. The Arlington Avenue from the Kensington Border to Marin Avenue
 - b. Sutter Street from the Southern portal of the Northbrae Tunnel to Eunice Street
 - c. Eunice Street from Sutter Street to Spruce Street
 - ~~e~~.d. _____ Spruce Street from Eunice Street to Hearst Avenue
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 - ~~h~~.i. Claremont Boulevard from Garber Street to Claremont Avenue
 - ~~i~~.j. Claremont Avenue from Claremont Boulevard to the Oakland Border
 - ~~j~~.k. Tunnel Road from Ashby Avenue to the Oakland Border

Section 4. Copies of this Ordinance shall be posted for two days prior to adoption in the display case located near the walkway in front of the Maudelle Shirek Building, 2134 Martin Luther King Jr. Way. Within 15 days of adoption, copies of this Ordinance shall be filed at each branch of the Berkeley Public Library and the title shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation.