City of Scottsdale Wildfire Season Community Update

March 19, 2025



City of Scottsdale Mayor Comments

Mayor Lisa Borowsky





Subject Matter Expert Introductions

Fire Prevention Services

COS Fire Marshal

COS Emergency Manager

COS Fuels Management

Fire Operations

Planning and Development

Water Department

Police Department

Assistant Fire Chief Kerry Swick

Kristy Gagnon

Jacob Johnson

David Ramirez

Assistant Fire Chief Clint Steeves

Senior Planner Jesus Murillo

Water Director Kevin Rose

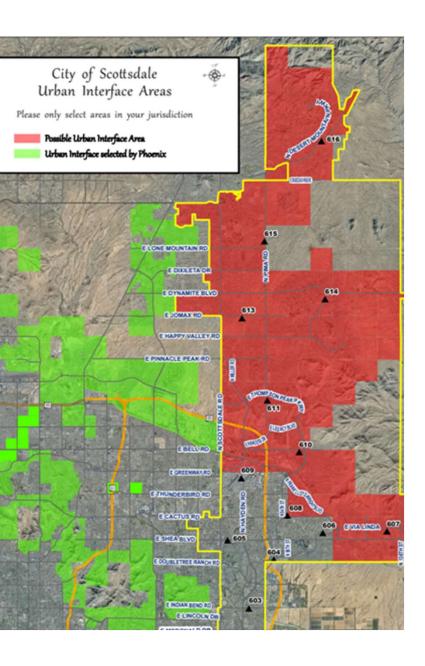
Assistant Chief Rich Slavin

WEATHER OUTLOOK



Weather Forecast Office Phoenix, AZ

- Current drought status: Extreme (D3) across much of the state, with additional areas of exceptional (D4) being introduced in the immediate future
- Snowpack status: 5-30% of normal to date across all basins
- Temperature and Precipitation Outlooks:
 - Fire Season (April June) Above normal temperatures favored, with below normal precipitation favored
 - Monsoon Season (July September) Above normal temperatures favored, with equal chances for above/near/below normal precipitation, however, evidence suggests better chances for near/above normal precipitation during the Monsoon season following dry La Niña winters
- Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook (central to eastern Arizona): above normal over the eastern half of AZ and over west-central AZ by May
- Onset of Monsoon Season: typically late June to early July



Defining Risk in Scottsdale

Environment:

- Hot and dry climate
- Sonoran desert fuel model (light, flashy fuels)

Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI):

- An area where a built environment meets or intermingles with a natural environment.
 - Communities directly interfacing with fuels

Natural

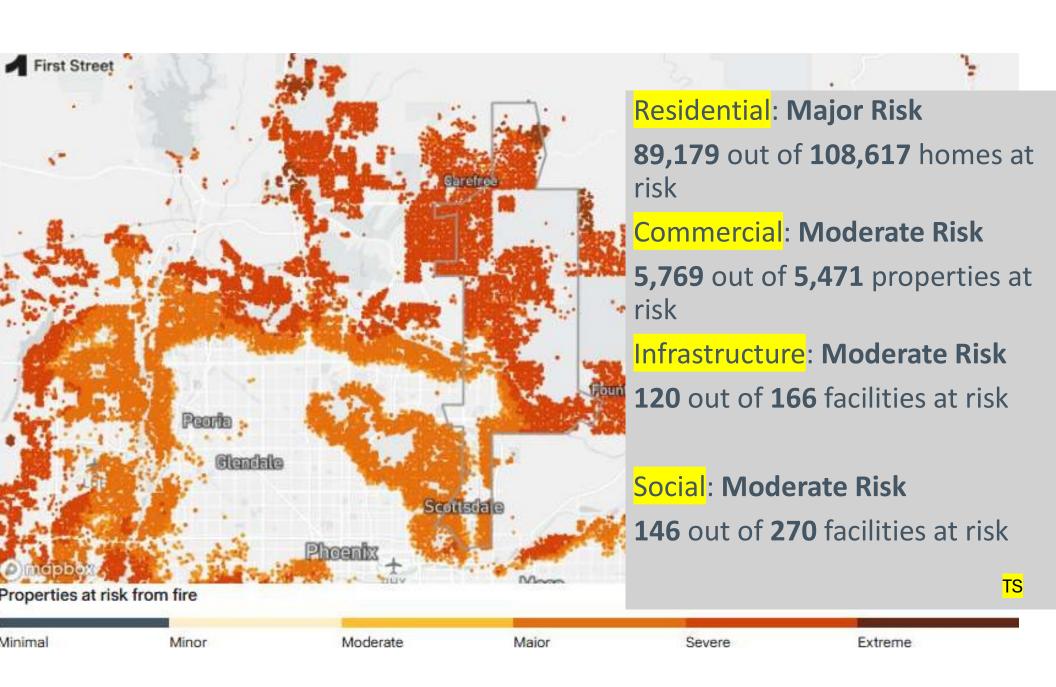
Lightning

Human caused

- Construction
- Vehicles
- Cooking/warming fires
- Wind impact power line
- Fireworks

• What is Community Conflagration

- Denver Metro Area 2021, 2023
- Paradise, CA, 2018
- Los Angeles, CA, 2020, 2025



Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) Definition*

In absence of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), the WUI includes:

- Areas within ½ mile of an at-risk community.
- Areas within 1½ miles of an at-risk community, if they include:
 - Steep slopes that increase wildfire risk.
 - Fire breaks, such as roads or ridges, that help slow fire spread.
 - Condition Class 3 areas, where:
 - Vegetation is severely overgrown.
 - There are high fuel loads from years of fire suppression.
 - The risk of **extreme**, **high-intensity wildfire** is greatest.
- Areas next to evacuation routes that need hazardous fuel reduction to allow safer evacuation from the community.

Maricopa County CWPP

Plan Objectives:

- Prioritize fire prevention, suppression, and safety
- Reduce hazardous fuels to protect property
- Restore forest, rangeland, and riparian health
- Support **community involvement** and protection
- Recommend ways to reduce structural ignitability
- Promote economic benefits from vegetation treatments
- Develop evacuation and communication plans
- Align with neighboring fire management plans

Does not have objective criteria to define WUI



January 2020

Cave Creek

Chandler Fountain Hills Gila Bend Gilbert

Goodyear Guadalupe Harquahala Valley Rio Verde Paradise Valley Peoria **Queen Creek** Salt River

Surprise **Arizona Public Service** Salt River Project Arizona Departmen United States Forest Service - Tonto Nat





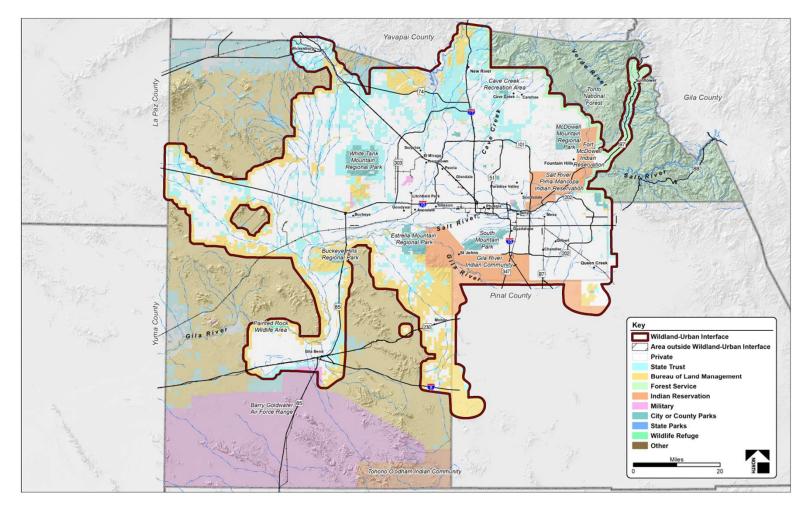


Figure I-1. Maricopa County Land Ownership and Wildland-Urban Interface

Maricopa County Community Wildfire Protection Plan Update

January 2020

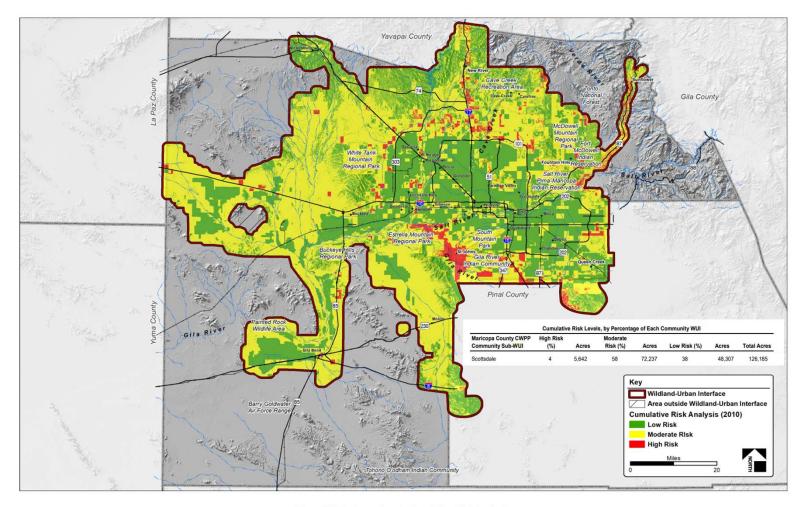
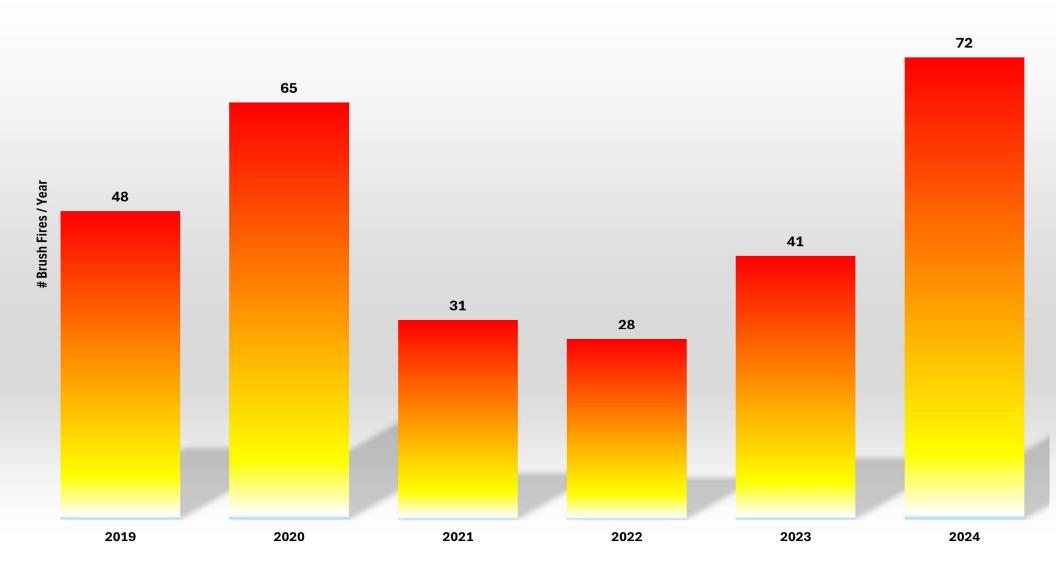
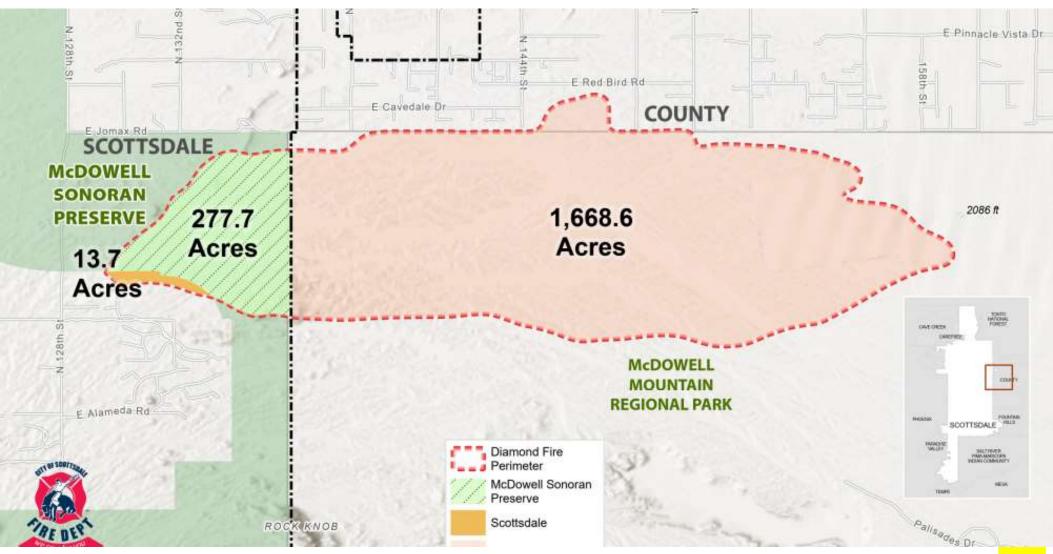
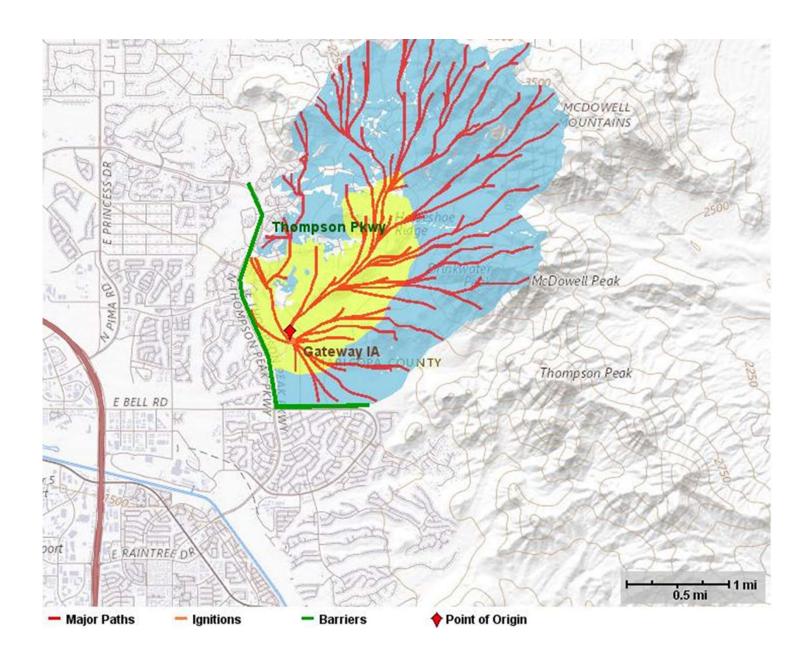


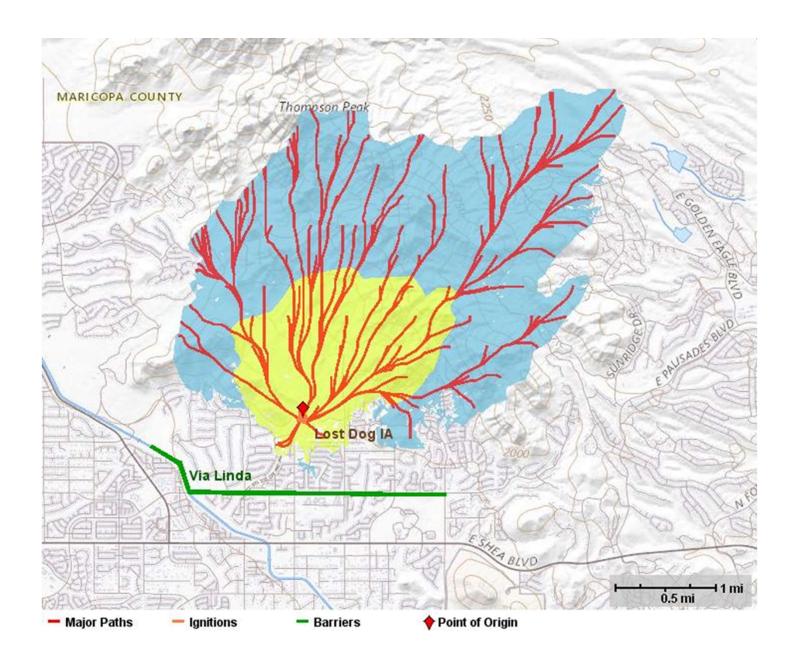
Figure I-2. Maricopa County Cumulative Risk Analysis

Scottsdale Brush Fires 5 Yr History



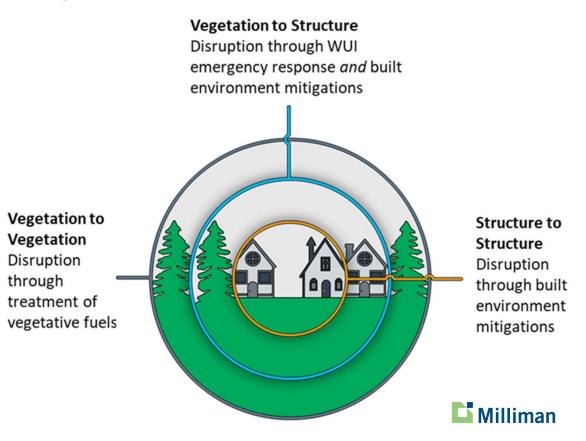




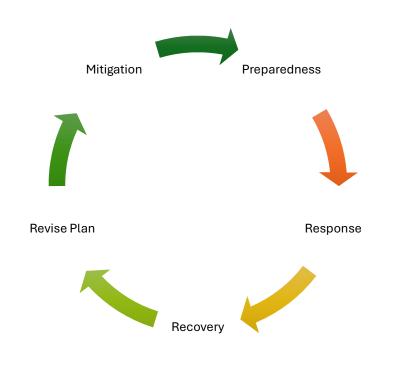


Fire flow Pathways

- Wildfire enters communities via (3) pathways
 - Vegetation to vegetation
 - Vegetation to structure
 - Structure to structure
- Our goal is to disrupt these pathways in verifiable part through
 - Fuel Treatments
 - Defensible Space
 - Home Hardening
 - WUI Suppression Response



Year Around Wildland Fire Risk Reduction Timeline



Wildfire Season Planning Items and Timelines

Time	Topic	Responsible Division	
Fall and Winter	CWPP, Fuels Mitigation, Grants	EM	
ran and winter	CWFF, rueis witigation, Grants	Livi	
Jan - Mar	RT130, Pack Testing, and Red Card Certs	EM / Ops	
Feb	HazVeg Program starts	Ops/PIO/EM	
Feb - Mar	Verify Water Dip Sites and Agreements	Ops / EM	
Mar	Shoulder Grading	EM	
Mar	Preserve Steward & Park Ranger Education Roll-ou Build Plan	EM / Scott Hamilton	
Mar	Partner Reach outs - DFFM, ADEM, MDEM, Preserve, Streets, all city departments + table top EM /		
Mar	Ops Wildland Apparatus Prep	Ops / Fleet	
Mar	PIO Messaging and Education Roll-out	PIO / Ops	
Mar	AWIMA	Ops	
	Wildfire Resources Outside of City Deployment		
Mar	Discussion	Ops	
Apr / May	Fire Danger Sign Changes / Sign Trailers Deployed		
Apr	Fireworks Permits	Prevention	
	Preserve Construction Inspections		
	Preserve Construction Flyer in Building Plans		
May	Ready Set Go - Door hangers & Water Bill insert	EM / PIO / Prevention	
	HOA / Firewise Presentations		
May 15 - June 15	Retail Signage, Show Promoters Awareness	Prevention TS	
May 20 - June 20	Fireworks Retail Inspections	Prevention	

Current Risk Reduction Efforts:

- Community Engagement:
 - Community Risk Reduction Officers
 - Meetings with HOAs and residents
 - Construction fire safety guidelines letter included in every plan review
 - Meetings with home builders
- Fuels Reduction
- Inspections:
 - Inspector construction site inspections (over 200 per year)
 - Hazardous Vegetation assessments performed by crews (over 37,700 properties)
 - Home Safety defensible space assessments performed by Community Risk Reduction Captains (approximately 100 per year)
- Fire Code Enforcement (Chapters 33 and 35 of the International Fire Code

Firewise Program

 Limitations within NAOS

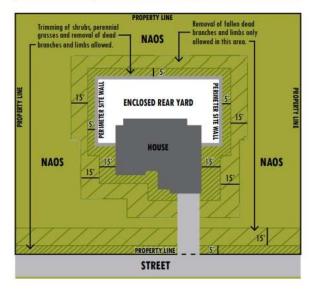
Can I clean up an NAOS easement that is on my property?

NAOS maintenance is limited to the removal of man-made debris, wash obstructions, invasive plants including desert broom, parasitic plant growth only as it relates to the health of the host plant, and the creation of defensible space as recommended by the Fire Department. Dead plants, such as saguaros that have fallen over, serve as animal habitat and are to be left in place unless it is determined that they pose a health and safety concern.

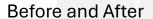
Can I create a firebreak in NAOS?

In cooperation with the Fire Department, it has been determined that a defensible zone may be maintained within 30 feet of a habitable structure with city approval. Contact the Fire Department at (480) 312-FIRE with questions.

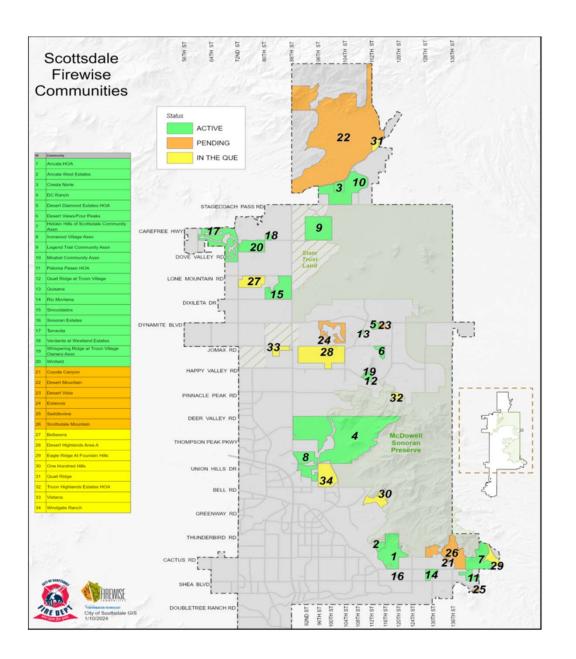
DEFENSIBLE SPACE		
Ť	Homes	Walls & Streets
Trim Live Vegetation	15 feet	5 feet
Remove Dead Vegetation	15 feet	15 feet
Total Defensible Dimensions	30 feet	20 feet



Firewise Program









High Risk Activity (Hot Work)

What it is:

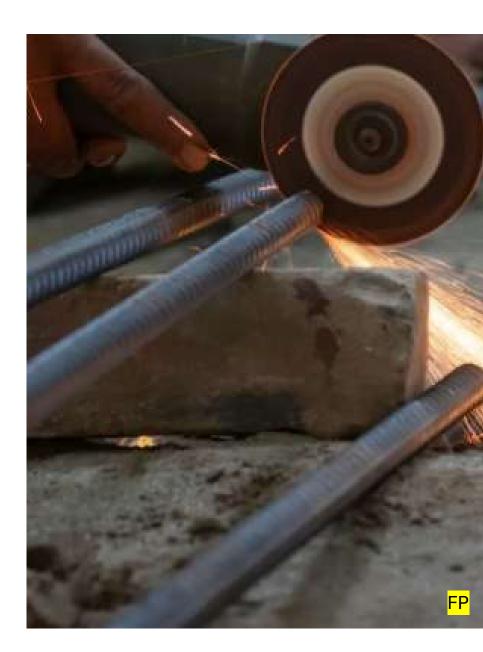
Any activity that creates a source of ignition — like flames, heat, or sparks.

- **Direct hot work:** Tools or equipment that produce flames.
- Indirect hot work: Processes like cutting or grinding that generate sparks.

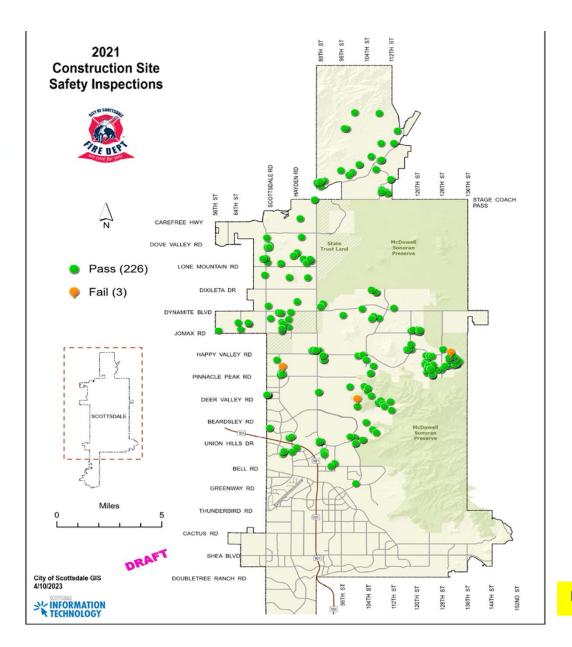
How to Control Hot Work:

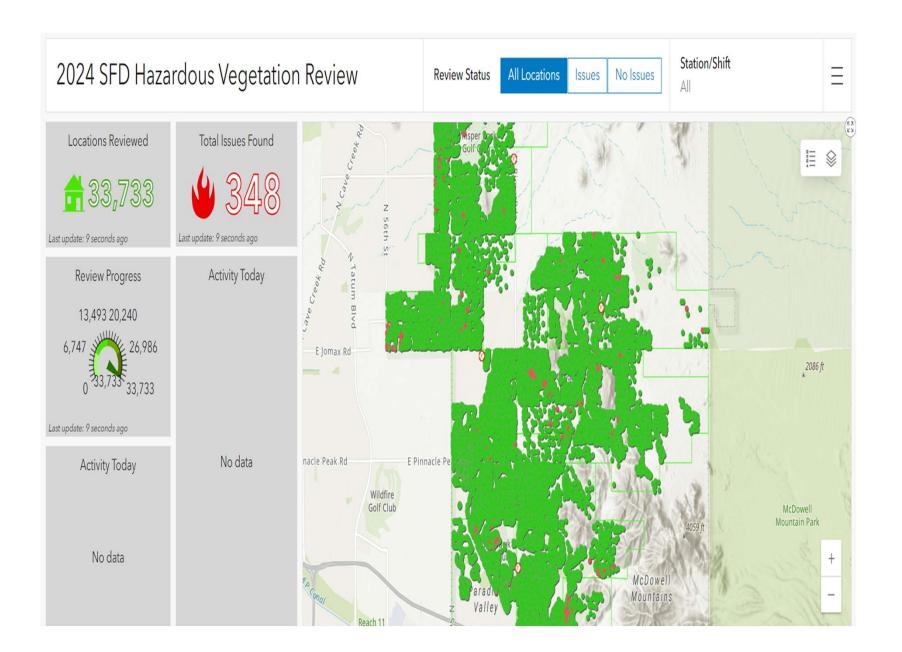
- ✓ Complete a risk assessment for the work area.
- ✓ Check for other nearby work, flammable materials, equipment condition, and worker training.
- ✓ Use a Hot Work Permit, especially in areas not designed for hot work.
- ✓ Take extra care in high-risk areas (like confined spaces or where flammable substances are present).
- ✓ Consider safer alternatives before starting hot work.

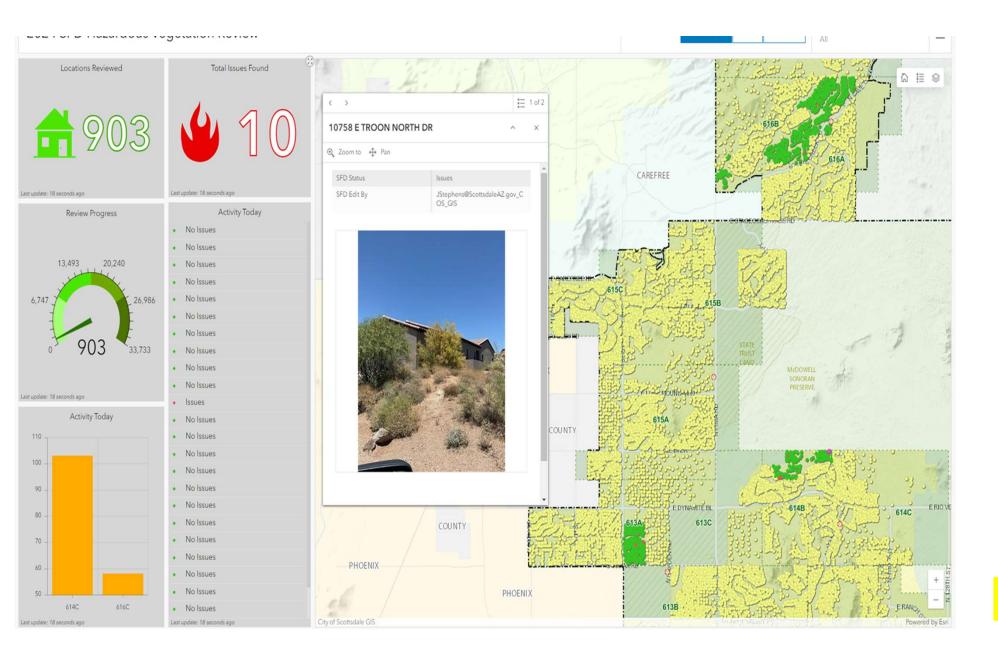
We all share the responsibility to ensure hot work is properly controlled and everyone stays aware of the risks



Mitigating hot work starts.







Brush Program



Collection Services



DC Ranch Area 2



Pile Size Limit 10' x 6' x 4' 9 Cubic Yards



NAOS Clean Out Courtesy

Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, Nov, Dec



Roll-Off Program

Current Pull Charge \$626.01 Includes (3) Free Tons Additional Tonnage Fee \$47.79 Per Ton

Waive the Pull Charge Only Charge for Tonnage \$47.79 Per Ton



Need Your Assistance

Lithium batteries
disposed of in trash,
recycling or brush piles
can ignite fires in
collection trucks,
endangering workers,
damaging equipment, and
increasing costs for
residents.

Solid Waste

Ready. Set. Go!

The Ready, Set Go! program encourages proactive measures to take before an emergency and actions to follow when Scottsdale is threatened by disasters.

Ready: "Prepare Now"

- to 100 feet of vegetation to protect it from fire.

 Build an emergency GO Kit with enough food, water a emergency supplies for 72 hours.

Set- "Be Alert"

- There is significant danger in your area.
- Consider voluntarily relocating to a shelter or with family/friends outside the affected area.
- Stay aware of the latest news and information from public

Go! · "Evacuate"



ATTENTION!

Your home is in the Wildland Urban Interface; you are at risk. Take steps to protect your life and property!



Our desert climate puts our beautiful Scottsdale surroundings and homes at increased risk for wildland fire during the months of April to September.

Scottsdale Fire Department asks for your assistance with making your property safer. Take steps to protect your property to reduce your risk of a fire.

Use the following tips to safeguard your home:

- Create a 20-foot fire safety zone around your home and
- of dried weeds and grass and dead vegetation.

 Trim your trees and remove any dead branches or leaves. Also, keep grass and foliage short around the tree.

 Do not keep any flammable items or foliage underneath
- wooden decks and combustible overhangs.

 Keep your gutters, eaves and roof clear of leaves and
- There are strict regulations about what vegetation can be removed. Visit www.Scottsdaleaz.gov and search "NAOS."

Always remember to report smoke or fire by calling 911



Questions? More information about wildland fire prevention can be found by using the QR code or visiting www.ScottsdaleAZ.gov, and search

Comments/Notes



Scottsdale Fire Department

8401 E. Indian School Rd.

Scottsdale, AZ 85251

Information about Natural Area Open Space (NAOS) and **Wildland Fires** is on our website: www.ScottsdaleFD.com or use the QR code below.





Create a 20-foot fire safety zone around your home and other structures. Please remove invasive plants, grasses and dead vegetation and limb up trees to 4 feet from the ground in your yard. Only perform work on your own property

IS YOUR

HELP US HELP YOU PROTECT YOUR HOME FROM WILDFIRE





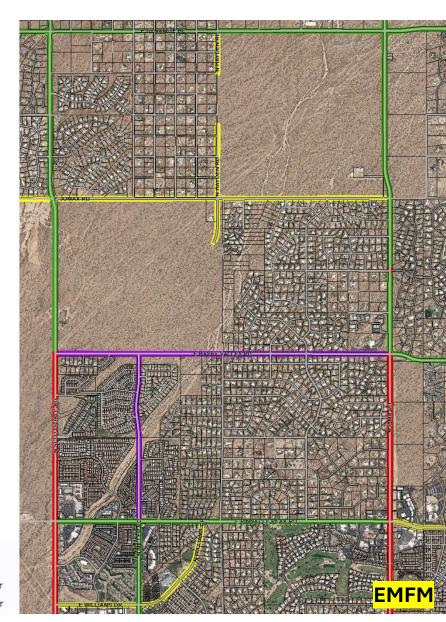


We Care for You.

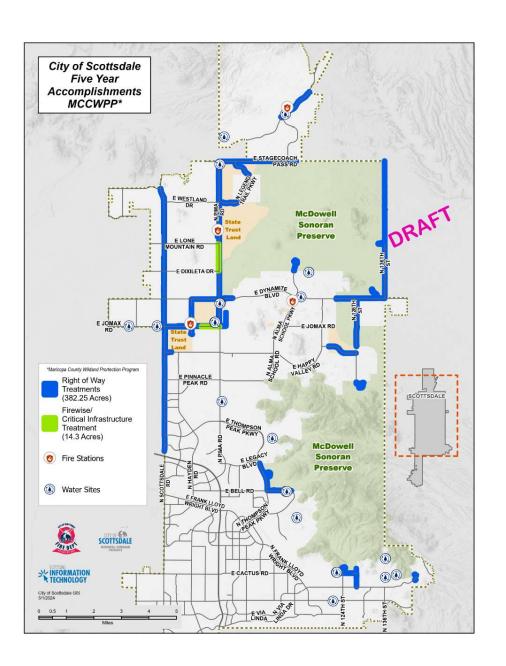
Scottsdale Fire Department 8401 E Indian School Rd Scottsdale, AZ 85251

ROW as Firebreaks

- Classification
 - $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1-mile interval
 - Street, Trail, Powerline Corridor
 - Scenic Corridor
- Desired Width
- Access to Water









Stagecoach Pass (Preserve-WAPA Line)





Scottsdale Road Project





Westland Drive(Scottsdale Road to Hayden)







Site 42

Before



After

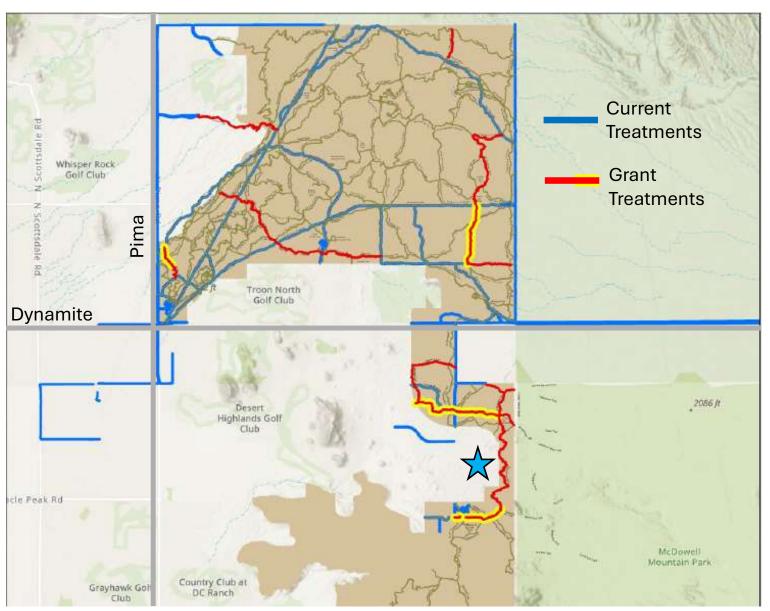


Fire Station 611/ Foothills Police Station

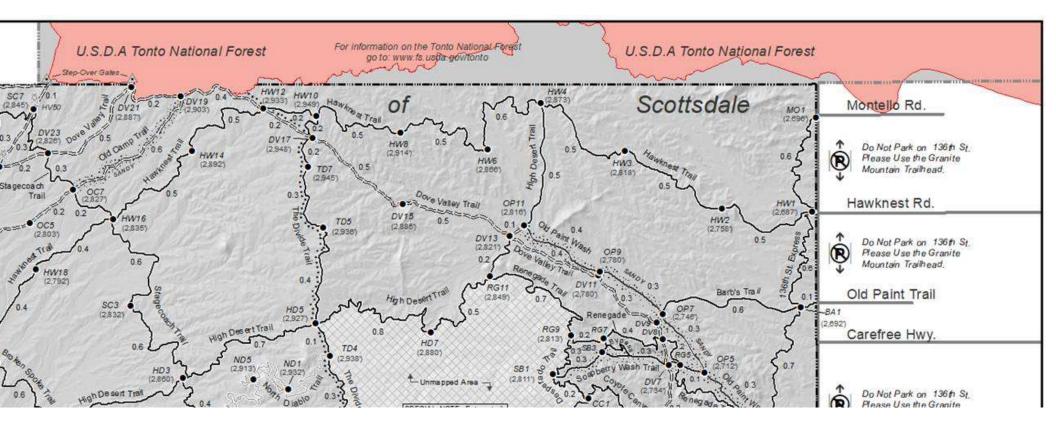








EMFM/Preserve



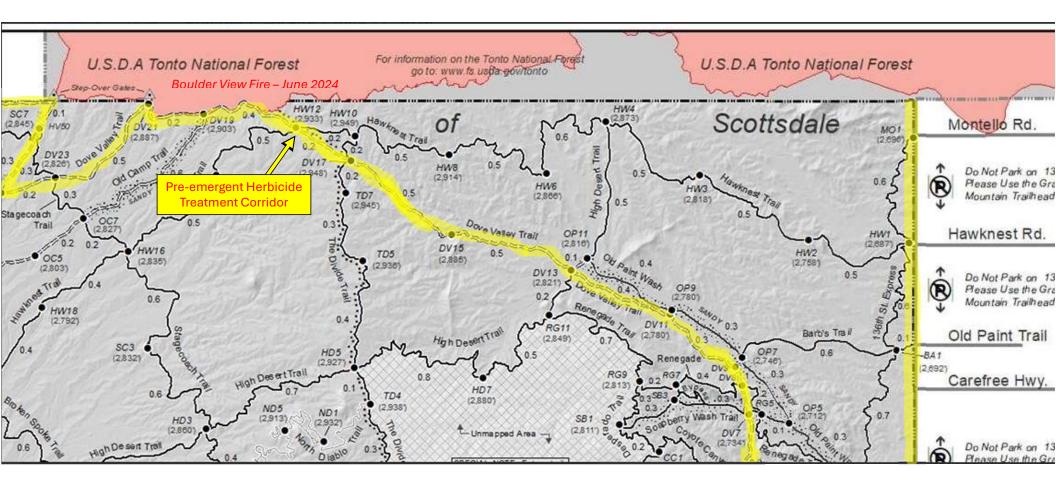
EMFM/Preserve











Why be concerned?

Increased Wildfire Risk

• Scottsdale's desert landscape is prone to wildfires

Property & Life Safety

- Homes near wildlands face higher fire danger
- Firewise practices create defensible space and reduce risk

Financial Impact

- Wildfires financially impact the community due to damage of homes, public infrastructure, and similar assets
- Wildfires financially impact the community through clean-up and restoration

• Environmental & Community Resilience

- Protects natural habitats and reduces emergency response strain
- Strengthens overall wildfire preparedness in Scottsdale



ESL/NAOS

History – Environmentally Sensitive Lands (ESL) Ordinance

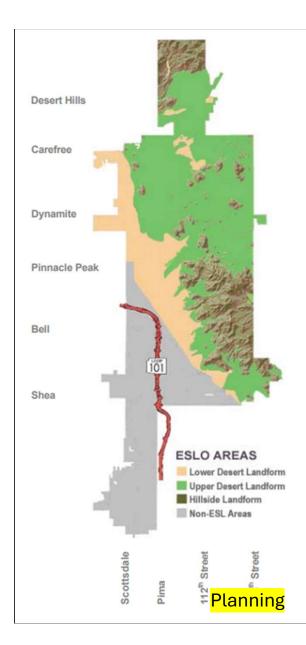
- 1979 Hillside Ordinance
- 1991 ESL (Version I)
- 2001 ESL (Version II)
- 2002 ESL (Version III)
- 2004 ESL (Version IV)

Purpose and Character

• To identify and protect environmentally sensitive lands in the city and to promote the public health, safety and welfare by providing appropriate and reasonable controls for the development of such lands.

Key Elements

- Dedication of Natural Area Open Space (NAOS)
- Native Plant Ordinance
- Defensible Space



Invasive Plants

The City encourages and directs the removal of invasive plants as they:

- Create fuel for fire and promote the spread of fires
- Damage the ecosystem by displacing native plants
- Alter water flow patterns

Visit ScottsdaleAZ.gov and search "Native Plants" for a list of protected plant species.

Salt Cedar



Buffel Grass



Desert Broom



Fountain Grass



Planning

Maintenance of NAOS

Must remain in its natural desert state (no grading, clearing, or structures).

Allowed:

- Remove man-made debris, wash obstructions, and invasive plants (e.g., desert broom).
- Limited removal of parasitic plant growth if harming host plants.

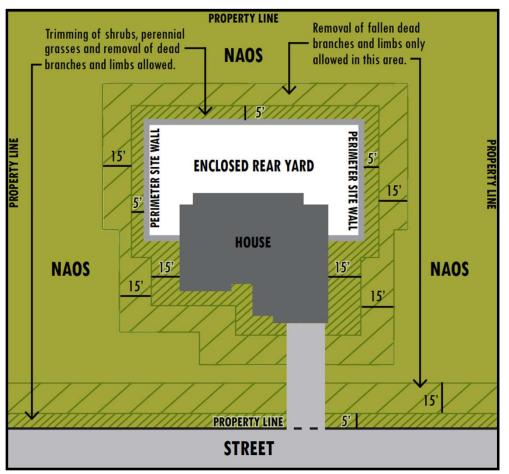
Prohibited:

- Pruning or removing native plants.
- Adding decomposed granite, mulch, or non-native plants.
- Using pesticides or traps.

Fire Defensible Areas (Within 30 Feet of a Structure)

- Goal: Reduce wildfire risk while preserving NAOS.
- · Allowed:
 - Trim shrubs, grasses, and remove dead branches/limbs.
 - Maintain 5-15-30 foot defensible space per Fire Department guidelines.





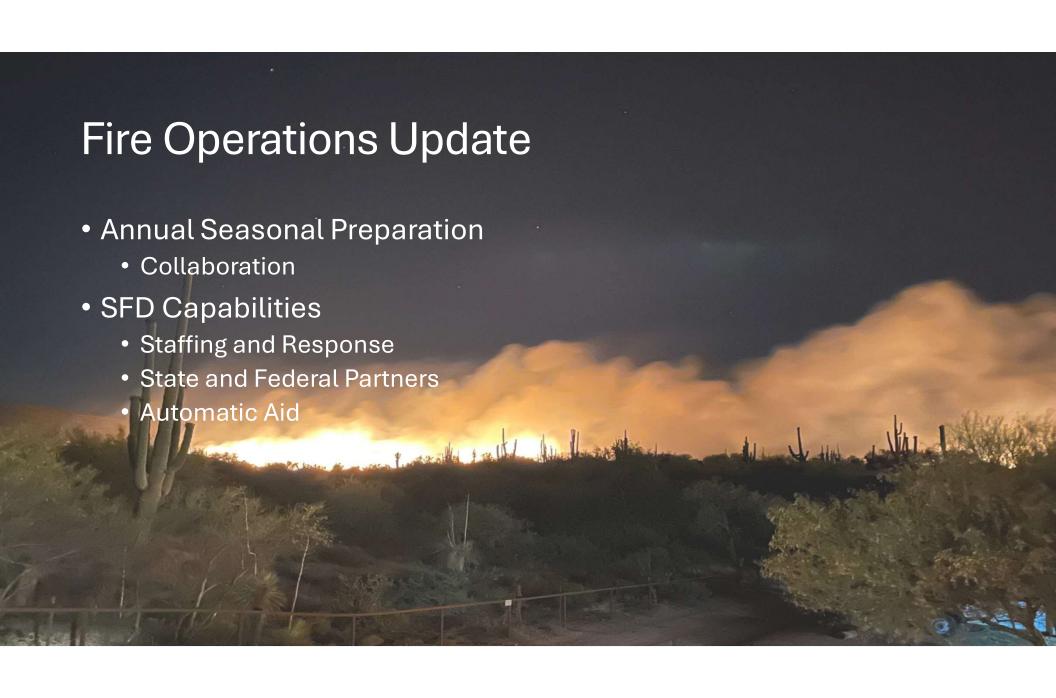


Creating Defensible Space for Wildfire Protection

Homeowners and contractors should maintain a **defensible space** to protect structures from wildfires. This buffer zone reduces fire risk by removing flammable vegetation and creating a fire break.



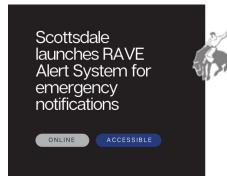




Emergency Notifications



https://www.maricopa.gov/5438/Wireless-Emergency-Alerts-WEA



About RAVE Alerts

Scottsdale residents and visitors now have a new and timely tool to remain informed during large scale events and emergency situations. The RAVE Alert System, a free service managed by the Scottsdale Police Department, delivers urgent alerts during incidents such as severe weather, public safety concerns, evacuations, missing persons and special events.

Sign up



TEXT Scottsdale to 77295

The city encourages all residents to register for emergency alerts. The system allows users to receive customizable community notifications, including updates on weather, safety, an utility issues. Alerts are sent via text.

email, or voice message and can be

tailored to individual preferences.

•

Residents and interested persons can subscribe to emergency alerts.

TEXT

Scottsdale

to 77295

ADDITIONAL INFO:

RAVE ALERT - TEXT Scottsdale TO 77295



READY SET GO!

READY

Prepare now.

Register for local emergency alerts. Have a plan & an emergency go kit. Follow local officials on social media.

SET

Be alert.

Be packed up & ready to go. Monitor news & local official sources. Consider relocating to a safer area.

GO!

Evacuate!

Follow instructions from officials, stay on designated evacuation routes & avoid closed areas.







ein.az.gov



Accountability:

- Scottsdale City Code, Chapter 36 FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION
- Prosecutors can, and have, charged responsible persons with reckless burning. Reckless burning is a state crime and cannot be penalized further by ordinance.
- 13-1702. Reckless burning; classification
- A. A person commits reckless **burning** by recklessly causing a fire or explosion which results in damage to an occupied structure, a structure, wildland or property.
 - B. Reckless **burning** is a class 1 misdemeanor.

Fire Department Recommendations

- Update Scottsdale Community Wildfire Protection Plan Annex to the City of Scottsdale Emergency Response Plan
 - Continued Community Engagement
 - Continued Stakeholder Engagement.
 - Expanded inspection and fire code enforcement.
 - City Code Review and potential revision;
 - Specifically impacting fuel management in the City of Scottsdale.

Questions and requests