

# Skybreak Subdivision Wildfire Safety Plan



Prepared by Jerry McAdams, CWMS  
Certified Wildfire Mitigation Specialist

MC Fire, LLC  
PO Box 50392  
Boise, Idaho 83705  
[www.mcfirellc.com](http://www.mcfirellc.com)

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE(S)</u>
Preface	3
Plan Intent	3 – 4
Project Description	4
Area Ecology and Fuel Model	4 – 5
Topography	5 – 6
Fire History and Fire Weather	6 – 7
Utilities	7
Access Roads and Turnarounds	7 – 8
Water Supply	8
Ignition-Resistant Landscaping and Maintenance	8 – 9
Structure Ignition Zone	9 – 10
Setbacks	11
Ignition-Resistant Construction	11
Ignition Source Control	11
APPENDIX A – Ignition-Resistant Construction	12 – 14
APPENDIX B – Fire Hazard Severity	15
APPENDIX C – Resources	16

## **PREFACE**

While this plan is intended to meet best-practices for wildfire-prone areas, there are no guarantees that homes will not be lost to fire in this development, as there are always extraneous factors that can come into play. The requirements of this plan will help make the community safer from the threat of low-intensity surface fire as well as wind-blown embers from nearby wildfires.

## **PLAN INTENT**

The intent of the Skybreak Subdivision Wildfire Safety Plan is to minimize the spread of fire from wildland areas to structures, and from structures to wildland areas, as well as minimize ignition vulnerabilities from embers and low-intensity surface fire, both on and around relevant structures and landscaping within this development. The overall goal is to reduce the possibility of loss of life and property from wildfire, and to protect other nearby values-at-risk, such as wildlife and wildlife habitat, watersheds, endangered plant species, historical and archeological sites, cultural resources, and critical infrastructure.

A copy of this plan shall be provided to each relevant builder, contractor, architect, landscape architect, homeowner, and HOA Board Member, to ensure compliance and long-term maintenance of the provisions of this plan, keeping the protection of the community in mind.

The Skybreak Subdivision Wildfire Safety Plan shall only apply to lots that abut the sloped eastern-northeastern hillside area of the development.

This plan shall be incorporated as a reference document into CC&Rs for the subdivision. Long-term adherence to the provisions of this plan shall be the responsibility of the relevant owners, as well as the Skybreak Subdivision HOA Board of Directors and Architectural Review Committee.

Owners, tenants or persons in control of each relevant property shall not deny access onto the property, by the Meridian Fire Department, for wildfire home safety evaluations and/or audits, to assure compliance with the requirements and intent of the Skybreak Subdivision Wildfire Safety Plan. The results of these evaluations shall be provided to the HOA. Individual items found to be out of compliance with the provisions of this plan shall be addressed immediately by the owner, tenant or person in control of the property, and be enforced by the HOA.

This plan does not require owners, tenants or persons in control of each relevant property to maintain adjacent properties that they do not have control over, or that fall outside of the Skybreak Subdivision development.

The Skybreak Subdivision hillside areas shall be planted, irrigated and maintained in accordance with this plan.

Relevant owners shall be provided a copy of this plan as part of the CC&Rs and provide legal signature as to their agreement with the provisions of the CC&Rs and this plan.

If any part of this plan conflicts with any other required code provision or legal requirement, the more restrictive shall apply. If there is a conflict between a general requirement and a specific requirement, the specific requirement shall apply. Any compliance alternatives shall be reviewed and approved at the discretion of the City of Meridian and the Meridian Fire Department.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

This property, located in the State of Idaho, County of Ada, City of Meridian, can be described as land being located in a portion of the NE ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 4, Township 2 North, Range 1 East, B.M, Ada County, Idaho.

The proposed development generally sits along the east side of S Eagle Rd, roughly 0.25 miles south of Lake Hazel Rd. in the City of Meridian. It comprises a total of 76.69 acres, with approximately three hundred fifteen (315) single-family residential lots and four (4) common lots. Buildable lots in this development will be medium to medium-high density, ranging in size from 1,300 – 5,991 square feet. Roughly fifteen (15) acres will be common area for the subdivision, with approximately four (4) acres of undeveloped, hillside, open-space area that runs generally along the east-northeast portion of the development. A small future phase will be located at the base of the hillside in the far NE portion of the development.

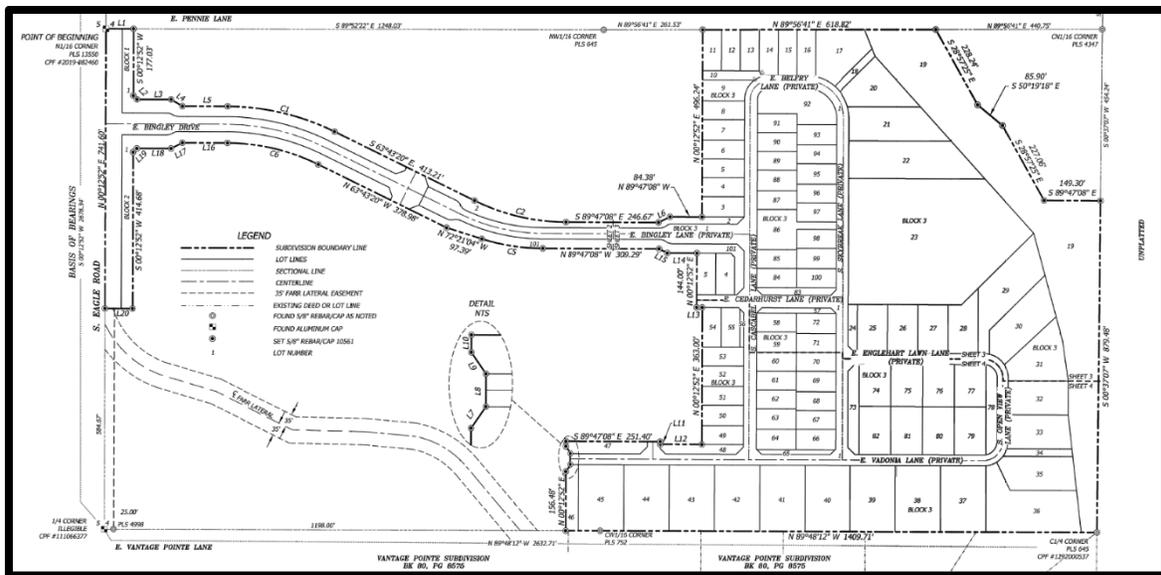


Figure 1 – Skybreak Subdivision #1 Final Plat

New developments are starting to emerge in the general area, such as Pura Vida Ridge Ranch, which will be developed to the north, and has similar requirements. Boise Ranch Golf Course lies directly to the east across Ten Mile Creek. The west boundary of the development is S Eagle Rd.

**AREA ECOLOGY AND FUEL MODEL**

This subdivision is located in a historical shrub steppe ecosystem, with nearby irrigated and non-irrigated agricultural lands. The predominant vegetation in the nearby open-space areas is composed of light, flashy fuels that are easily ignitable and able to spread fire quickly, in addition to sparse, low-stature, combustible shrubs. The fuel model for the nearby open-space areas would be Fuel Model A (2018 IWUIC), with western grasses and forbs common in the Great Basin.

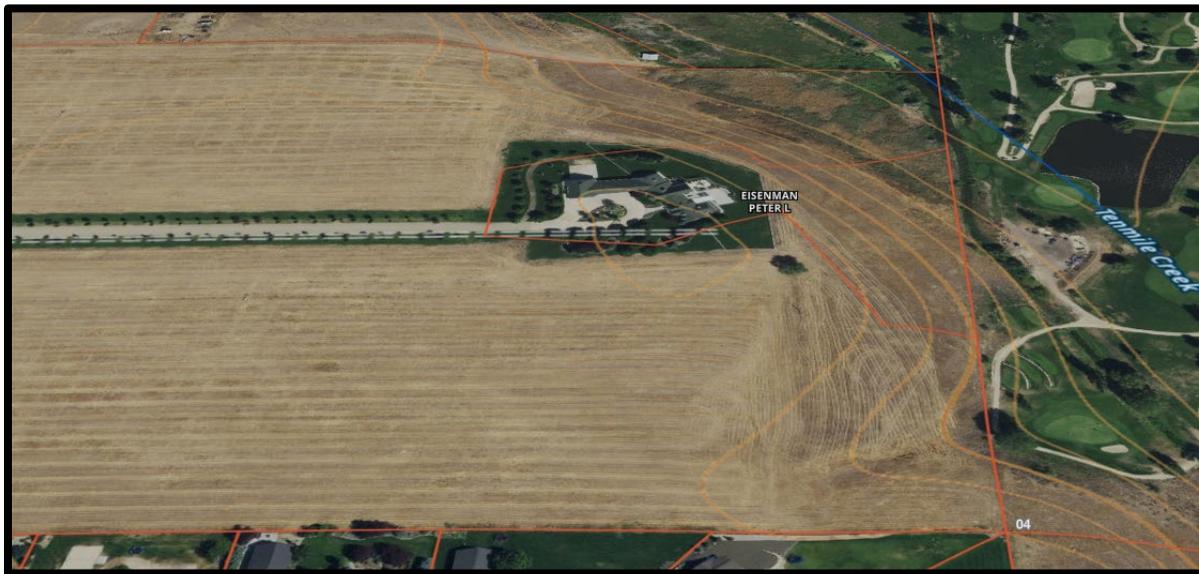
This information was formulated through an onsite inspection and utilizing information from Appendix D of the 2018 International Wildland-Urban Interface Code as a general guide.



**Figure 2** – NE Sloped Hillside with Wildland Fuels

### **TOPOGRAPHY**

This site sits at an elevation of approximately 2,770 feet, and slopes down toward the northeast to Ten Mile Creek at an elevation of approximately 2,700 feet, with natural slopes exceeding 2:1 in some parts. The majority of the development is relatively flat with slopes less than eight percent (8%), and with ample sun from the south and west in the afternoon. The surrounding topography to the north of the development, sits at approximately the same elevation with similar drop in slope toward the NE down to Ten Mile Creek. Development in areas with topographical factors such as steep slopes are at higher risk of wildfire exposure, as flames generally run uphill more rapidly.



**Figure 3** – Skybreak Subdivision Aerial 3D Topo View Using OnXmaps

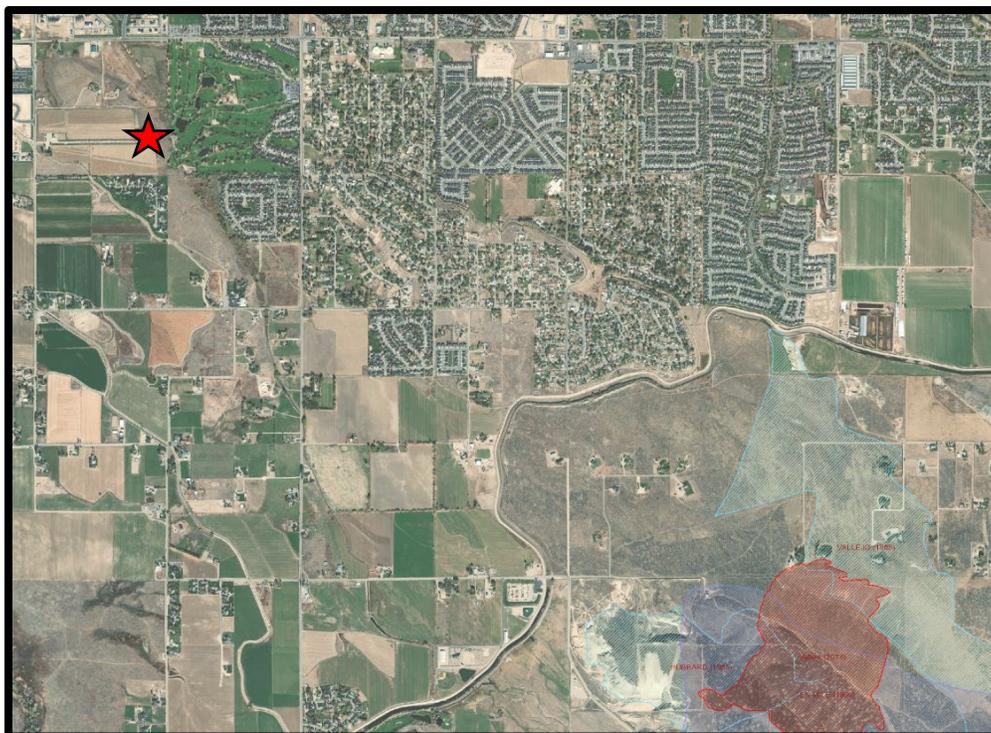


**Figure 4** – Skybreak Subdivision Upper Area from S Eagle Rd

### **FIRE HISTORY AND FIRE WEATHER**

This particular area is not known for “historical” wildfires. The nearest “historical” wildfire was approximately 2.5 miles SE of this development site (see Figure 5).

This site, located within Fire Weather Zone (FWZ) ID420, has an average of one or more significant positive red flag warning events annually, some of which are tied in with lightning strikes. In 2019 there were three (3) significant red flag events, all of which included lightning. In 2005 there were twelve (12) positive red flag events, ten (10) of which were wind events and two (2) of which were lightning events. This weather zone has a history of high wind events and fire, which combined could lead to significant loss.



**Figure 5** – Historical Wildfires >2.5 Miles from the Skybreak Sub Proposed Development

The general area has historically been utilized for agriculture, with a variety of structures of different construction and age, many of which were not constructed nor landscaped to ignition-resistant standards according to today's best practices for wildfire-prone areas. These homes and properties could pose additional risks for ember ignitions during wind-driven wildfire events. If these combustible homes were to ignite during a high wind event, they would likely provide additional risk to the Skybreak Subdivision from large embers formed as combustible structures burn. Vantage Pointe Subdivision to the SSE of the proposed development is a good example of a nearby development with a mix of combustible, ignition-resistant, and noncombustible construction, and with highly combustible vegetation directly adjacent to structures.

Considering human caused wildfires near this area over time, and the relatively steep slope and open-space areas, the lots included under this plan shall employ ignition-resistant construction methods, vegetation management, and ignition source control, in order to help protect the properties from surface fire and embers. Wind-blown fires, in open-space areas east of the proposed development, could carry ember showers (firebrands), igniting combustible materials on and around nearby structures.

Proper construction and landscaping, along with long-term maintenance, is essential for properties to resist ignition from surface fires and wind-blown embers. Creating developments correctly from the start and then maintaining them over time will help prevent catastrophic wildfire disasters.

### **UTILITIES**

All utilities, including power, will be underground. Residential water for each structure will come from the City of Meridian Water Division.

Where installed, large residential propane tanks serving structures for heating, cooking, or backup power generation, shall be located at least ten feet (10') from structures and surrounded by a fuel-free, clear area of at least five feet (5') on all sides. Highly combustible vegetation shall not be allowed within ten feet (10') of any such propane tank.

### **ACCESS ROADS AND TURNAROUNDS**

Fire apparatus access roads and turnarounds within Skybreak Subdivision shall meet City of Meridian and Meridian Fire Department code requirements, as well as any other relevant State and local codes and ordinances.

Documentation of conformance with all required fire apparatus access specifications in this plan, along with any other relevant required access provisions, shall be provided to the City of Meridian and the Meridian Fire Department.

All gates on fire apparatus access roads and portions of driveways for fire apparatus access shall comply with the 2018 International Fire Code and be accessible and operable by emergency services personnel. Electronically controlled gates shall be configured to be activated by local fire district Opticom devices, and/or have a keypad programmed for emergency personnel access, and shall have a fail-open mechanism in case of power loss. Manual gates shall have a lock

approved by the Meridian Fire Department. All gate design and access shall be submitted for review and approval by the Meridian Fire Department.

Bollards installed at emergency access points shall be submitted for review and approval by the Meridian Fire Department.

A minimum of two (2) emergency vehicle access points, in disparate locations, shall be provided between homes along eastern rim of the subdivision to provide a means of access for firefighting resources attempting to protect the community. These pathways shall be constructed a minimum of twelve feet (12') in width and be able to withstand the weight of fire apparatus. The entry to these paths shall be signed with "NO PARKING – EMERGENCY ACCESS", and approved gates or bollards shall prevent unintended access to these areas. The developer shall work with the Meridian Fire Department to determine more detailed requirements (e.g., gates or bollards) as applicable.

"NO PARKING – FIRE LANE" signs shall conform to the specifications in Appendix D (Section D103.6) of the 2018 International Fire Code (2018 IFC).

### **WATER SUPPLY**

Fire hydrants shall be installed and located along approved fire lanes throughout this subdivision and located so that no part of a residential structure is more than six hundred feet (600') from a fire hydrant. Fire hydrant plans shall be submitted for review by the City of Meridian and the Meridian Fire Department.

All fire hydrants shall be capable of producing the required fire flow, as prescribed by the Meridian Fire Department.

Hydrants shall not be obstructed on any side by vegetation or other landscaping features (e.g., large rocks). A clear distance of three feet (3') shall be provided and maintained around fire hydrants, which creates a circle around each fire hydrant with a six-foot (6') diameter.

### **IGNITION-RESISTANT LANDSCAPING AND MAINTENANCE**

Landscaping designs for lots included under this plan will incorporate irrigated, fire-resistant vegetation, with emphasis placed on the use of native plants where possible. Common lots will utilize existing natural vegetation and/or native, low-stature, and fire-resistant plants where possible. Considerations for slope shall include plantings that are good for slope stabilization, while also emphasizing native, low-stature, fire-resistant plants. For lots included under this plan, vegetation shall be planted and maintained in accordance with the Skybreak Subdivision Wildfire Safety Plan and any future relevant codes that may be adopted; the more restrictive shall apply.

Understanding that fires are often started around homes and roadways, this plan intends to address ignition source control to, and away from, structures in this development.

- ✓ Common areas shall utilize fire-resistant plants, with an emphasis on short-stature, native shrubs, grasses and forbs. For specific examples, refer to the Idaho Firewise "Fire-

Resistance of Plants Master Database”, which can be found on the Idaho Firewise website, under “resources”.

- ✓ Slash, snags, other ground fuels, ladder fuels and dead trees shall be removed from all properties.
- ✓ Pruning of live trees shall include removal of dead materials and branches. It shall also include removal of all branches within six to ten feet (6 – 10’) of the ground or to 1/3 the tree height, whichever is less, in order to reduce ladder fuels which can transmit surface fires into the crowns of trees.

### **STRUCTURE IGNITION ZONE**

Defensible/survivable space will be required to be designed and maintained for relevant lots in this development to help prevent against wildfire-related ignitions. The structure ignition zone includes the structure itself and the immediate surrounding out to one hundred feet (100’) or more depending upon topographical considerations. Within this structure ignition zone, emphasis should be placed on the home itself and the immediate five feet (5’), and then outward to the transitional area and the extent of fuel modification area. Starting with, and maintaining, ignition-resistant landscaping will help protect this community from low-intensity surface fire and wind-blown embers.

#### **0 – 5’ Fuel-Free Area:**

A fuel-free area is required around structures and appendages/projections (e.g., decks). The area directly adjacent to structures and projections shall be fuel-free out to a minimum of five feet (5’), and shall remain free of combustible storage (e.g., firewood), combustible vegetation, and combustible mulches (e.g., bark mulch). This zero-to-five-foot (0 – 5’) fuel-free area shall utilize rock mulch or hardscapes, and any plant materials within this area shall be especially fire-resistant. This precludes the use of decorative grasses, conifers, evergreens, lavender, and other hazardous, combustible, oily or resinous plants within this area. For specific examples, refer to the Idaho Firewise “Fire-Resistance of Plants Master Database”, which can be found on the Idaho Firewise website, under “resources”.

Plants within this area shall be maintained, lean, clean and green and remain pruned of dead materials. This area shall also be maintained free of dead leaf litter and debris, with the idea of keeping any possible ground fire from touching any structure.

Planting pots used within this area should be of a noncombustible material such as clay, terra cotta, ceramic, concrete, etc. Plant materials inside of planters shall be low-stature, fire-resistant plant selections, maintained lean, clean and green and remain pruned of dead material.

#### **5 – 30’ Transitional Area:**

Moving into the transitional area, consisting of the space five to thirty feet (5 – 30’) away from any structures, fire-resistant plant selection and maintenance shall be emphasized (e.g., irrigated lawns). Only deciduous trees, or single-specimens of low-stature (e.g., dwarf) and open-canopy conifers or evergreens, may be utilized in this area. When single specimens of low-stature (e.g., dwarf) and open-canopy conifers or evergreens are utilized, they shall not be planted directly in front of any window.

A minimum of eighteen feet (18') of spacing between tree canopies at full maturity (see Figure 8) shall be maintained within this area.

Trees within this area shall have all limbs removed within six to ten feet (6 – 10') of the ground or to 1/3 the tree height for shorter stature trees, in order to eliminate ladder fuels which can transmit surface fires into the crowns of trees. Additionally, tree limbs shall not be allowed to come within ten feet (10'), vertically or horizontally, of any structure and shall be pruned to maintain this distance.

Combustible vegetation, such as decorative grasses and evergreen shrubs shall not be planted under trees in this area. This practice helps to eliminate ladder fuels which can transmit surface fires into the crowns of trees.

### 30 – 100' Extent of Fuel-Modification Area:

Within the fuel-modification area, which consists of the space thirty to one hundred feet (30 – 100') away from any structures, property owners may begin to utilize additional conifers and evergreens, and other non-fire-resistant plant materials, keeping fuel-continuity in mind.

A minimum of twelve feet (12') of spacing between tree canopies at full maturity (see Figure 8) shall be maintained within the area from thirty to sixty feet (30 – 60'). A minimum of six feet (6') of spacing between tree canopies at full maturity (see figure 8) shall be maintained within the area from sixty to one hundred feet (60 – 100').

Trees within this area shall have all limbs removed within six to ten feet (6 – 10') of the ground or to 1/3 the tree height for shorter stature trees, in order to eliminate ladder fuels which can transmit surface fires into the crowns of trees.

Combustible vegetation, such as decorative grasses and evergreen shrubs shall not be planted under trees in this area. This practice helps to eliminate ladder fuels which can transmit surface fires into the crowns of trees.

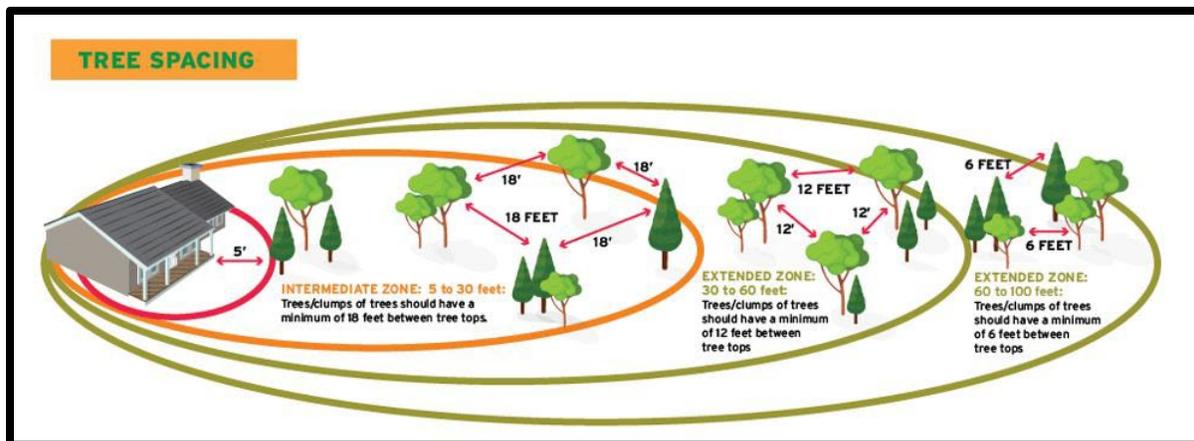


Figure 6 – NFPA Firewise Graphic Publicly Funded by USDA Forest Service.

## **SETBACKS**

When a lot line abuts a natural open-space area, structures on these lots shall have a minimum setback from the respective lot line(s) to any point of the structure of no less than thirty feet (30'). This requirement also pertains to outbuildings and accessory structures over five hundred (500) square feet in area.

Additionally, for all relevant lots, outbuildings and accessory structures over five hundred (500) square feet in area, shall be setback from any point of a habitable structures by no less than thirty feet (30').

## **IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION**

Lots covered by this plan shall meet the requirements for ignition-resistant construction in Appendix A of this plan.

## **IGNITION SOURCE CONTROL**

Contractors and owners/tenants shall provide for ignition source control by the following means:

- ✓ Contractors shall be directed to make sure employees do not smoke within fifteen feet (15') of combustible materials or non-fire-resistant vegetation.
- ✓ Contractors shall have means of extinguishment on site, available and ready to utilize, such as water, shovels, and/or heavy equipment.
- ✓ Provide for clearance between ignition sources and grass, brush or other combustible materials of at least thirty feet (30').
- ✓ Construction equipment and/or devices that might create heat, sparks or open flames that are capable of igniting nearby combustible materials, including nearby vegetation, shall not be utilized without prior approval by the Meridian Fire Department, unless a thirty-foot (30') separation from combustible materials can be created and maintained during the use of the equipment or device.
- ✓ Aerial and exploding fireworks are illegal to use in the State of Idaho without a permit, regardless of the location. Even with a valid legal permit, they are expressly prohibited in this subdivision due to the wildfire risk and adjacent open spaces.
- ✓ Outdoor, solid-fuel-burning, commercial fireplaces and portable outdoor fireplaces shall be screened to prevent embers from escaping, be constantly attended by an individual over eighteen (18) years of age, must have means of extinguishment readily available, and shall have a minimum separation from all combustible materials, including buildings, fences, and non-fire-resistant vegetation of not less than thirty feet (30'); approval for installation and use by the Meridian Fire Department shall be required.
- ✓ Outdoor fireplaces that are propane-fired or natural gas-fired, shall maintain a minimum of fifteen feet (15') of separation from all combustible materials and non-fire-resistant vegetation.
- ✓ Incinerators, outdoor fireplaces, permanent BBQs, and grills shall be maintained in good repair and safe at all times. Openings in these appliances shall have a spark arrestor, screen, or door, unless the BBQ or Grill needs unprotected openings for proper functioning.

# **APPENDIX A**

## **IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION**

### **Roof Coverings**

Roofs shall have a roof assembly or roof covering, which shall comply with a Class A rating when tested in accordance with ASTM E 108 or UL 790.

#### **Exceptions:**

1. Class A roof assemblies include those with coverings of brick, masonry, or an exposed concrete roof deck.
2. Class A roof assemblies include ferrous or copper shingles or sheets, metal sheets and shingles, clay or concrete roof tile or slate installed on noncombustible decks or ferrous, copper or metal sheets installed without a roof deck on noncombustible framing.
3. Class A roof assemblies include minimum sixteen (16) oz/sq. ft. copper sheets installed over combustible decks.

For any roof where the profile allows a space between the roof covering and roof decking, the space at the eave ends shall be fire-stopped to preclude entry of flames or embers or have one layer of seventy-two (72) pound mineral-surfaced, nonperforated cap sheet complying with ASTM D 3909 installed over the combustible decking.

### **Roof Valleys**

When provided, valley flashings shall be not less than 0.019-inch (No. 26 galvanized sheet gage) corrosion-resistant metal installed over a minimum thirty-six-inch (36") wide underlayment consisting of one layer of seventy-two (72) pound mineral-surfaced, nonperforated cap sheet complying with ASTM D 3909 running the full length of the valley.

### **Protection of Eaves**

Eaves and soffits shall be protected on the exposed underside by conforming ignition-resistant materials or by materials approved for not less than one (1) hour fire resistance-rated construction, two inch (2") nominal dimension lumber, or one inch (1") nominal fire-retardant-treated lumber or three-quarter inch (3/4") nominal fire-retardant-treated plywood, identified for exterior use and meeting the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the 2018 International Building Code (2018 IBC). Fasciae are required and shall be protected on the backside by conforming ignition-resistant materials or by materials approved for not less than one (1) hour fire-resistance-rated construction or two-inch (2") nominal dimensional lumber.

### **Exterior Walls**

Exterior walls of buildings or structures shall be constructed with one of the following methods:

1. Materials approved for not less than one (1) hour fire-resistance-rated construction on the exterior side
2. Approved noncombustible materials

3. Heavy timber or log wall construction
4. Fire-retardant-treated wood on the exterior side. The fire-retardant-treated wood shall be labeled for exterior use and meet the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the 2018 IBC
5. Conforming ignition-resistant materials on the exterior side.

Such material shall extend from the top of the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing.

### **Underfloor Enclosure**

Buildings or structures shall have underfloor areas enclosed to the ground with conforming exterior walls.

Exception: Complete enclosure shall not be required where the underside of exposed floors and exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction, heavy timber construction or fire-retardant-treated wood. The fire-retardant-treated wood shall be labeled for exterior use and meet the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the 2018 IBC.

### **Appendages and Projections**

Unenclosed accessory structures attached to buildings with habitable spaces and projections (e.g., decks), shall be not less than one (1) hour fire-resistance-rated construction, heavy timber construction or constructed of one of the following:

1. Approved noncombustible materials.
2. Fire-retardant-treated wood identified for exterior use and meeting the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the 2018 IBC.
3. Conforming ignition-resistant building materials.

### **Fences**

Fence and gate sections that lie within five feet (5') of any habitable structure shall be constructed of noncombustible materials (e.g., wrought iron, steel, concrete). Combustible sections of fencing shall not be allowed within five feet (5') of a habitable structure.

### **Underfloor Areas**

Where the attached structure is located and constructed so that the structure or any portion thereof projects over a descending slope surface greater than ten percent (10%), the area below the structure shall have underfloor areas enclosed to within six inches (6") of the ground, with conforming exterior wall construction or conforming underfloor protection.

### **Exterior Glazing**

Exterior windows, window walls and glazed doors, windows within exterior doors, and skylights shall be tempered glass, multilayered glazed panels, glass block or have a fire protection rating of not less than twenty (20) minutes.

### **Exterior Doors**

Exterior doors shall be approved noncombustible construction, solid core wood not less than one and three-quarter inches (1-3/4") thick or have a fire protection rating of not less than twenty (20) minutes. Windows within doors and glazed doors shall be conforming.

Exception: Vehicle access doors.

### **Vents and Vent Locations**

Attic ventilation openings, foundation or underfloor vents, or other ventilation openings in vertical exterior walls and vents through roofs shall not exceed one hundred and forty-four (144) square inches each. Such vents shall be covered with noncombustible corrosion-resistant mesh with openings not to exceed one-eighth inch (1/8") or shall be designed and approved to prevent flame or ember penetration into the structure.

Exceptions:

1. Where noncombustible exhaust vents with louvers and one-quarter inch (1/4") wire mesh screens are provided which helps prevent the intake of embers into the vent opening.
2. Where no acceptable alternative exists for air intake vents.

Attic ventilation openings shall not be located in soffits, in eave overhangs, between rafters at eaves, or in other overhang areas. Gable end and dormer vents shall be located at least ten feet (10') from lot lines. Underfloor ventilation openings shall be located as close to grade as practical.

Exception: Fire-rated vents designed to prevent flame or ember penetration into the structure may be allowed if approved by the Meridian Fire Department.

### **Detached Accessory Structures**

Detached accessory structures, located less than fifty feet (50') from a building containing habitable space, shall have exterior walls constructed with materials approved for not less than one (1) hour fire-resistance-rated construction, heavy timber, log wall construction, or constructed with approved noncombustible materials or fire-retardant-treated wood on the exterior side. The fire-retardant-treated wood shall be labeled for exterior use and meet the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the 2018 IBC.

Where the detached structure is located and constructed so that the structure, or any portion thereof, projects over a descending slope surface greater than ten percent (10%), the area below the structure shall have underfloor areas enclosed to within six inches (6") of the ground, with conforming exterior wall construction or conforming underfloor protection.

Exception: The enclosure shall not be required where the underside of exposed floors and exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior one (1) hour fire-resistance-rated construction or heavy-timber construction or fire-retardant-treated wood on the exterior side. The fire-retardant-treated wood shall be labeled for exterior use and meet the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the 2018 IBC.

# APPENDIX B

## FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY

User note:

*This information is for general guidance only to determine proper structural hardening techniques and vegetation management strategies for the essential protection of structures and properties from the real threat of wildfire.*

<p><b>A. Subdivision Design Points</b></p> <p>1. Ingress/Egress</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Two or more primary roads      1 ___</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">One road      3 ___</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">One-way road in, one-way road out      5 ✓</p> <p>2. Width of Primary Road</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">20 feet (6096 mm) or more      1 ✓</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Less than 20 feet (6096 mm)      3 ___</p> <p>3. Accessibility</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Road grade 5% or less      1 ✓</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Road grade more than 5%      3 ___</p> <p>4. Secondary Road Terminus</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with an outside turning radius of 45 feet (13 716 mm) or greater      1 ✓</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Cul-de-sac turnaround      2 ___</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Dead-end roads 200 feet (60 960 mm) or less in length      3 ___</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet (60 960 mm) in length      5 ___</p> <p>5. Street Signs</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Present      1 ✓</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Not present      3 ___</p> <p><b>B. Vegetation (IWUIC Definitions)</b></p> <p>1. Fuel Types</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Light      1 ✓</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Medium      5 ___</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Heavy      10 ___</p> <p>2. Defensible Space</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">70% or more of site      1 ✓</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">30% or more, but less than 70% of site      10 ___</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Less than 30% of site      20 ___</p>	<p><b>C. Topography</b></p> <p>8% or less      1 ✓</p> <p>More than 8%, but less than 20%      4 ___</p> <p>20% or more, but less than 30%      7 ___</p> <p>30% or more      10 ___</p> <p><b>D. Roofing Material</b></p> <p>Class A Fire Rated      1 ✓</p> <p>Class B Fire Rated      5 ___</p> <p>Class C Fire Rated      10 ___</p> <p>Nonrated      20 ___</p> <p><b>E. Fire Protection—Water Source</b></p> <p>500 GPM (1892.5 L/min) hydrant within 1,000 feet (304.8 m)      1 ✓</p> <p>Hydrant farther than 1,000 feet (304.8 m) or draft site      2 ___</p> <p>Water source 20 min. or less, round trip      5 ___</p> <p>Water source farther than 20 min., and 45 min. or less, round trip      7 ___</p> <p>Water source farther than 45 min., round trip      10 ___</p> <p><b>F. Existing Building Construction Materials</b></p> <p>Noncombustible siding/deck      1 ✓</p> <p>Noncombustible siding/combustible deck      5 ___</p> <p>Combustible siding and deck      10 ___</p> <p><b>G. Utilities (gas and/or electric)</b></p> <p>All underground utilities      1 ✓</p> <p>One underground, one above ground      3 ___</p> <p>All above ground      5 ___</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Total for Subdivision</b></p> <p>Moderate Hazard      40–59</p> <p>High Hazard      60–74</p> <p>Extreme Hazard      75+</p>
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**\*Note: The Fire Hazard Severity Form does not depict an accurate picture of the risk inherent within this area, as it does not account for historical fires and climatic conditions. It simply provides a rough and incomplete impression as to the actual risk to properties in this area.**

# APPENDIX C

## RESOURCES

- 2018 International Fire Code (2018 IFC)
- 2018 International Wildland-Urban Interface Code (2018 IWUIC)
- Ada County Emergency Notifications – [Community Notification Enrollment \(coderedweb.com\)](http://coderedweb.com)
- Ada County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Ada Fire Adapted Communities – [www.adafireadapted.org](http://www.adafireadapted.org)
- FEMA Emergency Preparedness – [www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov)
- IBHS Residential Wildfire – [www.ibhs.org/residential](http://www.ibhs.org/residential)
- Idaho Firewise Fire Resistance of Plants Master Database – [www.idahofirewise.org](http://www.idahofirewise.org)
- International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) Wildfire Programs – [www.iafc.org/topics-and-tools/wildland](http://www.iafc.org/topics-and-tools/wildland)
- Living with Fire Program – [www.livingwithfire.com](http://www.livingwithfire.com)
- MC Fire, LLC Consulting – [www.mcfirellc.com](http://www.mcfirellc.com)
- NFPA Firewise USA Site Program – [www.firewise.org](http://www.firewise.org)
- NFPA 1140: Standard for Wildland Fire Protection

**\*Note: This resource list is not comprehensive.**