FIRE PROTECTION PLAN: "BEING FIREWISE"

OF ADAMS MILLER PLACE SUBDIVISION.

The Access: to the subdivision is about 2.30 miles off Hwy 55 past downtown horseshoe bend, then taking a right 2 miles up Porter Creek Rd.

Lattitude: 43°57'33.78"N Longitude: 116° 9'20.46"W

Ingress: will be from the start of 11 Jerusalem Rd, approximately at 43°57'33.9"N 116°09'21.5"W.

Egress: will be at the same point, (43°57'33.9"N 116°09'21.5"W) as this appears to be a shared two-way entry/exit road allowing both entrance and exit via the same access route.

Water Supply Sources: Individual wells and individual septic systems

Defensible Space: Per Firewise specifications

Fire Evacuation Plan: fire exit as per egress above

Fire Protection Agencies: Horseshoe Bend Fire Department.

Fuel Types: Sage bush, grasses, dead grass

Building Construction: Per Firewise specifications

- Ignition resistant building materials.
- Ignition resistant building techniques.
- Driveway access for fire apparatus.
- Vegetation plans for new residences and subdivisions that provide defensible space.
- Sprinkler systems on structures over 5000 sq. ft.
- Proper address labels for emergency response.
- Other restrictions on outdoor burning, outside storage, etc.
- *Class A roofs* are able to withstand severe exposure to fire and should be the choice for anyone living in wildland/urban interface areas. Materials include asphalt fiberglass composition shingles, concrete or clay tiles, brick, slate, fiber-cement products, and metal.
- *Class B roofs* are able to withstand moderate exposure to fire and include fire retardant pressure-treated shakes and shingles.

- *Class C roofs* are able to withstand light exposure to fire and include plywood and particleboard

Vents

Vents on homes create openings for flying embers.

- Cover all vent openings with 1/16-inch to 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).

Eaves and Soffits

Eaves should be boxed in (soffited-eave design) and protected with ignition-resistant* or noncombustible materials.

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.

- Install dual-paned 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.
- Install screens in all usable windows to increase ember resistance and decrease radiant heat exposure

Walls

Wood products, such as boards, panels or shingles, are common siding materials. However, they are flammable and are not good choices for fire-prone areas.

- 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. This is especially important when neighboring homes are within 30 feet of the home.

- Be sure to extend materials from the foundation to the roof.
- Smaller spaces, such as the roof-to-wall area, should have their siding replaced with noncombustible material.

Decks

Surfaces within 10 feet of the building should be built with ignition-resistant*, noncombustible, or other approved materials.

- Create an ember-resistant zone around and under all decks and make sure that all combustible items are removed from underneath your deck.
- If a deck overhangs a slope, create and maintain defensible space downslope from the deck to reduce the chances of flames reaching the underside of the deck.

Rain Gutters

Keep rain gutters clear or enclose rain gutters to prevent accumulation of plant debris.

- Install a corrosion-resistant and noncombustible metal drip edge for additional protection of the combustible components on your roof's edge.
- Use a noncombustible gutter cover to prevent the buildup of debris and vegetation in the gutter

Patio Cover

Use the same ignition-resistant* materials for patio coverings as a roof.

Chimney

Cover your chimney and stovepipe outlets with a non-flammable screen. Use metal screen material with openings no smaller than 3/8-inch and no larger than 1/2-inch to prevent embers from escaping and igniting a fire.

- Close the fireplace flue during fire season when the chimney is not being used.

Garage

Have a fire extinguisher and tools such as a shovel, rake, bucket, and hose available for fire emergencies.

- Add a battery back-up to the garage door motor so that the garage can easily be operated if power is out.
- 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.
- Treat windows and vents in the garage the same way as if it was a part of the house.

Fences

Best practice is to separate your fence from your house or upgrade the last 5 feet of the fence to a noncombustible material to reduce the chance of the fence bringing fire to your home.

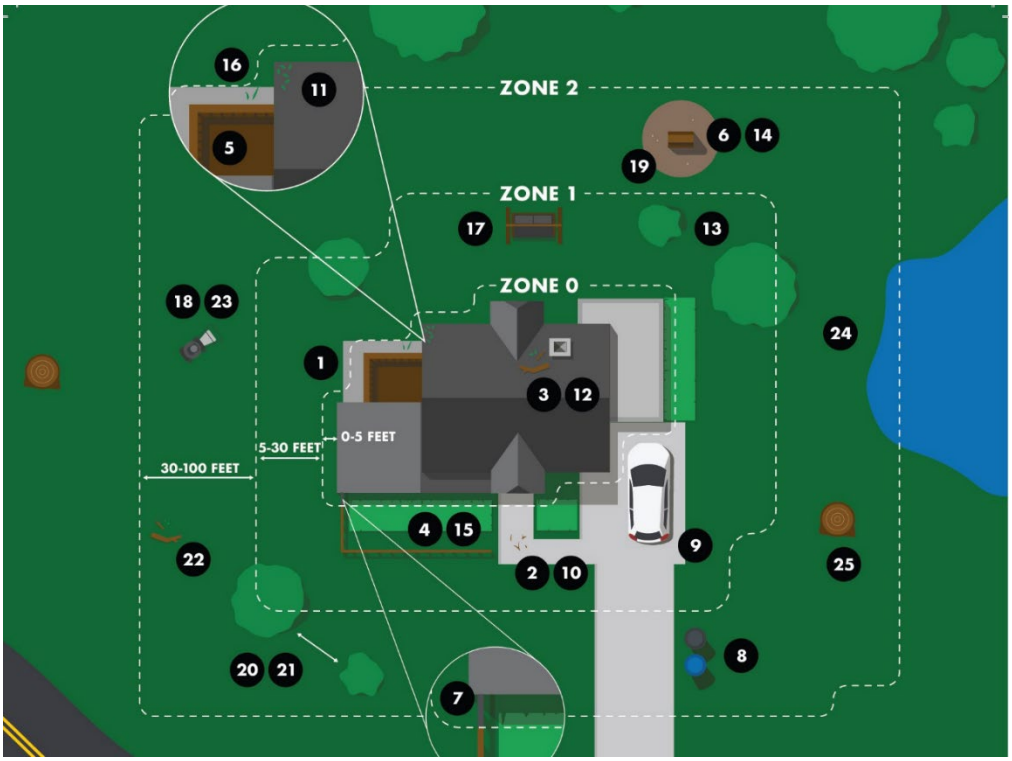
Driveways and Access Roads

Driveways should be built and maintained in accordance with state and local codes to allow fire and emergency vehicles to reach your home. Consider maintaining access roads with a minimum of 10 feet of clearance on either side, allowing for two-way traffic.

- Ensure that all gates open inward and are wide enough to accommodate emergency equipment.
- Trim trees and shrubs overhanging the road to allow emergency vehicles to pass.

Address

Make sure your address is clearly visible from the road.



Zone 0 extends from 0 to 5 feet from buildings, structures, decks, etc.

1. Use hardscape like gravel, pavers, concrete and other non-combustible mulch materials. NO combustible bark or mulch.
2. Remove all dead and dying weeds, grass, branches and vegetative debris. Check your roofs, gutters, decks, porches, stairways, etc.
3. Remove all branches within 10 feet of any chimney or stovetop outlet.
4. Limit combustible items (outdoor furniture, planters, etc.) on top of decks.
5. Relocate firewood and lumber to Zone 2.
6. Replace combustible fencing, gates, and arbors attached to the home with non-combustible alternates.
7. Consider relocating garbage and recycling containers outside this zone.
8. Consider relocating boats, RV's, vehicles and other combustible items outside this zone.

Zone 1 extends 5 to 30 feet from buildings, decks, and other structures.

9. Remove all dead plants, grass and weeds (vegetation).
10. Remove dead or dry leaves and pine needles from your yard, roof, and rain gutters.
11. Remove branches that hang over the roof and keep dead branches 10 feet away from your chimney or stovepipe outlet.
12. Trim trees regularly keep branches a minimum of 10 feet from other trees.
13. Relocate exposed wood piles outside of Zone 1.
14. Remove or prune flammable plants and shrubs near windows.
15. Remove vegetation and items that could catch fire from around and under decks.
16. Create a separation between trees, shrubs, and items that could catch fire such as patio furniture, wood piles, swing sets, etc.

Zone 2 extends from 30 feet to 100 feet from buildings, structures, and decks, etc.

17. Cut or mow annual grasses to a maximum height of four inches.
18. All exposed wood piles must have a minimum 10ft clearance around them down to bare mineral soil in all directions.
19. Create horizontal space between shrubs and trees.
20. Create vertical space between grass, shrubs, and trees.
21. Remove fallen leaves, needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches. However, they may be permitted to a depth of three inches.

All Zones

22. Mow before 10 am, but never when it is windy or excessively dry.
23. Protect water quality. Do not clear vegetation near waterways to bare soil. Vegetation removal can cause soil erosion- especially on steep slopes.
24. Logs or stumps embedded in the soil must be removed in Zone 0. In Zones 1 and 2 they need to be removed or isolated from other vegetation.