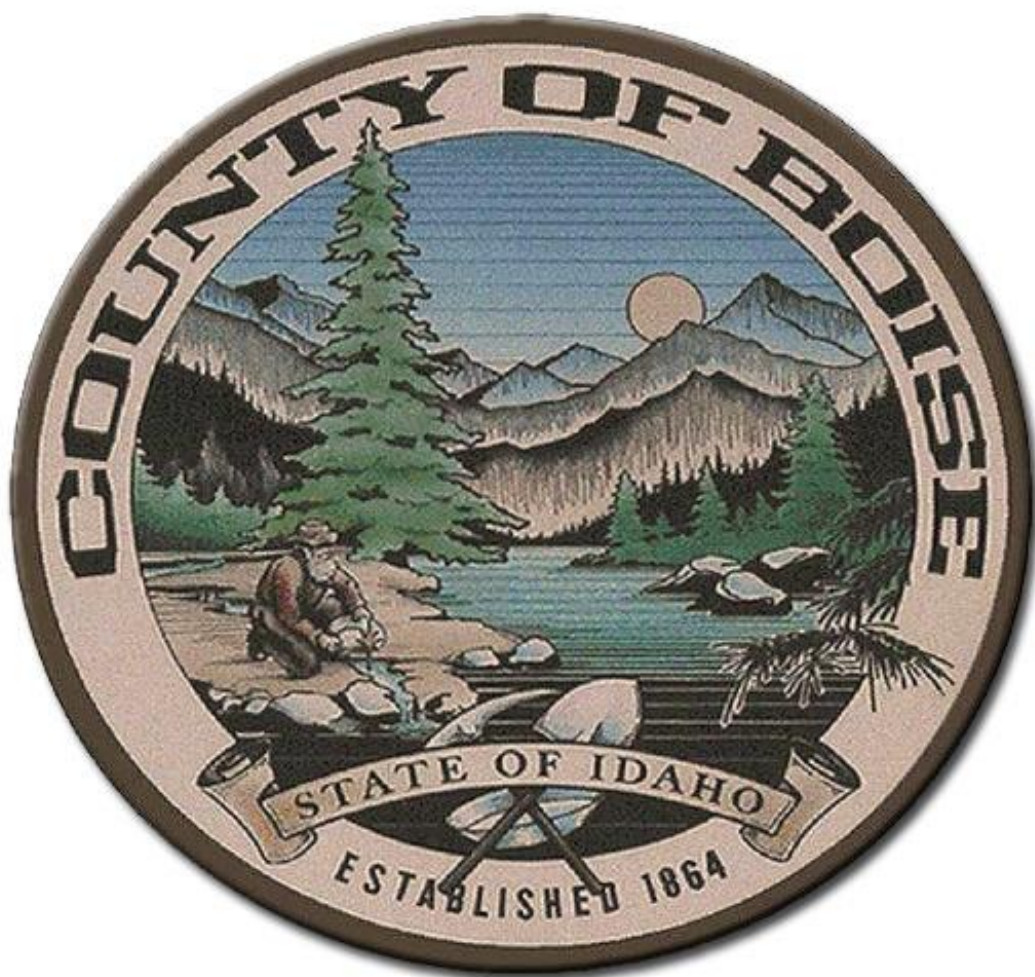


BOISE COUNTY
WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE
ORDINANCE 2010-03



May 10, 2010

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION I, Short Title. This ordinance shall be known as the Boise County Wildland-Urban Interface Ordinance. This ordinance supersedes the “Fire Protection Guidelines for Residential Development in the Urban-Wildland Interface for Boise County”.

SECTION II, Authority. The Legislature of the State of Idaho has in Idaho Code § 46-1022 delegated the responsibility to local governmental units to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry. Therefore, Boise County, Idaho does ordain as follows:

SECTION III, Penalties for Noncompliance. No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations. Violations of the provisions of this ordinance by failure to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions), shall constitute a misdemeanor as set forth in Idaho Code § 31-714. Nothing herein contained shall prevent Boise County from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

- 1) Violation of this ordinance shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable as provided in Idaho Code § 18-113 as it may from time to time be amended and/or retitled. Each day the violation continues shall constitute a separate offense. A fine of \$100.00 per day will be assessed per violation.
- 2) When the Building Official, Fire Chief, Emergency Manager, or Commission finds that violation of this ordinance has occurred or is about to occur, he or she shall advise the Board of Commissioners in a written recommendation containing factual findings upon which the recommendation is based. Upon receiving such recommendation or on its own motion after finding that a violation has occurred or is about to occur, the Board of Commissioners may direct the Building Official or Emergency Manager to send an initial letter advising the party of the violation and the fine associated with the violations. The party will have 14 days to respond with a solution agreeable to the Board. If such solution is not received, the Board may issue an Order to Show Cause requiring a public hearing at which the alleged offender will have the opportunity to show cause why he/she is not in violation of the Ordinance, and/or why enforcement proceedings should not be initiated. If after the Order to Show Cause hearing, the Board is of the opinion that a violation has occurred and that enforcement action should be initiated, the Board may direct that enforcement action be initiated to abate the violation and/or seek imposition of penalties. A fee may be set by resolution for the Order To Show Cause hearing.

SECTION IV, Purpose. The objective of this ordinance is to establish minimum regulations consistent with nationally recognized good practice for the safeguarding of life and property. Regulations in this ordinance are intended to mitigate the risk to life and structures from intrusion of fire from Wildland fire exposures and fire exposures from adjacent structures and to mitigate structure fires from spreading to Wildland fuels. The extent of this regulation is intended to be tiered commensurate with the relative level of hazard present. The unrestricted use of property in Wildland-Urban Interface areas is a

potential threat to life and property from fire and resulting erosion. Safeguards to prevent the occurrence of fires and to provide adequate fire-protection facilities to control the spread of fire in Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) areas shall be in accordance with this ordinance.

- 1) This ordinance shall supplement other Boise County subdivision, road building and fire ordinances, if such ordinances have been adopted, to provide for special regulations to mitigate the fire- and life-safety hazards of the Wildland-Urban Interface areas.
- 2) The provisions of the ordinance shall apply to conditions arising after the adoption thereof or conditions not legally in existence at the adoption of this ordinance.
- 3) Additions or alterations may be made to any building or structure without requiring the existing building or structure to comply with all of the requirements of this ordinance, provided the addition or alteration conforms to that required for a new building or structure.
- 4) Common Problems
 - a) Responsibilities and jurisdictions of different fire protection agencies are sometimes unclear.
 - b) The responsibilities of the developer, planner and landowner are not well defined. Few people who live, plan and develop in the WUI areas recognize the wildfire hazards. Consequently, they seldom invest in appropriate fire prevention measures.
 - c) Frequently no agency takes the responsibility for adopting or enforcing local, State and Federal fire regulations.
 - d) Firefighters often find inadequate roads, insufficient water supplies and buildup of natural fuels.
 - e) Some WUI areas have no organized fire protection agencies.

SECTION V, Scope. This ordinance shall apply to all land within the legal boundaries of the un-incorporated areas of Boise County. This ordinance also applies to those municipalities that may adopt this ordinance within their city limits.

SECTION VI, Application. This ordinance shall apply to all Subdivisions, CUP applications, and Structures located outside the boundaries of a platted subdivision, submitted or constructed after the date this ordinance takes effect.

All Subdivision and CUP applications shall include appropriate mitigation plans as determined by the Planning and Zoning Administrator prior to application. All applications shall be reviewed by the Boise County Planning and Zoning Commission utilizing recommendations from the applicable Fire Department, the Boise County Sheriff, the Boise County Emergency Manager, and others as determined by the Planning and Zoning Administrator. This ordinance shall supplement all other ordinances, and where at variance with other laws, regulations, ordinances, or resolutions, the more restrictive requirements shall apply.

SECTION VII, Appeals. All decisions of the Planning and Zoning Commission may be appealed to the Boise Board of County Commissioners.

CHAPTER 2

DEFINITIONS

ACCESSORY STRUCTURE. A subordinate structure (200 sq ft in size or smaller) incidental to the main use or principal building of a property and which is located on the same lot or tract as the main structure but does not include any building containing a dwelling unit as hereinafter defined.

APPROVED. Approval by the Planning and Zoning Enforcement officer as the result of review, investigation or tests conducted by the building official or by reason of accepted principles or tests by national authorities, or technical or scientific organizations.

BUILDING Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.

BUILDING OFFICIAL. The Planning and Zoning Administrator is the designated authority charged with the authority to interpret and make recommendations to the appropriate official regarding any enforcement issues under the Boise County Wildland-Urban Interface Ordinance.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION. Written documentation that the project or work for which a permit was issued has been completed in conformance with requirements of this ordinance.

CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT. As described in the Boise County Zoning and Development Ordinance a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) is required for specific types of commercial businesses as designated in that ordinance. Should there be differences between this definition and that in the Boise County Zoning and Development Ordinance then that definition will take precedence.

CRITICAL FIRE WEATHER. A set of weather conditions (usually a combination of low relative humidity and wind) whose effects on fire behavior make control difficult and threaten fire fighter safety.

DEFENSIBLE SPACE. An area either natural or man-made, where material capable of allowing a fire to spread unchecked has been treated, cleared or modified to slow the rate and intensity of an advancing wildfire and to create an area for fire suppression operations to occur.

DRIVEWAY: A vehicular ingress and egress route. A Driveway can serve no more than four (4) residential building lots, unless specifically authorized in this ordinance.

EMERGENCY MANAGER. The Boise County Emergency Manager is tasked with making recommendations regarding all subdivisions and CUP applications to the Boise County Planning and Zoning Commission and the Boise County Commissioners. The Emergency Manager may require that a Fire Protection Plan be completed for subdivisions and CUP applications, but he/she is not the approving authority for fire protection plans.

FIRE AREA. The floor area of a structure, in square feet, used to determine the adequate water supply.

FIRE CHIEF. The chief officer or the chief officer's authorized representative of the fire department serving the jurisdiction. The Fire Chief of a Fire Protection District created under Title 31 Chapter 14 of the Idaho Statutes may require a Fire Protection Plan for new subdivision or CUP applications submitted to Planning and Zoning. The Chief of a Fire Protection District is also the approving authority for such a plan.

FIRE CHIEF- VFD. The Chief of a Volunteer Fire Department or subscription district may request a Fire Protection Plan be accomplished for new subdivisions and CUP applications within his area of service, but he is not the approving authority. In the un-incorporated areas not in a Fire Protection District of Boise County, the Boise County Sheriff is the approving authority.

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT: An independent taxing district organized for the purpose of providing fire protection within the legal boundaries described at the time of its implementation by the voters within its boundaries. Fire Protection Districts are organized in accordance with Title 31 Chapter 14 of the Idaho Code.

FIRE PROTECTION PLAN. A document prepared for a specific subdivision or CUP application. It describes ways to minimize and mitigate the fire problems created by the proposed subdivision or CUP application with the purpose of reducing impact on the community's fire protection delivery system. A Fire Protection Plan will address site-specific issues pertaining to location, topography, slope, flammable vegetation, climatic conditions, fire history, water supply, water sources, water storage capacity, distance/response time from the nearest fire station. The Plan will address road access, building ignition and fire resistance factors, fire protection/suppression systems, fire protection equipment, defensible space, evacuation routes and other considerations as required by the Building Official, Emergency Manager, Fire Chief, Fire Chief - VFD or Sheriff.

FIRE WEATHER. Weather conditions favorable to the ignition and rapid spread of fire. In wildfires, this generally includes high temperatures combined with strong winds and low humidity. *See* Definition for "Critical fire weather."

FIRE-RESISTANCE-RATED CONSTRUCTION. The use of materials and systems in the design and construction of a building or structure to safeguard against the spread of fire within a building or structure and the spread of fire to or from buildings or structures to the (WUI) area.

FLAME SPREAD RATING. As used herein refers to rating obtained according to tests conducted as specified by a nationally recognized standard.

FUEL BREAK. An area, strategically located for fighting anticipated fires, where the native vegetation has been permanently modified or replaced so that fires burning into it can be more easily controlled. Fuel breaks divide fire-prone areas into smaller areas for easier fire control and to provide access for fire fighting.

FUEL, HEAVY. Vegetation consisting of round wood 3 to 8 inches in diameter.

FUEL, LIGHT. Vegetation consisting of herbaceous plants and round wood less than 1/4 inch in diameter.

FUEL, MEDIUM. Vegetation consisting of round wood 1/4 to 3 inches in diameter.

FUEL MODIFICATION. A method of modifying fuel load by reducing the amount of Nonfire-resistive vegetation or altering the type of vegetation to reduce the fuel load.

FUEL MOSAIC. A fuel modification system that provides for the creation of islands and irregular boundaries to reduce the visual and ecological impact of fuel modification.

FUEL-LOADING. The oven-dry weight of fuels in a given area, usually expressed in pounds per acre (lb/a). Fuel loading may be referenced to fuel size or time lag categories, and may include surface fuels or total fuels.

GREEN BELT. A fuel break designated for a use other than fire protection.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. As defined in the *2006 International Fire Code*.

HEAVY TIMBER CONSTRUCTION. As described in the *2006 International Building Code*.

IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION, CLASS 1. A schedule of additional requirements for construction in the WUI areas based on extreme fire hazard.

IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION, CLASS 2. A schedule of additional requirements for construction in Wildland-urban interface areas based on high fire hazard.

IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION, CLASS 3. A schedule of additional requirements for construction in the WUI areas based on moderate fire hazard.

INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE. The official version of the *2006 International Fire Code* submitted by the International Code Council.

LADDER FUELS. Fuels arranged by natural growth or design in a vertical configuration so that a fire would easily carry from one level to the next.

LOG WALL CONSTRUCTION. A type of construction in which exterior walls are constructed of solid wood members and where the smallest horizontal dimension of each solid wood member is at least 6 inches.

MULTILAYERED GLAZED PANELS. Window or door assemblies that consist of two or more independently glazed panels installed parallel to each other, having a sealed air gap in between, within a frame designed to fill completely the window or door opening in which the assembly is intended to be installed.

NONCOMBUSTIBLE. As applied to building construction material means a material that, in the form in which it is used, is either one of the following:

- 1) Material of which no part will ignite and burn when subjected to fire. Any material conforming to ASTM E 136 shall be considered noncombustible within the meaning of this section.

- 2) Material having a structural base of noncombustible material as defined in Item 1 above, with a surfacing material not over 1/8 inch thick, which has a flame spread rating of 50 or less. Flame spread rating as used herein refers to rating obtained according to tests conducted as specified in ASTM E 84.
- 3) "Noncombustible" does not apply to surface finish materials. Material required to be noncombustible for reduced clearances to flues, heating appliances or other sources of high temperature shall refer to material conforming to Item 1. No material shall be classed as noncombustible that is subject to increase in combustibility or flame spread rating, beyond the limits herein established, through the effects of age, moisture or other atmospheric condition.

NONCOMBUSTIBLE ROOF COVERING. One of the following:

- 1) Cement shingles or sheets.
- 2) Exposed concrete slab roof.
- 3) Ferrous or copper shingles or sheets.
- 4) Slate shingles.
- 5) Clay or concrete roofing tile.
- 6) Metal roofs.
- 7) Approved roof covering of noncombustible material.

REDZONE. A software database used to evaluate and compile information on individual homes. Is used by Fire departments to identify access, water supply, construction type and other information useful prior to responding to an actual fire.

SHERIFF. The dually elected law enforcement officer within Boise County. The Sheriff or his deputy is the official designated by Title 41 Chapter 2 of the Idaho State Statutes as an assistant to the state fire marshal to enforce the *2006 International Fire Code* and rules of the state fire marshal in all unincorporated areas not included in a fire protection district. As such the Sheriff is the approving official for all Fire Protection Plans required for subdivision and CUP applications in the un-incorporated areas of Boise County not served by a Fire Protection District.

SLOPE. The variation of terrain from the horizontal; the number of feet (meters) rise or fall per 100 feet measured horizontally, expressed as a percentage.

STRUCTURE. That which is built or constructed, except fences, which is designated or intended for the shelter, enclosure or protection of persons, animals, or property of any kind.

SUBDIVISION. As defined under Chapter 2, Section 2 (R) of the Boise County Subdivision Ordinance, 2006-02, as may be amended.

TREE CROWN. The primary and secondary branches growing out from the main stem, together with twigs and foliage.

UNENCLOSED ACCESSORY STRUCTURE. An accessory structure without a complete exterior wall system enclosing the area under roof or floor above.

VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT. A fire department organized and supported by volunteers that may operate from donations, subscriptions, but not tax dollars. The service boundaries of a volunteer department may be designated to avoid confusion between departments, but it does not have legal boundaries, does not collect taxes and does not have legal basis in the Idaho Code. A subscription department may charge for their services, however.

WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE AREA (WUI). That geographical area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with Wildland or vegetative fuels.

WILDFIRE. An uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, exposing and possibly consuming structures.

WILDLAND. An area in which development is essentially nonexistent, except for roads, railroads, power lines and similar facilities.

CHAPTER 3

SUBDIVISIONS AND CONDITIONAL USE PERMITS

SECTION I, Declaration. All unincorporated areas of Boise County are considered to be part of the Wildland-Urban Interface area.

SECTION II, General. In order to provide protection from wildfire in the WUI areas, appropriate access for emergency vehicles and adequate water supply will greatly enhance the ability of local agencies to protect life and property. The objectives of this ordinance, then is to establish minimum standards for emergency vehicle access and water supply for buildings and structures located in the WUI area. This ordinance should be used in conjunction with local fire authorities to safeguard homes and developments in Boise County.

SECTION III, Safety precautions. General safety precautions shall be in accordance with this chapter. *See also* Appendix A.

SECTION IV, Applicability.

- 1) **Subdivisions and CUP's.** Chapters 1-3, Chapter 5-6, Appendices A-C, and Attachments 1-3 of this ordinance apply to all Subdivision and CUP applicants. Chapter 4 applies to Subdivisions and CUP applicants as directed by the Planning and Zoning Commission.
- 2) **Access.** New subdivisions shall be provided with fire apparatus access roads as determined by Boise County Subdivision Ordinance and constructed in accordance with the Boise County Road Standards Ordinance and *2006 International Fire Code*.
- 3) **Water Supply.** New subdivisions as determined by this jurisdiction shall be provided with water supply for fire-fighting purposes in accordance with the *2006 International Fire Code* and this ordinance.
- 4) **Exceptions.**
 - a) Structures constructed to meet the requirements for the class of ignition-resistant construction specified in Table 4-2 for a nonconforming water supply.
 - b) Accessory structures containing only private garages, carports, sheds, and agricultural buildings with a floor area of not more than 200 square feet.

SECTION V, Access.

- 1) **Safety.** In an emergency, all road systems should provide for unobstructed traffic circulation for residents, firefighters, and fire equipment. This requires wide, well-constructed roads with sufficient turn-arounds to prevent getting stuck off the road, and to allow simultaneous access by emergency vehicles and escape by local residents. Turns must be designed and hill grades established with truck traffic in mind. Fire departments must be able to drive close to residences. Narrow, private roads, while picturesque and inexpensive to build, reduce access and limit the ability of emergency vehicles to respond quickly.

- 2) **Key Box.** Where emergency vehicle access is restricted because of secured access roads or driveways or where immediate access is necessary for life-saving or fire-fighting purposes, the Fire Chief or Sheriff is authorized to require a key box to be installed in an accessible location. The key box shall be of a type approved by the Building official and shall contain keys to gain necessary access as required. Combination locks are acceptable when appropriate codes are furnished to the local fire department and Boise County Dispatch. Should a key box not be installed the fire department or Sheriff may take such actions as necessary to access the property.
- 3) **Driveways.** Driveways shall be provided when any portion of an exterior wall of the first story of a building is located more than 150 feet from a fire apparatus access road. Driveways shall provide a minimum unobstructed width of 12 feet and a minimum unobstructed height of 13 feet 6 inches. Driveways in excess of 150 feet in length shall be provided with turnarounds. Driveways in excess of 200 feet in length and less than 20 feet in width shall be provided with turnouts in addition to turnarounds. Approval for right to utilize the right of way approaches in Boise County will be requested through the Boise County Road and Bridge Department.
 - a) A driveway shall not serve more than four building lots. **Exception:** When such driveways are constructed to and meet the requirements as defined for a “Fire Apparatus Access Road” by the *2006 International Fire Code* and summarized in Chapter 3 Section IV, B.3 below.
 - b) Driveway turnarounds shall have inside turning radii of not less than 30 feet and outside turning radii of not less than 45 feet Driveways that connect with a road or roads at more than one point may be considered as having a turnaround if all changes of direction meet the radii requirements for driveway turnarounds.
 - c) Driveway turnouts shall be an all-weather road surface at least 10 feet wide and 30 feet long. Driveway turnouts shall be located as required by the Building official, Fire Chief or Sheriff.
- 4) **Fire apparatus access road.** When required, fire apparatus access roads shall be all-weather roads with a minimum width of 20 feet and a clear height of 13 feet 6 inches; shall be designed to accommodate the loads and turning radii for fire apparatus; and have a gradient negotiable by the specific fire apparatus normally used at that location within the jurisdiction. Dead-end roads in excess of 150 feet in length shall be provided with turnarounds as approved by the Building Official, Fire Chief or Sheriff. An all-weather road surface shall be any surface material specified in the Boise County Road Standards Ordinance, and that would normally allow the passage of emergency service vehicles typically used to respond to that location within the jurisdiction.
- 5) **Marking of roads.** Approved signs in accordance with the Boise County Street Naming and Address Numbering Ordinance shall be provided and maintained for access roads and driveways to identify such roads.
- 6) **Marking of fire protection equipment.** Fire protection equipment and fire hydrants shall be clearly identified in a manner approved by the Building Official, Fire Chief or Sheriff and in compliance with the *2006 International Fire Code*, to prevent obstruction.

- 7) **Address markers.** All buildings shall have a permanently posted address, which shall be placed at each driveway entrance and be visible from both directions of travel along the road. In all cases, the address shall be posted at the beginning of construction and shall be maintained thereafter, and the address shall be visible and legible from the road on which the address is located. All address markers and signs will comply with the Boise County Street Naming and Address Numbering Ordinance.

Where multiple addresses are served by a single driveway, address markers shall be mounted on a single post, and additional signs shall be posted at locations where driveways divide.

Where a roadway provides access solely to a single commercial or industrial business, the address sign shall be placed at the nearest road intersection providing access to that site. All commercial signs will conform to the Boise County Zoning and Development Ordinance.

- 8) **Grade.** The gradient for fire apparatus access roads and driveways shall not exceed the maximum allowed by the *2006 International Fire Code*.
- 9) **Water Supply, General.** A water supply must be capable of providing an adequate year-round water supply for the use of the fire protection service to protect buildings and structures from exterior fire sources or to suppress structure fires within the WUI area of the jurisdiction in accordance with this section. In any event the minimum supply to be approved will be 3,000 gallons of storage per 5 home lots if a hydrant system and conforming water system is not available.
- 10) **Water sources, defined.** The point at which a water source is available for use shall be determined by the *2006 International Fire Code* and the appropriate Fire Chief of a Fire Protection District or Sheriff (in the non-taxing districts).

- 11) **Water sources, requirement.** Water sources shall comply with the following:

- a) Man-made water sources shall have a minimum usable water volume as determined by the *2006 International Fire Code* and the appropriate Fire Chief or Sheriff. The water source shall be equipped with an approved hydrant. The water level of the water source shall be maintained by water pumped from a well, water hauled by a tanker, or by seasonal high water of a stream or river. The design, volume, location and access shall be approved by the Fire Chief or Sheriff.
- b) Natural water sources shall have a minimum annual water level or flow sufficient to meet the adequate water supply needs in accordance with Chapter 3, Section IV, This water level or flow shall not be rendered unusable because of freezing. This water source shall have an approved draft site with an approved hydrant. Adequate water flow and rights for access to the water source shall be ensured in a form acceptable to the Fire Chief or Sheriff. Natural water sources that are identified to meet minimum storage requirements for approval of a subdivision or CUP must be kept open and made available year around.

- 12) **Draft Sites.** Approved draft sites shall be provided at all natural water sources intended for use as fire protection for compliance with this ordinance. The design, construction,

location, access and access maintenance of draft sites shall be approved by the Fire Chief or Sheriff.

13) Emergency Vehicle Access. The draft site shall have emergency vehicle access from an access road in accordance with the *2006 International Fire Code*. The pumper access point shall be either an emergency vehicle access area alongside a conforming access road or an approved driveway no longer than 150 feet. Pumper access points and access driveways shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the Boise County Road Standards Ordinance pertaining to driveway Drainage, Grade, Parking Turnouts, construction and all other applicable ordinances enforced by this jurisdiction. Pumper access points shall not require the pumper apparatus to obstruct a road or driveway.

14) Hydrants. All hydrants shall be designed and constructed in accordance with nationally recognized standards. The location and access shall be approved by the Fire Chief or Sheriff.

15) Adequate water supply. Adequate water supply shall be determined for purposes of initial attack and flame front control as follows:

16) One and two-family dwellings. The required water supply for one- and two-family dwellings having a fire area that does not exceed 3,600 square feet shall be 1,000 gallons per minute for a minimum duration of 30 minutes. The required water supply for one- and two-family dwellings having a fire area in excess of 3,600 square feet shall be 1,500 gallons per minute for a minimum duration of 30 minutes.

Exception: A reduction in required flow rate of 50 percent, as approved by the Fire Chief or Sheriff, is allowed when the building is provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system, when the local fire department can deliver a minimum of 4,000 gallons or when the Fire Chief or Sheriff determines that a lesser amount is the maximum available under all circumstances.

17) Buildings other than one- and two-family dwellings. The water supply required for buildings other than one- and two-family dwellings shall be as approved by the Fire Chief or Sheriff but shall not be less than 1,500 gallons per minute for two hour duration.

Exception: A reduction in required flow rate of up to 75 percent, as approved by the Fire Chief or Sheriff, is allowed when the building is provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system, when the local fire department can deliver a minimum of 4,000 gallons or when the Fire Chief or Sheriff determines that a lesser amount is the maximum available under all circumstances.

18) Obstructions. Access to all water sources required by this ordinance shall be unobstructed at all times. The Building Official, Fire Chief, or Sheriff shall not be deterred or hindered from gaining immediate access to water source equipment, fire protection equipment or hydrants.

19) Identification. Water sources, draft sites, hydrants and fire protection equipment and hydrants shall be clearly identified in a manner approved by the Building official, Fire Chief or Sheriff to identify location and to prevent obstruction by parking and other obstructions.

20) Testing and maintenance. Water sources, draft sites, hydrants and other fire protection equipment required by this ordinance shall be subject to periodic tests as required by the Fire Chief or Sheriff. All such equipment installed under the provisions of this ordinance shall be maintained in an operative condition at all times and shall be repaired or replaced where defective. Additions, repairs, alterations and servicing of such fire protection equipment and resources shall be in accordance with approved standards.

SECTION VI, Assurance of Water Supply.

- 1) **Objective.** The objective of this section is to increase the reliability of water supplies by reducing the exposure of vegetative fuels to electrically powered systems.
- 2) **Clearance of fuel.** Defensible space shall be provided around water tank structures, water supply pumps and pump houses in accordance with Chapter 5.
- 3) **Standby power.** Stationary water supply facilities within the WUI area dependent on electrical power to meet adequate water supply demands should provide standby power systems to ensure that an uninterrupted water supply is maintained. The standby power source shall be capable of providing power for a minimum of two hours. Permanent backup generators are not required if the water supply facility is wired to accept power from a portable generator.

Exceptions.

- a) When approved by the Building official, Fire Chief or Sheriff, a standby power supply is not required where the primary power service to the stationary water supply facility is underground.
 - b) A standby power source is not required when the Fire Chief or Sheriff determines that other sources can more readily supply the necessary water supply in a timely manner.
- 4) Fire Plan.** When required by the Building official, Fire Chief, Fire Chief – VFD, Emergency Manager or Sheriff, a fire protection plan shall be prepared.
- a) The Fire Plan shall be based on a site-specific wildfire risk assessment that includes considerations of the following:
 - i) location,
 - ii) topography,
 - iii) slope,
 - iv) flammable vegetation,
 - v) climatic conditions,
 - vi) fire history, and
 - vii) response time from the nearest fire department, water sources and water source storage capacity.

- b) The plan shall address access, building ignition and fire resistance factors, fire protection systems, fire protection equipment, defensible space, evacuation routes and vegetation management.
- c) The cost of preparing the Fire Plan and review shall be the responsibility of the applicant.

CHAPTER 4

SPECIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION REGULATIONS

SECTION I, General.

- 1) **Scope.** Buildings and structures shall be constructed in accordance with building codes as determined by Boise County at the time the building permit is issued. This ordinance contains recommended construction class 1-3 guidelines and specific requirements should a developer desire to build under the “stay and defend” criteria. See Chapter 5, Section VI.

Exceptions:

- a) Accessory structures when located at least 50 feet from buildings containing habitable spaces.
 - b) Agricultural buildings at least 50 feet from buildings containing habitable spaces.
- 2) **Objective.** The objective of this chapter is to establish minimum standards in order to locate, design and construct buildings and structures or portions thereof for the protection of life and property, to resist damage from wildfires, and to mitigate building and structure fires from spreading to Wildland fuels. The minimum standards set forth in this chapter vary with the critical fire weather, slope and fuel type to provide increased protection, above the requirements for the various levels of hazards.

SECTION II, Fire Hazard Severity.

- 1) **General.** The fire hazard severity of building sites for all buildings hereafter constructed, modified or relocated into Wildland-urban interface areas shall be established in accordance with Table 4-1. See also Appendix C.
- 2) **Fire hazard severity reduction.** The fire hazard severity identified in Table 4-1 is allowed to be reduced by implementing a vegetation management plan in accordance with Appendix B.

TABLE 4-1 FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY

FUEL MODEL	CRITICAL FIRE WEATHER FREQUENCY								
	<1 Day"			2 to 7 days'			> 8 days'		
	Slope (%)			Slope (%)			Slope (%)		
	<40	41-60	>61	<40	41-60	>61	<S40	41-60	>61
Light fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

- a) Days per annum.

b) When required by the Building official, Fire Chief or Sheriff, fuel classification shall be based on the historical fuel type for the area.

E = Extreme hazard.

H = High hazard.

M = Moderate hazard.

SECTION III, Ignition Resistant Construction.

1) **General.** Buildings and structures hereafter constructed, modified or relocated into or within WUI areas shall meet the construction requirements in accordance with Table 4-2 Class 1, Class 2 or Class 3 ignition-resistant construction shall be in accordance with Sections III: A,B and C respectively.

TABLE 4-2 IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION

DEFENSIBLE SPACE ^c	FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY					
	Moderate Hazard		High Hazard		Extreme Hazard	
	Water Supply ⁵		Water Supply ⁶		Water Supply ⁷	
	Conforming	Nonconforming	Conforming	Nonconforming	Conforming	Nonconforming
Nonconforming	IR2	IR1	IR1	IR1	IR1	Not Permitted
Conforming	IR3	IR2	IR2	IR1	IR1	IR1
1.5 x	Not	IR3	IR3	IR2	IR2	IR1

a) Access shall be in accordance with Chapter 3.

b) Subdivisions shall have a conforming water supply in accordance with Chapter 3. IR 1 = Ignition-resistant construction in accordance with Chapter 4. IR 2 = Ignition-resistant construction in accordance with Chapter 4. IR 3 = Ignition-resistant construction in accordance with Chapter 4.

N.C. = Exterior walls shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 1-hour and the exterior surfaces of such walls shall be noncombustible. Usage of log wall construction is allowed.

c) Conformance based on Chapter 5.

d) Conformance based on Chapter 3 Section IV.

e) A nonconforming water supply is any water system or source that does not comply with Chapter 3, Section 4, including situations where there is no water supply for structure protection or fire suppression.

2) Class 1 Ignition Resistant Construction.

a) **General.** Class 1 ignition-resistant construction shall be in accordance with Chapter 4 Section III, A.1-10.

- b) **Roof covering.** Roofs shall have a Class A roof covering or a Class A roof assembly. For roof coverings where the profile allows a space between the roof covering and roof decking, the space at the eave ends shall be firestopped to preclude entry of flames or embers.
- c) **Protection of eaves.** Eaves and soffits shall be protected on the exposed underside by materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction, 2-inch (nominal dimension lumber, or 1 -inch nominal fire-retardant-treated lumber or 3/4-inch nominal fire-retardant-treated plywood, identified for exterior use and meeting the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the *2006 International Building Code*. Fascias are required and shall be protected on the backside by materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or 2-inch nominal dimension lumber.
- d) **Gutters and downspouts.** Gutters and downspouts shall be constructed of noncombustible material.
- e) **Exterior walls.** Exterior walls of buildings or structures shall be constructed with materials approved for a minimum of 1 -hour fire-resistance-rated construction on the exterior side or constructed with approved noncombustible materials.

Exception: Heavy timber or log wall construction. Such material shall extend from the top of the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing.

- f) **Unenclosed underfloor protection.** Buildings or structures shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to the ground with exterior walls in accordance with Chapter 4 Section III.

Exception: Complete enclosure may be omitted where the underside of all exposed floors and all exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior 1 -hour fire-resistance-rated construction or heavy timber construction.

- g) **Appendages and projections.** Unenclosed accessory structures attached to buildings with habitable spaces and projections, such as decks, shall be a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction, heavy timber construction or constructed of approved noncombustible materials or fire-retardant-treated wood identified for exterior use and meeting the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the *2006 International Building Code*.

When the attached structure is located and constructed so that the structure or any portion thereof projects over a descending slope surface greater than 10 percent, the area below the structure shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to within 6 inches of the ground, with exterior wall construction in accordance with Chapter 4, Section III.

- h) **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 20 minutes.
- i) **Exterior doors.** Exterior doors shall be approved noncombustible construction, solid core wood not less than 1 ¾ inches thick or have a fire protection rating of not less

than 20 minutes. Windows within doors and glazed doors shall be in accordance with Chapter 4 Section III.

Exception: Vehicle access doors.

- j) **Vents.** Attic ventilation openings, foundation or underfloor vents, or other ventilation openings in vertical exterior walls and vents through roofs shall not exceed 144 square inches each. Such vents shall be covered with noncombustible corrosion-resistant mesh with openings not to exceed 1/4 inch, or shall be designed and approved to prevent flame or ember penetration into the structure.

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 10 feet from property lines. Underfloor ventilation openings shall be located as close to grade as practical.

- k) **Detached accessory structures.** Detached accessory structures located less than 50 feet from a building containing habitable space shall have exterior walls constructed with materials approved for a minimum of 1 -hour fire-resistance-rated construction, heavy timber, log wall construction or constructed with approved noncombustible materials on the exterior side.

When the detached structure is located and constructed so that the structure or any portion thereof projects over a descending slope surface greater than 10 percent, the area below the structure shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to within 6 inches of the ground, with exterior wall construction in accordance with Chapter 4 Section III or underfloor protection in accordance with Chapter 4 Section III.

Exception: The enclosure may be omitted where the underside of all exposed floors and all exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or heavy-timber construction. See Chapter 4 Section III for roof requirements.

2) Class 2 Ignition-Resistant Construction.

- a) **General.** Class 2 ignition-resistant construction shall be in accordance with Chapter 4 Section III.
- b) **Roof covering.** Roofs shall have at least a Class B roof covering, Class B roof assembly or an approved noncombustible roof covering. For roof coverings where the profile allows a space between the roof covering and roof decking, the space at the eave ends shall be firestopped to preclude entry of flames or embers.
- c) **Protection of eaves.** Combustible eaves, fascias and soffits shall be enclosed with solid materials with a minimum thickness of 1/4 inch. No exposed rafter tails shall be permitted unless constructed of heavy timber materials.
- d) **Gutters and downspouts.** Gutters and downspouts shall be constructed of noncombustible material.

- e) **Exterior walls.** Exterior walls of buildings or structures Shall be constructed with materials approved for a minimum of 1 -hour fire-resistance-rated construction on the exterior side or constructed with approved noncombustible materials.

Exception: Heavy timber or log wall construction. Such material shall extend from the top of the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing.

- f) **Unenclosed underfloor protection.** Buildings or structures shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to the ground, with exterior walls in accordance with Chapter 4 Section III.

Exception: Complete enclosure may be omitted where the underside of all exposed floors and all exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or heavy timber construction.

- g) **Appendages and projections.** Unenclosed accessory structures attached to buildings with habitable spaces and projections, such as decks, shall be a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction, heavy timber construction or constructed of approved noncombustible materials or fire-retardant-treated wood identified for exterior use and meeting the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the *2006 International Building Code*.

When the attached structure is located and constructed so that the structure or any portion thereof projects over a descending slope surface greater than 10 percent, the area below the structure shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to within 6 inches of the ground, with exterior wall construction in accordance with Chapter 4 Section III, B.4.

- h) **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 20 minutes.
- i) **Exterior doors.** Exterior doors shall be approved noncombustible construction, solid core wood not less than 1 3/4-inches thick, or have a fire protection rating of not less than 20 minutes. Windows within doors and glazed doors shall be in accordance with Chapter 4, Section III.

Exception: Vehicle access doors.

- j) **Vents.** Attic ventilation openings, foundation or underfloor vents or other ventilation openings in vertical exterior walls and vents through roofs shall not exceed 144 square inches each. Such vents shall be covered with noncombustible corrosion-resistant mesh with openings not to exceed 1/4" inch or shall be designed and approved to prevent flame or ember penetration into the structure.

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 10 feet from property lines. Underfloor ventilation openings shall be located as close to grade as practical.

- k) **Detached accessory structures.** Detached accessory structures located less than 50 feet from a building containing habitable space shall have exterior walls constructed with materials approved for a minimum of 1 -hour fire-resistance-rated construction, heavy timber, log wall construction, or constructed with approved noncombustible material on the exterior side.

When the detached structure is located and constructed so that the structure or any portion thereof projects over a descending slope surface greater than 10 percent, the area below the structure shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to within 6 inches of the ground, with exterior wall construction in accordance with Chapter 4 Section III or underfloor protection in accordance with Chapter 4 Section III.

Exception: The enclosure may be omitted where the underside of all exposed floors and all exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or heavy-timber construction.

See Chapter 4 Section III for roof requirements.

3) **Class 3 Ignition-Resistant Construction.**

- a) **General.** Class 3 ignition-resistant construction shall be in accordance with Chapter 4 Section III.
- b) **Roof covering.** Roofs shall have at least a Class C roof covering, Class C roof assembly or an approved noncombustible roof covering. For roof coverings where the profile allows a space between the roof covering and roof decking, the space at the eave ends shall be firestopped to preclude entry of flames or embers.
- c) **Unenclosed underfloor protection.** Buildings or structures shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to the ground with exterior walls.

Exception: Complete enclosure may be omitted where the underside of all exposed floors and all exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or heavy timber construction.

- d) **Vents.** Attic ventilation openings, soffit vents, foundation or underfloor vents or other ventilation openings in vertical exterior walls and vents through roofs shall not exceed 144 square inches each. Such vents shall be covered with noncombustible corrosion-resistant mesh with openings not to exceed 1/4 inch.

- 4) **Replacement or Repair of Roof Coverings.** The roof covering on buildings or structures in existence prior to the adoption of this code that are replaced or have 25 percent or more replaced in a 12-month period shall be replaced with a roof covering required for new construction based on the type of ignition-resistant construction specified in accordance Attachment C.

CHAPTER 5

FIRE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

SECTION I, Scope. The provisions of this chapter establish general requirements for new buildings, structures and premises located within the un-incorporated areas of Boise County. These requirements are recommended for existing structures and developments.

SECTION II, Objective. The objective of this chapter is to establish minimum requirements to mitigate the risk to life and property from Wildland fire exposures, exposures from adjacent structures and to mitigate structure fires from spreading to adjacent Wildland fuels.

SECTION III, Automatic Sprinkler Systems. An approved automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in all occupancies in new buildings required to meet the requirements for Class 1 ignition-resistant construction in Chapter 4. An automatic sprinkler system would be required for all construction in high or extreme hazard areas with non-conforming water supplies. Approval for construction in these areas would require appropriate notation on the deed specifying this requirement, inspections as required by Planning and Zoning and approval of the respective Fire Chief or Sheriff. The installation of the automatic sprinkler systems shall be in accordance with nationally recognized standards.

SECTION IV, Defensible Space.

- 1) **Objective.** Provisions of this section are intended to modify the fuel load in areas adjacent to structures to create a defensible space.
- 2) **Building Permits.** Prior to issuance of a building permit for home or out-building construction of structures in excess of 200 sq ft, Planning and Zoning will evaluate the proposed building site and advise the applicant on any requirements to mitigate fuels in accordance with this ordinance.
- 3) **Fuel modification.** In order to qualify as a conforming defensible space for the purpose of Table 4-2, for individual buildings or structures on a property, fuel modification shall be provided within a distance from buildings or structures as specified in Table 5-1. For all other purposes, the fuel modification distance shall not be less than 30 feet or to the property line, whichever is less. Distances specified in Table 5-1 shall be measured on a horizontal plane from the perimeter or projection of the building or structure as shown in Figure 5-1. Distances specified in Table 5-1 may be increased by the Building official because of a site-specific analysis based on local conditions and the fire protection plan.
- 4) Persons owning, leasing, controlling, operating or maintaining buildings or structures requiring defensible spaces are responsible for modifying or removing non-fire-resistive vegetation on the property owned, leased or controlled by said person.
- 5) Trees are allowed within the defensible space, provided the horizontal distance between crowns of adjacent trees and crowns of trees and structures, overhead electrical facilities or unmodified fuel is not less than 10 feet. Deadwood and litter shall be regularly removed from trees.

- 6) Where ornamental vegetative fuels or cultivated ground cover, such as green grass, ivy, succulents or similar plants are used as ground cover, they are allowed to be within the designated defensible space, provided they do not form a means of transmitting fire from the native growth to any structure.

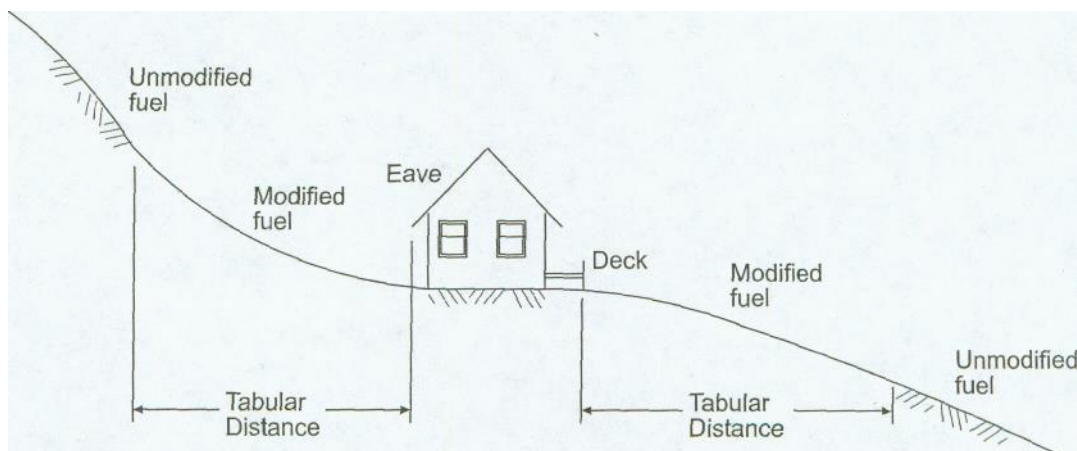
TABLE 5-1

WILDLAND- URBAN	FUEL MODIFICATION
Moderate hazard	30
High hazard	50
Extreme hazard	100

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm, a

Distances are allowed to be increased due to site-specific analysis based on local conditions and the fire protection plan. I

FIGURE 5-1



SECTION V, Maintenance of Defensible Space.

- 1) **General.** Defensible spaces required by Section IV, Chapter 5 shall be maintained in accordance with Section V, Chapter 5.
- 2) **Modified Area.** Nonfire-resistive vegetation or growth shall be kept clear of buildings or structures, in accordance with Section IV, in such a manner as to provide a clear area for fire suppression operations.
- 3) **Responsibility.** Persons owning, leasing, controlling, operating or maintaining buildings or structures are responsible for maintenance of defensible spaces. Maintenance of the defensible space shall include modifying or removing non-fire-resistive vegetation and keeping leaves, needles and other dead vegetative material regularly removed from roofs of buildings and structures.

- 4) Trees. Tree crowns extending to within 10 feet of any structure shall be pruned to maintain a minimum horizontal clearance of 10 feet. Tree crowns within the defensible space shall be pruned to remove limbs located less than 6 feet above the ground surface adjacent to the trees.
- 5) Portions of tree crowns that extend within 10 feet of the outlet of a chimney shall be pruned to maintain a minimum horizontal clearance of 10 feet.
- 6) Deadwood and litter shall be regularly removed from trees.

SECTION VI, “Leave Early or Stay and Defend” Criteria.

- 1) **General.** Known as “Stay and defend”, “Leave early or Stay and Defend”, “Shelter in Place” or various other acronyms, the concept to remain with your home for the purpose of LIFE SAFETY. Boise County does not recommend this as a fire-fighting concept.
- 2) Boise County recommends that all homeowners complete Attachment 1 for their own personal knowledge of how their home measures up to the MINIMUM standards for defensible space. While it is highly encouraged that the more stringent criteria for defensible space of Attachment 3 be adhered to, this is neither practical in most cases nor desired by many homeowners.
- 3) If your local fire department is participating in a “Red Zone” project, it encouraged that you have your home evaluated in accordance with the criteria in Attachment 2. This is purely voluntary on the part of all fire departments and every homeowner.

Subdivisions desiring County participation in obtaining Wildland fuel mitigation grant funding shall complete Attachment 1 for all participating home sites prior to requesting assistance. In addition, before the actual grant is processed the applicant (s) will have to complete Attachment 2. This will be accomplished in conjunction with their local fire department or a commercial Wildland fuels mitigation specialist. All costs for this evaluation will be borne by the applicant.

4) “Stay and Defend” criteria.

- a) Subdivisions or homeowners desiring to prepare their property for the potential of “sheltering in place” should contact their individual fire departments to obtain training and educational materials. It is recommended that they complete Attachment 3 prior to contacting the Fire Chief.
- b) Boise County Planning and Zoning Commission MAY approve development in areas of the County that cannot meet the minimum requirement for fire access roads, water supply, are outside the response area of a fire department or other reason. In doing so, they will require that applicable portions of this ordinance be complied with as a condition of approval. It is recommended that the Planning & Zoning Commission do so only with a positive recommendation from all of Planning and Zoning staff, the local Fire Chief, Emergency Manager or other authority having jurisdiction.
- c) There are no nationally established standards for “Stay and Defend”. Any homeowner deciding to “stay and defend” during a Wildland fire should notify their

local fire department and Boise County Dispatch (392-4411) of their decision so as to alleviate response personnel being dispatched to their address.

SECTION VII, Spark Arresters. Chimneys serving fireplaces, barbecues, incinerators or decorative heating appliances in which solid or liquid fuel is used, shall be provided with a spark arrester. Spark arresters shall be constructed of woven or welded wire screening of 12 USA standard gage wire (0.1046 inch) having openings not exceeding 1/2 inch.

SECTION VI, Liquefied Petroleum Gas Installations.

- 1) The storage of liquefied petroleum gas (LP-gas) and the installation and maintenance of pertinent equipment shall be in accordance with the *2006 International Fire Code* or, in the absence thereof, recognized standards.
- 2) Location of containers. LP-gas containers shall be located within the defensible space in accordance with the *2006 International Fire Code*.

SECTION VII, Storage of Firewood and Combustible Materials.

- 1) **General.** Firewood and combustible material should not be stored in unenclosed spaces beneath buildings or structures, on decks, under eaves, canopies, other projections or overhangs. When required by the Building official, storage of firewood and combustible material stored in the defensible space shall be located a minimum of 30 feet from structures and separated from the crown of trees by a minimum horizontal distance of 15 feet.
- 2) **Storage for off-site use.** Firewood and combustible materials not for consumption on the premises shall be stored so as to not pose a hazard. See Appendix A.

CHAPTER 7

STRUCTURES OUTSIDE PLATTED SUBDIVISIONS

SECTION I, Declaration. All unincorporated areas of Boise County are considered to be part of the Wildland-Urban Interface area.

SECTION II, General. In order to provide protection from wildfire in the WUI areas appropriate access for emergency vehicles will greatly enhance the ability of local agencies to protect life and property. The objective of this chapter, then is to establish minimum standards for emergency vehicle access for buildings and accessory structures located in the WUI area that are constructed outside of a platted subdivision. This chapter should be used in conjunction with local fire authorities to safeguard homes and developments in Boise County.

SECTION III, Safety precautions. General safety precautions shall be in accordance with this chapter. *See also* Appendix A for recommended criteria.

SECTION IV, Applicability.

- 1) **Individual structures.** Structures constructed on plots of land outside the boundaries of a platted subdivision shall comply with this ordinance; Chapters 1, 2, Sections IV-VII of Chapter 5, Chapter 7 and Sections III-VI of Appendix A.
- 2) **Access.** Newly constructed individual structures shall construct their driveways to a minimum width of twelve (12) foot.

Exceptions: Where a width of 12 foot is not possible due to terrain, the Building Official, Fire Chief, Fire Chief-VFD or Sheriff has the authority to waive the 12-foot requirement for the applicable portion of the driveway. In doing so the Building Official or Fire Chief will furnish written approval of such to the Planning & Zoning Department listing the applicants name, address, the reason for the waiver and the GPS coordinates of the start and end points of all waived sections.

- 3) **County Right-of-Way Access.** Approval to utilize the right of way approaches in Boise County will be requested through the Boise County Road and Bridge Department. Applicants will complete the “Application to Use Right-of-Way Approaches” form and submit it to the Road and Bridge Department along with applicable fees.
- 4) **Conditional Use Permit:** Any business requiring a Conditional Use Permit will adhere to the same road requirements as a subdivision.

APPENDIX A

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

SECTION I, Scope. The provisions of this appendix establish general requirements applicable to new subdivisions or CUP applications pertaining to the un-incorporated areas of Boise County. Sections III-VI apply to all structures and land within the un-incorporated areas of Boise County.

SECTION II, Objective. The objective of this appendix is to provide necessary fire-protection measures to reduce the threat of wildfire in a WUI area improve access for response to any fire and improve the capability of controlling such fires.

SECTION III, Vegetation Control.

1) **Clearance of brush or vegetative growth from roadways.** The Building official, Fire Chief, Sheriff or authority having jurisdiction is authorized to require areas within 10 feet on each side of portions of fire apparatus access roads and driveways to be cleared of non fire-resistive vegetation growth.

Exception: Single specimens of trees, ornamental vegetative fuels or cultivated ground cover, such as green grass, ivy, succulents or similar plants used as ground cover, provided they do not form a means of readily transmitting fire.

2) **All persons desiring a building permit for any structure meeting the Boise County Planning and Zoning requirements for such will contact the Planning and Zoning Department to arrange for a visit to their prospective building site. Planning and Zoning will advise them in writing of what vegetation will require mitigation in order for their site to qualify for a building permit. All fees for this visit will be in accordance with the fee schedule in existence at time of application.**

SECTION IV, Ignition Source Control.

1) **General.** Ignition sources shall be in accordance with Chapter 4.

2) **Objective.** Regulations in this section are intended to provide the minimum requirements to prevent the occurrence of wildfires.

3) **Clearance from ignition sources.** Clearance between ignition sources and grass, brush or other combustible materials shall be maintained a minimum of 30 feet.

4) **Smoking.** When required by the Building official, Fire Chief, Sheriff or authority having jurisdiction, signs at commercial developments shall be posted stating NO SMOKING. No person shall smoke within 15 feet of combustible materials or non fire-resistive vegetation.

Exception: Places of habitation or in the boundaries of established smoking areas or campsites as designated by the Building official, Fire Chief, Sheriff or authority having jurisdiction.

5) **Equipment and devices generating heat, sparks or open flames.** Equipment and devices generating heat, sparks or open flames capable of igniting nearby combustibles shall be operated in a safe manner as to prevent the ignition of Wildland fuel sources. The operators will adhere to other applicable County, State and Federal, motor vehicle or off-road vehicle regulations.

6) **Outdoor fires.**

a) **General.** Burning on private or public land will comply with fire permit requirements of the specific fire district or the County, State or Federal entity that has ownership/jurisdiction of the land. Proper burn permits are required during specific times of the year and are issued by fire jurisdiction agency providing response in each area of the county. Burn permits, obtained from the individual Fire Department are required from May 01 to June 30 or each year. A “No Burn” policy is in effect from July 01 to Oct 20 in all of Boise County on all property. The Boise County Firefighters Association may vote to cancel the Burn Ban on private ground at an earlier date if conditions permit.

Exception: Outdoor fires within inhabited premises or designated campsites where such fires are in a permanent barbecue, fire-pits, portable barbecue, outdoor fireplace, incinerator or grill and are a minimum of 30 feet from any combustible material or non fire-resistive vegetation.

b) **Permits.** Even when burning is approved by permit of the local Fire Department, outdoor fires shall not be built, ignited or maintained in or on hazardous fire areas under the following conditions:

i) When high winds are blowing.

ii) When a person 18 years old or over is not present at all times to watch and tend such fire.

iii) When a public notice has been made extending the “No Burn” season.

7) **Reckless behavior.** The Building official, Fire Chief, Fire Chief – VFD, Sheriff or authority having jurisdiction is authorized to stop any actions of a person or persons if the official determines that the action is reckless and could result in an ignition of fire or spread of fire. Such actions will be reported to Boise County Dispatch and given to the Boise County Sheriff or applicable Law Enforcement Agency if not already on scene.

8) **Planting vegetation under or adjacent to energized electrical lines.** No vegetation shall be planted under or adjacent to energized power lines that, at maturity, shall grow within 10 feet of the energized conductors.

SECTION V, Control of Storage of Combustible Materials.

1) **General.** In addition to the requirements of the *2006 International Fire Code*, storage and use of the materials shall be in accordance with this Ordinance and other applicable County, State and Federal regulations.

- 2) **Combustible materials.** Outside storage of combustible materials such as, but not limited to, wood, rubber tires, building materials or paper products shall comply with the other applicable sections of this code and this section.
- 3) **Individual piles.** Individual piles shall not exceed 5,000 square feet of contiguous area. Piles shall not exceed 50,000 cubic feet in volume or 10 feet in height.
- 4) **Separation.** A clear space of at least 40 feet shall be provided between piles. The clear space shall not contain combustible material or non fire-resistive vegetation.

SECTION VI, Dumping.

- 1) **Waste material.** Waste material shall not be placed, deposited or dumped in WUI areas, or in, on or along trails, roadways or highways or against structures in WUI areas.

Exception: Approved public and approved private dumping areas.

- 2) **Ashes and coals.** Ashes and coals shall not be placed, deposited or dumped in or on WUI areas.

Exceptions:

- a) In the hearth of an established fire pit, camp stove or fireplace.
- b) In a noncombustible container with a tight fitting lid, which is kept or maintained in a safe location not less than 10 feet from non fire-resistive vegetation or structures.
- c) Where such ashes or coals are buried and covered with 1 foot of mineral earth not less than 25 feet from non fire-resistive vegetation or structures.
- d) Other regulations may apply in USFS or other State, Federal or private campgrounds.

SECTION VII, Protection of Pumps and Water Storage Facilities.

- 1) **Objective.** The intent of this section is to increase the reliability of water storage and pumping facilities and to protect such systems against loss from intrusion by fire.
- 2) **Fuel modification area.** Water storage and pumping facilities shall be provided with a defensible space of not less than 30 feet clear of non fire-resistive vegetation or growth around and adjacent to such facilities.
 - a) Persons owning, controlling, operating or maintaining water storage and pumping systems requiring this defensible space are responsible for clearing and removing non fire-resistive vegetation and maintaining the defensible space on the property owned, leased or controlled by said person.
 - b) Portions of trees that extend to within 30 feet of combustible portions of water storage and pumping facilities shall be removed.

- 3) **Protection of electrical power supplies.** Stationary water supply facilities within the WUI area dependent on electrical power to meet adequate water supply demands should provide standby power systems to ensure that an uninterrupted water supply is maintained. The standby power source shall be capable of providing power for a minimum of two hours. Permanent backup generators are not required if the water supply facility is wired to accept power from a portable generator.

Exception: A standby power source is not required where the primary power service to pumps is underground as approved by the Building official.

SECTION VIII, Land Use Limitations.

- 1) **General.** Temporary fairs, carnivals, public exhibitions, concerts and similar uses (MASS GATHERINGS) must comply with all other provisions of this ordinance in addition to enhanced ingress and egress requirements. Applications for Mass Gathering permits may be obtained from the Boise County Clerk's office and are approved by the Boise Board of County Commissioners.
- 2) **Objective.** The increased public use of land or structures in WUI areas also increases the potential threat to life safety. The provisions of this section are intended to reduce that threat.
- 3) **Permits.** Temporary fairs, carnivals, public exhibitions, concerts or similar uses (Mass Gatherings) shall not be allowed except by permit approved by the Boise County Commissioners.

NOTE: Permits shall incorporate such terms and conditions that will reasonably safeguard public safety and property.

- 4) **Access roadways.** In addition to the requirements of the Mass Gathering Permit, access roadways leading to the event shall be a minimum of 24 feet wide and posted NO PARKING. Two access roadways (routes of ingress and egress) shall be provided to serve the permitted use area.

APPENDIX B

FIRE RESISTANT VEGETATION

SECTION I, Characteristics of Fire-Resistant Vegetation.

- 1) All plants will burn under extreme fire weather conditions such as drought. However, plants burn at different intensities and rates of consumption. Fire resistive plants burn at a relatively low intensity, slow rates of spread and with short flame lengths. The following are characteristics of fire-resistive vegetation:
 - a) Growth with little or no accumulation of dead vegetation – (either on the ground or standing upright).
 - b) Non-resinous plants – (willow, poplar or tulip trees).
 - c) Low volume of total vegetation – (for example, a grass area as opposed to a forest of shrub covered land).
 - d) Plants with high live fuel moisture – (plants that contain a large amount of water in comparison to their dry weight).
 - e) Drought tolerant plants – (deeply rooted plants with thick heavy leaves).
 - f) Stands without ladder fuels – (plants without small fine branches and limbs between the ground and the canopy of overtopping shrubs and trees).
 - g) Plants requiring little maintenance – (slow growing plants which, when maintained require little care).
 - h) Plants with woody stems and branches that require prolonged heating to ignite.

APPENDIX C

FIRE RATING OF ROOFING MATERIALS

<u>CLASS</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
“A”	<p>Withstands the most severe fire exposure, is not readily flammable, does not contribute to the spread of fire across the roof, affords a high degree of protection to the roof deck, and will not produce flying firebrands.</p> <p>Common types include: Slate, rock shingle, concrete tile, fiberglass based asphalt shingle and fiberglass based rolled roofing.</p>
“B”	<p>Withstands moderate fire exposure, is not flammable, does not contribute to the spread of fire across the roof, affords a moderate degree of protection to the roof deck, and will not produce flying firebrands.</p> <p>Common types include: Aluminum shingle, aluminum or steel panels, periodically treated wood shake or shake plus heat barrier.</p>
“C”	<p>Withstands light fire exposure, is not flammable, does not contribute to the spread of fire across the roof, affords slight protection to the roof deck, and will not produce flying firebrands.</p> <p>Common types include: Felt-tar based asphalt shingle, felt-tar based rolled roofing, asphalt tar gravel, periodically treated wood shake/shingle.</p>
Non-	<p>Cannot meet the fire resistant requirements associated with the Class C rating,</p> <p>Rated or does not seek a fire resistance rating. Does not qualify as a fire resistant roof covering.</p> <p>Common types include: Untreated wood shingle or shake</p>

Notes:

- 1) Fire resistant ratings of roof systems are determined by the type of roof covering, roof deck, underlayment and installation method.
- 2) The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) has adopted these classifications based on the American society for Testing and Materials ASTM-E-84 (UL Tunnel) test results. Federal, State and local authorities accept these classifications.

ATTACHMENT 1

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS (IDL)

Wildfire Home Protection Zone Evaluation – Homeowner Form

(Formerly known as home ignition zone and/or defensible space)

Homeowner Name: _____ Address:

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Phone _____

Structure

The following evaluation will provide you with recommendations on the steps you can take to protect your home in a Wildland fire situation. Some of the recommendations may involve changing your roofing or siding. We recognize that these recommendations cannot always be implemented immediately as they can be costly and time consuming. We would only ask that you keep them in mind when it becomes feasible for you to replace or repair these things.

Roof	Metal/Tile/ Composition	Wood Shake	Roof and gutters are cleaned of debris (needles/leaves/moss)	Roof and gutters have NOT been cleaned of debris(needles/leaves/mo ss)
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Siding	Metal/Brick/Stone/ Stucco/Hardy Plank	Treated Log, Vinyl , or Painted Wood	Wood Shake (untreated)
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Windows	Double paned windows	Single paned windows	Metal (non-vinyl) screen present on windows and doors
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Regularly remove accumulated debris (leaves, needles, and moss) from gutter and roof and prune overhanging limbs. Accumulated debris can cause direct flame to come in contact with your roof.

Repair gaps in roofing, these provide openings where embers can collect

Enclose eaves or maintain them to so they are clear of combustible material (leaves, needles, nests.

Cover vents with 1/8" or smaller metal (non-vinyl) screens

Consider replacing wood shake shingles and other combustible materials that make up the roof and/or siding with less combustible alternatives during times of routine repair, maintenance, or replacement

During fire season, close windows and doors when not at home to keep fire embers from entering the structure

Comments: _____

Decks, Porches, & Balconies	Not present, or present with fire resistant material, skirted	Combustible material	Combustible material, not skirted
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Firewood and Other Combustibles	None stored within 100' of structure	Storage between 31' & 100'	Storage within 30'	wood fence attached to the structure
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Enclose decks and eaves with 1/8" or smaller metal (non vinyl) screen and/or maintain a clear non-combustible area underneath

Store firewood and other combustibles a minimum of 30' from your structure

Have propane/fuel tanks been installed a minimum of 10 feet from your structure. Make sure that a 10ft area around the tanks is well maintained to be free of grass and other combustible material.

Cushions on deck furniture are combustible and can be considered a fuels risk. When you are not home and these items are not in use, store them away from your structure.

Remember that lawnmowers, RVs, ATVs and other mechanized equipment often contain gasoline, these items should be stored away from your structure (preferably in an enclosed area) when you are not home and these items are not in use.

Comments: _____

Vegetation

The vegetation around your home should be managed to reduce the hazard it would present in a wildfire situation. This doesn't mean that you should not have vegetation around your home. In order to provide you with an idea of where to focus your efforts, we have divided the area surrounding your home into three zones with recommendations for how you should manage your vegetation within each zone. After evaluating your vegetation, we will make note of the situation in the following table. Starting with the front of your house (A), and working clockwise through (B, C, and D), the goal is to have each item in the table checked off

4 Foot Zone (immediately adjacent to structure, out to 4')	A	B	C	D
Non-flammable fuel break around structure				
All leaf and litter cast is cleaned and removed on a regular basis – no contact with siding				
All vegetation within this zone is restricted to fire resistant species that are well maintained – irrigated with dead material removed				
Landscaping material is non-flammable – for example rock is more desirable than bark because it is non-flammable				

Comments: _____

30 Foot Zone (4' from structure out to 30')	A	B	C	D
Grass in zone is maintained – irrigated and mown				
Dead vegetation and ladder fuels removed				
Trees pruned to 18 feet; (for small trees prune one third the live crown by volume)				

Shrub spacing (2.5 times the height – example: 4 foot shrub, 10 foot spacing)				
Trees thinned to 15’ spacing between the crowns				

Comments: _____

30 - 100 Foot Zone (30’ from structure out to 100’ structure)	A	B	C	D
Dead Vegetation and ladder fuels removed				
Trees pruned to 10 feet; (for small trees prune one third the live crown by volume)				
Shrub spacing (2.5 times the height – example: 4 foot shrub, 10 foot spacing)				
Trees thinned to 10’ spacing between crowns				

Comments: _____

Evaluation completed by _____ Evaluator Phone Number: _____

Neither this home evaluation, nor any work completed as a result, can guarantee your structure will survive a wildfire. It simply improves the odds in your favor. The evaluator does not accept any liability for findings or recommendations made during structural or private property evaluations. The main purpose of these evaluations is to educate homeowners on the mitigating measures they can undertake to protect their property. The changes possible from one evaluation to the next, mandates that if private property were threatened by wildfire, suppression actions will be based on current site conditions at the time of the fire. Additionally, decisions relevant to the protection of these private in holdings will be made, when possible, during the time that an actual fire takes place.

ATTACHMENT 2

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS (IDL)

Wildfire Home Protection Zone Evaluation – BOISE COUNTY

(Same as the Redzone Software Survey)

Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Homeowner Name: _____ Phone Number: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Parcel#: _____

Evaluation Completed By: _____ Date: _____

1. Was homeowner present?

Yes 0 pts

No 0 pts

2. Was homeowner contacted?

Yes 0 pts

No 0pts

3. Type of Structure

Primary Residence 0 pts

Seasonal Residence 0 pts

Outbuilding – (garage, barn, shed, etc.) 0 pts

Lodge/Hotel/Camp 0 pts

Commercial Facility 0 pts

Campground 0 pts

Infrastructure Facility 0 pts

Other _____ 0 pts

Driveway

4. Is the driveway / home addressed with a reflective non-flammable sign?

Yes 0 pts

No 5 pts

5. What is the width of the driveway?

> 12 feet wide 0 pts

< 12 feet wide 3 pts

6. Turnarounds present?

Available 0 pts

Non available 3 pts

7. What is the length of the driveway?

<150 feet 0 pts

151 feet to 1320 feet 2 pts

> 1320 feet 3 pts

8. What is the driveway surface?

Concrete or asphalt 0 pts

Gravel or rock 1 pts

Dirt or grass 3 pts

9. What is the driveway grade?

0 to 5% 0 pts

6 to 10% 1 pts

>10% 3 pts

10. What are the vegetation clearance/ maintenance along driveway?

>20 ft 0 pt

10 to 20 ft 2 pts

<10ft 5 pts

Structure and closely associated outbuildings

11. What is the roofing material?

Metal/Tile/Non-burnable 0 pt

Composition/Asphalt shingles 0 pt

Wood Shakes 100 pts

12. Have the roof and gutters been cleaned of debris?

Yes 0 pts

No 10 pts

13. Eaves, Vents, and other Openings:

Closed eaves, vents screened w 1/8" metal (non-vinyl) screen and accessible (0 pts.)

Closed eaves, vents not screened w 1/8" metal (non-vinyl) screen (5 pts)

Open eaves, vents not screened (10 pts)

14. What type of siding is used?

Metal/Brick/Stone/Stucco/Hardy Plank 0 pt

Treated wood or logs 5 pts

Vinyl siding or painted wood 8 pts

Wood/shake (untreated) 10pts

15. Windows:

Double paned 0 pts

Single paned 10pts

16. Do windows and doors have 1/8" or smaller metal (non-vinyl) screens attached during the fire season to prevent embers flying into the structure?

Yes 0 pts

No 10 pts

17. Structure Recommendations:

Regularly remove accumulated debris (leaves, needles, and moss) from gutter and roof and prune overhanging limbs. Accumulated debris can cause direct flame to come in contact with your roof 0 pts

Repair gaps in roofing, these provide openings where embers can collect 0 pts

Enclose eaves or maintain them so they are clear of combustible material (leaves, needles, nests) 0 pts

Cover vents with 1/8" or smaller metal (non-vinyl) screen 0 pts

Consider replacing wood shake shingles and other combustible materials that make up the roof and/or siding with less combustible alternatives during times of routine repair, maintenance, or replacement 0 pts

None noted 0 pts

18. Decks, Porches and Balconies:

Not present, or present with fire resistant material, skirted (0 pts.)

Combustible material, skirted (2 pts.)

Combustible material, not skirted (6 pts)

19. Storage of firewood and other combustibles:

None stored within 101 ft of structure 0 pts

Storage between 31 to 100 ft of structure 2 pts

Storage within 30 ft of structure 10 pts

20. Is a wood fence attached to the structure?

Yes 3 pts

No 0 pt

21. If fuel tanks are present, are they located greater than 10 ft from structures?

Yes 0 pts

No 5pts

Not present 0 pts

22. If fuel tanks are present, is the area clear of burnable vegetation for 10 ft?

Yes 0 pts

No 5 pts

Not present 0 pts

23. Surrounding Area Recommendations:

Enclose decks and eaves with 1/8" or smaller metal (non-vinyl) screen metal screen and/or maintain a clear non-combustible area underneath 0 pts

Store firewood and other combustibles a minimum of 30' from your structure 0 pts

Have propane tanks been installed a minimum of 10' from your structure. Make sure that area around tanks is well maintained to be free of grass and other combustible material. 0 pts

Cushions on deck furniture are combustible and can be considered a fuels risk. When you are not home and these items are not in use, store them away from your structure. 0 pts

Remember that lawnmowers, RVs, ATVs and other mechanized equipment often contains gasoline, these items should be stored away from your structure (preferably in an enclosed area) when you are not home and these items are not in use. 0 pts

None noted 0 pts

4 ft Zone (consider each side of the building as 25% of the total)

24. Is there a non-flammable fuel break around the structure?

100% 0 pts

75% 5 pts

50% 7 pts

None 10 pts

25. Is all leaf and litter cast cleaned and removed on a regular basis, so that there is no contact with the siding?

100% 0 pts

75% 5 pts

50% 7 pts

None 10 pts

26. Is all vegetation within this zone restricted to fire resistant species that are well maintained (i.e. irrigated with dead material removed)?

100% 0 pts

75% 5 pts

50% 7 pts

None 10 pts

27. Is landscaping material non-flammable (i.e. rock vs. bark mulch)?

100% 0 pts

75% 5 pts

50% 7 pts

None 10 pts

30 ft Zone

28. Is the grass in the zone maintained (i.e. irrigated and mown)?

100% 0 pts

75% 5 pts

50% 7 pts

None 10 pts

29. Is all dead vegetation and ladder fuel removed?

100% 0 pts

75% 5 pts

50% 7 pts

None 10 pts

30. Have trees been pruned to 18 feet? (for small trees prune one third the live crown by volume)

100% 0 pts

75% 5 pts

50% 7 pts

None 10 pts

31. Is shrub spacing 2.5 times shrub height or greater? (i.e. 4 foot shrub; 10 foot spacing)

100% 0 pts

75% 5 pts

50% 7 pts

None 10 pts

32. Have trees been thinned to 15 foot spacing between crowns?

100% 0 pts

75% 5 pts

50% 7 pts

None 10 pts

30 to 100 ft Zone

33. Is all dead vegetation and ladder fuel removed?

100% 0 pts

75% 5 pts

50% 7 pts

None 10 pts

34. Have trees been pruned to 10 feet? (for small trees prune one-third the live crown by volume)

100% 0 pts

75% 5 pts

50% 7 pts

None 10 pts

35. Is shrub spacing 2.5 times shrub height or greater? (example: 4-foot shrub; 10 foot spacing)

100% 0 pts

75% 5 pts

50% 7 pts

None 10 pts

36. Have trees been thinned to 10 foot spacing between crowns?

100% 0 pts

75% 5 pts

50% 7 pts

None 10 pts

37. Calculated Management Zone Rating (CMZ) _____ This rating is defined as the probability of a homeowner's structure survivability without personnel (homeowner, Wildland firefighters, or structural firefighters) present to protect an individual's property during a wildfire event.

38. Calculated Management Zone Class

Low 0-40 pts

Moderate 41-100 pts

High > 100 pts

Other important discussion prompts (these questions won't be used to determine the CMZ) - all are 0 pts

39. Is there more than one ingress/egress route to the structure?

Yes 0 pts

No 0 pts

40. Aspect of topographic features surrounding the structure?

N

NE

NW

E

W

S

SE

SW

Flat

41. Overall slope of the area within 300 ft of the house.

0-10%

11-20%

21-30%

>30%

42. Other dangerous topographic features present within 300 feet of structure:

Mid-slope

Steep draws/ravines

Box canyon (chimney)

Ridge top

None present

43. Location of septic tank from home site:

North

South

West

East

None present

44. Type of utility lines:

Underground electrical

Above ground electrical w/ ROW maintained

Above ground w/ poorly maintained ROW

None present

45. Are bridges accessing the private property?

Present and rated

Present and unrated

None present

46. Are there gates accessing the private property?

Gates with locks present

Gates with no locks present

No gates present

47. Is the structure within a structural fire protection district?

Yes

No

48. Describe the water supply available to responding fire trucks.

Pond or stream is accessible and available for drafting

Pond or stream is available for drafting with a portable pump.

12' diameter by 36" depth pool (1800 gallons) or larger filled with water

2000 Gallon reservoir – may be required in some jurisdictions

Private well (25 gallons/minute or greater)

Fire Hydrant

No reliable water supply present

49. Describe the location of any heating fuel shutoff in relation to home site.

North

East

South

West

None present

50. Describe the location of the electrical power shutoff in relation to home site.

North

East

South

West

None present

51. What items present serious risks to responders?

Access

Poor escape routes/safety zones

Propane tanks

Medical oxygen

Pets

Livestock

Hazardous materials

Dynamite or blasting caps

Other (please list) _____

None

52. How many buildings are located on the residential site (including outbuildings)?

1

2

3

4

5

6 to 10

>10

53. Record the photo number(s) _____

54

Additional

Notes:

The above information can be compiled and summarized by a RedZone or GIS software program. This program is encouraged but not required. However, all parties conducting home site evaluations across the state are encouraged to use this form to promote consistency at a statewide level.

ATTACHMENT 3

SHOULD I STAY or SHOULD I GO?

Before deciding, Complete the following checklist.

Yes	NO
-----	----

Do you understand the nature of Wildland fire and the level of risk to you and your family?

Yes	NO
-----	----

Are you committed to undertake and maintain the required level of Preparation before the Wildland fire season?

Yes	NO
-----	----

Are you physically fit to defend your property?

Yes	NO
-----	----

Do you think that ALL members of your household would be mentally prepared for the stress and uncertainty of coping with a Wildland fire?

Yes	NO
-----	----

Have you made any arrangements for your pets and livestock in the case of a wildland fire?

Yes	NO
-----	----

Do you have the equipment such as hoses, buckets, rakes,

--	--

protective

clothing and an alternate water source (creek, pond or tank) that could be used to defend your family and your home in a wildland fire?

Yes	NO
-----	----

Do you believe your house will offer your family adequate protection from a wildland fire after all preparations have been completed, as opposed to a timely evacuation?

IF you answer *NO* to *ANY* of these questions, you are not in a position to safely stay and defend your home. You should make plans to prepare and

LEAVE EARLY in the event of a wildland fire.

GUIDE TO CREATING A DEFENSIBLE SPACE

SLOPE		INNER ZONE		OUTERZONE	
DESCRIPTION	DEGREE	DISTANCE		GRASS	FOREST
FLAT	0	60'		30'	45'
GENTLE	5	60'		45'	75'
MODERATE	10	75'		60'	90'

MODERATE - STEEP	15	90'	90'	135'
STEEP	20	120'	120'	150'

INNER ZONE is measured along the ground away from the most outer edge of the building.

OUTER ZONE is measured along the ground away from the outer edge of the inner zone.

WILDLAND FIRE CHECKLIST

HOME AND PROPERTY PREPARATIONS

	Non-flammable areas (paths, driveways, lawns) installed next to the home.
	Vegetable garden and ponds located on fire-prone side of home
	Wood piles, trash piles and other fuels removed to a safe distance
	Highly flammable plants replaced with firesafe varieties.
	Trees are limbed up to 10' or higher in inner zone.
	Flammable shrubs under and between trees in inner zone are removed
	Shrubs and small trees in outer zone are thinned
	All vegetation under trees in the outer zone removed to a height of at least 6'
	Roof and gutters cleared of debris
	Dry leaves and bark cleared from lawns and gardens in the inner and outer zones.
	Areas under decks and floors enclosed.
	Vents into roof space screened with fine wire mesh.
	Gaps in external roof and wall cladding sealed.

WATER SUPPLIES AND FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT PREPARATIONS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Fire fighting water supply - up to 5000 gallons (or as specified by your Fire Department).
<input type="checkbox"/>	Firefighting pump, hoses, nozzles, buckets, mop, rake
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ladder and flashlight
<input type="checkbox"/>	Battery operated radio

PERSONAL PROTECTION

<input type="checkbox"/>	Wildland fire plan prepared and understood by the whole household
<input type="checkbox"/>	Long pants, long sleeve cotton shirt for all who are staying.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sturdy leather boots & leather gloves for all who are staying.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Helmet or broad brimmed hat with neck strap for all who are staying
<input type="checkbox"/>	Close fitting goggles or other protective eye wear for all who are staying
<input type="checkbox"/>	Face mask or handkerchief to tie over nose or mouth for all who are staying.
<input type="checkbox"/>	First Aid Kit
<input type="checkbox"/>	Adequate drinking water supplies (72-96 hrs) for all who are staying.

This checklist will help you prepare your home for Wildland fire. Whether you decide to Stay & Defend your home or Go Early, you and your home will have a better chance of surviving a fire if these precautions have been taken.

PLEASE CONTACT THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OR FIRE CHIEF IN YOUR DISTRICT FOR FUTHER GUIDANCE

FIRE
DEPARTMENT:

FIRE CHIEF:

PHONE #:

BOISE COUNTY DISPATCH: 911 or 392-4411

IF LEAVING, LEAVE EARLY

- | | |
|--|---|
| | Remove garden furniture, door mats and other flammable items next to house |
| | Check roof & gutter for leaf debris and clear |
| | Plug all downspouts (using sock filled with sand), and fill gutters with water |
| | Rake or sweep dry leaves and bark from lawns, gardens, decks, patios and other outside areas. |
| | Close all doors, windows, and window shutters. |
| | Ensure all family members and pets are safe or have been moved to an area not threatened. |
| | Pack valuables/important documents and LEAVE MANY HOURS BEFORE THE FIRE HAS ANY POTENTIAL OF ARRIVING. |

- | | |
|--|--|
| | Prepare fire pump and attach garden hoses to tap |
| | Remove garden furniture, door mats and other flammable items next to house |
| | Check roof & gutter for leaf debris and clear |
| | Plug all downspouts (using sock filled with sand), and fill gutters with water |
| | Fill bath tubs, sinks and buckets with water |

	Rake or sweep dry leaves and bark from lawns, gardens, decks, patios and other outside areas.
	Close all doors, windows, and window shutters.
	Ensure all family members and pets are safe.
	Place wet towels and blankets against gaps under doors and windows.
	Dress in appropriate clothing and drink water frequently.
	Tune radio / TV to news channels and tune any handheld radio to fire frequency

WHEN THE FIRE ARRIVES

	Extinguish sparks, embers and spot-fires close to home.
	When too hot to stay outside, go into the house to protect yourself from smoke and heat.
	Take fire-fighting equipment, ladder, hose and fittings inside.
	Connect hose to laundry tap
	Check inside the house and in the roof cavity for any fires
	Extinguish any fires that break out inside

AFTER THE FIRE HAS PASSED

	Go outside as soon as possible and extinguish any fires posing an immediate threat to your home.
	Patrol your home for several hours and douse any embers that land on or near your home.
	Check the roof cavity frequently from the inside for any fires.
	Drink water frequently to avoid dehydration.
	Help your neighbors if possible.