

Avimor Fire and Vegetation Management Plan – (Updated 2016/2017)

Introduction

The following Fire and Vegetation Management Plan (FVMP) has been developed as an alternative to the current Ada County building requirements for construction within the Wildland-Urban Fire Interface (WUFI) District. This plan will be submitted for review by the Ada County Code Official, Building Official, and Fire Chief, per the 2006 International Urban-Wildland Interface Code (IUWIC), specifically addressing compliance alternatives (alternative materials or methods). The intent of this Avimor-specific FVMP is to submit an alternative plan that satisfactorily complies with the intent of the code, and is at least equivalent to the level of quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability, and safety prescribed by the code.

The proposed Avimor FVMP requirements incorporate components of the existing Ada County requirements, requirements identified in the Avimor Wildlife Mitigation Plan (WMP), and additional management tools identified by the Fire-wise Counties Program. The plan will provide guidelines for Avimor home owners, and steps to be taken by the Home Owners Association (HOA) and Avimor Conservation Director (ACD) to mitigate or reduce the potential risk of wildfire and to improve the health and stability of the surrounding vegetation and wildlife habitat. In addition, the plan will be used in the certification process for Avimor to become a registered Fire-wise Development.

Project Description

The Avimor Planned Community (APC) is sited on a parcel that is approximately 830-acres in size and is located east of State Highway (SH) 55, approximately six miles northeast of Eagle, Idaho. Spring Valley Creek runs from north to south paralleling SH-55 along the western edge of the property. Elevation ranges between 3,150 and 3,520-feet above mean sea level. The proposed development (Figure 1) incorporates residential housing, commercial space, sporting and recreation facilities, as well as parks, natural open areas, trails, and paths. Based on initial conceptual maps:

- Mixed-Use development will occupy approximately 12.5-acres (1.5%) of the project area, and will be found primarily in the western portion of the property;
- Residential development, both village and foothills, will occupy approximately 299.5-acres (36%) of the area, and will be found throughout the project;
- Improved open space (parks, sports fields, and a nursery) will occupy approximately 20-acres (2.4%) of the area, and will be found primarily in the western portion of the property; and
- Natural open space, which will occupy the majority of the property covering approximately 498-acres (60%) of the area. An addition 400-acre conservation easement to the north east will be incorporated into the development plan for a total of 898-acres (73%) of natural open space.

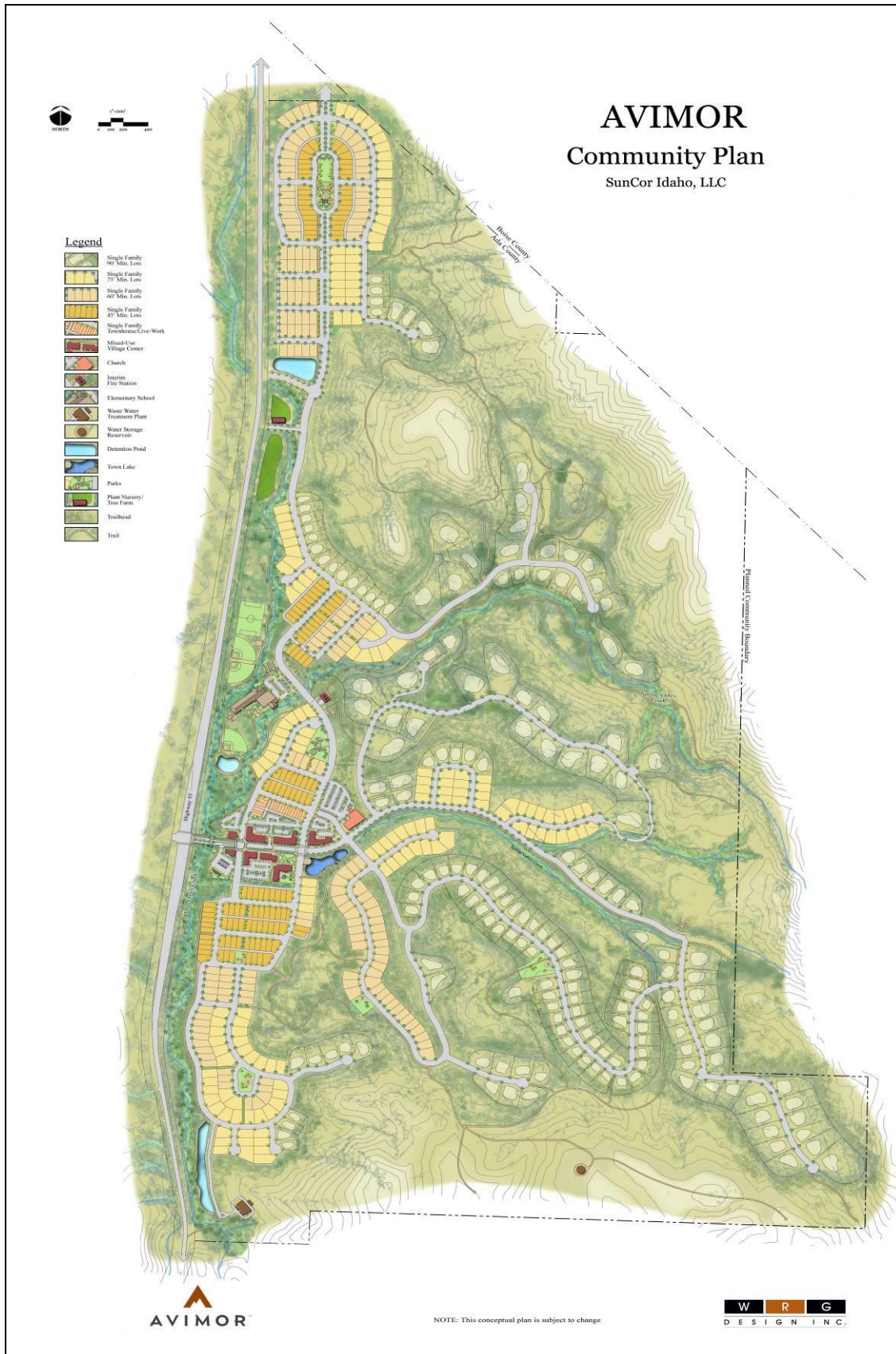


Figure 1. Avimor Concept Master Plan.

The vegetative communities found in and adjacent to the APC are those generally associated with the Boise Foothills ecosystem (BP&R 2000). However, the area associated with the development footprint is composed of four primary vegetative community types, including: agriculture, grasslands, shrub, and riparian. A single non-vegetative community (disturbed) is found as well, but will not be discussed further. There are no forested, mountain shrub, or planted woodland groves within or adjacent to the proposed APC. Table 1 below quantifies, based on community type, the amount and percent found currently within the APC boundary. Vegetation boundaries were identified on the ground and digitally mapped for each community (Figure 2).

Table 1. Vegetative Communities Within the APC.		
Community Type	No. Acres	% of Total
Agricultural	122.22	14.42%
Grassland	496.11	58.53%
Shrub	119.31	14.08%
Riparian	101.88	12.02%
Disturbed	8.10	0.10%
Total	847.62	100.00%

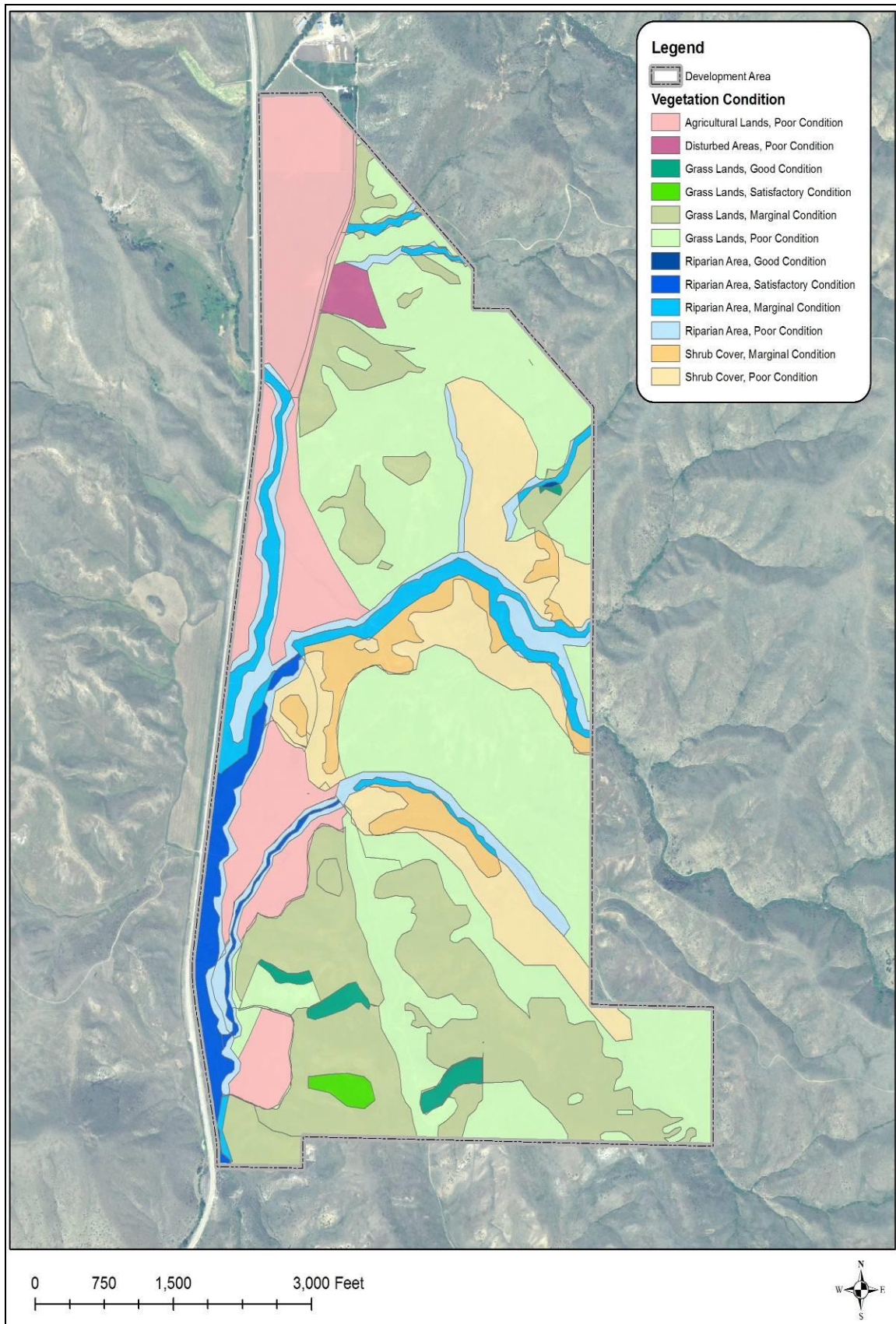


Figure 2. Vegetative Communities within the APC.

Based on the vegetative communities present directly adjacent to the APC, there are only three fuel models identified by the 2006 IUWIC, including models:

A- This fuel model represents western grasslands vegetated by annual grasses and forbs. Brush or trees may be present but are very sparse, occupying less than a third of the area. Examples of types where Fuel Model A should be used are cheatgrass and medusahead. Open pinyon-juniper, sagebrush-grass, and desert shrub associations may appropriately be assigned this fuel model if the woody plants meet the density criteria. The quantity and continuity of the ground fuels vary greatly with rainfall from year to year.

L- This fuel model is meant to represent western grasslands vegetated by perennial grasses. The principal species are coarser and the loadings heavier than those in Model A fuels. Otherwise, the situations are very similar; shrubs and trees occupy less than one-third of the area. The quantity of fuel in these areas is more stable from year to year. In sagebrush areas, Fuel Model T may be more appropriate.

T- The bothersome sagebrush-grass types of the Great Basin and the Intermountain West are characteristic of T fuels. The shrubs burn easily and are not dense enough to shade out grass and other herbaceous plants. The shrubs must occupy at least one-third of the site or the A or L fuel models should be used. Fuel Model T might be used for immature scrub oak and desert shrub associations in the West, and the scrub oak-wire grass type in the Southeast.

Of these models, the predominant fuel type directly adjacent to the development is model A, with scattered patches of T throughout, and only limited patches of model L (Figure 3). Based on the fuel models identified for the site, and compliance with access and water supply requirements identified in the 2006 IUWIC, the fire hazard severity was determined by completing the 2006 IUWIC Fire Hazard Severity Form (Appendix B). Avimor was determined to have a moderate hazard rating.

Under the 2007 WUFI District ordinances, all units within the development must comply with the ignition-resistant construction codes identified in the 2006 IUWIC Special Building Construction Regulations as well as fire protection requirements identified in the Fire Protection Requirements. Based on: the total number of units; the configuration of those units in relationship to adjacent wildland fuel sources; the limited potential to be directly impacted by wildland fires; the presence of a temporary fire facility within the development area, and the use of noncombustible materials for siding and class B or better roofing material on all units; we request that WUFI-required ignition-resistant construction codes and fire protection requirements be restricted to those units directly adjacent to areas of natural open space (Figure 3). Specific units affected in Phase 1 include:

- Block 1 Lots-16, 17, 21-23, 25-50, 55-68, and 77-85;
- Block 2 Lots-2-25
- Block 17, Lots 3-18 and 20-28
- Block 20, Lots 1-2, 6-8, 10-12, 16-20, 22-25, 28, 31-33, 35-38, 41, and 44-50
- Block 21, Lot 11

- Block 24, Lots 2-18, 27-28, and 31-39.

As the final plats of the remaining seven phases are completed, the block and lot numbers in each phase will be added. These units will conform to the requirements currently identified in the Ada County WUFI District Construction Requirements (Appendix A) and IUWIC Codes, with alterations limited to:

- Combustible eaves fascias and soffits shall be enclosed with solid materials with a minimum thickness of 1/4 inch (6 mm) rather than the currently required 3/4 inch (19mm). No exposed rafter tails shall be permitted unless constructed of heavy timber materials will remain.
- Remove the requirement that attic ventilation openings shall not be located in soffits, in eave overhangs, between rafters at eaves, or in other overhang areas. Gable end and dormer vents shall be located at least ten feet (10') (3048 mm) from property lines. Underfloor ventilation openings shall be located as close to grade as practical.

In addition, these units will conform to the Avimor-specific standards identified below. In addition, a home inspection and hazard assessments will be completed on all of these units, with subsequent assessment completed by the ACD at least every five years. These reports will be submitted to Ada County and the Eagle Fire District, or appropriate fire jurisdiction, as part of the annual WMP report.

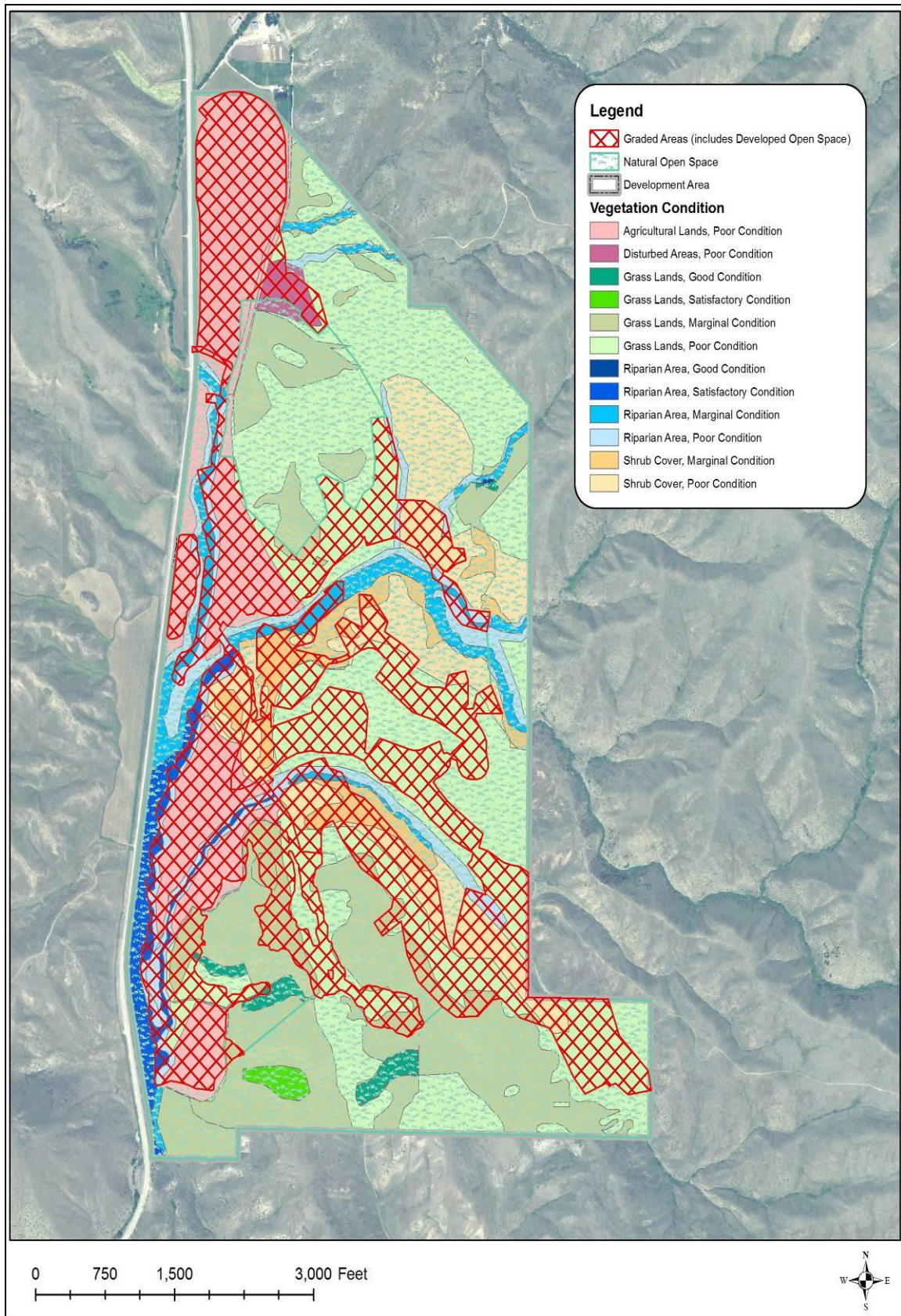


Figure 3. Development Overlay on Vegetative Communities.

Avimor-Specific Fire Management Plan

All units directly adjacent to areas of natural open space will permanently maintain defensible spaces in accordance with the zoning plan identified in figure 4.

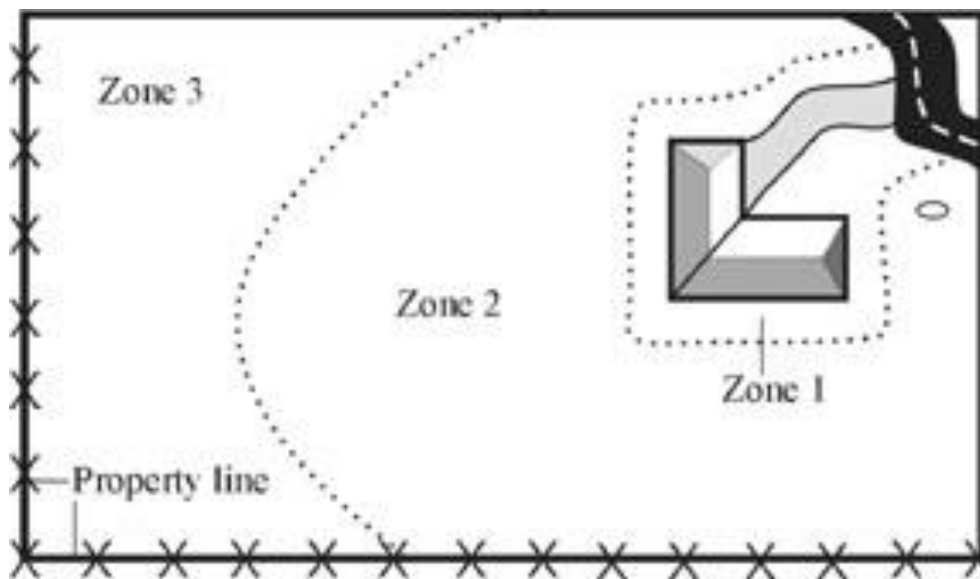


Figure 4. Management Zones

Zone 1 is the area of maximum modification and treatment. It consists of a minimum area of 30-feet on hill tops (Block 1 Lots-55-68 and Block 2 Lots-2-25) and sides, and a minimum of 20-feet on hill bases (Block 1 Lots-16, 17, 21-23, 25-50) around the structure in which all combustible vegetation is significantly reduced or removed. This area will normally consist of irrigated lawns and stone landscaping. The area is measured from the outside edge of the home's eaves or any attached structures, such as decks. This area will be developed and maintained by the homeowner in accordance with the requirements identified below and the Avimor WMP. In the event that the homeowner's property is less than the required zone 1 distance (30-ft), the Avimor HOA or ACD will be responsible for the development and maintenance of the remaining portion of zone 1.

Landscaping within three feet of the structure will be restricted to widely spaced foundation plantings of low growing shrubs or other "fire-wise" plants (see Avimor Wildlife Manual) to be approved by the ACD and Design Committee. These foundation plants will not be planted directly beneath windows or next to foundation vents. These plants will be frequently pruned and maintained by the homeowner. Storage of firewood or other combustible materials will be prohibited in these areas, unless in an enclosed, non-combustible storage structure. This includes storage of materials under attached decks.

Highly flammable trees and shrubs (conifers, junipers, arbovitae, etc.) in Zone 1 shall be limited to no more than one tree per 2,000-sf and one shrub per 250-sf, and they must be incorporated into the landscape design, taking into consideration the slope of the property as well (Table 2). Contiguous fuels and ladder fuels will be restricted. The placement of trees and bushes will not create contiguous fuel connections between Zone 2 and the structure or attached deck (see table 2 for requirements). Trees within Zone 1 will be isolated from each other and pruned to at least 10-feet above ground (or 1/2 the

height, whichever is the least). In addition, trees and shrubs will be restricted from contacting the roof and must be pruned to at least 10-feet from the structure. Trees shall be placed away from the structure at least the distance of the trees full height at maturity, but may be placed closer with the approval from the Ada County Development Services Building Official. The ACD will work with homeowners to identify site-appropriate species and educate residence on wildfire, fire hazards, and fire-wise concepts.

Table 2. Minimum tree crown and shrub clump spacing.

% slope	Tree Crown Spacing	Brush and Shrub Clump Spacing
0 -10 %	10´	2 1/2 x shrub height
11 - 20%	15´	3 x shrub height
21 - 40%	20´	4 x shrub height
> 40%	30´	6 x shrub height

Zone 2 is an area of fuel reduction designed to reduce the intensity of any fire approaching the structure. Typically, this zone should extend at least 75 to 125 feet from the structure depending on slope. Within this zone, the continuity and arrangement of vegetation will be based on a modified natural community emphasizing native species that have reduced fuels or stay green longer. Diseased, dead, or dying trees and shrubs will be removed to the extent possible. This area forms a buffer and provides a transition between zones 1 and 3. In the event that homeowner property boundary goes beyond zone 1 distance, the homeowner will be responsible for developing and maintaining the area in accordance to zone 2 standards. However, this area can also be managed and maintained by the homeowner in coordination with the Avimor HOA and ACD. Treatment and restoration programs, as well as funding mechanisms and adaptive approaches for fuels and vegetation management are described in detail in the Avimor WMP

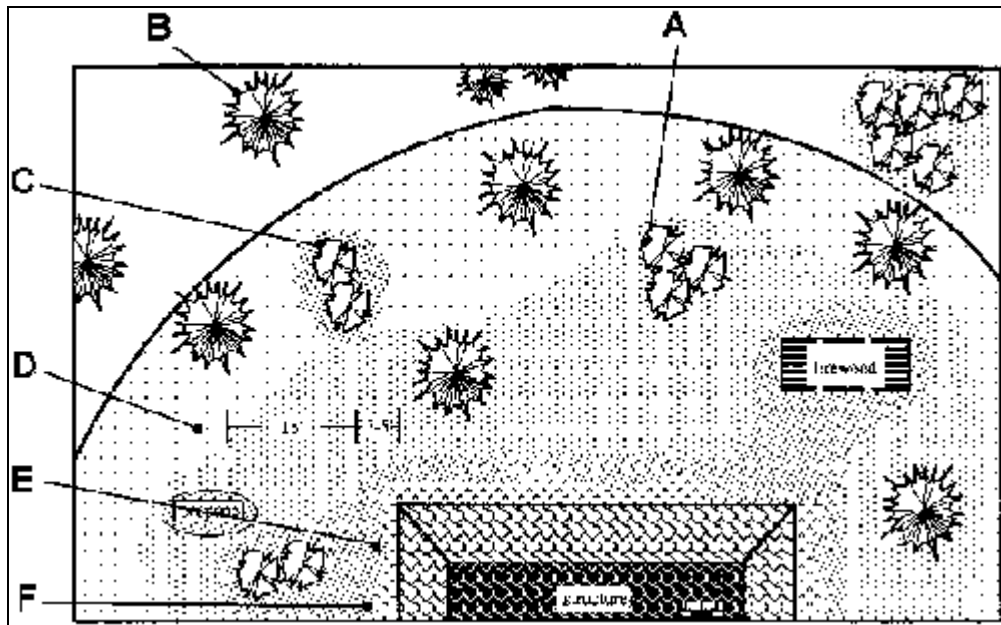
Zone 3 is of no particular size. Fuels and community composition will generally be managed by the ACD or HOA, in accordance with the Avimor WMP, and restored to the extent possible. In the event that the homeowner’s property boundary includes zone 3, the homeowner will work collaboratively with the ACD or HOA to develop and maintain the area based on the required standards. Invasive and noxious weed treatments and native community restoration programs are described in detail in the Avimor WMP, as are the associated funding mechanisms and adaptive approaches for fuels and vegetation management.

Requirements for Defensible Space

The following checklist will be used to determine if the home site is meeting requirements identified by this fire plan, or if additional work or maintenance is necessary:

- Requirements identified in the Avimor WMP will be implemented and monitored annually.

- Zone 1 will be maintained by the homeowner at a minimum 20-feet from the base of hill slopes, and 30-feet from the top of hill slopes.
- There are no contiguous fuel sources that connect zone 2 with the structure.
- There are no ladder fuels that connect zone 1 to the structure.
- Trees and shrubs are properly thinned and pruned within the defensible space. Slash from the thinning is disposed of off site, with the exception of limited mulching.
- Roof and gutters are to be clear of debris in the spring and checked regularly throughout the fire season.
- Branches overhanging the roof or chimney will be removed.
- Grasses are mowed to a maximum height of 4 inches, with the exception of ornamental landscaping grasses that are fire-wise recommended or pose little or no threat as a contiguous fuel sources.
- An outdoor water supply is available, complete with a hose and nozzle that can reach all parts of the structure.
- Road signs and access requirements are met, see Avimor design guidelines, and house numbers are posted and easily visible.
- Trash and debris accumulations will be taken off site, and restricted from storage on site, with the exception of limited mulching.
- Non-combustible materials, such as stone or irrigated lawn, shall be used to create a three-foot buffer around the base of the foundation.
- Decks, benches, and outdoor storage units shall be constructed of non-combustible materials, such as fire-rated composite products.
- Non-combustible materials, such as decorative rock, gravel, irrigated lawn, and stepping stone pathways shall be used to break up the continuity of the vegetation and fuels. This can modify fire behavior and slow the spread of fire across property.



- A. Mow grass short around shrubs (4-inches or less).
- B. The best tree species to plant generally are those naturally occurring on or near the site (See WMP, Fire-wise Literature, and Avimor Conservation Director).
- C. Plant low-growing shrubs near structures away from windows and vents, limit connectivity with
- D. Keep grass mown around structure to a maximum of 4 inches, and irrigate regularly, with conservation in mind, based on recommendations from the ACD.
- E. Plant wildflowers near structures only if they are well-irrigated and cut back during the dormant season.
- F. Gravel area or mow grass short next to the structure.

Note: Figure from the Colorado State University Extension Program found at URL: <http://www.ext.colostate.edu/PUBS/NATRES/06304.html>

Figure 5: Example for landscaping and placement of vegetation near the structure.

Requirements for the Residents, Homeowners Association and ACD

While unit specific requirements are identified in this report, all Avimor residents will comply with the following requirements: outdoor fireplaces and fire pits that use wood, pellets, or other similar fuel types that produce embers are not permitted for use on any units within the Avimor development. Only gas, propane, or similar fireplace/pits are allowed. Special events sponsored or organized by Avimor are exempt from this requirement. However, Avimor shall notify the Eagle Fire Department regarding special events to insure adequate fire safety measures are in place. Indoor fireplaces must be gas or have spark/ember screens or arresters that meet the requirements of the International Wildland-Urban Interface Code. Installation shall be by a licensed professional and approved by the Ada County Building Department and the Avimor Design Review Board.

The use of fireworks (as defined below) will comply with all County Ordinances and the International Wildland Urban Interface Code. In the event the area is not covered by County ordinance, fireworks are prohibited during fire season (as defined below). Exemptions to these prohibitions must be obtained from the Eagle Fire Department and the County if County Ordinance is in effect or from the Eagle Fire Department and the Avimor Stewardship Organization if the County Ordinance is not in effect.

FIREWORKS: any combustible or explosive composition, or any substance or combination of substances, or article prepared for the purpose of producing a visible or audible effect by combustion, explosion, deflagration or detonation. Fireworks include items classified as common special fireworks by the United States Bureau of Explosives or contained in the regulations of the United States Department of Transportation and designated as UN 0335 1.3 or UN 03336 1.4G. The term “Fireworks” shall not include any automotive safety flares, toy guns, toy cannons, party poppers, or pop-its or other devices which contain twenty-five hundredths (.25) of a grain or less of explosive substance (see Idaho Code §39-2602(3)).

CURRENT FIRE SEASON: The period of time between April 1 and October 31 annually.

The HOA, in conjunction with the ACD will be responsible for the control and management of fuels directly adjacent to all walking paths and trails within the boundary of the APC. These areas will be primary dispersal sites for invasive and noxious weed species that could increase the overall amount and connectivity of fuels. These areas will be treated annually to control the establishment and spread on invasive and noxious weeds species, per the WMP, and targeted for restoration and enhancement projects. Minimum widths of the paths/ trails and associated fuels reduction will be 8-feet.

The intent of controlling fuels and reestablishing natural vegetation adjacent to these paths is two fold. First, they will be used as fire breaks in areas of natural open space in order to reduce the overall connectivity of fuels. This can limit the size and spread of wildfires in the area. Second, vegetation associated with these paths are the primary connection between the natural open where wildfires are more likely to be, with the internal residential and commercial structures that will have fewer fire-associated restrictions. By limiting fuel connectivity with natural open areas, the probability of wildfire affecting structures that are not directly adjacent to natural open space will be significantly reduced.

In addition to treatment activity and restoration programs within the boundary of the APC, the ACD will work in coordination with adjacent private land owners, the Eagle Fire District, BLM, and other agencies to do similar fuels reduction and restoration projects on lands adjacent to the development. The intent of off-site projects will be to reestablish historically altered vegetative communities and associated fire regimes on a larger area to create a buffer, i.e. reduce the overall probability and frequency of wildfires in the area as apposed to just the APC.

In concept, other developments in the area and throughout the Boise Foothills will be doing similar programs that could have the long-term cumulative affect of reducing the establishment and spread of invasive and noxious weeds species, reestablishing native vegetative communities and the associated structural and functional components, and reestablishing more natural fire regimes which would reduce the overall adverse impacts of wildfire in the Boise Foothills. Funding for these types of off-site projects will be associated with the Avimor Conservation and Education program identified in the WMP, as well as potential cooperative grant opportunities.

Registered Fire-Wise Development Program

The APC will initiate the application process to become a nationally recognized Fire-wise Development. The ACD will work in cooperation with local fire agencies and Fire-wise representatives to complete the application process and enforce the requirements set forth by the Fire-wise committee (www.firewise.org). The ACD will also be familiar with the science of wildfire ecology or behavior, and how to conduct home inspections and hazard assessments per Fire-wise guidelines.

As the APC grows and changes, so will the needs and requirements of a FVMP. Therefore, this will be a living document to be altered and updated on an as needed basis. Similar to the Avimor WMP, the Conservation Director and HOA will be able to use all tools identified in the current FVMP and WMP. However, in order to make changes to the FVMP, it will require the approval of the regional planned community advisory committee and Ada County Development Services, with the additional requirement of approval from one of the following: the Ada County Code Official, Building Official, or Eagle Fire Chief/Marshal.

APPENDIX A:

WILDLAND-URBAN FIRE INTERFACE OVERLAY DISTRICT CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS (With Proposed Alterations)

Scope. Buildings that are constructed within the Ada County Wildland-Urban Fire Interface Overlay District shall be constructed in accordance with Section 3110.

Roof Covering. Roofs shall have at least 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 fire stopped to preclude entry of flames or embers. When more than fifty percent (50%) of an existing roof is replaced the entire roof must meet the requirements of a new roof.

Protection of Eaves. Combustible eaves, fascias and soffits shall be enclosed with solid materials with a minimum thickness of 1/4 inch (6 mm). No exposed rafter tails shall be permitted unless constructed of heavy timber materials.

Gutters and Downspouts. Gutters and downspouts shall be constructed of noncombustible material.

Exterior Walls. Exterior walls of buildings or structures shall be constructed with materials approved for a minimum of one-hour-rated fire-resistive construction on the exterior side or constructed with approved noncombustible materials. Such material shall extend from the top of the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing or soffit.

Exception: Heavy timber or log wall construction.

Unenclosed Underfloor Protection. Buildings or structures shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to the ground, with exterior walls in accordance with Section 3110.5.

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 one-hour-rated fire-resistive construction or heavy timber construction.

Appendages and Projections. Unenclosed accessory structures attached to buildings with habitable spaces and projections, such as decks, shall be a minimum of one hour-rated fire-resistive construction, heavy timber construction or constructed with approved noncombustible materials. When the attached structure is located and constructed so that the structure or any portion thereof projects over a descending slope surface greater than ten percent (10%), the area below the structure shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to within six inches (6") (152 mm) of the ground, with exterior wall construction in accordance with Section 3110.5.

Windows. Exterior windows, window walls and skylights shall be tempered glass or multi-layered glazed panels.

Exterior Doors. Exterior doors, other than vehicular access doors to garages, shall be either noncombustible, twenty (20) minute fire rated, or solid core not less than 1 3/8

inches (35 mm) thick. Windows within doors and glazed doors shall be in accordance with Section 3110.8.

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 (0.0929 m²) each. Such vents shall be covered with non-combustible corrosion-resistant mesh with openings not to exceed 1/4 inch (6.4 mm).

Detached Accessory Structures. Detached accessory structures located less than fifty feet (50') (15,240 mm) from a building containing habitable space shall have exterior walls constructed with materials approved for a minimum of one-hour-rated fire-resistive 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 ten percent (10%), the area below the structure shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to within six inches (6") (152 mm) of the ground, with exterior wall construction in accordance with Section 3110.5 or underfloor protection in accordance with Section 3110.6.

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 one-hour-rated fire-resistive construction or heavy-timber construction. *See Section 3110.2 for roof requirements.*

Compliance Alternatives.

Practical Difficulties. When there are practical difficulties involved in carrying out the provisions of this section, the Building Official is authorized to grant modifications for individual cases on application in writing by the owner or a duly authorized representative. The Building Official shall first find that a special individual reason makes enforcement of the strict letter of this section impractical, the modification is in conformance with the intent and purpose of this section, and the modification does not lessen any fire-protection requirements or any degree of structural integrity. The details of any action granting modifications shall be recorded and entered into the files of the code enforcement agency. If the Building Official determines that difficult terrain, danger of erosion or other unusual circumstances make strict compliance with the vegetation control provisions of this section detrimental to safety or impractical, enforcement thereof may be suspended provided that reasonable alternative measures are taken.

Technical Assistance. To determine the acceptability of technologies, processes, products, facilities, materials and uses attending the design, operation or use of a building or premises subject to the inspection of the Building Official, the Building Official is authorized to require the owner or the person in possession or control of the building or premises to provide, without charge to the jurisdiction, a technical opinion and report. The opinion and report shall be prepared by an approved engineer, specialist, laboratory or fire-safety specialty organization acceptable to both the Building Official and the owner and shall analyze the fire-safety of the design, operation or use of the building or premises, the facilities and appurtenances situated thereon and fuel management for purposes of establishing fire hazard severity to recommend necessary changes.

Alternative Materials or Methods. The Building Official, in concurrence with approval from the appropriate fire district chief, is authorized to approve alternative materials or methods, provided that the Building Official finds that the proposed design, use or operation satisfactorily complies with the intent of this section and that the alternative is, for the purpose intended, at least equivalent to the level of quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability and safety prescribed by this section. Approvals under the authority herein contained shall be subject to the approval of the Building Official whenever the alternate material or method involves matters regulated by the Building Code. The Building Official shall require that sufficient evidence or proof be submitted to substantiate any claims that may be made regarding its use. The details of any action granting approval of an alternate shall be recorded and entered in all the files of the code enforcement agency.

APPENDIX B

FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY FORM

The provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.

When adopted, this appendix is to be used in place of Table 502.1 to determine the fire hazard severity.

A. Subdivision Design Points

1. Ingress/Egress:

Two or more primary roads 1 X

One road 3 ____

One-way road in, one-way road out 5 ____

2. Width of Primary Road:

20 feet or more 1 X

Less than 20 feet 3 ____

3. Accessibility:

Road grade 5% or less 1 ____

Road grade more than 5% 3 X

4. Secondary Road Terminus:

Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with an outside turning
radius of 45 feet or greater 1 X

Cul-de-sac turnaround

Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3 ____

Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet in length 5 ____

5. Street Signs:

Present 1 X

Not present 3 ____

B. Vegetation (IWUIC Definitions)

1. Fuel Types

Light 1 X

Medium 5 ____

Heavy 10 ____

2. Defensible Space

70% or more of site 1 ____

30% or more, but less than 70% of site 10 X

Less than 30% of site 20 ____

C. Topography

8% or less 1 ____

More than 8%, but less than 20% 4 X

20% or more, but less than 30% 7 ____

30% or more 10 ____

D. Roofing Material

Class A Fire Rated 1 ____

Class B Fire Rated 5 X

Class C Fire Rated 10 ____

Nonrated 20 ____

E. Fire Protection—Water Source

500GPM hydrant within 1,000 feet 1 ____

Hydrant farther than 1,000 feet or draft site 2 X

Water source 20 min. or less, round trip 5 ____

Water source farther than 20 min., and

45 min. or less, round trip 7 ____

Water source farther than 45 min., round trip 10 ____

F. Existing Building Construction Materials

Noncombustible siding/deck 1 X

Noncombustible siding/combustible deck 5 ____

Combustible siding and deck 10 ____

G . Utilities (gas and/or electric)

All underground utilities 1 X

One underground, one aboveground 3 ____

All aboveground 5 ____

Total for Subdivision 31

Moderate Hazard 40–59

High Hazard 60–74

Extreme Hazard 75+

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