DEFENSIBLE SPACE

Ivins City Fire & Rescue

Recommendations

DEFAULT STANDARDS

Establish fuel break(s)

* **Driveway fuel break**
* **Remove materials from under decks**
* **Move/enclose woodpiles**
* **Remove tree limbs within 10’ of chimneys and roof lines**
* **Dead vegetation above roof removed**

WHO'S RESPONSIBILITY IS IT?

- **Causes of home ignitions (SIAM):**
  - **Direct flame contact**
  - **Burning embers**
  - **Minimum of 30 feet (or property line) of defensible space up to 100 feet in extreme risk areas (UWUIC)**
  - **High risk areas 50 feet minimum**
  - **Fire-resistant roofs dramatically reduces a property's wildfire vulnerability**
  - **Homeowner involvement key!**

ACTIONS TO REDUCE HOME LOSSES

- **Create Defensible Space**
- **Reduce vegetation and other fuels in the Home Ignition Zone (HIZ)**
- **Reduce Structural Ignitability**
- **Build or retrofit homes with non- flammable materials**

DEFENSIBLE SPACE ZONES



DEFENSIBLE SPACE?

No Way to protect these homes



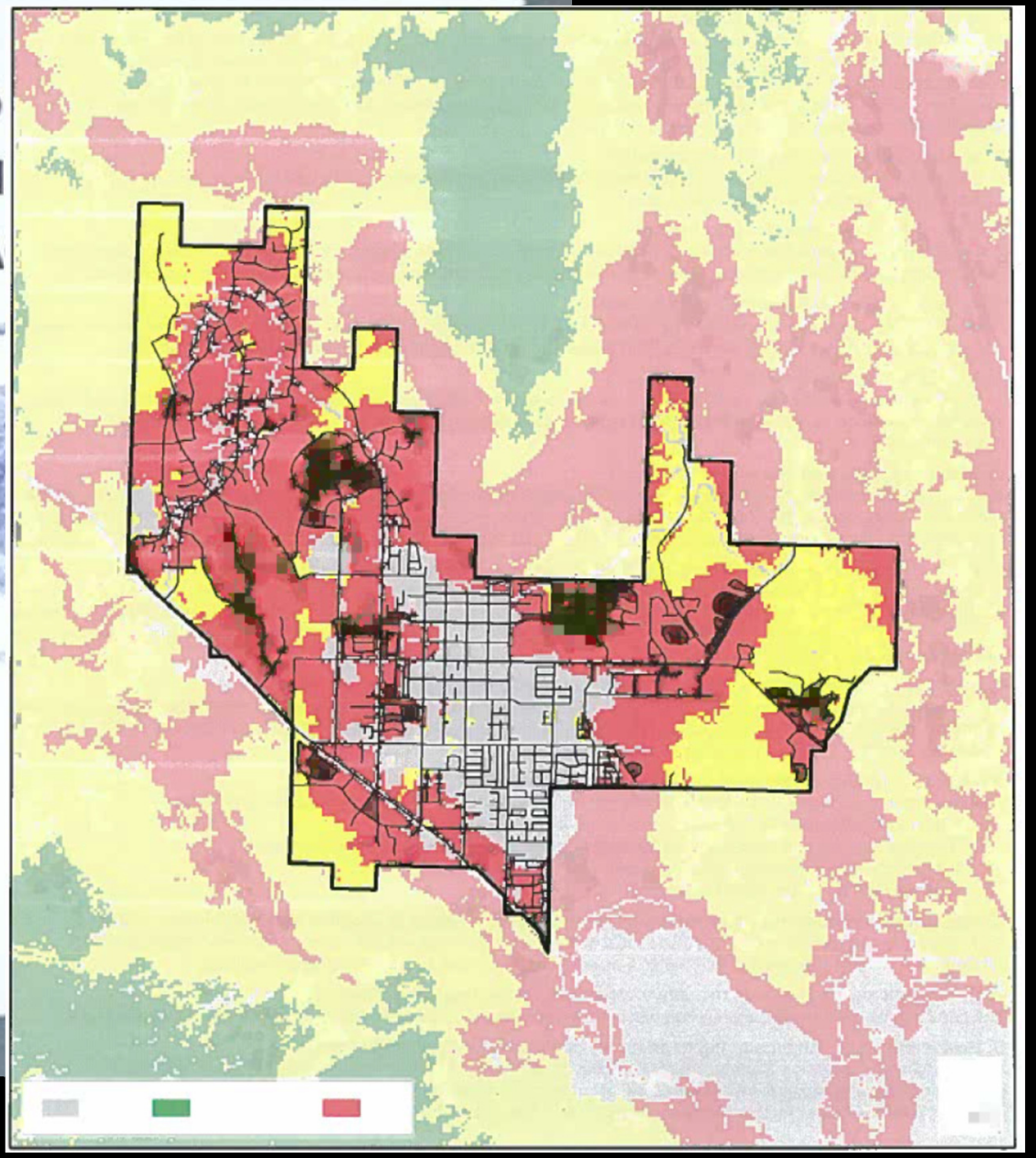


BAMBOO FIRE





2006
WILDLAN
INTERFA



CHAPTER 6

FIRE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 601
GENERAL

601.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter establish general requirements for new and existing buildings, structures and premises located within wildland-urban interface areas.

601.2 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 wildland fuels.

SECTION 602
AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS
DELETED

SECTION 603
DEFENSIBLE SPACE

603.1 Objective. Provisions of this section are intended to modify the fuel load in areas adjacent to structures to create a defensible space.

603.2 Fuel modification. In order to qualify as a conforming defensible space for individual buildings or structures on a property, fuel modification shall be provided within a distance from buildings or structures as specified in Table 603.2. For all other purposes, the fuel modification distance shall not be less than 30 feet (9144 mm) or to the property line, whichever is less. Distances specified in Table 603.2 shall be measured on a horizontal plane from the perimeter or projection of the building or structure as shown in Figure 603.2. Distances specified in Table 603.2 may be modified by the code official because of a site-specific analysis based on local conditions and the fire protection plan.

Persons owning, leasing, controlling, operating or maintaining buildings or structures requiring defensible spaces are responsible for modifying or removing nonfire-resistive vegetation on the property owned, leased or controlled by said person.

Trees are allowed within the defensible space, provided the horizontal distance between crowns of adjacent trees and overhead electrical facilities or unmodified fuel is not less than 10 feet (3048 mm). Deadwood and litter shall be regularly removed from trees.

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 603.2
REQUIRED DEFENSIBLE SPACE

WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE AREA	FUEL MODIFICATION DISTANCE (feet)
Moderate hazard	30
High hazard	50
Extreme hazard	100

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

603.3 Community fuel modification zones. Fuel modification zones to protect new communities shall be provided when required by the code official in accordance with Section 603, in order to reduce fuel loads adjacent to communities and structures

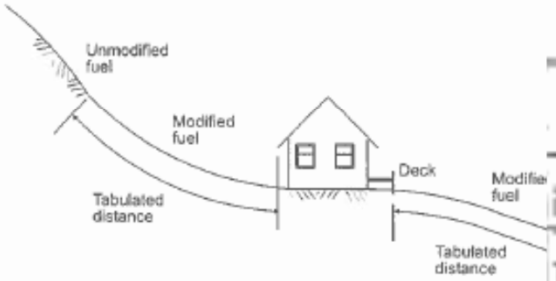


FIGURE 603.2
MEASUREMENTS OF FUEL MODIFICATION DISTAN

TABLE 603.2
REQUIRED DEFENSIBLE SPACE

WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE AREA	FUEL MODIFICATION DISTANCE (feet)
Moderate hazard	30
High hazard	50
Extreme hazard	100

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

INFORMATION ABOUT KAYENTA AND OTHER HIGH RISK AREAS IN IVINS CITY

- Educating homeowners adjacent to high risk areas with continuous fuels about defensible space.
- Ensuring there is fire access where possible.
- Evaluating and implementing fuel breaks adjacent to Kayenta
- Wildfire informational signage entering Kayenta
- Initiate a defensible space program that encompasses CC&R's.

IVINS CITY FIRE & RESCUE SAFETY BULLETIN

Sent to Kayenta Residents and posted on city webpage.

Ivins City Fire & Rescue
Safety Bulletin
Kayenta Area

The Utah Department of Natural Resources and the Ivins Fire Department have issued an advisement for typical homes in Kayenta, based on their susceptibility to damage from wildland fires, and developed the following recommendations. Please note that these suggestions are made without regard to CC&Rs or ACC guidelines. Should you elect to implement any of these recommendations, recognize your responsibility to determine whether or not you need approvals from your HOA and the ACC, depending on the action plan you utilize.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Maintain an access pathway for fire fighters all around your home. It should be a minimum of ten feet wide measured from the outermost structure (house wall, patio wall, etc.). The pathway should be clear of any obstruction and essentially clear of vegetation, although a small amount of generously spaced, low vegetation is okay. Cover the access pathway with gravel or some other material for good footing.

KEEP ROOFS CLEAR OF ANY COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL, INCLUDING OVERHANGING TREE LIMBS.

Out from external house walls to a distance of at least thirty feet (preferably fifty feet), break up any continuous paths of unwatered vegetation which would make it easy for fire to travel. Groupings of bushes up to ten feet maximum dimension are okay provided each grouping is separated by a minimum of ten feet; groupings of trees and other taller vegetation should be separated by a minimum of thirty feet.

Generally speaking, vegetation which is on a drip system and succulents can be in somewhat closer proximity to external house walls and to other vegetation than unwatered plants, bushes and trees.

Remove all cheet grass and dead vegetation for at least thirty feet (preferably fifty feet) from external house walls.

Remove vegetation from under trees to ten feet beyond the drip line.

Minimize the vegetation under any trellis.

Creosote is the most combustible natural plant in Kayenta. Assure it is at least forty feet (preferably sixty feet) from external house walls and any other vegetation.

So that fire can't progress through your courtyard, vegetation within patio walls should be generously spaced, low to the ground, and on a drip system or otherwise watered.

To prevent flying embers from entering your home, install a fine mesh screen in all vents and outside air intakes (bathroom exhaust, store room ventilation, fresh air exchange, etc.) except the clothes dryer vent, which would most likely plug up if screened.

In the event of a wildland fire, get all combustible patio furniture inside, and prepare for potential evacuation.

Respectfully,
Chief Brad Hannig

PROVISIONS OF THE UTAH WUI CODE

- Administrator / Permits
- Site Plan – Vegetation Management Plan - Building Plans - Vegetation Maintenance Plan - Fire protection plan
  - D-space: 30’-50’-100’
    - Ignition-resistant materials & Class A roofs
    - Road, driveway, address
    - Water supply
    - Maintenance of common areas

MODEL WUI FIRE CODES

- International Wildland-Urban Interface Code
- NFPA 1144 Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire
- NFPA 1141 Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development in Suburban and Rural Areas

DEFENSIBLE SPACE CHECKLIST

- Clean roof surfaces and gutters of pine needles, leaves, branches, etc., regularly to avoid accumulation of flammable materials.
- Remove portions of any tree extending within 10 feet of the flue opening of any stove or chimney.
- Maintain a screen constructed of non-flammable material over the flue opening of every chimney or stovepipe. Mesh openings of the screen should not exceed 1/2 inch.
- Remove branches from trees to height of 15 feet.
- Dispose of stove or fireplace ashes and charcoal briquettes only after soaking them in a metal pail of water.
- Store gasoline in an approved safety can away from occupied buildings.
- Propane tanks should be far enough away from buildings for valves to be shut off in case of fire.
- Keep area clear of flammable vegetation.
- All combustibles such as firewood, picnic tables, boats, etc. should be kept away from structures.
- Garden hose should be connected to outlet.
- Addressing should be indicated at all intersections and on structures.
- All roads and driveways should be at least 16 feet in width.
- Have fire tools handy such as: ladder long enough to reach the roof, shovel, rake and bucket for water.
- Each home should have at least two different entrance and exit routes

QUESTIONS?

Thank you for your time