

## Explanation of Categories (revised 05-01-03)

### Subdivision Design

- **Ingress/Egress** – In the event of a fire, how many ways within **1000 feet of the building site**, do fire trucks have to get in and evacuees get out of the neighborhood or subdivision? Ex: Parts of Upper Canyon (Main Road) have only one way in and one way out.
- **Width of Primary Road** – Can large fire trucks and evacuating vehicles pass by each other easily? Measure from centerline of road to edge of pavement. If unpaved measure to edge of 2X4 drivable surface. Then multiply by 2. Measure in feet.
- **Accessibility** – Steepness of the road can slow the response time of a fire truck full of water. Have the surveyor do this when the plot plan is being done. Measure average grade **within 1000 feet of building site**.
- **Secondary Road Terminus** – This has to do with maneuvering fire trucks safely as they arrive at your site. What best describes what yours looks like.
- **Average Lot Size** – Use the size on the plot plan if this is a single lot development. Use the average lot size if this is a subdivision development.
- **Street Signs** – Are there street signs present or will there be (subdivision development).

### Fuels Management

- **Fuels Types** – Relates to rate of fire spread. Light fuels are those where average height of **predominant vegetation** is less than 3 feet tall. Medium is 3 feet to 6 feet tall. Heavy is greater than 6 feet tall. Predominant vegetation covers the majority of ground when viewed as a landscape or “bird’s eye” view.
- **Defensible Space** – Achieving compliance with the Fuels Management Standards requires defensible space and a Forestry Department final inspection. The lot size will determine if you can achieve 100’ of defensible space around the structure. If you are building in a high density area, a distance of 100 feet from your structure may include adjacent lots. The condition of adjacent lots within 100 feet will not affect your rating calculation.
- **Installed Landscape** – This refers to planted vegetation. In general, if you are watering or irrigating a planting bed, it is considered non-flammable. See *Firewise Plant Materials* for a detailed list.

**Topography** – Your surveyor will establish this per the plot plan. This is the same as required on the site development plan.

### Fire Protection

- **Water Supply** – All Village fire hydrants are considered to produce a minimum of 500 gallons per minute. 1,000 feet is measured from the hydrant to the structure. A draft site can be a lake, pond, tank, swimming pool, etc that has a minimum of 3000 gallons. Where no hydrants exist, check with your Fire Department to determine round trip time frames.

**Utilities** – This refers to electric power and **does not include communications**. Main lines run along roads and easements. Service lines are those that connect to your structure.

### Construction Material

- **Siding** - Non-combustible siding includes but not limited to stucco, rock, concrete, brick, metal, adobe, and concrete block. Combustible siding includes wood, T-111 plywood and composition materials. Check with the manufacturer.
- **Decks** – Non-combustible decking material includes metal or composites like Trek. Non-combustible uprights include metal and heavy timbers (8”x8” post and beam). Non-combustible crawlspace are built solid with non-combustible material or skirted with ¼”x ¼” wire mesh for decks with an average height of less than 2 feet above grade. Check with the manufacturer.
- **Sofits** – Class I (1hr. enclosed): Facsia = 2”x 4”,6”,8”, Sofit = 5/8”FireX sheetrock underlay or stucco with no venting. Class II: Facsia = 1”x 4”,6”,8” lumber, Sofit = 1” material, no venting
- **Windows** - Low E windows have high reflectivity properties. They are marked in the corner of the pane like tempered glass is labeled. These may be used in one area or on one side of structure to reduce rating.
- **Roofing** – Check with roofing suppliers or manufacturers for proper assembly of roof materials and roof classifications A, B, or C.
- **Stem Wall** – Non-combustible material includes block, stucco, concrete and ¼ “x ¼” wire mesh. Non-combustible post and beam includes: metal poles and heavy timber (8”x8” or >).