

## Idaho 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.

<b>Roof</b>	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/moss)
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<b>Siding</b>	Metal/Brick/Stone/ Stucco/Hardy Plank	Treated Log, Vinyl , or Painted Wood	Wood Shake (untreated)
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<b>Windows</b>	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 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: \_\_\_\_\_  
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<b>Decks, Porches, &amp; Balconies</b>	Not present, or present with fire resistant material, skirted	Combustible material, skirted	Combustible material, not skirted
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<b>Firewood and Other Combustibles</b>	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: \_\_\_\_\_  
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## 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

<b>4 Foot Zone (immediately adjacent to structure, out to 4')</b>	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: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

<b>30 Foot Zone (4' from structure out to 30')</b>	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: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

<b>30 - 100 Foot Zone (30' from structure out to 100' structure)</b>	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 inholdings will be made, when possible, during the time that an actual fire takes place.