

Lawrence County Hazardous Fuels Reduction Landowners Packet

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INDIVIDUAL HAZARDOUS FUELS COST SHARE PROGRAM

The following individual hazardous fuels cost share program will provide a mechanism to achieve a structural condition of fuels that may reduce the risk to the values in Lawrence County.

Mitigating the threat from wildfire by reducing hazardous fuels will be accomplished through a cost sharing program between private land owners who are interested in participating and Lawrence County. The liaison for this program will be the Wildland Urban interface Specialist and the Lawrence County Emergency Manager. The main focus of this fuels reduction program will be in the 30 to 200 foot survivable space around inhabited structures and associated outbuildings. This area may be enlarged if by treating a larger area it would be beneficial to other structures or values in the area. The WUI Specialist administering the program will determine the area to be treated. Landowners will also be encouraged to consider mitigating other hazardous fuels on their property to allow the ecological sustainability of the forest. This will not only promote a healthier forest but it will maintain the value and aesthetics of the county in the event of a fire.

The following treatments are required in Lawrence County. Conifer canopy spacing shall be maintained at an average of 20 feet between other conifer canopies. All surface fuels must be removed or treated. Ladder fuels under conifer vegetation shall be maintained at a height that will preclude ground fire from spreading vertically into the conifer canopy. All ladder fuels must be trimmed up a minimum of 6 feet off the ground. This breaks the vertical continuity of the fuel and prevents the fire from spreading into the canopy. Isolated patches of volatile shrubs and regeneration can exist if they are well separated from surrounding overstory. Understory and dead forest litter must be removed. Steep slopes require more spacing between trees to maintain canopy separation and to

protect against more aggressive fire behavior. When selecting trees for removal, large dominant trees that are straight, with good form and vigor should be left providing they meet the minimum spacing requirements. Remove all storm bent or damaged trees. Also dead or split top trees or trees with stem cankers should be removed. Remove unhealthy or defective trees first, and then remove remaining trees until desired spacing is achieved.

Remove, chip or pile and burn all resulting vegetation residue. If chips are to be scattered they should not be more than 4 inches deep. Chips or other residue should not be placed under vegetation that could cause a ladder affect, or generate enough intensity to cause mortality to the vegetation above it. Utilize wood as commercial logs, firewood, mulch or other forest products where practical.

To diminish the threat from wildfire action needs to be taken to reduce fire intensity in proximity to structures, associated outbuildings and other values at risk. This will provide fire suppression crews a better opportunity to perform suppression activities and a safer working environment.

The landowner will be required to submit 2 bids from contractors to do the work. Cost share assistance will be based on the lowest bid. The landowner will be responsible for all work being performed on the property and for the project being done to the specifications of the prescription. The landowner will track all costs and provide documentation of such at the completion of the project. Any profit or revenue received by the landowner as a result of the fuels reduction project will be subtracted from the total cost of a project before determining the total of all qualifying costs. Documentation of any and all revenue the landowner receives as a result of the fuels reduction must also be provided at the completion of the project. The program will reimburse the landowner 50% of all qualifying costs from approved fuels reduction activities with a maximum of \$500.00 per acre. The commitment to maintain this prescription for 10 years by the landowner will increase the cost share of the program to 60% with a maximum of \$600.00 per acre. There would be no reimbursement for this maintenance after the initial completion of the project. Qualification of a property for the program will be at the discretion of the WUI Specialist.

This program will only reimburse a maximum of 60% of a \$1000 per acre of treatment costs. All costs above \$1,000 per acre will be the responsibility of the landowner. Projects that will be eligible for the cost share program include; thinning dense stands of trees, thinning dense under story, using prescribed fire to reduce hazardous fuels or maintain historic fire scars, slash or biomass disposal, eliminating ladder fuels and removal of volatile fuels in close proximity to structures. This program is not intended to provide selective tree removal if the

entire survivable space of the structure and associated outbuildings are not treated.

When the project is complete a certificate of completion form, a copy of all invoices, a copy of the canceled check or payment, a completed W-9 form and a claim against Lawrence County form must all be submitted to Lawrence County. The project will be inspected to insure all requirements have been met and then the landowner would be reimbursed for the amount of the approved project.

Lawrence County will not be held liable for work that is conducted under this program on a landowner's property. The property owner will be responsible for all work being completed to the standards of the prescription. All issues that arise with the contractor will be the responsibility of the landowner.

There is no guarantee that the property treated will survive a wildfire event. This program is only intended to **reduce the risk** from wildfire.

PUBLIC EDUCATION INFORMATION

The public shall be provided with important information pertaining to maintaining a safe Firewise property. Building construction and fuel modification are the key factors in preventing initial ignition. Fire resistive building materials need to be used to keep a wildfire from igniting a structure from direct flame impingement or from radiant or convective heat transfer. Fire resistive vegetation should be used in the home ignition zone of a structure to help reduce fire intensity. Interrupting fuel sources can reduce the spread of fire, which may threaten values in Lawrence County.

Firewood, combustible materials and other fuel sources should not be stored in unenclosed spaces beneath structures, on decks, under eaves, canopies or overhangs. These materials should be a minimum of 30-feet from the structure. These items should, however be within the survivable space of the structure so they can be protected but situated so they do not present a hazard during a fire event. *See fire resistive building construction requirements at the back of this packet.*

All structures should be marked with the appropriate address signage. If the structure is not visible from the primary road the structures address should be posted at the primary road. Signage should be clearly visible and constructed with fire resistant material.

Residents should be encouraged to develop a fire protection plan that addresses specific details to be more prepared from wildfire. These may include: topography, slope/aspect, flammable vegetation, climatic conditions, fire history, water sources, access, building ignition, fire resistant factors, equipment, survivable space and vegetation management.

Survivable space is very important when mitigating for wildfire. Building materials, types of vegetation and fuel loads are key considerations when determining how much survivable space is required. Effective survivable space may be anywhere from 30-200 feet. Structures that are built on steeper slopes require more survivable space on the down slope side. There is documented scientific research that indicates structures that are 100 feet or farther from high intensity crown fire normally do not ignite from radiant or convective heat. Usually, it is the small things that people overlook that cause initial ignition of the structure. Privately owned parcels shall be maintained so that they will not support high intensity crown fire. Ladder fuels need to be removed to lower the possibility of the fire spreading up into the canopy from the ground. Not only is there a danger of a fire approaching from outside an area but there is also the danger of a fire starting within the survivable space and spreading outward. Surface fuels need to be significantly reduced or eliminated to reduce surface fire intensity. Fire resistive vegetation is an efficient way to reduce fire intensities. Hardwoods and deciduous types of vegetation are good ways to provide safety, while providing pleasing aesthetic value. *See Fire Resistive Plant Species for the Great Plains in the back of this packet for a complete list of fire resistive vegetation.*

Structures situated in the open areas also need to give consideration to the hazards associated with fuels such as cured grasses. Mitigation efforts could include graveled driveways, disking fuel brakes, cultivated flowerbeds, and well-managed shelterbelts. This will interrupt the continuity of the natural fuels that threaten values in Lawrence County.

A fire resistive roof covering is needed to protect a structure from initial ignition from firebrands. Windows and skylights should be double paned or tempered glass. No vinyl or plastic windows, door assemblies or siding. All structure openings need 1/8-inch metal screen to keep out embers and wind-blown fuels. Eaves should be enclosed and not vented. All external walls and decks should have a minimum of a 20-minute fire rating. Debris needs to be kept off roofs and out of gutters. These areas should be rechecked throughout the fire season. Heavy timber or log construction is acceptable; these materials have a lot of thermal mass and possess high heat absorbency characteristics.

The Lawrence County Individual Hazardous Fuels Cost Share Program will be available to help landowners achieve desired fuel loads. This cost share program will be offered for as long as the funding is available. FireWise property will help to protect values against uncontrolled wildfire.

Encouraging people to live Firewise lives is crucial to protecting life and property. This cannot be achieved easily but will require the shared responsibility of everyone that has a stake in its success.

Fire Resistive Plant Species for the Great Plains

All Plant material will burn but the following is a list of plants that are more fire resistive.

Trees:	Common Name:	Perennials:	Common Name:
Betula	Birch	Achillea spp.	Yarrow
Acer spp.	Maple amur and silver	Allium schoenoprasum	Chives
Alnus spp.	Alder	Bergenia spp.	Bergenia
Catalpa speciosa	Northern Catapla	Brodiaea spp.	Lily
Cornus florida	Flowing Dogwood	Coroepsis spp.	Coreopsis
Fraxinus spp.	Ash green	Erysimum linifolium	Wall flower
Gleditsia tricanthos	Honeylocust	Eschscholzia spp.	California poppy
Malus spp.	Apple siberian crab	Fragaria sp.	Wild Strawberries
Populus spp.	Aspen, Cottonwood, Poplar	Geranium spp.	Geranium
Prunus spp.	Cherry common chokecherry	Hemerocallis hybrids	Daylillies
Quercus spp.	Oak (bur)	Heuchera spp.	Coral bells
Robinia pseudoacacia	Black locust	Iris spp.	Iris
Salix spp.	Willow golden and white	Kniphofia uvaria	Red hot poker
Ulmus pumila	Siberian elm	Lupinus spp.	Lupine
Pyrus ussuriensis	Harbin pear	Oenothera spp.	Evening primrose
		Penstemon spp.	Beard tongue
		Solidago spp.	Goldenrod
		Strachys bysantina	Lamb's ear
Shrubs:	Common Name:	Groundcovers:	Common Name:
Amelanchier spp.	Serviceberry	Succulents:	
Atriplex canescens	Four Wing Saltbush	Delospema nubigenum	Hardest ice plant
Buddilia davidi	Butterfly Bush	Echeveria spp.	Hens & Chicks
Caryopteris x clandonensis	Blue-Mist Spirea	Sudem spp.	Stone crops
Cornus serica	Red Osier Dogwood		
Cotoneaster spp.	Cotoneaster	Non-succulents:	
Liqustrum spp.	Privet	Schillea tomentosa	Wolly yarrow
Mahonia spp.	Creeping Grape Holly	Ajuga reptans	Carpet bugle
Pachistima canbyi Dqarf	Mountain Lover	Arctostaphylois uva-ursi	Kinnikinnick
Philadelphus spp.	Mock Orange; Syringa	Armeria meritima	Sea pink; thrift
Rhamnus fragula	Buckthorn	Cerastium tomentosa	Snow in summer
Rhododendron spp.	Azalaes, Rhododendrons	Cotoneaster dammeri	Bearberry cotoneaster
Ribes spp.	Currant	Euonymus fortunei	Winter creeper
Sheperdia argentea	Silver buffaloberry	Potentilla tabernaemontanii	Spring cinquefoil
Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry	Senecio cineraria	Dusty miller
Viburnum trilobum	Cranberry bush	Thymus praecox articus	Mother of thyme
Yucca spp.	Yucca	Verbenia bipinnatifida	Verbenia
Syringa vulgaris	Common lilac		

The highlighted species have a higher chance of survival; the other types may grow as a landscape species with proper care. For more site-specific information please contact your state forester.

**LAWRENCE COUNTY HAZARDOUS FUELS REDUCTION
REQUEST FOR COST-SHARE ASSISTANCE**

Applicant Information

First Name: _____ M: _____ Last Name: _____
Address _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____
Telephone _____

Project Information

Community/Subdivision _____
Parcel # _____ Latitude _____ Longitude _____

Project Description: _____

Number of Trees _____ Number of Acres _____ Expiration Date _____

Applicant Request

I request cost-share assistance to complete the project described above. I agree to complete the entire project by the expiration date or all cost-share funds shall be forfeited. I understand that by completing the application, I am not guaranteed cost-share. Upon completion of the project I agree to provide Lawrence County with proof of my expenses by submitting a copy of receipts, invoices or other written document itemizing costs incurred. I understand that I will not receive payment until such proof, along with a signed "Certificate of Project Completion" has been received by the County. I authorize a representative of the County to have access to the project site area. I have not yet started the project and I understand that if I begin the project before receiving written approval, I may be denied funding.

I _____ agree to maintain the prescribed treatment for 10 years.

Signature of Participant _____ Date _____

Office Use Only -----

Approved by _____ Date Approved _____
Estimated Total Project Cost _____ Estimated Cost-Share Amount _____
Estimated Completion Date _____

Participation in Lawrence County Firewise program is open to all eligible applicants without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, age, sex, marital status, or disability.

**LAWRENCE COUNTY FIREWISE
LAWRENCE COUNTY HAZARDOUS FUELS REDUCTION
CERTIFICATATION OF PROJECT COMPLETION**

Applicant Information

First Name: _____ M: _____ Last Name: _____
Address _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____
Telephone _____

Project Information

Community/ Subdivision _____
Parcel # _____ Latitude _____ Longitude _____

Project Description: _____

Number of Trees _____ Number of Acres _____

Participation Certification and Request for Payment

I certify that I have completed the above project in accordance with the project specification program requirements. I hereby apply to Lawrence County for cost-share payment for completed project work. I have included documentation of costs incurred, and a completed form W-9. Any profit or revenue received as a result of this fuels reduction project has also been disclosed and documented.

I _____ agree to maintain the prescribed treatment for 10 years.

I understand this treatment only **reduces the risk**, and **does not guarantee** my property will not sustain damage during a wildfire event.

Signature of Participant _____ Date _____

Office Use Only -----

Approved By _____ Date Approved _____ Cost-Share Earned _____
Date Completed _____ Date Cancelled _____
Number of Trees Treated _____ Number of Acres Treated _____
Payment Approved By _____ Date Payment Approved _____

Participation in Lawrence County Firewise program is open to all eligible applicants without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, age, sex, marital status, or disability.

South Dakota Wildland Fire Suppression Contractor Contact List

First Name	Last Name	Company Name	Address	City	State	ZIP	Business Phone	Cell Phone
Adam	Altergott	Altergott Forestry LLC	234 Hillcrest Drive	Spearfish	SD	57783		605-639-0238
Brock	Axthelm	Dharma Tree Care	334 East Illinois	Spearfish	SD	57783	208-596-5812	208-596-5812
Bob	Baker	Baker Timber Products Inc.	13536 S. Highway 16	Rapid City	SD	57702	605-348-8338	605-381-1589
Kyle	Ballinger	Precision Forest Management	2438 South Valley Drive, Lot 11	Rapid City	SD	57703		605-759-3156
Allan	Bennett	Bennett Branch Busters	313 Industry Rd	Sturgis	SD	57785	605-347-5291	605-347-1960
Troy	Christensen		3855 Cambell St, Lot 35	Rapid City	SD	57701		605-484-9244
Miguel	Gomez	Dakota Pine Thinning	PO Box 42	Hermosa	SD	57744	605-255-5915	
Alejandro	Gomez Munoz	Gomez Lawn Care and Services	PO Box 331	Hermosa	SD	57744	605-877-0704	605-390-0987
Colin	Greenfield	Greenfield Tree Services	1319 7th St. Apt A	Rapid City	SD	57701	303-621-4715	
Phillip	Grumstrup	G&S Forest Management	11525 Crooked Canyon Rd	Black Hawk	SD	57718		605-415-0785
David	Hagel	Hagel's Tree Service and Property Care	8781 Sheridan Lake Road	Rapid City	SD	57702	605-545-4587	
LeRoy	Lanphear	Lanphear Enterprises Co.	PO Box 168	Deadwood	SD	57732	605-584-0042	605-580-4448
Brent	Lyons	Lysons Wildfire, LLC	1916 Elk Road	Sturgis	SD	57785	605-423-4233	605-347-0555
Mike	McKee	Copper Mt. Timber	PO Box 784	Hill City	SD	57745		605-391-8532
Ron	Moos	Moose's Trees	PO Box 201	Custer	SD	57730	605-673-2672	605-390-1010
Maria	Munoz	Munoz Forestry Service, LLC	708 Crazy Horse St	Rapid City	SD	57701		605-209-7947
Sergio	Munoz	SM Logging	PO Box 153	Keystone	SD	57751	605-381-6566	
Aurelio	Munoz	Black Hills Thinning	2400 Lindsey Drive	Rapid City	SD	57702	605-348-3057	605-391-4909
Angel	Munoz	Munoz Logging and Construction	1520 Haines Ave. Suite #8	Rapid City	SD	57701	605-716-5494	605-390-7686
Gene	Norman	Neiman Timber Co, LLC	PO Box 619	Hill City	SD	57745	605-574-2512	605-391-0287
Cam	Novotny		259 Evans Lane #29	Spearfish	SD	57783		605-639-1945
Eric	O'Connor	Benchmark Forest Management	105 N. Platt	Rapid City	SD	57702		605-391-7044
James	Rogers	Rogers Construction	1003 Haley Drive PO Box 637	Whitewood	SD	57793	605-722-4080	605-580-2425
Paul	Yantes	MP Forest Enterprises	310 Oakland St	Rapid City	SD	57701		605-431-6143

For changes or additions, contact the Urban Interface Specialist at 605-394-2584.

Last Name	Email Address:	Chipper:	Pile Burning:
Altergott	adam_altergott@yahoo.com		
Axthelm	dharmatreecare@gmail.com	yes	yes
Baker	woodchip@rapidnet.com	yes	yes
Ballinger	k.ballinger16@gmail.com	yes	yes
Bennett	sawfly@blackhills.com	yes	no
Christensen		no	yes
Gomez	dakotapinethinning@yahoo.com	yes	yes
Gomez	gomezlawncaresd@yahoo.com	-1	0
Munoz			
Greenfield	cgreenfield@gmail.com	no	yes
Grumstrup	gsfm@rapidnet.com	no	yes
Hagel	david.hagel@yahoo.com		
Lanphear		no	yes
Lyons	lyonswildfire@rushmore.com	no	yes
McKee	mckee5@q.com	no	yes
Moos		yes	no
Munoz	munozforestryllc@yahoo.com	-1	-1
Munoz		-1	-1
Munoz	amunoz2005@msn.com		
Munoz	mlcangel@rushmore.com	yes	yes
Norman	genen@rapidnet.com	no	no
Novotny	Cnovotny@rushmore.com	no	no
O'Connor	benchmarkforest@yahoo.com	yes	yes
Rogers	rogersconstruction2@rushmore.com	no	yes
Yantes	mpforestllc@knology.net		

Specific Instructions

Name. If you are an individual, you must generally enter the name shown on your social security card. However, if you have changed your last name, for instance, due to marriage, without informing the Social Security Administration of the name change, enter your first name, the last name shown on your social security card, and your new last name.

If the account is in joint names, list first and then circle the name of the person or entity whose number you enter in Part I of the form.

Sole proprietor. You must enter your individual name as shown on your social security card. You may enter your business, trade, or "doing business as" name on the **business name** line.

Other entities. Enter your business name as shown on required Federal tax documents. This name should match the name shown on the charter or other legal document creating the entity. You may enter any business, trade, or "doing business as" name on the business name line.

Part I—Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

You must enter your TIN in the appropriate box. If you are a resident alien and you do not have and are not eligible to get an SSN, your TIN is your IRS individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). Enter it in the social security number box. If you do not have an ITIN, see **How to get a TIN** below.

If you are a sole proprietor and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN. However, using your EIN may result in unnecessary notices to the requester.

Note: See the chart on this page for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get **Form SS-5**, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local Social Security Administration office. Get **Form W-7**, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an ITIN or **Form SS-4**, Application for Employer Identification Number, to apply for an EIN. You can get Forms W-7 and SS-4 from the IRS by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676) or from the IRS's Internet Web Site at www.irs.gov.

If you do not have a TIN, write "Applied For" in the space for the TIN, sign and date the form, and give it to the requester. For interest and dividend payments, and certain payments made with respect to readily tradable instruments, generally you will have 60 days to get a TIN and give it to the requester. Other payments are subject to backup withholding.

Note: Writing "Applied For" means that you have already applied for a TIN OR that you intend to apply for one soon.

Part II—For Payees Exempt From Backup Withholding

Individuals (including sole proprietors) are **not** exempt from backup withholding. Corporations are exempt from backup withholding for certain payments, such as interest and dividends. For more information on exempt payees, see the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9.

If you are exempt from backup withholding, you should still complete this form to avoid possible erroneous backup withholding. Enter your correct TIN in Part I, write "Exempt" in Part II, and sign and date the form.

If you are a nonresident alien or a foreign entity not subject to backup withholding, give the requester a completed Form W-8 (certification of foreign status).

Part III—Certification

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required).

1. Interest, dividend, and barter exchange accounts opened before 1984 and broker accounts considered active during 1983. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

2. Interest, dividend, broker, and barter exchange accounts opened after 1983 and broker accounts considered inactive during 1983. You must sign the certification or backup withholding will apply. If you are subject to backup withholding and you are merely providing your correct TIN to the requester, you must cross out item 2 in the certification before signing the form.

3. Real estate transactions. You must sign the certification. You may cross out item 2 of the certification.

4. Other payments. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification unless you have been notified that you have previously given an incorrect TIN. "Other payments" include payments made in the course of the requester's trade or business for rents, royalties, goods (other than bills for merchandise), medical and health care services (including payments to corporations), payments to a nonemployee for services, payments to certain fishing boat crew members and fishermen, and gross proceeds paid to attorneys (including payments to corporations).

5. Mortgage interest paid by you, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, qualified state tuition program payments, IRA or MSA contributions or distributions, and pension distributions. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

Privacy Act Notice

Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code requires you to give your correct TIN to

persons who must file information returns with the IRS to report interest, dividends, and certain other income paid to you, mortgage interest you paid, the acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA or MSA. The IRS uses the numbers for identification purposes and to help verify the accuracy of your tax return. The IRS may also provide this information to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation, and to cities, states, and the District of Columbia to carry out their tax laws.

You must provide your TIN whether or not you are required to file a tax return. Payers must generally withhold 31% of taxable interest, dividend, and certain other payments to a payee who does not give a TIN to a payer. Certain penalties may also apply.

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN of:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account)	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account ¹
3. Custodian account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor ²
4. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee)	The grantor-trustee ¹
b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The actual owner ¹
5. Sole proprietorship	The owner ³
For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
6. Sole proprietorship	The owner ³
7. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity ⁴
8. Corporate	The corporation
9. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
10. Partnership	The partnership
11. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee
12. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments	The public entity

¹ List first and circle the name of the person whose number you furnish. If only one person on a joint account has an SSN, that person's number must be furnished.

² Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's SSN.

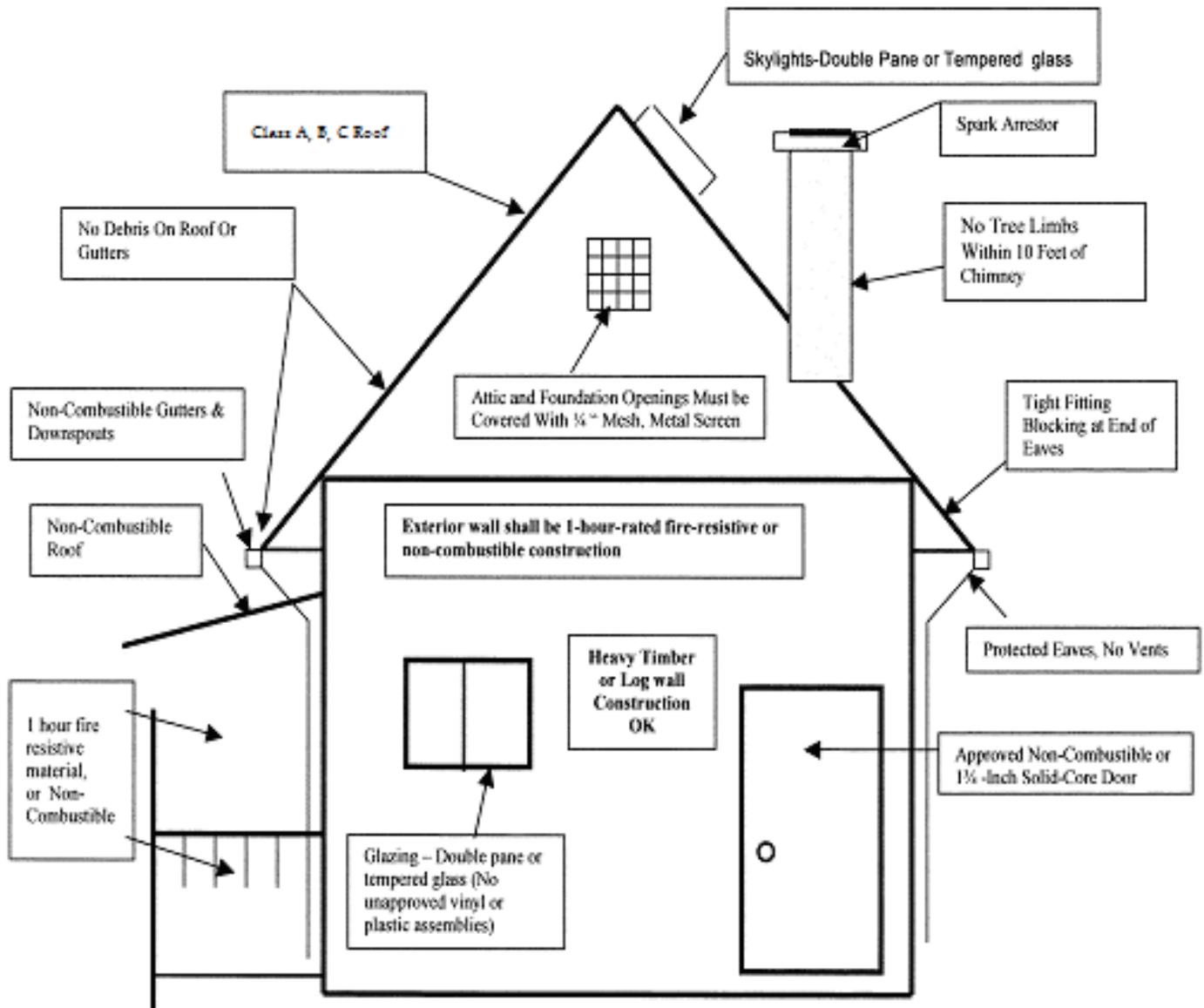
³ You must show your individual name, but you may also enter your business or "doing business as" name. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one).

⁴ List first and circle the name of the legal trust, estate, or pension trust. (Do not furnish the TIN of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.)

Note: If no name is circled when more than one name is listed, the number will be considered to be that of the first name listed.



IGNITION-RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION



No vinyl or plastic

Fire Resistive Building Requirements

Requirements addressing building design, location and construction are set forth as below:

- A. Shingles shall be Class A, B, or C fire resistant material.
- B. No wooden shake shingles are allowed.
- C. Vents shall be screened with a corrosion resistant, noncombustible wire mesh with the mesh opening not to exceed nominal 1/8 inch in size.
- D. Eaves shall be boxed in with 5/8 inch nominal sheathing or noncombustible materials.
- E. Where the roof profile allows space between the roof covering and the roof decking, the spaces shall be constructed to prevent the intrusion of flames and embers, be fire stopped with approved materials, or have additional assembly components of noncombustible materials to prevent ignition.
- F. Attic or foundation ventilation louvers or ventilation openings in vertical walls shall be covered with nominal 1/8 inch mesh corrosion-resistant metal screen or other noncombustible and approved material that offers equivalent protection.
- G. No attic ventilation openings or ventilation louvers shall be permitted in soffits, in eave overhangs, between rafters at eaves, or in other overhanging areas on those exposures facing hazardous vegetation.
- H. Attic spaces shall be ventilated as approved for the building configuration, the climatological conditions of the site, and the moisture and temperature conditions associated with the occupancy and use of the building.
- I. All overhanging projections and overhanging buildings shall be of heavy timber construction; be constructed of noncombustible material, fire retardant treated wood, or other ignition resistant material; or be 1-hour fire-rated assembly.
- J. Exterior vertical walls shall meet the requirements for heavy timber construction, ignition-resistive material, fire-retardants-treated wood, or a minimum 20-minute fire-rated assembly where walls are potentially exposed to a wildland fire.
- K. All exterior walls shall be protected with 2 inch nominal solid blocking between exposed rafters at all roof overhangs, under the exterior wall covering on all sides exposed to native vegetation.
- L. When appendages and projections are attached to exterior fire resistive walls, they shall be constructed to maintain the fire resistive integrity of the wall.
- M. Structural elements that result in or could result in the collection of combustible materials proximal to the structure shall be protected.

- N. Exterior windows, windows within exterior doors, and skylights shall be tempered glass, multi-layered glazed panels, glass block, or have a fire-resistance rating of no less than 20 minutes.
- O. Window screening shall be noncombustible mesh and installed to prevent the collection of firebrands and embers or their entry into open windows.
- P. Exterior doors shall be solid core wood no less than 1¾-inch thick, approved noncombustible construction, or have a fire protection rating of no less than 20 minutes.
- Q. Vents for attic and sub-floor ventilation shall be screened with a corrosion-resistant wire mesh, with the mesh opening not exceeding nominal 1/8 inch in size.
- R. No vents shall be installed in a location that faces heavy vegetative fuels.
- S. Every fireplace and wood stove chimney and flue shall be provided with an approved spark arrester constructed of a minimum 12-gauge welded wire or woven wire mesh, with openings not exceeding ½ inch.
- T. Vegetation shall not be allowed within 10 ft of a chimney outlet.
- U. Accessory structures shall meet all of the requirements of this section or shall be separated from the main structure by a minimum of 30 feet.
- V. Permanently located mobile and manufactured homes with an open space beneath shall have a skirt of noncombustible material or material that has a minimum fire-resistive rating of 20 minutes.
- W. Any enclosed space beneath the mobile or manufactured home shall be vented according to C. above.