

## Area Fire Hazard Severity Form/Appendix C 2021 IWUIC

*This hazard rating sheet, the first of three tabs, is for the area the property is located within. Fuel type, topography of the area, emergency ingress and egress, water supply, and the anticipated wind directions all impact how a wildland fire burns. IR construction is then determined on final tab.*

<b>A. Subdivision Design Points</b>	
<b>1. Ingress/Egress</b>	
Two or more primary roads <i>Bar Y/Pratt Road is a good example; there are two primary road ways into and out of this subdivision.</i>	1
One road <i>Coyote Loop is a good example. One road going into, around and out of subdivision</i>	3
One-way road in, one-way road out <i>Road into Paintbrush Subdivision is a good example; if the fire burns over at the bottom, fire crews would be trapped on top</i>	5
<b>2. Width of Primary Road</b>	
20 or more feet	1
Less than 20 feet	3
<b>3. Accessibility</b>	
Road grade 5% or less	1
Road grade more than 5%	3
<b>4. Secondary Road including driveways</b>	
Loop roads, cul-de sacs with an outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater <i>Loop roads with culdesacs make for easiest fire department access and turnaround</i>	1
Cul-de-sac turnaround <i>If not properly designed may still require multi-point turns</i>	2
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length <i>Not ideal situation; require backing and or multipoint turn</i>	3
Dead-end roads great than 200 feet in length <i>Requires long backing distances for fire trucks</i>	5
<b>5. Street Signs</b>	
Present	1
Not Present	3
<b>B. Vegetation</b>	
<b>1. Fuel Types</b>	
Light <i>Grass with scatted mix of forbs, cottonwoods and aspens can be here</i>	1
Medium <i>Heavy sage brush downslope, mix of aspen conifer groves</i>	5
Heavy <i>Conifers without separation from each other with heavy fuel loads and ability to carry fire in a crown fire</i>	10

<b>2. Defensible Space</b>		
70% or more of the area	1	
30% or more, but less than 70% of the area	10	
Less than 30% of the area	20	
<i>Defensible space has twofold importance; to maintain a safe space for fire crews work and to limit fuel loads near structures. Area is viewed as a whole</i>		
<b>C. Topography within the Area</b>		
8% or less	1	
More than 8%, but less than 20%	4	
20% or more, but less than 30%	7	
30% or more	10	
<i>Topography becomes a critical factor for fire spread in the wildland arena. Combustibles upward of the fire are preheated and ignite quicker. Buildings located in natural chimneys, situated in saddles or narrow canyons are in significant risk in a fire. Winds funnel up these canyons causing increased flames and increased convective heat. Steepest areas will be calculated into area topography for slope percentage.</i>		
<b>D. Roofing Material within the Area</b>		
Class A Fire Rated	1	
Class B Fire Rated	5	5
Class C Fire Rated	10	
Nonrated	20	
<i>Roof materials in the area are reviewed with nothing less than Teton County required Class B roof covering.</i>		
<b>E. Fire Protection-Water Source</b>		
500 GPM hydrant within 1000 feet	1	
Hydrant farther than 1000 feet or draft site	2	
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	
<i>Areas will be reviewed for water source availability. Water sources must be all-season, fully function, and fire department accessible at all times of the year to be considered.</i>		
<b>F. Existing Building Construction Materials within the Area</b>		
Noncombustible siding/deck	1	
Noncombustible siding/combustible deck	5	
Combustible siding and deck	10	10
<i>Structures are significant fuel loads which when on fire cause immediate threat to other structures nearby and downwind.</i>		
<b>G. Utilities</b>		
All underground utilities	1	1
One underground, one aboveground	3	
All aboveground	5	
<b>Totals for the Area</b>	<b>SUM</b>	<b>16</b>

**Moderate**  
**High Hazard**  
**Extreme Hazard**

**40-59**  
**60-74**  
**75+**