

Area Fire Hazard Severity Form/Appendix C 2024 IWUIC

This hazard rating sheet, the first of three tabs, is for the vicinity 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.

A. Subdivision Design Points

1. Ingress/Egress

Two or more primary roads 1

Lots in the Town of Jackson that have roadways on all four sides of the block are good examples of this.

One road 3

Coyote Loop is a good example. One road going into, around and out of subdivision

One-way road in, one-way road out 5

Road into Paintbrush Subdivision is a good example; if the fire burns over at the bottom, fire crews would be trapped on top

2. Width of Primary Road

20 or more feet 1

Less than 20 feet 3

3. Accessibility

Road grade 5% or less 1

Road grade more than 5% 3

4. Secondary Road including driveways

Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with an outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1

Loop roads with culdesacs make for easiest fire department access and turnaround

Cul-de-sac turnaround 2

If not properly designed may still require multi-point turns

Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3

Not ideal situation; require backing and or multipoint turn

Dead-end roads great than 200 feet in length 5

Requires long backing distances for fire trucks

5. Street Signs

Present 1

Not Present 3

B. Vegetation

1. Fuel Types

Light 1

Turf Grasses, cottonwoods and aspens can be here

Medium 5

Heavy sage brush, mix of aspen conifer groves, Agricultural fields

Heavy 10

Conifers without separation from each other with heavy fuel loads and ability to carry fire in a crown fire

2. Defensible Space		
70% or more of the vicinity	1	
30% or more, but less than 70% of the vicinity	10	
Less than 30% of the vicinity	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>		
C. Topography within the Vicinity		
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>		
D. Roofing Material within the Vicinity		
Class A Fire Rated	1	
Class B Fire Rated	5	5
Class C Fire Rated	10	
Nonrated	20	
<i>Roof materials in the vicinity are reviewed with nothing less than Teton County required Class B roof covering.</i>		
E. Fire Protection-Water Source		
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>Vicinities 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>		
F. Existing Building Construction Materials within the Vicinity		
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>		
G. Utilities		
All underground utilities	1	1
One underground, one aboveground	3	
All aboveground	5	
Totals for the Vicinity	SUM	16

Moderate	40-59
High Hazard	60-74
Extreme Hazard	75+