

Property Address:	Parcel ID:	Date:
Mailing Address:	Property Owner Name:	Evaluator:

Informational	General Slope of Area	0-9%	10-20%	21-30%	31-41%	>40%
	Homes position on slope or proximity to features that adversely affect wildfire behavior	Bottom 1/3 of slope		Middle 1/3 of slope	Top 1/3 of slope, ridge top, saddle or adjacent to steep canyon or box canyon	
	Separation of structures that can contribute to fire spread/ behavior	30 feet or greater		20-29 feet	Less than 20 feet	
	Architectural styles that contribute to home ignition	Complex roof designs		Interior corners/ roof dormers	Large overhangs	

Unable to Assess Meets Guideline Does Not Meet Guideline

Built Zone- The structure itself

Guideline	UA			Non-combustible roof materials present
	UA			Non-combustible siding material present on 75% or more of the structure
	UA			Deck Built with ignition resistant materials
	UA			Absence of combustible attachments (i.e. fences, window boxes, accessory buildings)
	UA			Spark arrestor on chimneys
	UA			4" or larger address displayed where it is visible from the road

Lean, Clean and Green Zone- Within 5 feet of structure

Guideline	UA			Branches removed from within 10 feet of the structure
	UA			Leaves, needles and other flammable materials removed from gutter and roof
	UA			Leaves, needles and other flammable materials removed from on top and beneath decks, steps and overhangs
	UA			No plants, leaves, needles and other flammable material within 5 feet of structure

Wildland Fuel Reduction Zone- Within 100 feet of the structure

Guideline	UA			Grass mowed to 4 inches or less in height within 30 feet of the structure
	UA			Trees thinned to spacing guidelines on back
	UA			Shrubs thinned spacing guidelines on back
	UA			Flammable brush removed from beneath trees
	UA			Trees limbed to a minimum of 6 feet above ground (10 feet desired, do not limb more than 1/3 of the total height of the tree)
	UA			Dead or dying material removed from the lower 10 feet of all trees and bushes

Recommendations _____

Vail Fire and Emergency Services has conducted a wildfire home hazard evaluation of your property. Following these recommendations will help your home survive in the event of a wildland fire. For more information refer to the <http://www.vailgov.com/departments/fire/wildland>

Wildfire will threaten your house in three ways:

- **Contact by Flames:** This type of threat occurs when vegetation and other fuels burning near the house produce flames that come in contact with the home and ignite it. Often it happens when fire burns through a uniform layer of vegetation right up to the house. It is important to reduce wildland vegetation on the property to reduce this threat.
- **Radiated Heat:** Radiated heat is produced by electromagnetic waves that travel out in all directions from a flame. When a house receives enough radiated heat for a sufficient amount of time it will ignite. Sometimes radiated heat can burst windows and allow burning embers to enter the house. It is important to construct homes with fire resistant materials to reduce this threat.
- **Flying Embers:** More houses burn due to flying embers than any other reason. If fire conditions are right, embers can be lofted high into the air and transported more than a mile. Burning embers can also be carried by wind and fire whirls. If these burning embers land in easily ignitable materials a new fire can start. Wood shake roofs are especially vulnerable to ember ignition. It is important to remove flammable materials on and near homes such as pine needles, wood piles and shrubs, to reduce this threat.

Shrub Spacing Guidelines

- **0-5 feet from the structure:** There should be no combustible vegetation in this zone. Water-dependent and irrigated vegetation is acceptable if kept free of dead needles, leaves and debris.
- **5-30 feet from structure:** Vegetation in this zone should be limited to single, well-spaced specimen plants. No dead vegetation should exist in this zone. If you decide to allow some flammable brush to remain such as juniper bushes, they must be thinned and maintained to the extent that it cannot transfer fire to the structure or other vegetation. These specimen plants should not be left under the drip line of any overstory trees in this zone.
- **Beyond 30 feet from the structure:** Flammable brush in this area should be removed from under the drip line of any trees. A good rule of thumb for thinning brush in open areas is to create a distance between shrubs of twice the height. For example, if a shrub is 3 feet high then the distance to the next shrub should be at least 6 feet. This spacing should increase as slope of the lot increases.

Tree Spacing Guidelines

- **0-5 feet from the structure:** No trees or branches should be within this zone. Trees and branches should not touch or overhang the structure. If trees must be kept in this zone they should be limbed up a minimum of 10 feet and be free of dead limbs, needles and leaves.
- **5-30 feet from structure:** A few Individual well spaced trees can be kept in this zone. All trees in this zone should be limbed to a height of 10 feet, but never prune branches on more than 1/3 the total height of the tree.
- **30-100 feet from the structure:** Trees in this zone should be well spaced and maintained. Trees should be spaced an average of 10 feet from drip line to drip line of the trees. Small clumps of trees can be left if desirable. Treat each clump as if it were a single tree and create spacing between the clumps. All dead and diseased trees in this zone should be removed.
- A permit is required for the removal of all trees in the Town limits. Permits can be obtained from the Town Community Development Department at 75 S Frontage Rd W. or 970-479-2138.