CWPP

Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Bull Point Plantation
Beaufort County, South Carolina

A Living Document Produced By:
South Carolina Forestry Commission
R.A. Johnson , 2025
Adopted June 2025

Executive Summary

This Bull Point Community Wildfire Protection Plan addresses hazards and risks of wildland fire throughout the community (hereafter referred to as the Community or BP) and makes recommendations for fuel reduction projects, public outreach and education, structural ignitability reduction, and fire response capabilities. The Community comprises a diverse landscape and land ownership but a population with a common concern: the need to prepare for wildfire to reduce the risk of loss of life and property. While community members have not experienced frequent, extensive, high-severity fire, wildfire is still a concern within the community. Local fire managers understand the fire risk is increasing, and a large fire within Bull Point is possible. This plan has been developed to assist the Community in ensuring that a catastrophic wildfire will be mitigated in the future by assessing areas at risk and recommending risk-reduction measures. The purpose of this plan is to assist in protecting human life and reducing property loss due to wildfire throughout the County. This plan is the result of a community-wide wildland fire protection planning process and the compilation of documents, reports, and data developed by a wide array of contributors. This plan was compiled in 2025.

BP meets the requirements of becoming a Firewise USA Community by addressing the following:

1. Having been developed collaboratively by multiple agencies at the state and local levels in consultation with other interested parties.
2. Prioritizing and identifying fuel reduction treatments and recommending the types and methods of treatments to protect homes and pertinent infrastructure.
3. Suggesting multi-party mitigation, monitoring, and outreach.
4. Recommending measures and action items that residents and the Community can take to reduce the ignitability of structures.
5. Forming a Firewise board.

A group of multijurisdictional agencies (State and Local) and residents joined together as a Core Team to develop this Plan. Core Team members have had many years of experience working in fire management in the County, ensuring that this plan is tailored to the local concerns and conditions. The planning process has served to identify many physical hazards throughout the Community that could increase the threat of wildfire to communities. By incorporating public and Core Team input into the recommendations, treatments are tailored specifically for the County. The Plan emphasizes the importance of collaboration among multijurisdictional agencies to develop fuels mitigation treatment programs to address wildfire hazards. The area has a committed team of career and volunteer firefighters who work arduously to protect the life and property of citizens. However, without homeowners taking on some responsibility for reducing fire hazards in and around their own homes/lands, these resources are severely stretched. A combination of homeowner and community awareness, public education, agency collaboration, and treatments are necessary to fully reduce wildfire risk in BP.

Homes located near riparian and shrubland areas of the Community also need to prepare for fast-paced wildfire spread in these fine fuels. Recommendations for improving wildfire mitigation in these communities may include focusing on actions to reduce the fuels; encouraging residents to mow borders around their property; encouraging residents to harden their homes to potential flame impingement from fast moving grass fires; and, equipping fire departments to respond quickly to these fast-paced wildfire events.

It is the intent of this 2025 BPCWPP to provide a community-wide scale of wildfire risk and protection needs and then bring together the responsible wildfire management and suppression entities in the Community to address the identified needs and to support these entities in planning and implementing the necessary mitigation measures.

This BPCWPP process involves looking at past fires and treatment accomplishments using the knowledge and expertise of the professional fire managers who work for the various agencies and
governing entities. This process identifies the current local wildfire risks and needs that occur in/around the Community with relevant science and literature from the region.

The Core Team collaboratively identified the following goals and objectives for the plan:
• Identify all wildland fire hazards throughout TRP
• Developing community-scale mapping of the hazard areas
• Rank priority areas for developing more detailed Wildfire Preparedness Plans
fire
• Provide information on various strategies that will address fire hazards and serve as a guide for future fire planning
• Identify areas needed to increase effectiveness of wildland fire suppression capacities

A key element in the CWPP process is the meaningful discussions it generates among community members regarding their priorities for local fire protection and land management.

Community Involvement and Collaboration

The development of this CWPP is a collaborative effort, involving residents, local government agencies, and fire management professionals. Key stakeholders in the planning process include:

- **Bull Point Property Owners Association (POA)**
- **Sheldon Fire Department**
- **South Carolina Forestry Commission**
- **Local law enforcement**
- **Wildlife and land management agencies**

Public input was gathered through community meetings, surveys, and direct communication with homeowners. Stakeholders were encouraged to voice their concerns and offer suggestions for wildfire mitigation and emergency preparedness.

ALIGNMENT WITH THE NATIONAL COHESIVE STRATEGY

This BCCWPP will be aligned with the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy (Cohesive Strategy) and its Phase III Northeast Regional Action Plan (NERAP) by adhering to the nationwide goal: "*To safely and effectively extinguish fire, when needed; use fire where allowable; manage our natural resources; and as a Nation, live with wildland fire*" (NRSC 2013).

Major investments are being made throughout the United States in ongoing efforts to reduce human and ecological losses from catastrophic wildfire. It is becoming increasingly clear that landscape scale changes in vegetation structure and fuel loadings are needed to significantly alter wildfire behavior, reduce wildfire losses, and achieve longer term fire resiliency. The most efficient way to achieve these long-term landscape goals remains unclear, and there are different perceptions on the relative role and effectiveness of management activities versus natural and managed wildfire to reduce fuels.

The primary, national goals identified as necessary to achieving the vision are:

Restore and maintain landscapes: Landscapes across all jurisdictions are resilient to fire-related disturbances in accordance with management objectives.

Fire-adapted communities: Human populations and infrastructure can withstand a wildfire without loss of life and property.

Wildfire response: All jurisdictions participate in making and implementing safe, effective, and efficient risk-based wildfire management decisions.

For more information on the Cohesive Strategy, please visit:
https://www.forestsandrangelands.gov/strategy/documents/strategy/CSPhaseIIINationalStrategyApr2014.pdf

Community Risk Assessment

The wildfire hazard in the Bull Point Community arises from its location within a rural, forested area of Beaufort County. The region's natural landscape, characterized by pine forests, hardwood stands, and open grasslands, presents a mix of fuel types that can sustain and spread wildfires under the right conditions. Seasonal weather patterns, such as low humidity and strong winds during spring and fall, exacerbate the potential for fire ignition and rapid spread. While the community benefits from its relatively flat terrain, dense vegetation in some areas, combined with flammable ground fuels like pine needles and grass, increases the wildfire hazard.

The risk of wildfire in Bull Point is influenced by both natural and human factors. External risks include wildfires encroaching from nearby timberlands, agricultural fields, and wetland areas, especially during periods of drought. Internal risks within the community stem from activities such as debris burning, vehicle malfunctions, and the potential for structure fires to ignite surrounding vegetation. The presence of flammable landscaping materials, such as pine straw and juniper shrubs, near homes further heightens the vulnerability of residential properties.

Human activity plays a significant role in wildfire risk in the community. Over 90% of wildfires in South Carolina are caused by human actions, including carelessness with fire and unauthorized burning. The proximity of the Bull Point Community to major roads and utility corridors also increases the likelihood of ignition from sparks, equipment use, or accidents. With limited access points, evacuation and emergency responses could be challenging during a wildfire event.

Despite these hazards, proactive measures can significantly reduce wildfire risk in Bull Point. Creating defensible space around homes, maintaining fuel breaks in community-owned properties, and implementing prescribed burns can help mitigate the impact of potential fires. Public education and awareness campaigns about safe burning practices, evacuation procedures, and home hardening are essential to minimizing both the likelihood and consequences of wildfire incidents. By addressing these risks comprehensively, the Bull Point Community can enhance its resilience to wildfire and protect its residents and natural resources.

A wildfire hazard and risk assessment was conducted for Bull Point in May of 2025, using the South Carolina Wildfire Hazard & Risk Assessment Scoresheet and SouthWrap. The community's risk level was rated as ***High***, based on factors such as vegetation, accessibility, and available fire protection resources. Key elements contributing to the high risk include dense, fire-prone vegetation, limited access points for emergency response, and the proximity to surrounding timberlands and agricultural areas that increase the potential for wildfire spread. Additionally, the community's reliance on available fire protection resources was considered, highlighting areas where further mitigation and preparedness efforts could reduce overall risk**.**

Fuel Loading

The Bull Point Community is situated in an area with a variety of vegetation types, including longleaf pine, loblolly pine, and scrub oaks, which can contribute to elevated fuel loads. These areas are known to dry out quickly during droughts, increasing the potential for severe wildfire spread. The dense underbrush, dry grasses, and scattered hardwoods create areas of heavy fuel loading, particularly in the following locations:

- Southern and southeastern sections of the community, where forest density is highest.
- Areas surrounding residential properties that lack defensible space and have overgrown vegetation.

Topography and Weather

Bull Point's varied topography includes both flat areas and gentle slopes, which influence the speed and direction of wildfire spread. The winds in this coastal area are a significant factor in driving fires, particularly during the summer months when the area is prone to high winds and low humidity. Coastal breezes may exacerbate fire behavior, pushing flames quickly through the dry underbrush.

Fire History

Historically, Bull Point and surrounding areas have experienced several small wildfires, typically caused by lightning strikes or human activity. These fires have mostly been contained before reaching residential areas due to proactive fire management, but the presence of heavy vegetation in the region remains a significant risk factor.

Goals and Objectives

The goal of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is to reduce wildfire risk, protect community assets, and enhance resilience. This involves decreasing fuel loads in critical areas to limit fire intensity and spread, safeguarding homes, infrastructure, and natural resources from wildfire damage, and improving the community's ability to respond to and recover from wildfire events. By addressing these key objectives, the CWPP aims to build a safer, more resilient community capable of managing wildfire threats effectively.

Goals:

- **Reduce Wildfire Risk**: Decrease fuel loads in critical areas to reduce fire intensity and spread potential.
- **Protect Community Assets**: Safeguard homes, infrastructure, and natural resources from wildfire damage.
- **Enhance Community Resilience**: Improve the ability of the community to respond to and recover from wildfires.

Objectives:

- Implement fuel reduction strategies across at least 50% of the high-risk areas within the first five years.
- Establish defensible space for all homes within the community by encouraging homeowners to clear vegetation and create fire-resistant zones.
- Develop an effective communication strategy to ensure timely alerts during fire events.

Mitigation Strategies/ Action Plan

Fuel Management

To mitigate wildfire risk, the following strategies will be employed:

- **Prescribed Burns**: Implement controlled burns in areas with heavy fuel loads to reduce underbrush and small trees. These burns will be conducted under safe, controlled conditions with appropriate weather, ensuring compliance with smoke management guidelines. Small tracts or blocks will be targeted for burning to minimize smoke impact on surrounding areas while effectively managing wildfire risk through strategic fuel reduction measures.
- **Vegetation Management**: Clear dry grasses, fallen leaves, and small shrubs in key areas, particularly along the edges of the community and near critical infrastructure such as power lines, roads, and water sources. This vegetation management will help create defensible space by reducing potential fuel sources that could contribute to fire spread. Special attention will be given to areas with high wildfire risk, ensuring that fire can be more easily controlled and that emergency responders have clear access during an event.
- **Shaded Fuel Breaks**: Establish defensible shaded fuel breaks around the perimeter of the community to act as barriers during wildfire events. These fuel breaks will be strategically located to interrupt the spread of fire by thinning trees, removing underbrush, and clearing excess vegetation while maintaining a canopy cover to reduce wind speed and heat. The shaded fuel breaks will help create defensible zones where firefighters can safely operate, reducing the risk to nearby structures and enhancing community resilience to wildfires. Regular maintenance and monitoring of these areas will ensure their effectiveness over time.

Building and Infrastructure Modifications

- **Defensible Space**: Homeowners will be encouraged to clear vegetation within a 30-foot radius of their homes to reduce the chance of fire spreading to structures. This defensible space will be created by removing dry grasses, shrubs, and low-hanging tree branches that could easily ignite during a wildfire. Additionally, homeowners will be advised to prune trees and maintain a clear buffer zone between trees and rooftops to prevent the

spread of flames. This proactive approach helps to create a safer environment, giving both homeowners and firefighters a better chance to protect structures during a wildfire event.

- **Fire-Resistant Landscaping**: Homeowners will be encouraged to use fire-resistant plants and materials in landscaping and roofing to reduce the risk of ignition during a wildfire. Fire-resistant plants, such as succulents or native grasses, will be recommended as alternatives to highly flammable vegetation. In addition, homeowners will be advised to regularly remove dead vegetation, fallen leaves, and debris from gutters, roofs, and around structures to prevent the accumulation of fuel. By adopting these fire-smart landscaping practices, homeowners can significantly reduce the likelihood of a fire spreading to their property, making their homes more defensible during a wildfire event.

Emergency Planning and Evacuation

- **Evacuation Routes**: Clearly mark and maintain multiple evacuation routes to ensure smooth traffic flow in an emergency. These routes will be strategically designed to provide residents with quick and safe access to designated safe zones or staging areas. Regular maintenance will ensure that these routes are free of obstacles, overgrown vegetation, and any other potential hazards that could impede evacuation. Additionally, signage along evacuation routes will be regularly updated and clearly visible, including reflective, noncombustible street signs that can be easily seen during low visibility conditions, such as smoke or night-time evacuations. Community-wide education will also be conducted to ensure residents are familiar with these routes and know their nearest exit in case of an emergency.
- **Emergency Contacts**: Establish a comprehensive list of emergency contacts, including local fire departments, medical facilities, law enforcement agencies, and key community leaders. This list will be regularly updated to ensure accuracy and should include primary and secondary contact numbers, as well as designated personnel responsible for coordinating emergency efforts. The list will be distributed to all residents, posted in common areas, and made accessible online for easy access during an emergency. Additionally, it will be integrated into the community's emergency response plans, ensuring quick and efficient communication during wildfire events or other disasters. This proactive measure will help ensure a coordinated response and minimize confusion during critical situations.
- **Fire Response Drills**: Conduct annual community fire drills to familiarize residents with emergency evacuation procedures and fire safety practices. These drills will simulate real wildfire scenarios, allowing residents to practice evacuating via the designated routes and ensuring they understand the locations of safe zones and staging areas. The drills will also include demonstrations of fire safety practices, such as the proper use of fire extinguishers and methods for defending homes from encroaching flames. Local fire departments, emergency responders, and community leaders will be involved to provide guidance and feedback, ensuring that all participants are well-prepared in the event of an actual wildfire emergency. Regular fire drills will enhance community preparedness and build confidence in the community’s ability to respond effectively during a wildfire event.

Implementation Plan

Action Steps

- **Year 1-2**: Implement vegetation management and fuel reduction in the highest-risk areas (i.e., southern perimeter and common spaces).
- **Year 2-4**: Complete the establishment of defensible space around homes, particularly in areas with clustered residences.
- **Year 3-5**: Begin prescribed burns in selected areas and conduct regular fire drills for residents.

Funding

Funding will be sought from both state and federal sources, including grants from the U.S. Forest Service and South Carolina Forestry Commissions wildfire mitigation programs. Additional funding may be raised through local initiatives and partnerships.

Education and Outreach

Community Education

- **Wildfire Awareness Campaigns**: Host community workshops on fire safety and mitigation measures, emphasizing the importance of defensible space, fire-resistant landscaping, and emergency preparedness.
- **Information Dissemination**: Provide residents with brochures, email updates, and online resources to keep them informed about fire risk, mitigation techniques, and evacuation plans. These resources will include clear, easy-to-understand information about the steps homeowners can take to reduce fire hazards, such as creating defensible space, using fire-resistant materials, and maintaining vegetation around their properties. Email updates will be sent regularly to ensure that residents are aware of any new fire risks, upcoming fire drills, or changes to evacuation plans. An online portal or community website will be developed to house these resources, offering downloadable materials, instructional videos, and interactive maps of evacuation routes and safe zones. These proactive communication efforts will ensure residents stay informed and engaged in fire prevention and preparedness activities throughout the year.

Public Information

A dedicated webpage will be developed (by SCFC) for the Bull Point CWPP, containing fire safety tips, local fire danger levels, and emergency contact information.

Becoming a Firewise USA Community

One of the most effective ways for Bull Point to enhance its wildfire preparedness is by becoming a **Firewise USA** community. Firewise USA is a program managed by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) that empowers communities to take action to reduce their wildfire risk. By participating in this program, Bull Point can demonstrate its commitment to reducing wildfire risks and creating a safer environment for its residents.

Firewise Actions for Bull Point

- **Fire-Resistant Landscaping**: Encourage residents to plant fire-resistant vegetation and clear dead plants, leaves, and debris around their homes to limit fuel sources.
- **Fire Safety Education**: Host regular educational sessions on wildfire prevention and safety measures to ensure that all residents are informed and prepared.
- **Create Fire-Resistant Buffer Zones**: Work with local fire departments to create buffer zones or fire breaks along high-risk areas like wooded perimeters or common areas.

Plan Maintenance

The CWPP will be reviewed annually by the Bull Point HOA, SCFC and relevant local agencies to assess progress and make necessary adjustments based on current conditions. This review process will consider factors such as changes in community development, fuel management efforts, and fire response capabilities. The updated plan will reflect any new risks or mitigation strategies, ensuring that the community's wildfire preparedness remains effective and aligned with evolving needs. This ongoing evaluation will help maintain a high level of readiness and responsiveness, fostering a proactive approach to wildfire risk management.

Appendices

- **Maps**: Maps showing fire risk zones, fuel types, and evacuation routes.
- **Contact Information**: A list of key contacts, including emergency response teams, local authorities, and forestry services.

Bull Point

Beaufort County, South Carolina

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

142 - High

Suppression Rating

High Hazard

Surrounding Environment Rating

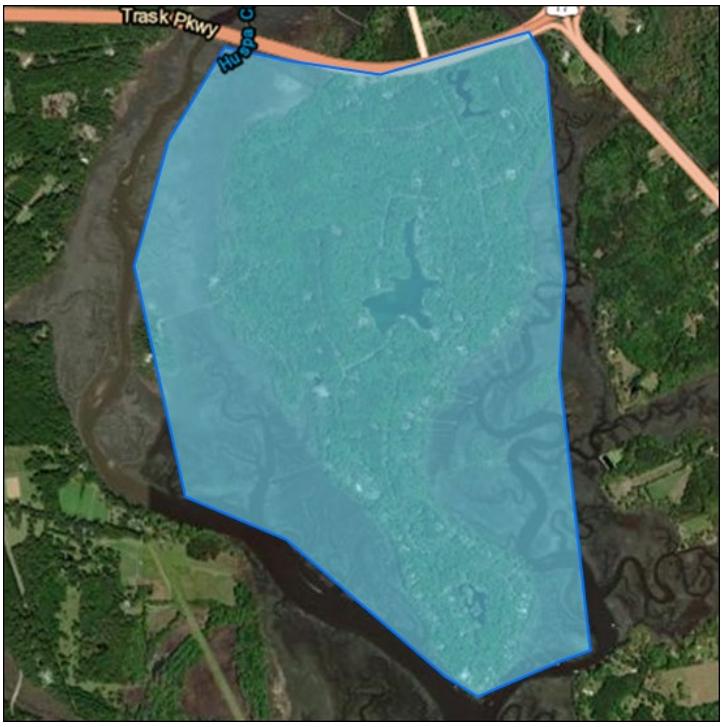
Extreme Hazard

Structures Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Sheldon Fire District



Community Information

Latitude	32° 35' 15"
Longitude	-80° 46' 8"
Dwelling Units	82
Size	1,195.50 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Andy Johnson
Assessment Date:	04-18-2025

Bull Point

Beaufort County, South Carolina

SUPPRESSION ASSESSMENT

Ingress and Egress

2 or more roads in and out

→ **One road in and out (entrance and exit are the same)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Keep community ingress/egress open and maintained (cleared of vegetation)
- ☐ Develop community plan for evacuation routes, safe zones, staging areas
- ☐ If community is gated, develop evacuation plan and ensure emergency responder access
- ☐ Ensure residents know their closest exit in case of emergency
- ☐ Evaluate adding a secondary ingress / egress route for use in emergencies

Road Width

Road width is > 24 feet

→ **Road width is > 20 feet and < 24 feet**

Road width is < 20 feet

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Keep shoulders of road clear for emergency vehicle use whenever possible
- ☐ Consider providing pull-offs every 100 yards

Road Accessibility

→ **Surfaced road**

Non-surfaced road, grade less than or equal to 5%

Non-surfaced road, grade greater than 5%

Non-maintained dirt road

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Ensure that road maintenance plan is in place

Bull Point

Beaufort County, South Carolina

Secondary Road Terminus
Road ends in a cul-de-sac, diameter > 100 feet
Road ends in a cul-de-sac, diameter < 100 feet
→ **Dead end road <200 feet long**
Dead end road >200 feet long
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Ensure emergency responder are aware of dead-end roads

Street Signs
Present, lettering 4 inches high, non-flammable and reflective
→ **Present but wooden, non-reflective, or lettering less than 4"**
Not present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Keep street signs visible and clear of vegetation and fine fuels
☐ Consider upgrading to reflective, noncombustible street signs to improve emergency response efforts

Driveways
Average driveway allows access to homes
→ **Average driveway restricts access to homes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Improve driveway accessibility where possible
☐ Ensure emergency responders are aware of driveway restrictions

Water Supply
Has pressurized hydrants
→ **Dry Hydrant(s) / Draft available within the community**
Other accessible sources within community (pond, lake, etc.)
Water sources located within 4 miles of community (incl heli dip sites)
No water sources in or within 4 miles of the community
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clearly mark and regularly test dry hydrants
☐ Keep dry hydrants clear of obstructions and vegetation

Bull Point

Beaufort County, South Carolina

Hazardous Features
No notable hazardous features present to hinder fire suppression
→ **Fire suppression hindered by hazardous features**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Be aware of local hazardous features and plan appropriately in the event of a wildfire approaching your area
☐ Ensure emergency responders are aware of local hazardous features that can hinder fire suppression efforts

Local Response Resources
→ **5 miles or less from fire department**
More than 5 miles from fire department
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Homeowners Association
→ **HOA has organizational structure for sustained fire prevention and mitigation**
HOA lacks organizational structure for sustained fire prevention and mitigation
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Host a Community Education Event at least once a year
☐ Complete a Community Risk Mitigation Project

Bull Point

Beaufort County, South Carolina

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Predominant Vegetation

Light

Medium

→ **Heavy**

Extreme / Slash

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Consider removal of ladder fuels that allow fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation
- ☐ Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees
- ☐ Prune trees 6'10 feet from the ground

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Be aware of the risks from falling embers in relation to nearby fuels and defensible space
- ☐ Mow lawns regularly
- ☐ Water grass, plants, trees and mulch regularly
- ☐ Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns
- ☐ Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials
- ☐ Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house
- ☐ Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions
- ☐ Plant a mixture of deciduous trees (e.g. oak and maple) and coniferous trees (e.g. pine)
- ☐ Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways
- ☐ Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees
- ☐ Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris
- ☐ Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch

Structure-to-Structure Ignition

→ **No Possible Structure to Structure Ignition**

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Slope
→ **Slope 0% - 5%**
Slope 6 % - 10%
Slope 11% - 30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No recent History of High Fire Occurrence**
Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Topographical Features
No topographical features that adversely affect wildland fire behavior
→ **Topographical features that adversely affect wildland fire behavior**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Maintain situational awareness of fire danger in your area, as local topographical features can adversely affect wildland behavior

Adjacency to Wildlands
Not adjacent to wildlands with accumulated fuels and no program for fuel management
→ **Adjacent to wildlands with accumulated fuels and no program for fuel management**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ When possible, install firebreaks and reduce fuel loads around community boundary to reduce risk from adjacent wildlands

Severe Wind Exposure
Not in an area with regular exposure to severe winds
→ **Regularly exposed to severe winds that adversely affect fire behavior**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Maintain situational awareness of fire danger in your area, as local severe wind exposure can adversely affect wildland behavior

Undeveloped Lots with Restricted Access and/or Not Maintained
Fewer than 10% of lots are undeveloped
10% to 50% of lots are undeveloped
→ **51% to 75% of lots are undeveloped**
Greater than 75% of lots are undeveloped
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Provide FIREWISE construction guidelines to developers / owners
☐ Consider developing covenant restrictions, if applicable

STRUCTURES ASSESSMENT

Roofing Materials

> 75% of homes have metal, tile or class A asphalt or fiberglass shingles

→ **50 to 75% of homes have metal, tile or class A asphalt or fiberglass shingles**

< 50% of homes have metal, tile or class A asphalt or fiberglass shingles

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles
- ☐ Inspect for and address gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports
- ☐ Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board

Debris on Roof

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Clear branch, leaf-litter and other debris from roof regularly
- ☐ Prune tree limbs away from roof

Ventilation and Soffits

→ **> 75% of homes have non-combustible ventilation soffits with mesh or screening**

50-74% of homes have non-combustible ventilation soffits with mesh or screening

< 50% of homes have non-combustible ventilation soffits with mesh or screening

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation
- ☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco
- ☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents

Siding

→ **> 75% of homes have non-combustible siding**

50-74% of homes have non-combustible siding

< 50% of homes have non-combustible siding

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Keep landscaping materials and vegetation away from combustible siding
- ☐ Increase defensible space from combustible siding
- ☐ Replace with noncombustible siding when possible

Underskirting

→ **> 75% of homes have skirting underneath raised floors/decks**

50-74% of homes have skirting underneath

< 50% of homes have skirting underneath

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Remove combustible vegetation and leaf litter
- ☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck
- ☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening
- ☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier

Wooden Attachments

→ **> 75% of homes have NO Wooden Attachments**

50-74% of homes have NO Wooden Attachments

< 50% of homes have NO Wooden Attachments

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Maintain debris-free decks (e.g. remove ignitable furniture, planters and covering propane grills, especially during high fire danger periods)
- ☐ Consider disconnecting fences from structures, or replacing materials directly attached to structures with fire resistant materials
- ☐ Be aware that wooden attachments can act as a fuse to the structure

Gutters

→ **Noncombustible**

Combustible with leaf litter present

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Keep gutters clear of fine fuels and debris

Building Setback

→ **Not applicable**

Greater than or equal to 30 feet from slope

Less than 30 feet from slope

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Windows

Not known

→ **Multi-paned**

Single-paned

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl
- ☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen
- ☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread

Gas Utilities

→ **Underground/clearly marked or Not applicable**

Above ground/clearly marked with a 30 foot cleared perimeter

Underground/not marked

Above ground/not marked

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Keep vegetation pruned to a minimal level near gas utilities
- ☐ When possible, place propane tanks 20' away from home and structures

Electric Utilities

Underground/clearly marked

Overhead with a 20 foot wide maintained right of way

→ **Underground/not marked**

Overhead with right of way not maintained

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Keep vegetation pruned and mowed around electric right of ways

COMMENTS