Preparing Mesa Cortina for Wildfire

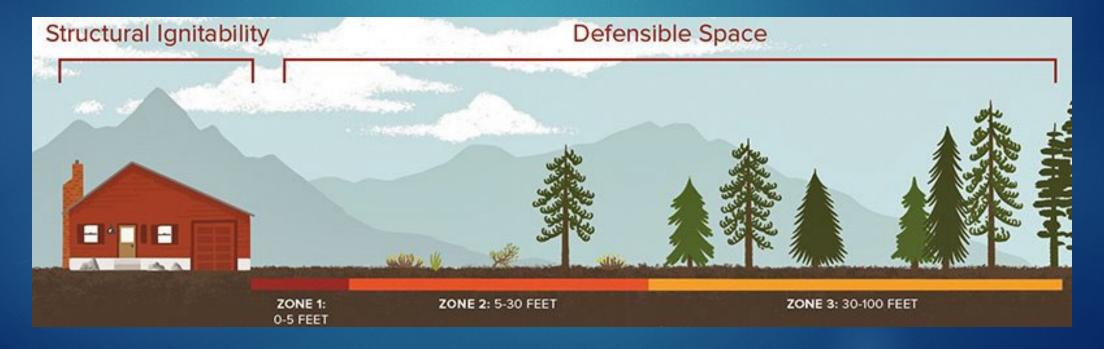






Fire Risk and Fire Mitigation

- FIRST: HOW DO HOMES CATCH ON FIRE? (HINT: EMBERS VS. FLAMES)
- HOME HARDENING VS. HOME IGNITION ZONES
 - Home hardening: how resistant the infrastructure of your home is to flaming front and ember cast
 - The home ignition zones: the first 100 feet around a home (and sometimes more; think slope, volatile fuels, etc). Defensible space is the area around a home that has been modified to reduce risk of structure loss by removing and reducing woody fuels.



Wildfire preparedness: Structure Hardening

https://youtu.be/QQIHtMQ_y5k

Roof Material: Class A (Asphalt shingles, concrete or clay tiles, metal) Exterior Vents & chimneys:
Enclosed with 1/8" mesh

Gutters, patios & decks maintained clear of combustibles

Windows: Double pane tempered glass

Siding: Wood vs Vinyl vs cement or metal Fences: Separate from home, material



Wildfire preparedness: Home Ignition Zones (HIZ)

First 5 feet: Noncombustible or maintained mowed very short

5-30 feet: Canopy spacing*, nothing dead

*10-18 feet in conifers, less in deciduous

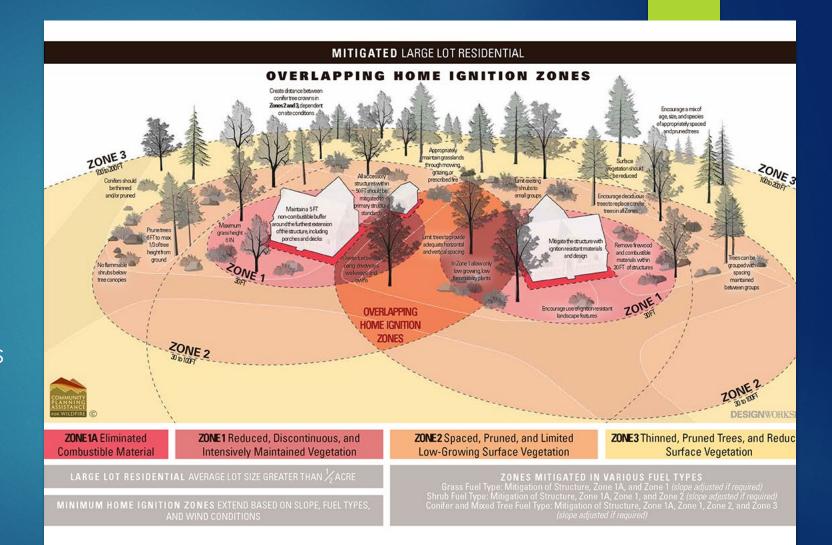
30-100 feet: Less canopy spacing*, nothing dead

*6-12 feet depending on species & slope



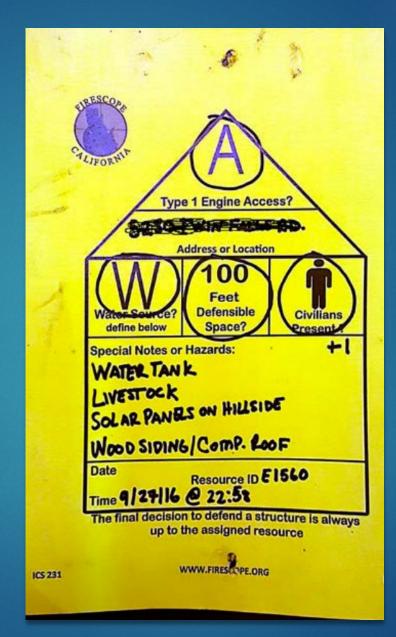
When Home Ignition Zones overlap

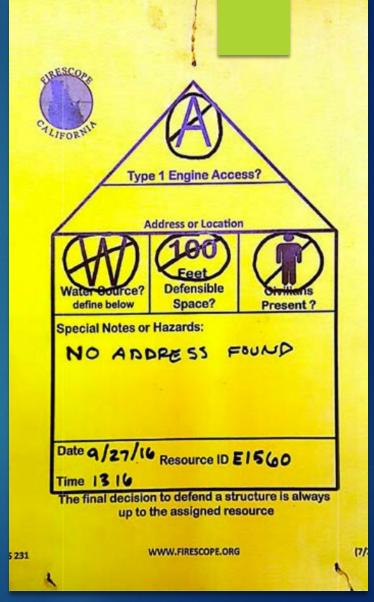
- Wildfire mitigation requires care and regard for the entire neighborhood; even if your personal risk tolerance is high, your neighbor's might not be.
- Structure-to-structure spread can be prevented through mitigation between homes.



Structure Triage 101: How firefighters make decisions to defend homes during a wildfire

- Firefighters assess structure survivability in a triage process and sort homes into categories:
 - Defensible Prep & Hold
 - Defensible Standalone
 - Non-Defensible Prep and Leave
 - Non-Defensible Rescue Driveby
- Sorting depends on the home, terrain, ingress/egress, adjacent fuels, LCES, fire conditions, resources







Insurance Considerations

- Annually: update policy, check in with agent, verify sufficient coverage.
- Regularly: Inventory and record your home's contents. Photograph and digitally store photos of rooms, home contents and important documents. Make note of especially valuable items, keep receipts and consider professional appraisal.
- In this era of insurance difficulties: Inquire with insurer about mitigation steps, shop around, understand your policy. Some insurance companies value mitigation work and others don't, but it never hurts to do it.

How the work gets done in Summit County

- Homeowners do work in Home Ignition Zones & on their acreage with RX help from fire districts
- Summit County Hazardous
 Fuels Reduction Grants &
 County chipping program
- County, Towns, Colorado State FS & USFS ongoing mitigation work
- Prescribed fire









The Wildfire Preparedness Take-Away:

- Prepare your property to survive a wildfire by performing home hardening and fuels reduction.
- Prepare yourself by making sure you're aware of wildfire risk and alerted of evacuations.
- Get your neighborhood involved.
- Share the information, make a plan, have community work days, prepare for wildfire together.





Thank you!

Questions?