



## EVALUATION FORM FOR FORESTLAND URBAN INTERFACE PROPERTIES LOCATED IN AREAS CLASSIFIED AS HIGH.



Checking "Y" means "yes, the standard or step has been met or satisfied. Checking "N/A" means the step or standard does not apply to this property or situation. No fuel-reduction treatment is required on a property where a structure does not exist. See reverse for additional guidance.

<b>1. 30-FOOT PRIMARY FUEL BREAK: The intent of this fuel break is to reduce the intensity of a wildland fire, slow its rate of spread, and create an area in which fire suppression operations may more safely take place.</b>		
1a. Is the area substantially composed of nonflammable ground cover?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
1b. If dry grass is present, has it been mowed to a height of 4 inches or less?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
1c. Have continuous beds of fine fuel been eliminated?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
1d. Are trees and shrubs maintained in a green condition?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
1e. Are trees and shrubs substantially free of dead plant material?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
1f. Have ladder fuels been removed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
1g. Have trees and shrubs been thinned to discourage the transfer of fire from plant-to-plant?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
<b>2. SECONDARY FUEL BREAK: This fuel break is to increase the total size of the area around a structure in which a wildfire's rate of spread will be reduced and fire-fighting operations may more safely occur. While recommended, a secondary fuel break is only required for structures with flammable roofing material. Check NA for all if this is the case.</b>		
2a. Are trees and shrubs maintained in a green condition?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
2b. Are trees and shrubs substantially free of dead plant material?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
2c. Have ladder fuels been removed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
2d. Have trees and shrubs been thinned to discourage the transfer of fire from plant-to-plant?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
<b>3. DRIVEWAY FUEL BREAK: This standard is to ensure that there is sufficient vertical and horizontal clearance alongside and above the driving surface for fire trucks, and to create areas adjacent to the driveway in which fire intensity will be reduced and fire suppression operations may more safely take place. Not required for driveways less than 150 feet long. Check NA for all if this is the case.</b>		
3a. Is there at least 12 horizontal feet of clear space above the driving surface?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
3b. Within the 12-foot-wide clearance area, is there at least 13 ½ feet of vertical clearance?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
<b>4. Have tree branches or other vegetation within 10 feet of a chimney or stovepipe been removed?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
<b>5. Are trees that overhang the structure substantially free of dead plant material?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
<b>6. Is the area beneath a deck substantially free of flammables?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
<b>7. During fire season, are there firewood or lumber piles on the property?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
7a. If "Y" is checked, has each pile been moved 20 feet or farther from the structure? OR	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
7b. Has each pile been fully enclosed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> NA

Property Owner \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_

Property Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

County Map/Tax ID# \_\_\_\_\_ Property Owner Signature (if mailing) \_\_\_\_\_

☐ By checking this box, you certify that you are the owner of the property described above and that you have fulfilled the fuel-reduction obligations required by the Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act for this property. Certification does not guarantee that structures on this property will survive a wildland fire. Certification relieves the property owner, for a period of 5 years from notification date, of liabilities described in ORS 477.059 (4), but does not relieve the property owner from other responsibilities and liabilities described in other portions of ORS 477. This certification form becomes void 5 years after the date of notification, or when a structure is added to the property, or when the property changes ownership, or if revoked by ODF. It is the responsibility of the property owner to request a new certification form from ODF if a structure is added to the property, and/or notify a new owner that a new certification form for this property must be requested from ODF. This signed certification form to can also be printed and mailed to: Oregon Department of Forestry, Fire Prevention Program, 2600 State Street, Salem, Oregon 97310.

Print

Submit



# 6 Steps to Wildfire Protection

**1** If there is a home or other structure on your property, then a fuel break is required to be established around it. A structure is defined as a permanently sited building that is at least 500 square feet.

If no home or other structure exists on property then fuel reduction treatment is not required on the property. However, it is recommended that you send in your self-certification form, check the "No Structure" box on the form, sign, and return the form to ODF.

If the home has flame-resistant roofing (Class A, B or C), then a 30-foot fuel break is required. If it is roofed with cedar shakes or other flammable material, the fuel break must be 50 feet in size.

A fuel break begins at the outside edge of a home's furthest extension. This may be the edge of the roof eave, or the outside edge of a deck attached to the home. The shape of the fuel break mirrors the footprint shape of the home and anything that is attached to it.

A fuel break's distances are measured along the slope, and does not need to extend beyond the property line.

The fuel break may use natural firebreaks, such as a rock outcropping or a body of water, or it can be completely man-made.

The vegetation within the fuel break must meet the following guidelines:

- Ground cover should be substantially non-flammable or fire-resistant. Examples of this include asphalt, bare soil, clover, concrete, green grass, ivy, mulches, rock, succulent ground cover or wildflowers.
- Dry grass should be cut to a height of less than four inches.
- Cut grass, leaves, needles, twigs and similar small vegetative debris should be broken up so that a continuous fuel bed is not created.
- Shrubs and trees should be maintained in a green condition, be substantially free of dead plant material, and have any potential "ladder fuels" removed.
- Trees and shrubs should also be arranged so that fire cannot spread or jump from plant to plant. Some thinning may be necessary to accomplish this.

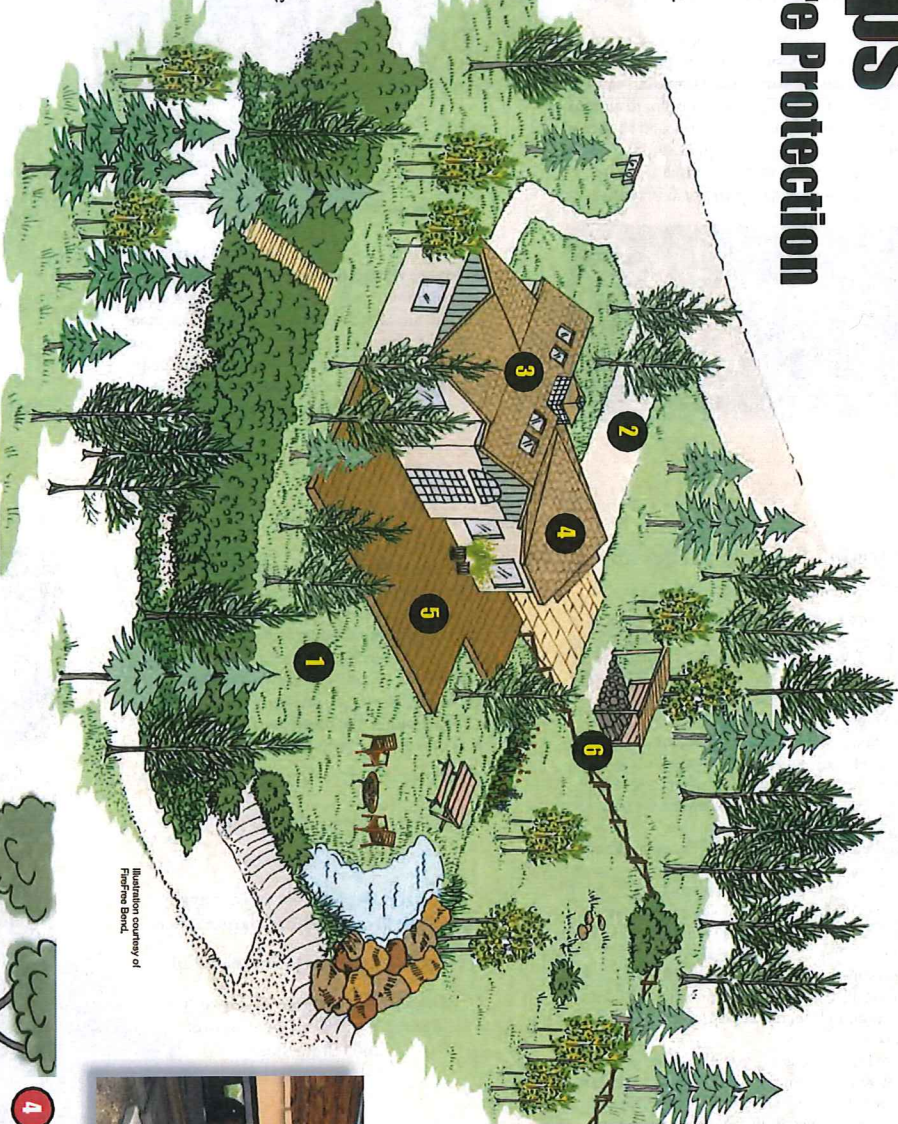


Illustration courtesy of Firewise Board.

**2** On a driveway that is at least 150 feet long, it is necessary to remove obstructions over the driving surface, and create a fuel break along the driveway's fringe.

The clearance above the driving area must meet these specifications:

- the horizontal clearance must be at least 12 feet
- the vertical clearance must be at least 13 1/2 feet

The fuel break along the driveway fringe must extend



10 feet from each side of the driveway's centerline, creating a total fuel break area that is at least 20 feet wide, including the driving surface.

The vegetation must be modified to the same standards as a fuel break around a structure. Likewise, the driveway fuel break's distance is measured along the slope, and does not need to extend beyond the property line.



**3** Sparks from a chimney connected to a fireplace or wood-burning stove could catch tree branches on fire. To reduce the chance of this happening, trim all branches ten feet away from a chimney that vents a wood-burning fireplace or stove.



**5** Keeping the space under wooden decks and exterior stairways clean — and enclosed — is one of the best ways to keep a house safe during fire season. Firewood and lumber need to be removed, and dry needles, leaves and other litter need to be cleaned out, too.



**6** Firewood and lumber piles near a structure can become a source of intense, sustained heat if they should catch fire. This could ignite nearby vegetation, or cause windows to break, admitting fire into the structure.



During the months of fire season, move firewood and lumber piles at least 20 feet from any structure. A better solution is to put firewood and lumber into an enclosed shed.