Hanson Harbor
Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Guy Gifford, Firewise Coordinator
Washington State Department of Natural Resources

November, 2021

Firewise USA™

Table of Contents

WILDFIRE

FIREWISE USA®
Residents reducing wildfire risks

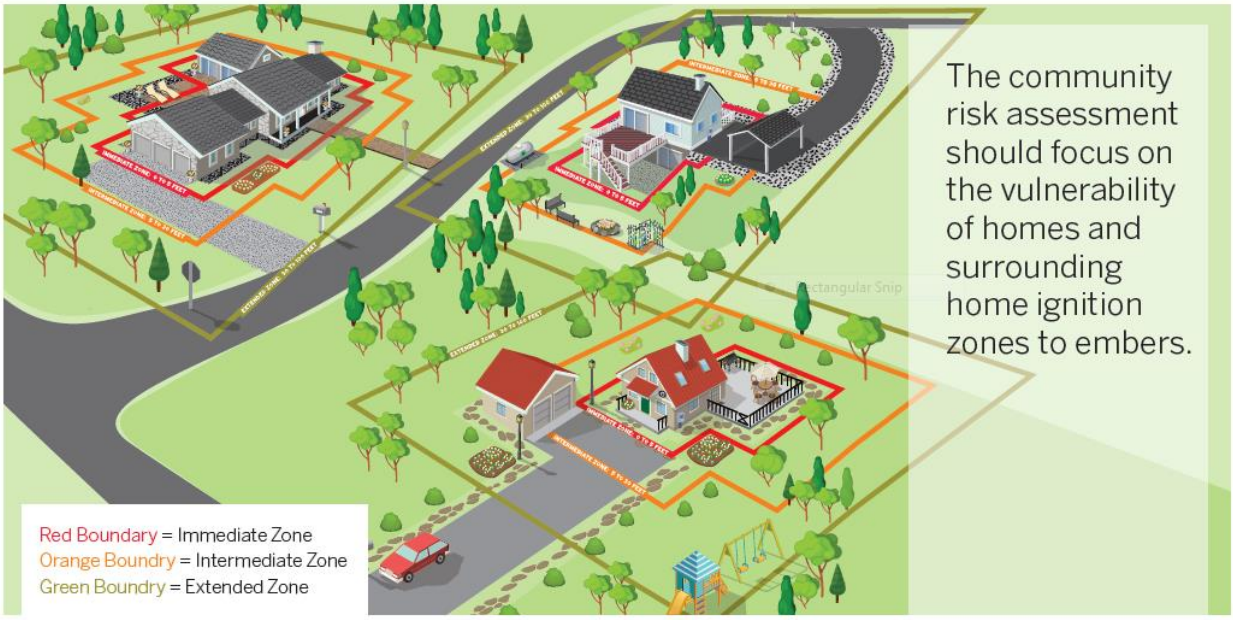
Introduction

NFPA's Firewise USA® program teaches people how to live with wildfire and increase their home's chance of survival through proactive actions, while encouraging neighbors to work together to reduce losses and damage. The community wildfire risk assessment is an important step in the Firewise USA® recognition process. It's a tool to help residents and their community members understand their wildfire risk and engage them in risk reduction efforts.

Research has shown embers (burning pieces of airborne wood and/or vegetation that can be carried more than a mile through the wind) and small surface fires to be the primary source of home ignitions during wildfires.

Residents must prepare their home to withstand embers and minimize the likelihood of flames or surface fire touching the home or any attachments. This can be accomplished by limiting the amount of flammable vegetation, choosing ignition-resistant building materials and construction techniques, along with periodic exterior maintenance within the three home ignition zones (HIZ). These zones include

- Zone 1: The Immediate Zone. This zone is the house/structure and deck plus 5 feet. The focus here is, Be Ember Aware.
- Zone 2: The Intermediate Zone. This zone goes from 5 feet to 30 feet minimum. This typically is your yard and garden. The focus here is to provide an area that won't readily burn and to protect the structure from radiant heat.
- Zone3: The Extended Zone. This zone we want to reduce the energy of the wildfire. This goes from zone 2 out to 100 or more feet. This is your unimproved property such as forest or grass lands. The focus here is to reduce the flame length of wildfire when it burns here.



It is not uncommon for home ignition zones to overlap onto adjacent properties. This makes the conditions of neighboring homes and vegetation a part of the wildfire threat. To maximize benefits, it's extremely important that neighbors work collaboratively with each other, and talk with each other, to reduce their shared risk.

The community wildfire risk assessment speaks to the general conditions of the overall Firewise USA® site and does not provide details on each individual dwelling.

The assessment should focus on:

- Vulnerability of homes to embers, surface fire, and crown fire
- Condition of the structures themselves
- Immediate hazards within the HIZ on individual properties
- Concerns presented by common/open space areas or adjacent public lands

Also consider factors that impact risk and influence fire behavior or structure ignitability:

- Structural characteristics (such as roofing, siding, and decks)
- Vegetation types
- Slope and aspect (direction a community faces - north, south, east, or west)
- Housing density

The recommendations provided by the completed assessment will be the board/committee's primary tool in determining action priorities within the site's boundaries, documented in their action plan. The Firewise USA® program requires assessments be **updated at a minimum of every five years.**

Overview

The assessment:

This community assessment is done at a community level. Individual homes were not assessed. The assessment was done by walking the public areas and viewing homes and properties seen from these public areas.

Assessment Participants

List the principal participants who assisted in data gathering and development of this document (include name, role/organization, phone and email). This can be your district forester, fire department, Firewise Board members, etc.

Name	Role/Organization	Phone	Email
Guy Gifford	DNR	509-990-6218	Guy.gifford@dnr.wa.gov
Connor Nikkola	Lincoln CD		cnikkola@wadistrict.net

DEFINING YOUR FIREWISE USA® SITE

General Site Description

Site name: Hanson Harbor
City: Wilbur
County: Lincoln
State: WA
Latitude: 47.920544
Longitude: -118.618173

Boundary Description (Provide a description of your site's recognized site boundary, this could be defined by your HOA, subdivision, defined neighborhood, street(s), etc.): The boundary of the Firewise Site is defined as the lots under the Hanson Harbor Homeowners Association.

Area (provide number of acres or square miles) : 44 acres

General Site Information

- Firewise USA® participation requires a minimum of 8 individual dwelling units and not to exceed 2,500 (for new sites in 2018 or later), within the site's identified boundary.
- For definition purposes, a dwelling unit is a:
    - Household/residence built for occupancy by one person, a family, or roommates, including mobile homes and cabins; and for multi-family residential occupancies (i.e. duplexes, and other types of attached housing)
    - An apartment building with 10 units would be considered ten dwelling units
    - Multiple sites can be located within a single large master-planned community/HOA

The Firewise USA® program is designed for residential occupancies where residents actively participate in reducing the wildfire risk where they live; it is not a program for every occupancy type, or an entire town, city or county.

Number of dwelling units: 50 plus three under construction
Number of residents: 100 approximate

Community Assessment

Description of Properties within the boundary

Residential types in your site (check all that apply):

XX__ Single Family ___ Duplex ___ Townhomes
___ Apartment ___ Mobile/Manufactured ___ Other: _____

Types of ownership (check all that apply):

_XX__ Private _____ Common ___ Public (county, state, federal, ect.)

Lot sizes (check all that apply):

___ less than .10 acres or 4,356 square feet
_XX__ .10 to .50 acers or 4,356 to 21,780 square feet
_XX__ . 51 to 1 acres or 22,215 to 43,560 square feet
___ Greater than 1 acres or 43,560 square feet

Other site information that you would like to provide (optional). _____

Hanson Harbor community is approximately 30 minutes, or 16 miles Northwest of Wilbur, WA along Lake Roosevelt. The community is bounded by Lake Roosevelt on the northside of the community. The other sides are primarily scattered ponderosa pine, with a sage brush understory.

Approximately 50 homes are in the community which equates to about 100 people who live in the community. The community has both full and part time residences. The community is within Lincoln county fire district 7, with the closest fire station in Wilbur, 16 miles away.

The average annual precipitation is about 12 inches.

Community Map

Description of Local Wildland Fire Characteristics

Fire intensity and rate of spread depend on the vegetation type and condition (live/dead), topography, and typical weather patterns. This information can be obtained from your state forestry agency or local fire department.

Common vegetation type(s) in the area (i.e., grasses, shrubs, and trees): Within the Hanson Harbor community most of the vegetation is maintained property but there are numerous undeveloped lots in the community. The undeveloped lots are not maintained and may have a grass or sage vegetation with a few ponderosa pine trees. To the south of the community the area has a heavy sage understory with scattered and a few clumps of ponderosa pine trees. The north side of the community is owned by National Park Service and is mostly a grass vegetation for a short distance then Lake Roosevelt.

Figure 1: Vegetation to the south of Hanson Harbor

Topography within and adjacent to Hanson Harbor (geographical features such as canyons, chimneys, steep slopes, or is the area primarily flat, and what direction slopes face): Hanson Harbor community is on a relatively flat ground of 0 to 5% slope, as you go to the south the slope goes uphill and may increase up to about 15%.

Describe common summer time wind directions: Wind direction is often from the west to the southwest.

History of Wildfire:

_XX__ Area with history of fire occurrence
___ Area with no history of fire occurrence
___ Unknown

Lincoln county experiences an average of about 18.6 wildfire starts per year, most of which are human caused. Lincoln county has also experienced several large fires over the past 10 years. Dry cold fronts are associated with the majority of the catastrophic fires. Cold fronts are common in Eastern Washington. Unfortunately, major catastrophic fires quickly overwhelm local fire resources. By increasing home survivability, property owners within Hanson Harbour HOA won't have to depend upon these resources.

Community Threat:

Lincoln County Fire Starts						
Fire Cause	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**5 year average 2016-2020**
Burning Material from Auto	2	1	1	1	2	1.4
Children	0	0	0	1	0	0.2
Debris Burning	2	2	4	3	4	3
Lightning	6	5	3	3	1	3.6
Miscellaneous	3	10	7	1	4	5
Power Line	0	2	2	0	1	1
Railroad	0	2	0	0	0	0.4
Recreation	0	0	2	0	1	0.6
Under Investigation	0	4	3	0	3	2
Undetermined	3	1	2	0	1	1.4
Grand Total	**16**	**27**	**24**	**9**	**17**	**18.6**

Lincoln County Wildfire acres burned						
Fire Cause	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**5 year average 2016-2020**
Burning Material from Auto	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	16.0	3.4
Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.4
Debris Burning	86.1	97.8	15.5	70.9	4.6	55.0
Lightning	5.3	3.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	2.0
Miscellaneous	5,047.7	2.2	5,139.4	0.3	13.4	2,040.6
Power Line	0.0	19.5	0.0	0.0	8.4	5.6
Railroad	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Recreation	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.5
Under Investigation	0.0	213.3	4.4	0.0	127,430.0	25,529.5
Undetermined	4.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.9	1.6
Grand Total	**5,143.9**	**339.2**	**5,163.8**	**73.5**	**127,474.8**	**27,639.0**

FIREWISE USA® SITE OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Home Ignition Zone

Observations

The observation section is broken down by the characteristics of homes and the vegetation management within the home ignition zones and common areas. Mark the appropriate box for each category that best represents the conditions within your site.

Zone 1 – Immediate Zone

Home: General building construction (are the homes made from ignition resistant building materials?)

Figure 2: Good roof choice that won't easily ignite during a wildfire.

Roofing Materials: composite shingles, metal, cement tile and clay

_XX__ Greater than 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
___ 25 to 50% of homes have metal, tile or Class A asphalt or fiberglass shingles
___ Less than 25% of homes have metal, tile or Class A asphalt or fiberglass shingles

Observations: Homes in this community all have metal or composite roofing material.

Recommendations: No recommendation given. Current roofing material is adequate.

Leaf litter, pine needles, or debris on roof or in gutters

_XX Greater than 75% of homes have cleaned and maintain their roof and gutters

___ 50 to 74% of homes have cleaned and maintain their roof and gutters
___ 25 to 50% of homes have cleaned and maintain their roof and gutters
____ Less than 25% of homes have cleaned and maintain their roof and gutters

Observations: Roofs and gutters were free of debris. Very few trees are in the community that are tall enough to put debris on roofs.

Recommendation: Clean roof and gutters every year before July 4th

Gutter type:

XX_ Greater than 75% of homes have metal gutters
___ 50 to 74% of homes have metal gutters
___ 25 to 50% of homes have metal gutters
___ Less than 25% of homes have metal gutters
___ Unknown type of gutters

Observations: Gutters observed were well maintained.

Recommendation: Clean gutters every year by the 4th of July.

Soffit vent: a screened vent in a house soft that allows air to flow to the attic or the space below roof sheathing.

___ Greater than 75% of homes have non-combustible soffit vents with mesh or screening
___ 50 to 74% of homes have non-combustible soffit vents with mesh or screening
___ 25 to 50% of homes have non-combustible soffit vents with mesh or screening
___ Less than 25% of homes have non-combustible soffit vents with mesh or screening
_XX Unknown

Observations: Soffits were not looked at closely in this initial overview.

Recommendations: Have individual home risk assessments conducted around each home.

Siding: stucco, masonry products, plaster and cement

___ Greater than 75% of homes have non-combustible siding
___ 50 to 74% of homes have non-combustible siding
___ 25 to 50% of homes have non-combustible siding
___ Less than 25% of homes have non-combustible siding
XX Unknown

Observations: Home sided was not evaluated.

Recommendations: Homeowners should schedule a home risk assessment to determine siding concerns.

Windows: Multi paned windows can withstand radiant heat better than single paned windows.

_XX Greater than 75% of homes have multi-paned windows
___ 50 to 74% of homes have multi-paned windows
___ 25 to 50% of homes have multi-paned windows
___ Less than 25% of homes have multi-paned windows
___ Unknown what type of windows exist (single-pane vs. multi-pane)

Observations: Homes in the community were built after multi pain windows became common building practice.

Recommendations: None given. Current windows are adequate.

Skirting House: material used around the bottom of homes.

_XX Greater than 75% of homes have skirting underneath
___ 50 to 74% of homes have skirting underneath
___ 25 to 50% of homes have skirting underneath
___ Less than 25% of homes have skirting underneath

Observations: Homes are stick constructed with full skirting around them.

Recommendations: No recommendation given. Current skirting is adequate.

Attachments: are raised floors and decking outside the house. These may be built with wood or non-combustible materials. Examples of non-combustible materials include decks made with wood-plastic composites, higher density tropical hardwood, or fire-retardant treated decking materials; Wood attachments made from 2" material is more resistant to fire than 1" material. Fences that use metal or masonry when attaching fences directly to the siding of a home.

___ Greater than 75% of homes have NO wooden attachments
XX 50 to 74% of homes have NO wooden attachments
___ 25 to 50% of homes have NO wooden attachments
___ Less than 25% of homes have NO wooden attachments

Observations: Homes in the communities have decking with some being wooden and some composite.

Recommendations: None given at this time. Have individual home risk assessments completed to further evaluate the decks.

Skirting raised floors and decks: material used around decks to protect the underside from exposure from embers and heat.

___ Greater than 75% of homes have skirting underneath raised floors/decks
___ 50 to 74% of homes have skirting underneath raised floors/decks
___ 25 to 50% of homes have skirting underneath raised floors/decks
XX Less than 25% of homes have skirting underneath raised floors/decks

Observations: Skirting was not observe under raised floors or decks.

Recommendations: Install skirting around raised floors to prevent embers from getting underneath. Fulling enclosing or 1/8" screen is recommended in these areas. Not storing flammable material during the summer under high decks will help reduce the chance of embers starting material on fire under the decks.

Fences: Wooden fences can act as a "wick" carrying fire to structures. Wooden fences should not be in Zone 1.

XX_ Greater than 75% of homes have NO wooden fences
___ 50 to 74% of homes have NO wooden fences
___ 25 to 50% of homes have NO wooden fences
___ Less than 25% of homes have NO wooden fences
Unknown

Observations: Wooden fences were observed on some homes. Fences can act as a "wick" carrying fire to the home.

Recommendations: Have a metal gate or other non-burnable section of the fence to stop the "wick" from burning the wooden fence down.

Figure 3: Wooden fence that can burn and wood piled next to the house.

Ground Cover: This area is focused around the structure and decks plus 5 feet. Is there dead vegetation, dried leaves, pine needles and ground debris near foundations?

Has hardscaping been used around perimeters to keep them free of litter/debris. Concrete, stone, or gravel walkways?

Have wood mulch products been replaced with non-combustible such as crushed stone/ gravel options?

Are there trees/shrubs next to the home? Are there branches overhanging the roof or within 10 feet of chimneys?

___ Greater than 75% of homes have non-flammable mulch and fire resistant plans in Zone 1.
___ 50 to 74% of homes have non-flammable mulch and fire resistant plans in Zone 1.
_XX25 to 50% of homes have non-flammable mulch and fire resistant plans in Zone 1.
___ Less than 25% of homes have non-flammable mulch and fire resistant plans in Zone 1.

Observations: Many homes have non-burnable mulch around their structure. Within 5 feet of the homes, there were lots of flammable plants seen near homes.

Recommendation:

- Replace burnable mulch (such as beauty bark) to a non burnable mulch (such as rock).
- Remove all dead material from this area every year before fire season.
- Replace flammable plants with plants that burn with less intensity.

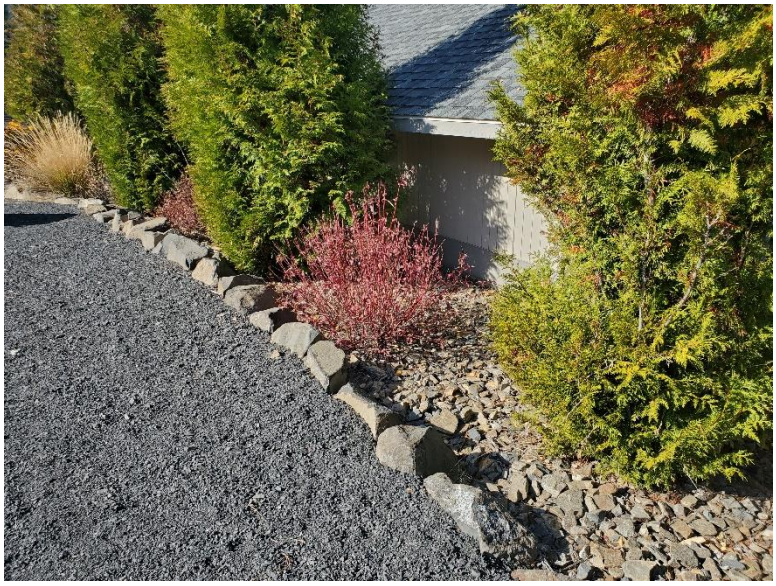


Figure 4: Non-flamamble much in Zone 1, but plants are highly flammable.

Figure 5: Non burnable mulch that now have burnable needles on it that could ignite from a single ember that then would ignite the flammable bush producing large flames near the house.

Zone 2 - Intermediate Zone

5 to 30 feet from the furthest exterior point of the home. This area uses landscaping and breaks (areas of non-combustible materials such as dirt, cement, or rock) to help influence and decrease fire behavior. The goal for this zone it to protect structures from the radiant heat developed in a wildfire. This area is typically peoples yard, garden and driveway.

- Are there fuel breaks such as driveways, walkways/paths, patios, and decks?
- Are lawns and native grasses maintained (general recommendation is a height of 4 inches)?
- Is vegetation in this area spread out? It is recommended that trees and shrubs should be limited to small clusters of a few each to break up continuity; trees should be spaced to a minimum of 18 feet between crowns.
- Have ladder fuels (vegetation under trees) been removed so a surface fire cannot reach the crowns? Have trees been pruned? General recommendations are up to six to ten feet from the ground; for shorter trees do not exceed 1/3 of the overall tree height.
- Are plants, trees, and lawns watered to keep them from becoming dry?

XX_ Greater than 75% of homes an area that has a low chance of burning in zone 2.
___ 50 to 74% of homes an area that has a low chance of burning in zone 2.
___ 25 to 50% of homes an area that has a low chance of burning in zone 2.
___ Less than 25% of homes an area that has a low chance of burning in zone 2.

Observations: Yards with green grass was around most homes. Plant material in this zone were a mixture of flammable and less flammable plants. Much was often non-burnable mulch.

Recommendation:

- Have individual risk assessments completed.
- Create this zone around the garages and outbuilding.
- If an unattached building catches on fire, it can ignite the home.

Figure 6: Green yard with non-burnable mulch around home. Good example also trees are pruned up with little to no cummlation of dead/dry material under them.

Figure 7: Vacant lot that has the sage removed.

Outbuildings: Outbuildings can ignite and provide long duration heat that can ignite vegetation and structures. Outbuilding need a HIZ zone around them just like the home.

___ Greater than 75% of homes have outbuildings
___ 50 to 74% of homes have outbuildings
____ 25 to 50% of homes have outbuildings
XX_ Less than 25% of homes have outbuildings

Observations: Outbuildings often had material around them that would ignite from an ember.

Recommendation:

- Have individual risk assessments completed.
- Create this zone around the garages and outbuilding.

Zone 3 - Extended Zone

30 to 100 feet, out to 200 feet (where applicable). This area is considered to be the area that is not regularly maintained, typically it has many names which could be wildlands, forest lands or the area outside your yard and garden. Generally, this area focuses on managing the vegetation to influence fire behavior and spread. The goal here is not to eliminate fire, but to interrupt fire's path and keep flames smaller and on the ground. Instead of having flames of 50 feet it is desirable to have flames less than 10 feet in length. At these distances property lines may overlap, presenting the opportunity and need to work collaboratively with neighbors. Items to consider:

- Are there heavy accumulations of ground litter/debris?
- Is there dead plant and tree material that should be removed?
- Are storage sheds and/or other outbuildings in this zone clear of vegetation?
- Do mature trees have small conifers and brush growing between them or is the space maintained?
- Do trees 30 to 60 feet from the home have at least 12 feet between canopy tops?
- Is there at least 6 feet between canopy tops of trees located 60 to 100 feet from the home?

___ Greater than 75% of homes have thinned vegetation to reduce fire intensity.
_XX_ 50 to 74% of homes have thinned vegetation to reduce fire intensity.
___ 25 to 50% of homes have thinned vegetation to reduce fire intensity.
___ Less than 25% of homes have thinned vegetation to reduce fire intensity.

Observations: Outside of homeowner's yards very little of the landscape have been treated to reduce flame intensity. These areas are owned by people outside of the community or the National Park Service (NPS). The area to the north owned by NPS vegetation is fairly low

and not very wide before you hit a sandy beach and Lake Roosevelt. This area should support a less intense wildfire than the area to the south. The southern area has a mixture of sage and ponderosa pine trees.

Recommendation:

- Schedule home site visit.
- Homeowners should make it a priority to reduce the amount of flammable vegetation within 100 – 300 feet of structures.
- Reach out to private landowners to see if they will reduce the vegetation around your homes. This would be the property to the south. NPS property along the lank the vegetation is fairly low and overall minimal to no additional work is needed.

Figure 8: Vacant lot with sage.

Common/open space areas or adjacent public lands:

___ Not adjacent to wildlands with accumulated fuels
_XX__ Adjacent to wildlands with accumulated fuels

Observations: Public lands to the north has relatively low amount of vegetation. The private lands to the south has accumulated fuels.

Recommendations: Encourage owners of vacant lots to reduce accumulation of fuels on their lots.

Figure 9: NPS property between Lake Roosevelt and homes have a lower accumulation of fuels compared to the south side of the community.

Is there a management plan for these fuels? If so, please describe: No

Additional comments or observations regarding site conditions:

Community Assessment

This section focus on the community infrastructure and how it effects fire suppression and escape routes for homeowners.

We recommend reaching out to your local fire department for assistance in determining what other safety issues should be addressed.

1. **Means of Access –** This section focus on the roads too and within the community. Not individual driveways which is under Fire Service Access.

    a. **Ingress and Egress:**

    Observations: There is only one road into the community which is Hanson Harbor Rd N. During a wildfire more than likely the road will have fire on threatening it and may not be usable for Egress. While there is no road Egress, Lake Roosevelt does provide an excellent Safety Zone for residence when fire threatens the community.

Recommendations: Ensure residence know that there escape route if there is a wildfire south of the community is Lake Roosevelt. There is a nice sandy beach along the lake which provides a buffer to the lake.

Figure 10: Boat launch is a good safety zone if the egress to the south is cut off.

b. **Road Width** – Roads should be wide enough for two-way traffic including fire trucks.

Observation: Hanson Harbor Rd N., is a county road and wide enough for two vehicles to pass. Roads within the community have adequate width and are maintained by the county.

Recommendations: No recommendations given. Current road width is adequate.

c. **All Season Road Condition:** Roads should have a surface that allows rapid movement of vehicles, paved and maintained gravel roads meet this condition.

Observations: Roads are paved and well maintained.

Recommendations: No recommendations given. Current road condition is adequate

Figure 11: Paved road within Hanson Harbor

2. **Fire Service Access:** Fire service access evaluates driveway length and turnaround ability for fire engines which may be as large as a motor home.

   Observations: Driveways are short and fire engines can easily back in or stay along the county road when protecting homes from wildfire.

   Recommendation: No recommendation needed

3. **Street Signs and home addresses.** Emergency response crews need to find homes quickly in an emergency. In a large incident non-local crews will be assisting local fire crews. These out of area crews may not be familiar with the area. Street signs and individual homes should have 4" reflective lettering.

   Observations: The community is not difficult to find for emergency vehicles but to find individual residence can be a challenge without proper addressing. Addressing of individual homes was not apparent on all homes. Street things are adequate for fire service response.

   Recommendations: Address for individual homes should be installed with 4" reflective lettering that can be easily seen from the road at night will insure timely emergency response.

Figure 12: Street sign with reflective letters.

Figure 13: Reflective address in front of homes were not observed.

4. Available Fire Protection

a. Water Source Availability (On Site)

Observations: Community has 2" hydrants and fire hose to assist in putting out small fires. Hydrants are not big enough to rapidly fill tenders.

Recommendation: No recommendation given.

Figure 14: Community "hydrant" with fire hose box.

b. Organized Response Resources

Observations: Hanson Harbor HOA is located in Lincoln County Fire District 7, which is a volunteer fire district. The closest station is the Station in Wilbur, 16miles away.

Recommendation: Individual landowners joining the fire district will help facilitate rapid response to the community.

5. **Utilities (Propane and Electric).** Are they above or below ground within and surrounding the community?

Observations: Propane tanks were around some homes for heating and cooking. In the community the power is underground.

Recommendations: Ensure propane tanks have flammable fuel around them removed.

Figure 15: Underground power within the community.

Recommendations

Using the findings from the observation phase, identify actions and steps the site can take to reduce their risk from wildfire. Prioritize recommendations based on the potential fire threat to homes. It's recommended that residents address hazards at the home first and work their way out into the three home ignition zones. Remember, small things can have a huge impact on home survivability. Use these recommendations to create your site's action plan.
Examples:
Less than 75% of homes observed had a roof free of leaf litter, pine needles, and other debris. Encourage residents to remove the debris and keep those areas clean, work towards greater than 75% compliance.

Summary of Recommendations:

- Bark mulch is widely used within the immediate area, recommend removing bark mulch and replacing with an ignition resistant material (i.e. crushed stone/gravel).
- Replace flammable plants in Zone 1, some could be done in Zone 2 too.
- Work with residents to improve the number of homes that have removed flammable materials 0 to 30 feet from the home.
- Have individual home risk assessments conducted.
- Encourage vacant lots owners to reduce the fuel accumulation on their lots.
- Have an annual clean-up day before fire season.
- Install reflective addressing in the community.

Your comments here

_____

NEXT STEPS

The information you have collected during the assessment process will help you develop recommendations that can be applied to your site's action plan. Action plans are a prioritized list of risk reduction projects and the related investments needed to achieve them for the site. Action plans also highlight suggested homeowner actions and education activities that participants will strive to complete annually, or over a period of multiple years. **Action plans should be updated at a minimum of at least every three years.**

Visit https://www.nfpa.org/Public-Education/By-topic/Wildfire/Firewise-USA/Become-a-Firewise-USA-site to view the full list of required criteria needed to complete the Firewise USA® recognition program's application process. Visit https://portal.firewise.org to start your application.

Hanson Harbor Action Plan

Year 1 - 2022:

- Participate in Wildfire preparedness month with a theme of "be ember aware". Reach out to the community by celebrating Wildfire Preparedness month with a community event in May.
- Have 30% of homes with a completed risk assessment.
- Encourage residence to reduce mulch around homes with nonflammable material such as rock, goal is for 20% of residence to have nonflammable material.
- Encourage residents to clean flammable materials from areas adjacent to the home, gutters and roofs by July 4th.

Year 2 - 2023:

- Participate in Wildfire preparedness month with a theme of "addressing".
- Have 80% of homes with a completed risk assessment.
- Encourage residence to reduce mulch around homes with nonflammable material such as rock, goal is for 50% of residence to have nonflammable material.
- Encourage residents to clean flammable materials from areas adjacent to the home, gutters and roofs by July 4th.
- Encourage residence to get a reflective address installed.

Year 3 - 2024:

- Participate in Wildfire preparedness month with a theme of "Lean and clean yard".
- Encourage residence to reduce mulch around homes with nonflammable material such as rock, goal is for 75% of residence to have nonflammable material.
- Encourage residents to clean flammable materials from areas adjacent to the home, gutters and roofs by July 4th.

Year 4 - 2025:

- Participate in Wildfire preparedness month.

- Encourage residence to reduce mulch around homes with nonflammable material such as rock, goal is for 100% of residence to have nonflammable material.
- Encourage residents to clean flammable materials from areas adjacent to the home, gutters and roofs by July 4th.

Year 5 – 2026:

- Participate in Wildfire preparedness month.
- Encourage residents to clean flammable materials from areas adjacent to the home, gutters and roofs by July 4th.

Firewise Signature Page

Hanson Harbor HOA Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Firewise Plan Signature Page

Plan Prepared By: Guy Gifford Land Owner Assistance Forester

Guy Gifford
Signature

3-20-22.
Date

Contact Information: Guy Gifford
WA-DNR
225 S. Silke Road
Colville, WA 99114

Email – guy.gifford@dnr.wa.gov
Phone – 509-990-6218 or 509-684-7474
Web –

Board members Signature:
The contents of this plan are acceptable to me/us. I/we intend to manage this property in a manner consistent with the objectives of the NFPA's Firewise USA® and to implement this plan to the best of my/our ability.

Board member Signature	Print Name	Title	Date
Dewey Bray	DEWEY BRAY	President	3/14/22
Dwayne Deckard	DWAYNE Deckard	V.P.	3/14/22
	BRUCE KOPMEIER	BOARD MEMBER	3/14/22