



SWIMMING POOL PERMITS

Both Benton County Codes and Washington State mandated laws require permits for both in-ground and aboveground pools. The only type of pool that is exempt from the permit process is a pool that is entirely above grade, less than 24 inches deep, and has a capacity of less than 5,000 gallons. Structures that are placed on slopes greater than 15% may be required to have noncombustible siding and/or soffits and decks may be required to have noncombustible skirting. Please contact the Benton County Fire Marshal for further information at (509) 735-3500.

Prior to a determination of completeness for the application is made, and prior to permit issuance, the following information is required:

- (a) A fully dimensioned plot plan showing the entire lot, pool size/location and setback from front, side and rear lot lines, all easements, fence location and height, septic system location, any overhead electric lines and distance clearing laterally from nearest pool edge, and all existing structures shall be submitted to the local health dept. for site plan approval. **Septic approval less than one year old required for all lots one (1) acre or less in size served by septic systems.** The health dept. shall put stamp of approval and signature of approval person on the plot plan.
- (b) After obtaining Health Department approval, submit the same plot plan, swimming pool plans (engineering by a WA St. Reg. Engineer may be required by Bldg. Official), Declaration of Owner Builder if owner is acting as general contractor, and swimming pool permit application to the Benton County Building Div. for approval and required permits.

FIRST INSPECTION:

1. Building permit, approved site and construction plans to be on site for inspector.
2. Verification of required setbacks from property lines, structures, easements, slopes, etc.
3. Inspection of pool assembly, reinforcement if required etc.
4. Rough plumbing/piping, pressure test, etc. (Plumb 5 psi/15 min.) (Gas 10 psi/15 min.)
5. Verification of electrical permits per the Department of Labor and Industries.

FINAL INSPECTION:

1. The fence may be constructed of wood, metal, masonry, or other substantial material with openings no greater than four (4) inches in width.
2. A fence is required around all pools capable of holding water of a depth of twenty-four (24) inches or more.
3. The area in which a private swimming pool is located shall be totally surrounded by a barrier per ISPSC Section 305.
4. No such building or fence shall be located less than 20" from the edge of the swimming pool.
5. All access gates shall open outward away from the pool and shall be self-closing and self-latching. The self-latching release mechanism shall only be operable from the pool side of the access gate.
6. Outdoor heated pools shall be provided with an approved vapor-retardant cover.
7. Structure wall as a barrier. Where a wall of a dwelling or structure serves as part of the barrier and where doors or windows provide direct access to the pool or spa through that wall, one of the following shall be required:

1. Operable windows having a sill height of less than 48 inches (1219 mm) above the indoor finished floor and doors shall have an alarm that produces an audible warning when the window, door or their screens are opened. The alarm shall be *listed* and *labeled* as a water hazard entrance alarm in accordance with UL 2017. In dwellings or structures not required to be Accessible units, Type A units or Type B units, the operable parts of the alarm deactivation switches shall be located 54 inches (1372 mm) or more above the finished floor. In dwellings or structures required to be Accessible units, Type A units or Type B units, the operable parts of the alarm deactivation switches shall be located not greater than 54 inches (1372 mm) and not less than 48 inches (1219 mm) above the finished floor.
2. A *safety cover* that is *listed* and *labeled* in accordance with ASTM F 1346 is installed for the pools and spas.
3. An *approved* means of protection, such as self-closing doors with self-latching devices, is provided. Such means of protection shall provide a degree of protection that is not less than the protection afforded by Item 1 or 2.
8. Suction entrapment avoidance provisions shall be in place.
9. Handholds required. Where the depth below the design waterline of a pool or spa exceeds 42 inches (1067 mm), handholds along the perimeter shall be provided. Handholds shall be located at the top of deck or coping.

Exceptions:

1. Handholds shall not be required where an underwater bench, seat or swimout is installed.
2. Handholds shall not be required for wave action pools and action rivers.

Height above water. Handholds shall be located not more than 12 inches (305 mm) above the *design waterline*.

Handhold Type. Handholds shall be one or more of the following:

1. Top of pool deck or coping.
2. Secured rope.
3. Rail.
4. Rock.
5. Ledge.
6. Ladder.
7. Stair step.
8. Any design that allows holding on with one hand while at the side of the pool.

Any person, firm or corporation who does not secure required permits before swimming pool installations, shall be subject to penalties under provisions set forth in Benton County Code, Section 3.24.030.

BENTON COUNTY SWIMMING POOL PERMIT APPLICATION

PROPERTY OWNER _____ PHONE NUMBER _____

TAX PARCEL NUMBER _____

PROJECT ADDRESS _____ CITY AND ZIP CODE _____

CONTACT PERSON _____ PHONE NUMBER _____

EMAIL _____

CONTRACTOR _____ PHONE NUMBER _____

CONTRACTOR LICENSE #/EXPIRATION DATE _____

PROJECT VALUATION _____ LOT SIZE _____ (BFHD approval needed < 1 acre in size)

IS A DIVING POOL PROPOSED? Yes No, If so, provide full pool depth dimensions and diving board info.

WILL AN ASTM F1346 POWERED POOL COVER BE INSTALLED Yes No

WILL THE POOL BE HEATED Yes No, IF SO HEAT / FUEL SOURCE _____

Is this pool located at a facility designed to serve the public? Yes No

If yes, provide a copy of approval from the Washington State Department of Health, (206) 456-3115.

I hereby certify that I have read and examined this application to know the same to be true and correct. All provisions of laws and ordinances governing this type of work will be complied with whether specified herein or not. All structures located within a Floodplain are subject to the requirements of BCC 3.26, including certification by a Washington State Registered Surveyor and/or Engineer. ISPSC Barrier requirements of section 305 must be met or a POWERED Pool Cover meeting ASTM F1346 requirement installed. Diving pools must meet Section 804 of the ISPSC.

Printed name: _____

Signature of owner/authorized agent: _____ Date _____

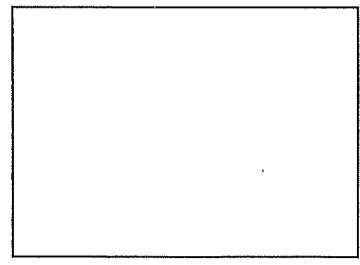
An application for a permit for any proposed work shall be deemed to have been abandoned 180 days after the date of filing.

-----**OFFICE USE ONLY**-----

Submission reviewed by _____ / _____
Initials Date

Above-ground In-ground

- COMPLETE SITE PLAN _____
- B-F HEALTH DEPT. APPROVAL _____
- POOL PLANS _____
- CONTRACTOR CARD _____
- OTHER _____



CRITICAL AREAS REVIEW DATE: _____ N/A DOC

Zone _____ Flood Plain _____

Min. Setback Beginning: _____ Front _____ Side _____ Side _____ Rear _____

STATE OF WASHINGTON)
County of Benton)

**To be completed by property/building owner.
Please initial applicable items where marked "INT" and
complete bottom signature area in full.**

1. DECLARATION OF OCCUPANCY USE (Accessory buildings only, i.e., garages, shops, barns, etc.)

INT _____ I **agree** that the structure for which a building permit is requested does not permit the occupancy of the structure for any use other than what was approved/permitted, or that does not comply with the requirements for the zone which it is placed per Title 11 BCC, unless approved by the Benton County Planning Division or by Conditional Use Permit. This structure will not be used or occupied for any use not permitted in accordance with the adopted International Residential and/or Building Codes. Violations will result in **five hundred dollar (\$500.00) infraction(s) for the first violation; a second or subsequent violation of the same provision, any person or contractor shall be found guilty of a misdemeanor. [BCC 3.04.065 and/or BCC 11.43.170]**

A misdemeanor is a crime punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [RCW 9A.20.010 (2)]

**2. DECLARATION OF ACCESS CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE
(NOT REQUIRED for accessory buildings)**

INT _____ Said structure is served by perpetual non-exclusive access easement, auditor's file number _____, a private driveway in excess of 200' or an unimproved county right of way (contact B.C. Public Works for construction details) and the responsibility for construction and maintenance of this access to the location that the building will be constructed on shall be vested with the property owner and not Benton County.

INT _____ Said structure is served by an access easement, private driveway or unimproved county right of way not reflected by an auditor's file number, but one of the following applies.
(Initial one statement only)

INT _____ The following access easement, unimproved country right of way or private driveway has been granted a trail access permit to utilize the unimproved county right of way (access permit attached): _____

INT _____ The following access easement or private driveway is or will be graded and compacted with two (2) inches of base course crushed surfacing; the base course (1 1/2" minus) is to be in accordance with the specifications set forth in Standard Specifications for Road, Bridges and Municipal Construction published by the Washington State Department of Transportation. A minimum improved Fire apparatus turn around shall be provided for private driveways in excess of 150'. BCC 3.18.045: _____

INT _____ The following access easement or private driveway is or will be graded and compacted with two (2) inches of base course crushed surfacing; the base course (1 1/2" minus) is to be in accordance with the specifications set forth in Standard Specifications for Road, Bridges and Municipal Construction published by the Washington State Department of Transportation: _____

3. INT _____ Is your property accessed across a private bridge: YES _____ NO _____

4. DECLARATION OF OWNER BUILDER

INT _____ There will not be a general contractor (required to be registered) performing any work on the structure. The owner will verify Sub-contractor(s) license registration.

I, _____, certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of
(PRINT NAME)

the State of Washington that the foregoing initialed statement(s) for the structure is (are) true and correct.
Property parcel number _____ for proposed structure location.

Signature of property/building owner

Date

City, State (where signed)

Community Development Department

Prosser Office:
620 Market Street, 1st Floor
Prosser, WA 99350
www.co.benton.wa.us



Building Division

102206 E. Wiser Parkway
Kennewick, WA 99338
Phone: (509) 735-3500
www.co.benton.wa.us

INFORMATION REQUIRED ON PLOT PLAN

One complete scaled drawing on 8 1/2" x 11" sheet of paper showing the following:

1. Property lines and dimensions
2. Direction of North
3. The proposed structure and all existing buildings
4. Setback of proposed structure from all property lines
5. Indicate main driveway location and distance from centerline of the driveway at the property line to nearest property corner. For parcels that are accessed through an adjacent property or a private road easement, indicate the route from the property line to the public road that will be used for access
6. All road names
7. Existing easements and any adjacent utility/access easements
8. Location of septic tank, drain field or sewer lines
9. Well location
10. Property address
11. Tax parcel number
12. Specify scale
13. Describe adjacent properties ground cover (sagebrush, pasture grass, weeds, etc.)
14. Identify all slopes greater than 10%
15. Date and signature of person drawing plot plan
16. Canals, streams, or drainage easements that your driveway must cross
17. Any proposed permanent or temporary structure including, but not limited to: buildings, signs, fences, etc. within 20 ft. of any PUD facility, such as power lines, power poles, and transformers, require prior approval from the PUD

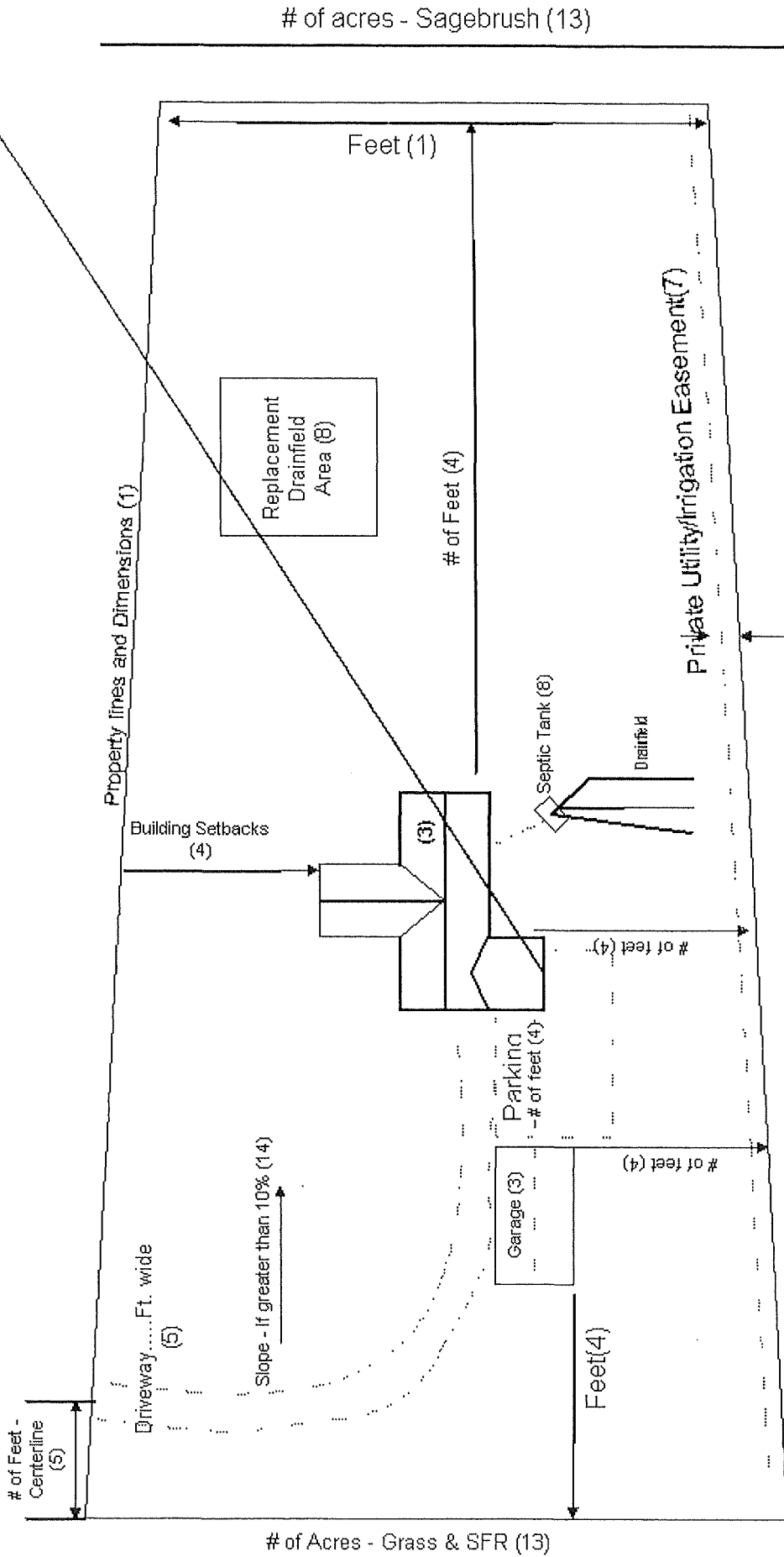


North Arrow (2)

SAMPLE PLOT PLAN

Parcel # (11)
Name and
Street Address (10)

Street or Road Name (6)



of acres - Sagebrush (13)

Drawn to Scale - Note Scale on
plot plan " " = " ' (12)

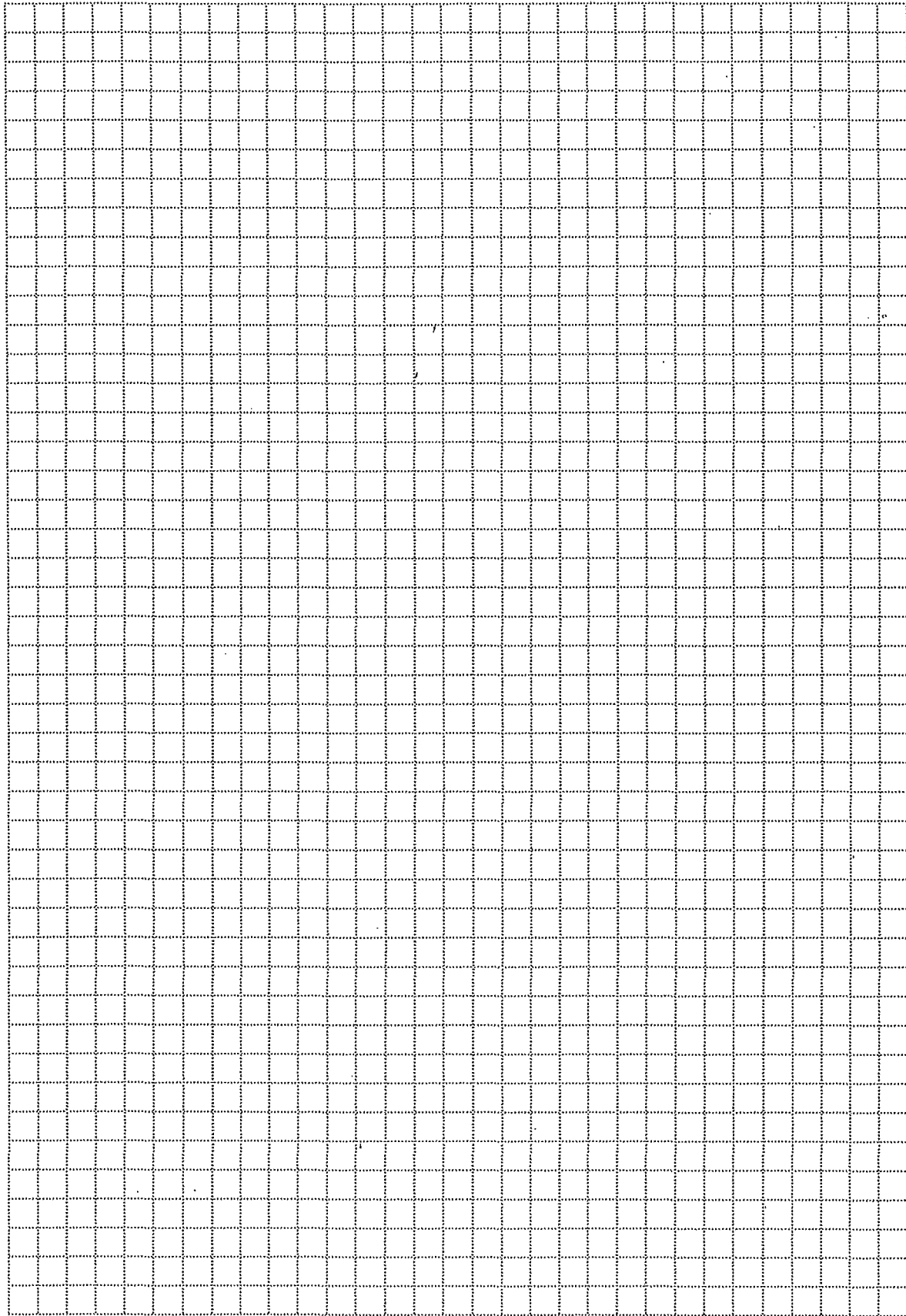
NOTE!! All Easements
must be shown and
identified.

SITE PLAN FOR _____

Scale 1" = 50' or 1" = 100'

Please specify

PLEASE INDICATE NORTH



CATCHING RAIN: Low Impact Development — Protecting Our Waters

1

Low Impact Development (LID) is one way we can help keep our waterways, as well as the surrounding land, healthy and safe. This is a beautiful place to live, so it is no wonder that an additional 1.9 million people are expected to move here by 2040. As we grow, we replace forests and prairies with rooftops and pavement, thereby increasing stormwater runoff and the associated pathogens and chemicals it carries to our waterways. The health of humans and our ecosystems is threatened.

What's the problem with stormwater?

Stormwater is created by precipitation (rain or snowmelt) that doesn't soak into the earth but instead creates puddles and runs off. This stormwater can pick up pollution and carry it directly into storm drains, streams, rivers, lakes, inlets, and bays.

Some consequences of stormwater pollution and increased surface runoff include:

- Pollutants such as motor oil, yard chemicals, and pet wastes contaminate local waterways, threatening human health and wildlife health.
- Numerous beaches are too polluted to harvest shellfish.
- Several fish species face the threat of extinction.
- Groundwater is not replenished, decreasing drinking water supplies and drying out streambeds.
- Winter rain quickly runs off paved surfaces and into streams, leading to the scouring of stream channels.

What is Low Impact Development and how can it help?

LID seeks to manage stormwater onsite—either by encouraging it to soak into the ground or using plants to transpire it back to the atmosphere. LID helps keep pollution out of our waterways. It focuses on recreating or protecting existing natural landscape features to minimize the amount of impervious (hard) surfaces. Stormwater is then treated with soils that have been amended with compost, vegetation, and other techniques.

LID strategies can be used in virtually every situation—residential homes or commercial businesses, in rural or urban settings. Some benefits include:

- Creates more beautiful and easily managed landscapes.
- Encourages water to soak into the ground, replenishing drinking water supplies.
- Reduces contamination of local waterways, including recreational and shellfish growing areas.
- Preserves or restores trees and other vegetation, attracting birds, butterflies and other wildlife.
- Can reduce development costs (decreased infrastructure and land clearing costs) as well as stormwater management costs.

Vegetation Preservation and Restoration

During site development, clearing and grading should be minimized as much as possible. This will protect native soils and vegetation while also preventing compacted soils that do not allow water to soak in as readily. Mature trees are not easy to replace and their contribution to managing stormwater run off and preventing erosion is invaluable. When clearing land, small native plants can be removed and saved for replanting once development is complete.

Reducing lawn sizes and replacing that space with native or water-wise plants reduces maintenance and watering needs and may reduce the need for fertilizers and pesticides.

Look for the other helpful fact sheets in this series:

- ✓ 1. Low Impact Development
2. LID Stormwater Regulations
3. LID Development Process
4. Pavement Maintenance
5. Rain Garden Maintenance
6. Rain Garden Construction Checklist
7. Rain Garden Construction Sequencing



Green roof, Portland, OR. Photo: Erica Guttman

CATCHING RAIN: Washington's New LID Stormwater Regulations

2

Washington State has new rules for how cities and counties manage stormwater runoff. Washington cities and counties under a Municipal Stormwater Permit have a legal obligation to prevent pollution from rainwater that washes over roofs, driveways and developed areas. The new rules will require many future developments to incorporate certain Low Impact Development (LID) techniques.

LID techniques imitate the natural processes that help rainfall absorb into the ground, instead of running into pipes and large holding ponds that drain to streams and water bodies. LID measures, such as rain gardens, bioretention facilities, and permeable pavements, treat and retain stormwater at the source. These practices help preserve fish and wildlife by keeping natural waters clean.

Washington State Municipal Stormwater Permits, administered by the Department of Ecology, govern how cities and counties manage stormwater runoff. Three separate permits covering different parts of the state were recently updated, and LID requirements were added. The Phase I permit applies to Tacoma, Seattle, and the four most populous counties in Western Washington. The Phase II permit for Western Washington covers 80 cities and the urban portion of four counties. The Phase II permit for Eastern Washington covers 18 cities and urban areas of six counties.

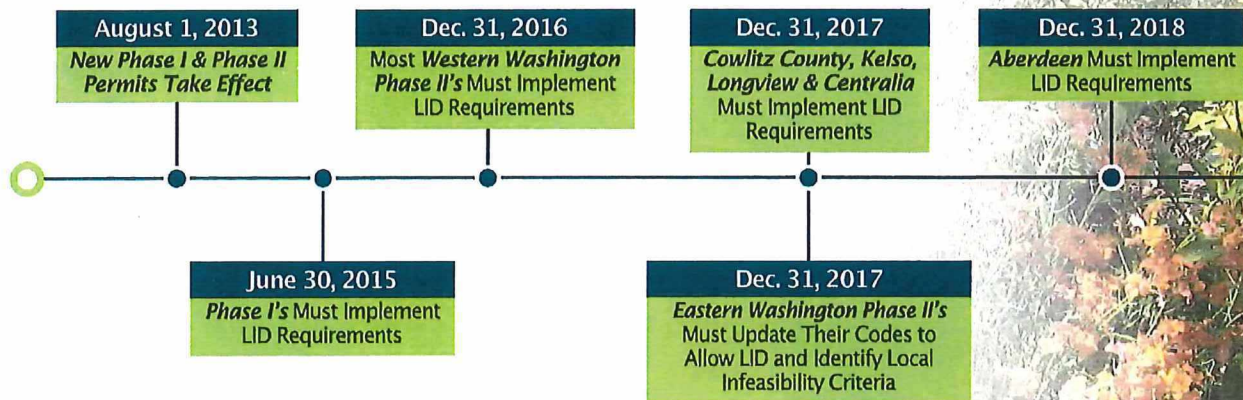
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Local Development Codes will be Revised to Include LID Measures

The new permits require Phase I cities and counties to enact codes incorporating LID measures by June 30, 2015, and most Phase II jurisdictions in Western Washington must follow suit by the end of 2016. The Stormwater Manual for Western Washington, revised in 2012, contains the LID design details. The Eastern Washington permittees must update their codes, if needed, by December 31, 2017. The Department of Ecology, in collaboration with Eastern Washington permittees, is still developing a stormwater manual with LID practices for the east side of the state.

Timeline for New LID Requirements in Washington State



The permits for eastern and western portions of the state take substantially different approaches, because the soil, climate and geology vary substantially between the two regions, and these factors have a major influence on how stormwater runoff behaves. The LID measures for Eastern Washington are less developed, requiring only that initial steps be taken to implement LID techniques. For example, new developments in Eastern Washington will be required to retain runoff on-site or in regional stormwater facilities. Most Eastern Washington cities and counties covered by the permit already meet this requirement; the others can develop criteria for when LID measures are not feasible. LID measures must be allowed in Eastern Washington, but will not be required.

Continued >

Amending Soils

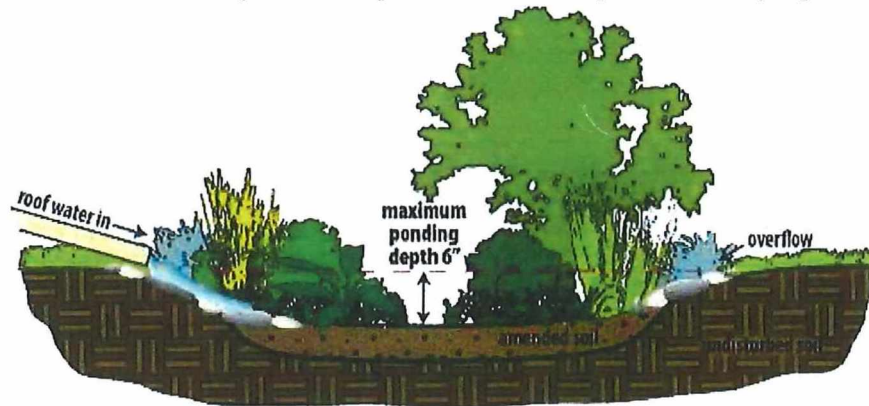
Healthy soil grows healthier plants, allows stormwater to soak in, stores water for plants in the summer, and reduces the need for chemicals such as pesticides and fertilizers.

Where soil must be disturbed, breaking up compaction, replacing topsoil or tilling in compost is very beneficial.

Rain Gardens

Rain gardens are a landscape amenity that also serves to treat polluted runoff and manage drainage by using natural processes: plants and soils work together to filter and absorb water from streets, rooftops, driveways and other hard surfaces.

This landscaping technique is beautiful and inviting to birds and butterflies. Using native plants and amended soils can reduce maintenance needs. Rain gardens can be constructed in many different shapes and can be landscaped with a variety of plants.



Managing Water on Roofs

Green Roofs:

Green roofs are a great way to absorb and slow down roof runoff. They improve aesthetics to the residence or business as well as reduce noise and lower heating and cooling costs. Unlike conventional roofs, green roofs have less UV degradation, so they last much longer—it is recommended that after 50 years the waterproof membrane be replaced, but all other components can be reused on the same roof!

Directing Downspouts:

If green roofs are not an option, water can be directed from downspouts to areas such as a rain garden or planted area (versus pavement), where it can soak into the ground.

Rainwater Harvesting:

Rainwater harvesting combines two important LID goals: reduce flows from rooftops, and conserve water that comes from drinking-water supplies. Rainwater can be collected in rain barrels or cisterns where it can be stored. The collected water can then be used for a variety of things such as watering and cleaning jobs around the outside of homes.



Compost in landscapes filters and slows rainwater and results in healthier soils and plants. Photo: Erica Guttman

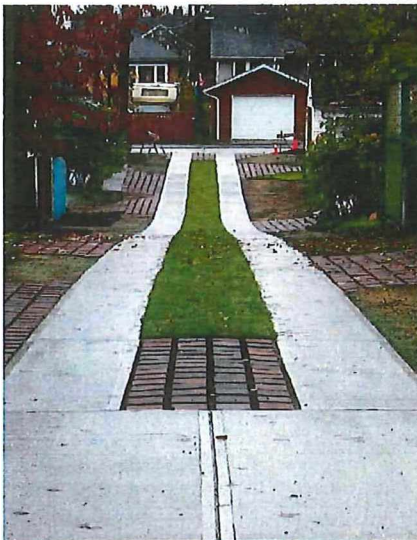


A rain garden is an attractive way to manage polluted runoff on site. Photo: Erica Guttman



Photos: Erica Guttman, Nora Moloney





Ribbon driveway, steppable plants with stones, permeable concrete & permeable pavement.
 Photos: Curtis Hinman, Erica Guttman, Interlocking Concrete Pavement Institute



Options to Reduce Hard Surfaces

Driveways and walkways often account for a large amount of impervious area surrounding homes. Several LID solutions allow stormwater runoff to soak into the earth, preventing pollution from entering waterways and decreasing possible flooding risks.

Driveways and Parking Lots:

Many beautiful and functional materials and strategies allow rainwater to soak into driveways and parking lots. Reducing the length and width of driveway and parking areas is a perfect way to start reducing impermeable surfaces. Some style and material alternatives include the ribbon driveway, broken-concrete mosaic, permeable pavers, grid aggregate containment systems, pervious concrete and porous asphalt.

Walkways, Patios, and Decks:

Traditional concrete or mortared patios and walkways can be replaced with a variety of LID options. Raised decks made from recycled plastics are an excellent alternative. Walkways and patios can be constructed using stones or broken concrete with plantings in the gaps between stones to absorb water. Pervious systems, including stone pavers and interlocking plastic grids are great options as well.

Foundations

When planning new construction or an addition to a home or business, a key strategy is to disturb soils as little as possible. Two LID techniques include:

Small Footprint:

A building's footprint can be reduced by decreasing the amount of space taken up all together or by creating two stories instead of a large one-story.

Minimal-excavation Foundation:

A minimal-excavation foundation dramatically limits soil disturbance over traditional grading and foundation installation.

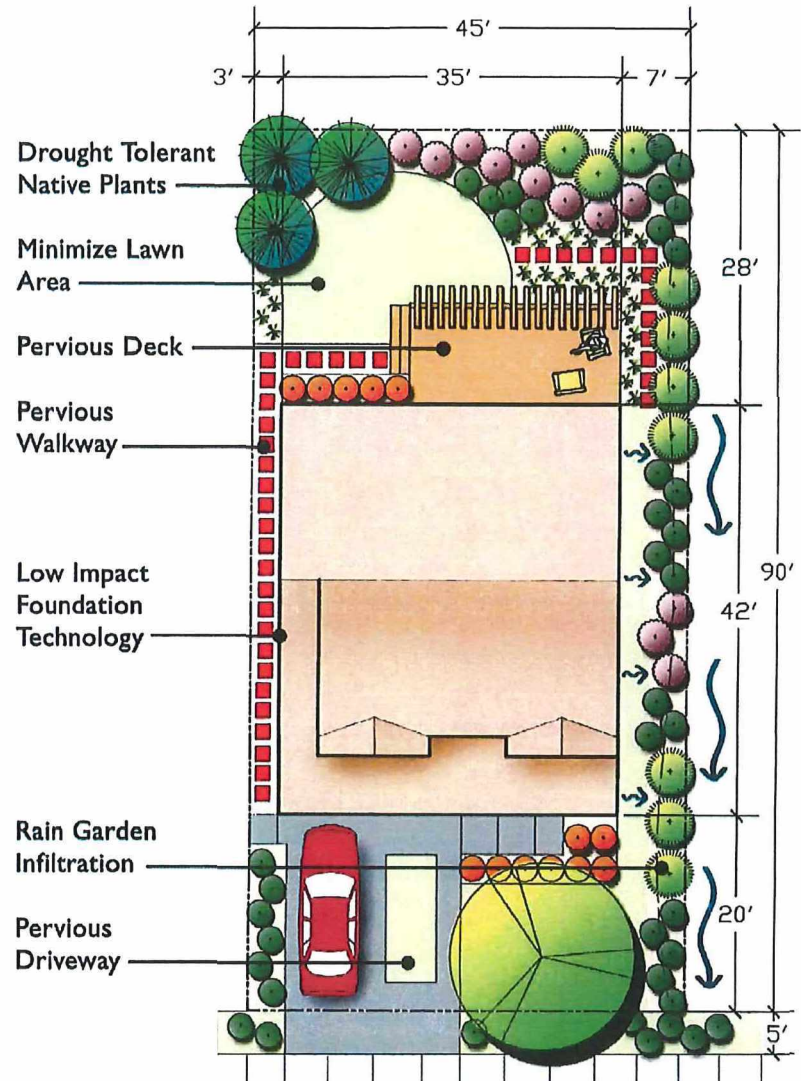


Photo: PIN Foundations



Residential Area with LID Features

LID practices may be incorporated around homes and businesses in countless ways. Just a few methods can be used or an entire lot can be designed and developed using LID techniques for everything from building design to landscape design. These techniques create beautiful homes and yards, keeping the sites safer from flooding risks. Utilizing LID methods helps to absorb polluted water into the earth, which protects water bodies, wildlife, and human health.



Resources:

Washington Stormwater Center: <http://www.wastormwatercenter.org/>
 Washington Department of Ecology: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/>
 Puget Sound Partnership: <http://www.psp.wa.gov/stormwater.php>
 Municipal Research and Services Center of Washington: Local Stormwater Programs and Regulations
<http://www.mrsc.org/subjects/environment/water/sw-local.aspx>
 EPA Low Impact Development: <http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/green/>
 WSU Rain Garden Website: <http://raingarden.wsu.edu>

Online Publications and Videos:

2012 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/manual.html>
 Low Impact Development Technical Guidance Manual for Puget Sound
http://www.psp.wa.gov/LID_manual.php
 Building a Raingarden: Keeping our Pacific Northwest Waters Clean Video: <http://vimeo.com/21474307>
 Raingarden Handbook for Western Washington Homeowners
http://county.wsu.edu/mason/nrs/water/Documents/Raingarden_handbook.pdf





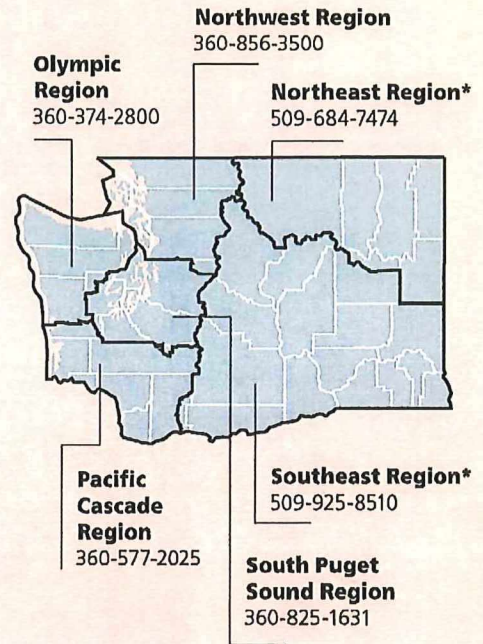
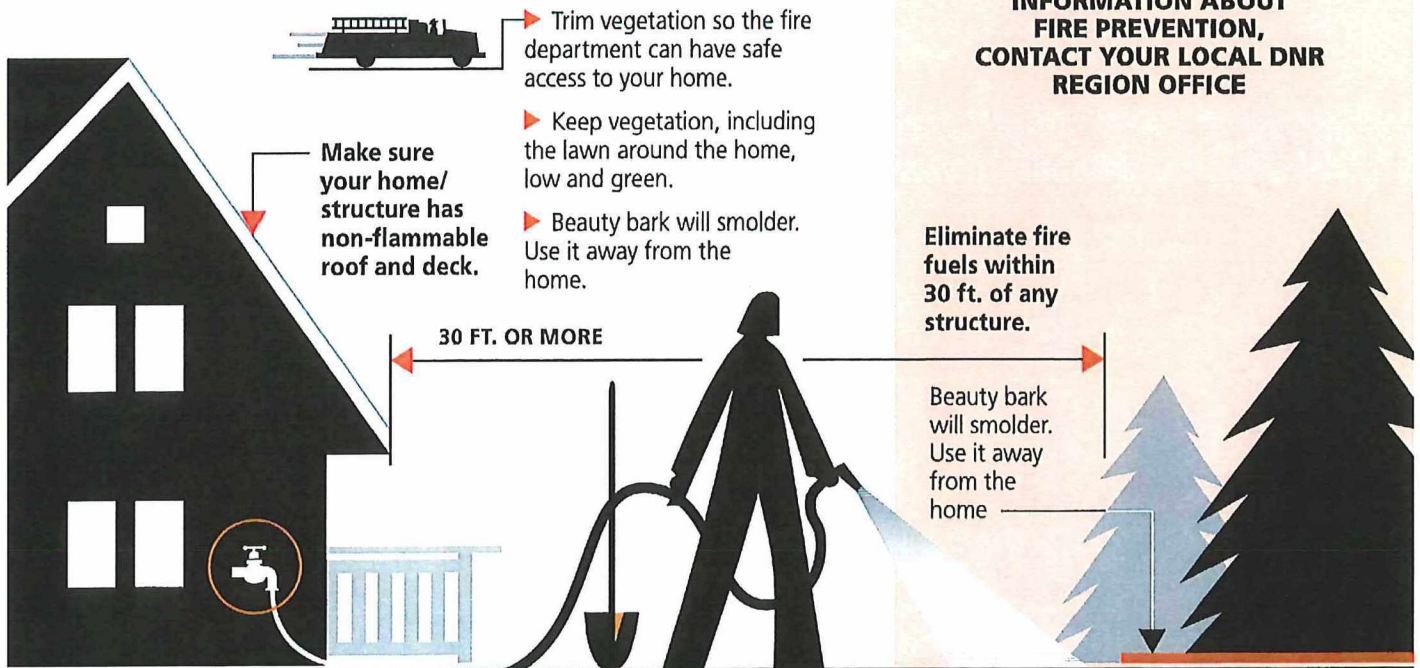
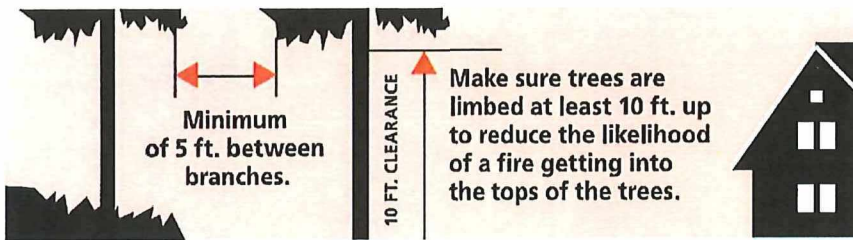
WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF
Natural Resources
Peter Goldmark - Commissioner of Public Lands

Fire Prevention

Defend Your Home from Wildfire

NO COST EVALUATION

* If you live in DNR's Northeast Region, 509-684-7474 or DNR's Southeast Region, 509-884-3472, DNR foresters can come out and assess your home at no cost.



FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT FIRE PREVENTION, CONTACT YOUR LOCAL DNR REGION OFFICE

 dnr.wa.gov

TO REPORT A FIRE, PLEASE CALL 1-800-562-6010



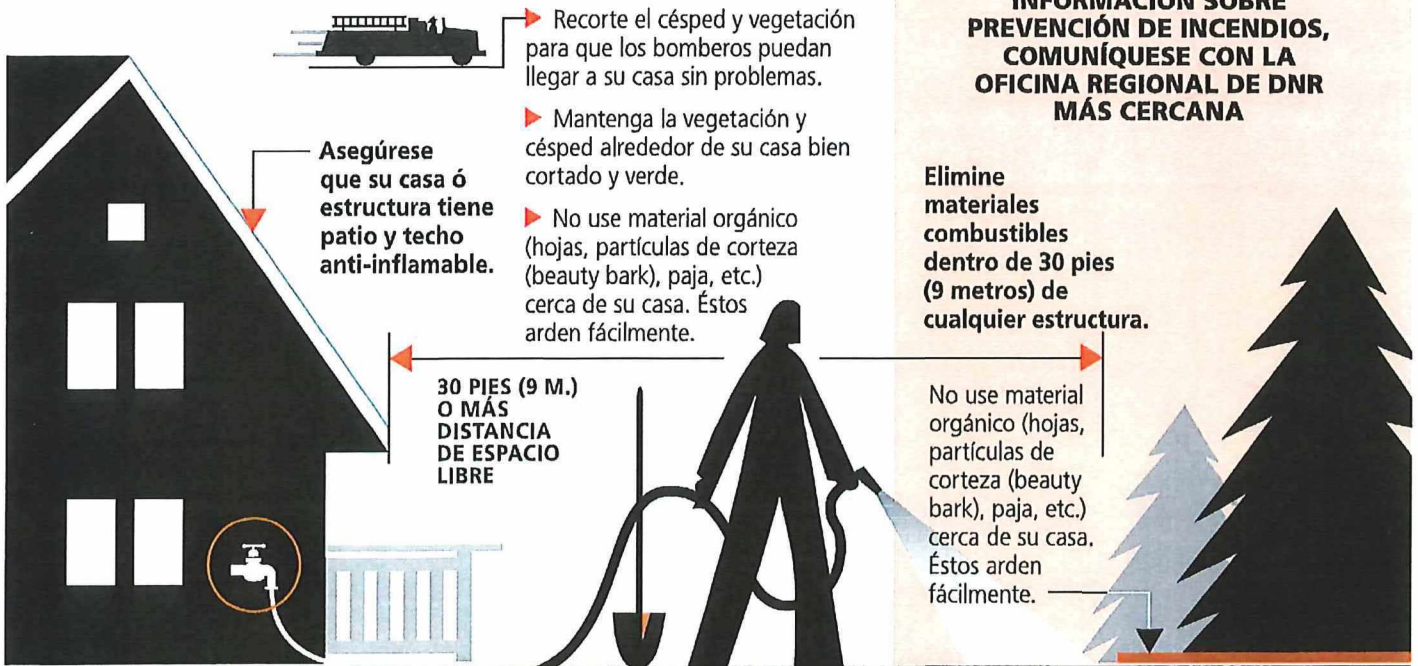
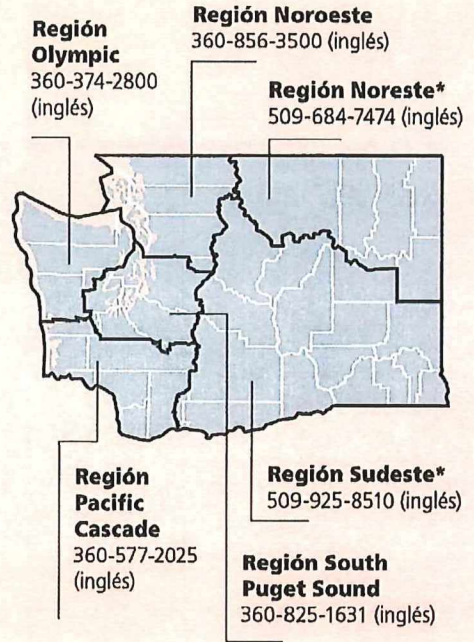
WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF
Natural Resources
Peter Goldmark - Commissioner of Public Lands

Prevención de Incendios

Defienda Su Casa de Incendios Forestales

EVALUACIÓN GRATIS

* Si vive en la **Región Noreste de DNR (Departamento de Recursos Naturales)**, **509-684-7474** (inglés) o en la **Región Sudeste de DNR**, **509-925-8510** (inglés), y no está seguro de cuan segura es su casa contra incendios, personal de DNR puede venir a evaluar su casa sin costo alguno.

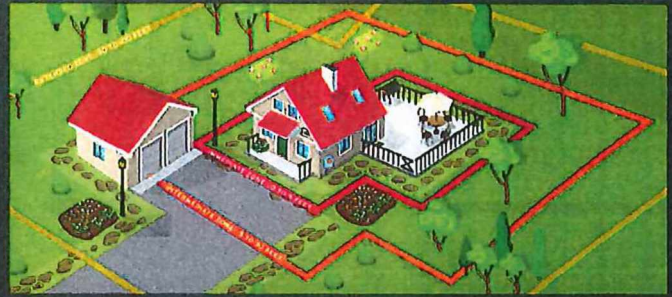


PARA MÁS INFORMACIÓN SOBRE PREVENCIÓN DE INCENDIOS, COMUNÍQUESE CON LA OFICINA REGIONAL DE DNR MÁS CERCANA

dnr.wa.gov

PARA REPORTAR UN INCENDIO, POR FAVOR LLAME AL 1-800-562-6010 (INGLÉS)

HOW TO PREPARE YOUR HOME FOR WILDFIRES



WILDFIRE RISK REDUCTION STEPS THAT CAN MAKE YOUR HOME SAFER DURING A WILDFIRE

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

1. HOME IGNITION ZONES

Limiting the amount of flammable vegetation, choosing fire-resistant building materials and construction techniques, along with periodic exterior maintenance in the three home ignition zones - increases the chances your home will survive a wildfire when exposed to embers and/or a surface fire. The zones include the **Immediate Zone**: 0 to 5 feet around the house; **Intermediate Zone**: 5 to 30 feet; and the **Extended Zone**: 30 to 100 feet.

2. LANDSCAPING AND MAINTENANCE

To reduce ember ignitions and fire spread, trim branches that overhang the home, porch and deck and prune branches of large trees up to (depending on their height) 6 to 10 feet from the ground. Remove plants containing resins, oils and waxes and ensure mulches in the **Immediate Zone** (0 to 5 feet around the house) are non-combustible options like crushed stone and gravel. Maintain vegetation annually.

FIRE RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION

3. ROOFING AND VENTS

Class A fire-rated roofing products offer the best protection. Examples include: Composite shingles, metal, concrete and clay tiles. Inspect shingles or roof tiles and replace or repair those that are loose or missing to prevent ember penetration. Box-in eaves, but provide ventilation to prevent condensation and mildew. Roof and attic vents should be screened to prevent ember entry.

4. DECKS AND PORCHES

Never store flammable materials underneath decks or porches. Remove dead vegetation and debris from under decks/porches and between deck board joints.

5. SIDING AND WINDOWS

Embers can collect in small nooks and crannies and ignite combustible materials; radiant heat from flames can crack windows. Use fire-resistant siding such as brick, fiber-cement, plaster or stucco and dual-pane tempered glass windows.

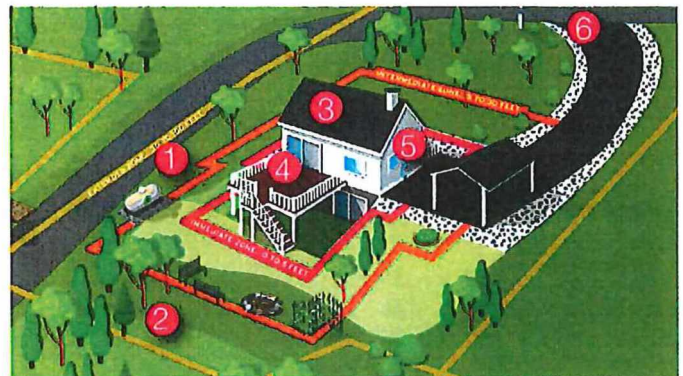
6. EMERGENCY RESPONDER ACCESS

Ensure your home and neighborhood has legible and clearly marked street names and numbers. Driveways should be at least 12 feet wide with a vertical clearance of 15 feet, for emergency vehicle access.

BE PREPARED

Develop, discuss and practice an emergency action plan with everyone in your home. Include details for pets, large animals and livestock. Know two ways out of your neighborhood and have a pre-designated meeting place. Always evacuate if you feel it's unsafe to stay - don't wait to receive an emergency notification if you feel threatened from the fire.

Conduct an annual insurance policy check-up to adjust for local building costs, codes and new renovations. Create/update a home inventory to help settle claims faster.



OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- Store firewood away from the home
- Mow the lawn regularly
- Prune low-hanging tree branches
- Landscape with fire-resistant plants
- Create small fuel breaks with hardscaping features

TALK TO YOUR LOCAL FORESTRY AGENCY OR FIRE DEPARTMENT TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE SPECIFIC WILDFIRE RISK WHERE YOU LIVE.



FIREWISE USA™
RESIDENTS REDUCING WILDFIRE RISKS

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