

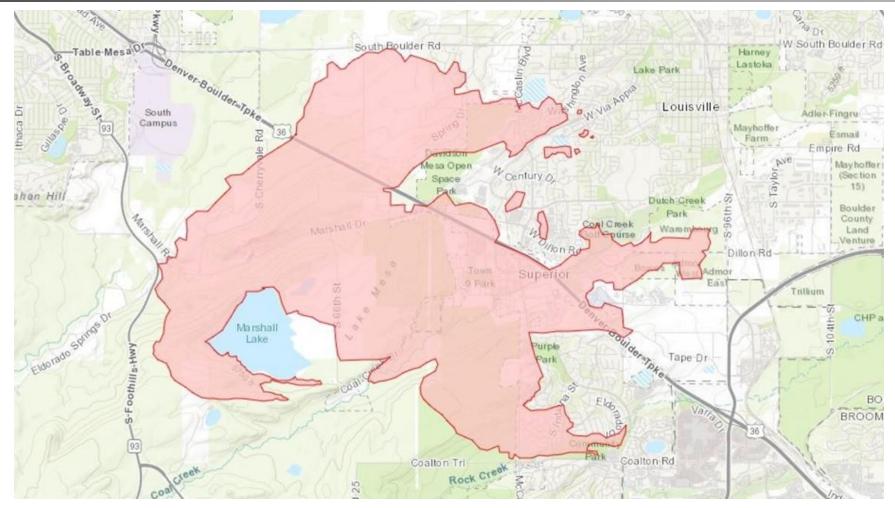
Proposed Updates to The Boulder County Building Code: Ignition Resistant Construction Requirements for Wildfire Zone 2

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The Marshall Fire - What Happened

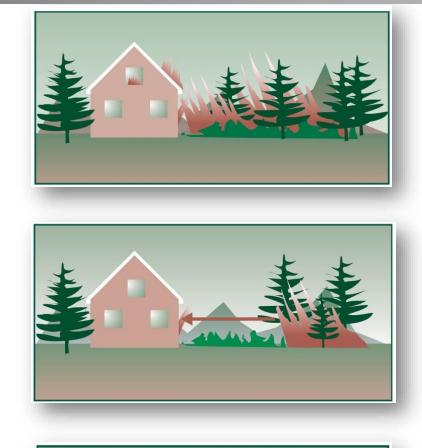


- Grass Fire on a windy day
- Windborne Embers and Ignition
- Conflagration

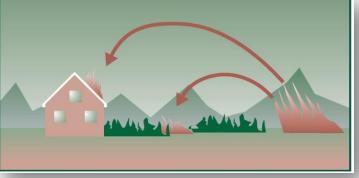
Wildfire Exposures

Direct Flame Contact

Radiant Heat



Embers – aka Firebrands



Courtesy of "Firewise Construction" – Colorado State Forest Service

Wildfire Exposures – Embers (aka "Firebrands")



Embers and home ignition



Deep appreciation for their extensive research and support:

Jack Cohen US Forest Service

Steven Quarles Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety



Class A Roofing – ASTM Standard Test Method E-108





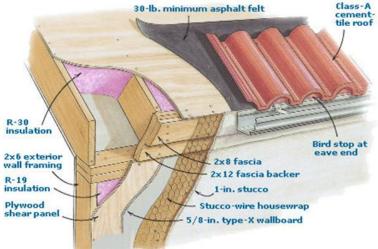




Windborne Embers

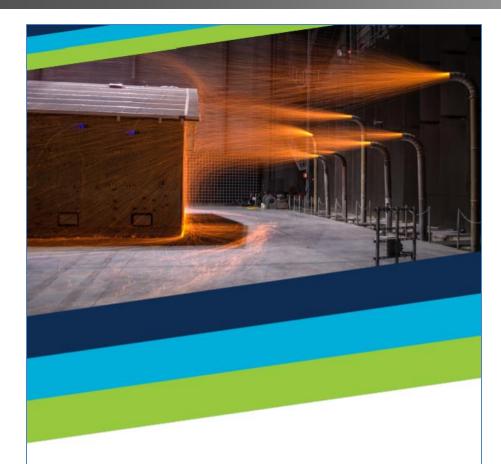
Protecting your Home- Eaves and Gutters

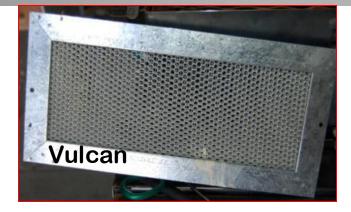






Protecting your Home- Vents









Vulnerability of Vents to Wind-Blown Embers

AUGUST 2017

Stephen L. Quarles, Ph.D.

Protecting your Home-Attachments







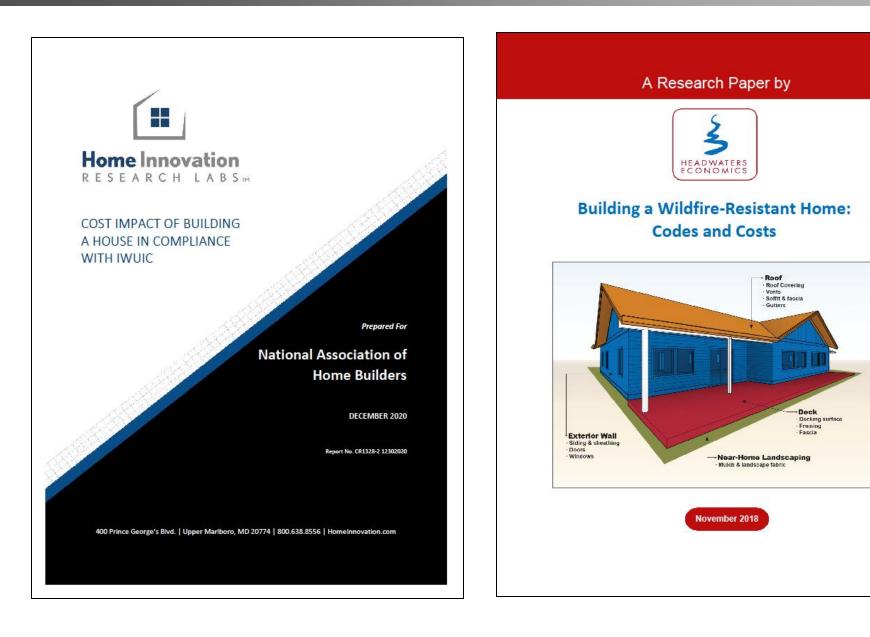
Overview of Requirements for Wildfire Zone 2

- Roof coverings
- Gutters and downspouts
- Exterior wall materials
- Deck surfaces
- Three-foot defensible space

(These regulations will supersede / replace the ignition resistant requirements contained in Article 19)

Existing Requirements for Wildfire Zone 1 that are not being proposed for Wildfire Zone 2

- Prohibition of unreinforced vinyl windows
- Full defensible space



Home Innovation Research Lab Study

Total

- The Home Innovation Research Labs study provides cost information for several house components using different materials, and different reference houses in different locations (including Denver).
- In Denver, the study found an increased cost of \$4,274 for the low-cost house components, deck, and defensible space for IWUIC Code compliance on a single-story house.
- Cost increase was even less for their two-story home example at \$1,938 for the low-cost house components, deck, and defensible space.
- The study presents data but does not draw a final conclusion about the cost difference between a typical home and a home that complies with the IWUIC Code.

Table 5 Cost Impact Summary, Single-Story House Southern California Eastern Texas (Dallas, Colorado (Denver, 1.05) (L.A, 0.99) 0.98) Component* Low Cost High Cost Low Cost **High Cost** Low Cost **High Cost** Roof covering \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 Soffit and Fascia \$1,839 \$1,839 \$1,950 \$1,950 \$1,820 \$1,820 Gutters and Downspouts \$860 \$860 \$912 \$912 \$852 \$852 Exterior wall (siding) (\$3,839) \$21,391 (\$4,071) \$22,688 (\$3,800) \$21,175 Windows \$2,509 \$2.678 \$2.661 \$2.840 \$2,483 \$2.651 Door \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$484 \$484 \$514 \$514 \$479 \$479 Vents Total impact for house \$1853 \$27.253 \$1966 \$28,905 \$1.835 \$26,978 components \$1.293 \$1.293 \$1.371 \$1.371 \$1.280 \$1.280 Exterior Deck Defensible space \$883 \$883 \$937 \$937 \$874 \$874 Automatic Sprinklers NA⁷ NA \$4,311 \$6,743 \$4,024 \$6,294

\$4,029	\$29,429	\$8,584	\$37,955		
		\$1,966			
	+ \$1,371				
	+\$ 937				
			_		
	= \$4,274				

\$8,012

\$35,425

Headwaters Economics Study



New Construction Cost Comparison

- The study compared 2,500 square-foot, single-family homes representative of building styles in southwest Montana.
- <u>Their conclusion</u>:
 - This study demonstrates that a new home can be constructed to such standards for approximately the same cost as a typical home.
 - The long-term benefits may include longer lifecycle and reduced maintenance.

Boulder County Staff Research on Local Building Materials Costs

			Total Cost - based on 3600 SF		
			house rectangular, simple 2		
Component	Source	Source	stories with 300 sf deck	Notes	
	Precision				
	Seamless	Home			
GUTTERS & DOWNSPOUTS	Gutters	Depot		200 ft gutter & 145 ft downspout (75x2)+(24x2)&(18x6)+(6x6 for runout) using 2"x3" material	
				Per Precision Seamless Gutters, professionals will not install or provide vinyl gutters. Homeowners can purchase and install themselves	
Vinyl gutter		0.53/ft	\$106.00	from Home Depot, Lowes, etc.	
vinyl downspout		\$0.98/ft	\$142.10		
			\$248.10 TOTAI		
metal gutter	\$7/ft		\$1,400.00	LeafTek gutter guard 200ft on Amazon for \$300	
metal downspout	\$7.80/ft		\$1,131.00		
			\$2531.00 TOTAI		
	Boulder	Home			
SIDING	Lumber	Depot		3350 sf of siding	
cedar	\$3.55/sf	\$3.59/sf	\$11,893.00 TOTAI	compared typical non-IR (cedar) with lowest-cost or typical IR (fiber cementboard)	
fiber cement	\$1.65/sf	\$1.80/sf	\$ 5,527.50 TOTAL		
DECKING MATERIAL	ÉLO OF L		62.255.20 TOTA	300 sf of decking material	
non IR redwood	\$10.85/sf		\$3,255.00 TOTAL		
non IR composite (least exp.)	\$6.10/sf			low end Trex brand (Boulder Lumber)	
IR composite (least exp)	\$11.15/sf		\$3,345.00 TOTAI	ASTME84 flame spread index rating less than 200 (Boulder Lumber)	
	Colorado			2 cubic yards = 3 feet wide around the entire house. In my sample case, the area under deck is covered by a concrete pad but zone	
NONCOMBUSTIBLE ZONE	Materials			extends around the outside of the deck.	
3/4" gravel	\$64/cuyd		\$128.00 TOTAI	TOTAL middle grade materials for both cover the same amount of ground	
wood mulch	\$54/cuyd		\$108.00 TOTAL		

Bolded components are IR (Ignition Resistant) Costs sourced from local materials suppliers week of February 14, 2022 Short-term (assumes proposal is approved)

- Implementation starting June 6, 2022
- Wildfire Partners pilot program (almost ready to launch)
- Revisit with Board of Review:

1) Approved materials for eave protection

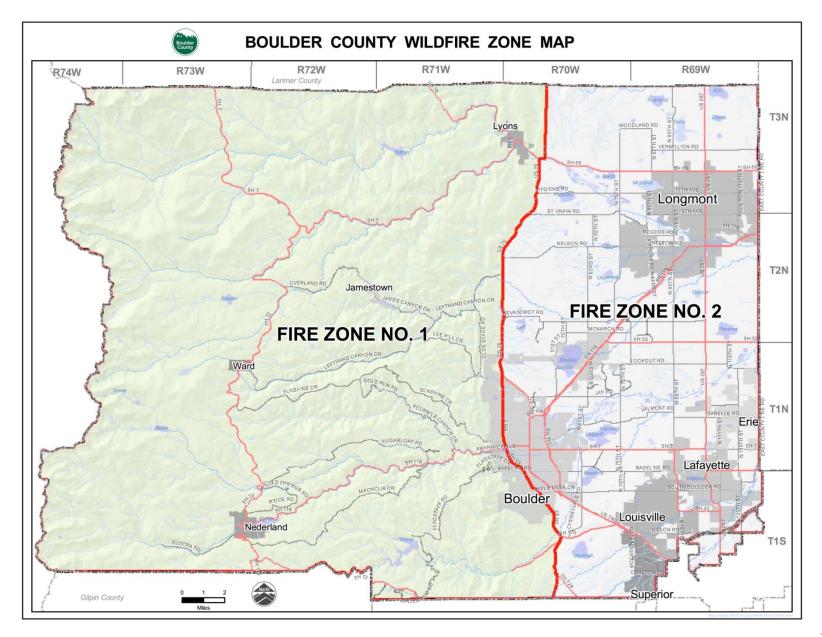
2) Requirements for detached accessory structures

Next Steps

Longer-term (as part of comprehensive Building Code update)

- Revisit Wildfire requirements county-wide
- Review and propose adoption of best-practices and best available fire prevention and green construction science
 - High performance wall systems
 - Evaluate use of exterior plastic foam insulation
 - Work towards lower upfront emission solutions
- Incorporate Geographic Information System (GIS) information to expand and refine wildfire zones county-wide
- Explore expansion of Wildfire Partners program

Current & Future Needs for Home Retrofits



Thank You

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Wildfire Partners <u>www.wildfirepartners.org</u> 303-441-1420 <u>info@wildfirepartners.org</u>

Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety <u>www.disastersafety.org/video/</u>

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Building Safety & Inspection Services Team

BOULDER COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS DOCKET # BORC-22-0001 PUBLIC HEARING BOULDER COUNTY BUILDING CODE AMENDMENTS WILDFIRE ZONE 2 UPDATE May 12, 2022 at 11:30am Boulder County Community Planning & Permitting Virtual meeting via Zoom Attendee Link: https://boco.org/BOCC-BORC-22-0001 REGISTRATION REQUIRED Call-in information: 1-833-568-8864, Webinar ID: 160 358 6830

STAFF:

Ron Flax, Deputy Director of Community Planning and Permitting / Chief Building Official / Secretary to the Boulder County Board of Review Committee Jim Webster, Wildfire Partners Program Coordinator Abby Silver, Wildfire Mitigation Specialist Kyle McCatty, Wildfire Mitigation Specialist

OVERVIEW:

Boulder County is currently divided into two Wildfire Zones. Wildfire Zone 1, which is the mountains / forested portion of Boulder County, and Wildfire Zone 2, which is the plains / grasslands of Boulder County (see Figure R 327.2 below). In response to the many wildfire events in the history of the mountainous/forested portion of Boulder County, the Boulder County Building Code requires comprehensive ignition resistant construction requirements in Wildfire Zone 1. Prior to December 2021, Wildfire Zone 2 historically had relatively few fire events that have resulted in widespread structure losses.

However, the Marshall Fire, which started December 30, 2021 and destroyed and damaged structures on over 200 parcels in Unincorporated Boulder County, compels us to acknowledge that the changing climate, continuing development, and fire becoming a greater risk requires us to update the code to help mitigate some of that risk. The intention of this update is to revise the Boulder County Building Code to ensure a minimum level of ignition resistance for all structures in Wildfire Zone 2.

This update is an urgent matter, which is why it is being addressed as a stand-alone update. Staff are currently engaged in a more in-depth evaluation and examination of this topic as part of the larger code update that involves moving from the 2015 Codes, to the 2021 Codes. This larger update and review will consider requirements for all wildfire zones as well as the