



BUILDING A WILDFIRE PREPARED NEIGHBORHOOD

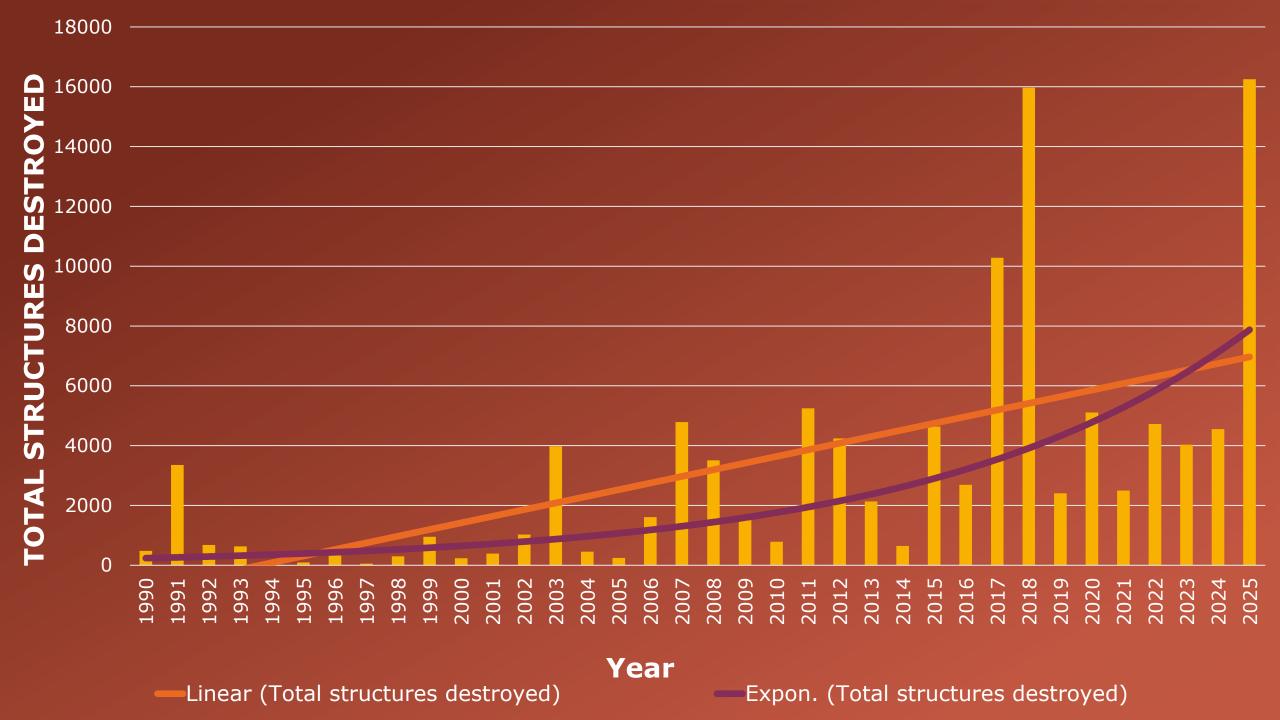
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IMPACT OF WIND



WIND NO WIND



KEY DATA COLLECTED

FUEL FACTORS	Vegetation fuel cover		
	Vertical combustible coverage		
	Urban fuels		
BUILDING	Roof	Siding	
	Gutters	Vents	
	Windows	Fences	

BUILDING MATERIALS



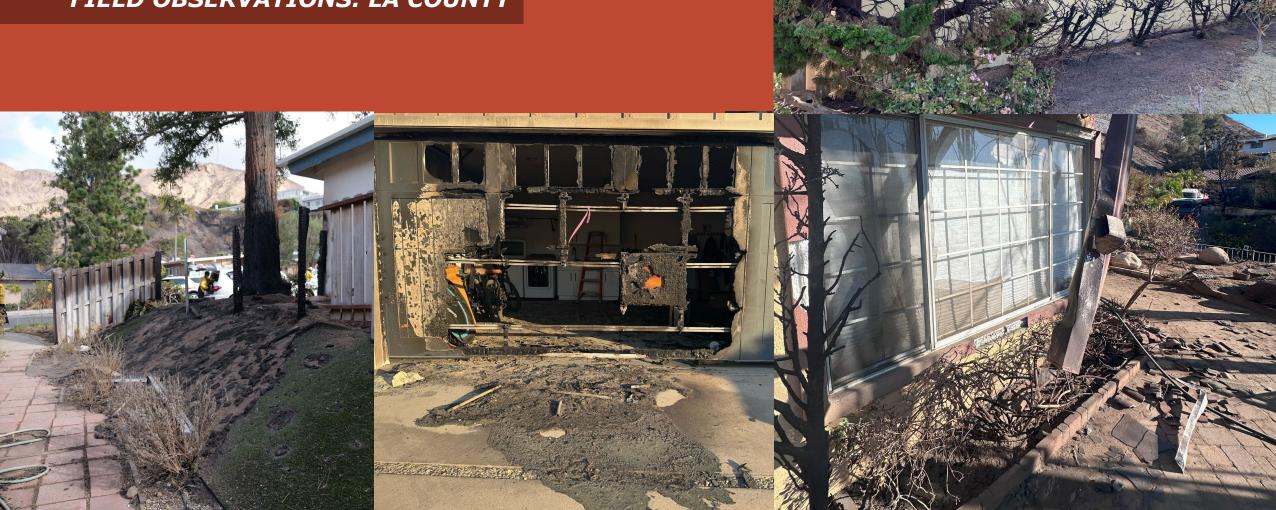








FIELD OBSERVATIONS: LA COUNTY



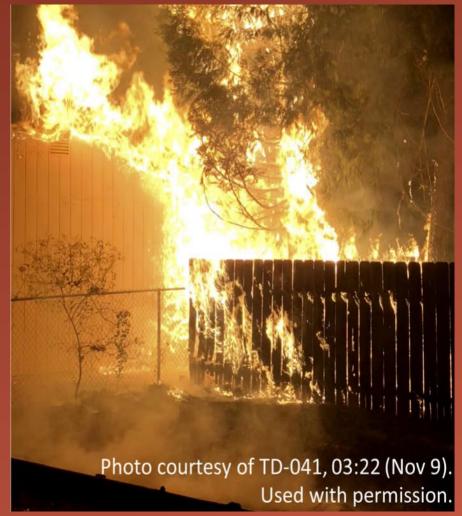




CONNECTIVE FUELS: TREES



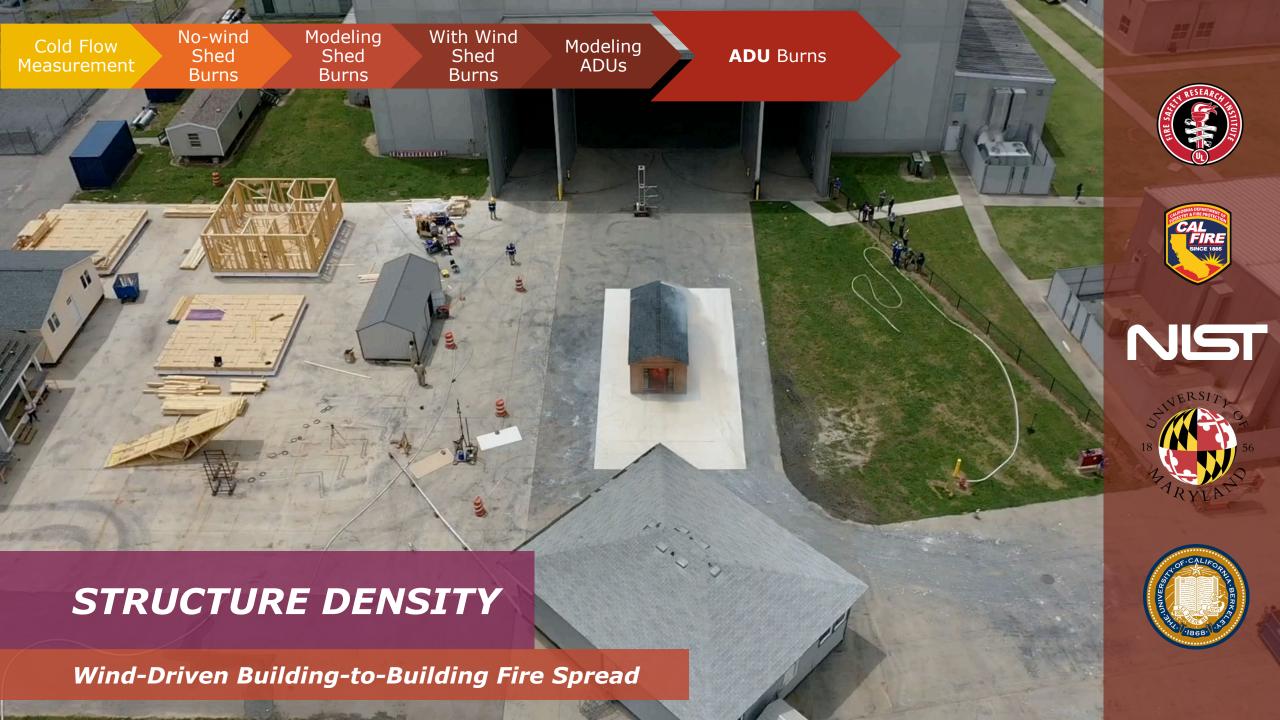




a) t=0 s b) t=139 s

Fire spread from surface fuels to fence to vegetation to eaves.











Base Designation

INCLUDED MITIGATIONS

- ✓ Roof
- ✓ Building Features
- ✓ Defensible Space including a noncombustible Zone 0

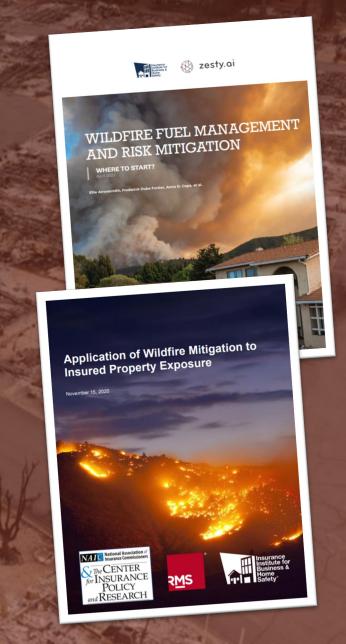
Plus Designation

ADDITIONAL MITIGATIONS

- ✓ Remove back-to-back fencing
- ✓ Eliminate combustible siding
- ✓ Enclose eaves
- ✓ Upgrade to a wildfire-resistant deck
- ✓ Upgrade windows & doors
- ✓ Cover gutters
- ✓ Move outbuildings at least 30 feet away

Embers & Flames

- ✓ Reducing vegetation in the 0-5 ft zone *nearly doubles* a property's wildfire survival rate
- ✓ Structural modifications: up to 40% reduction
- ✓ Structural + vegetation modifications: *up to 75% reduction*





CORE PRINCIPLES



Decrease probability of initial ignitions from direct flame/radiant heat

Allow the neighborhood to act as a fuel break, not a dense fuel source

Protect the neighborhood from ember attack

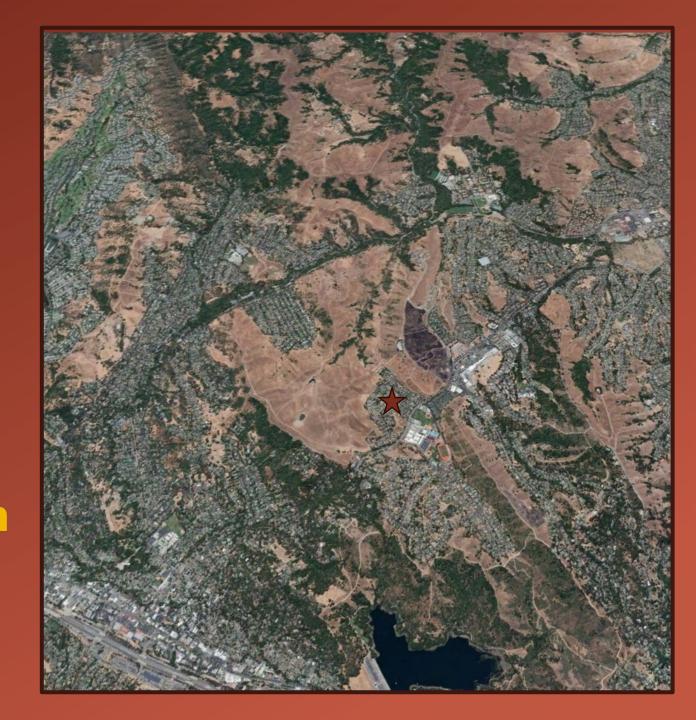
Slow fire spread within the neighborhood if ignitions do occur

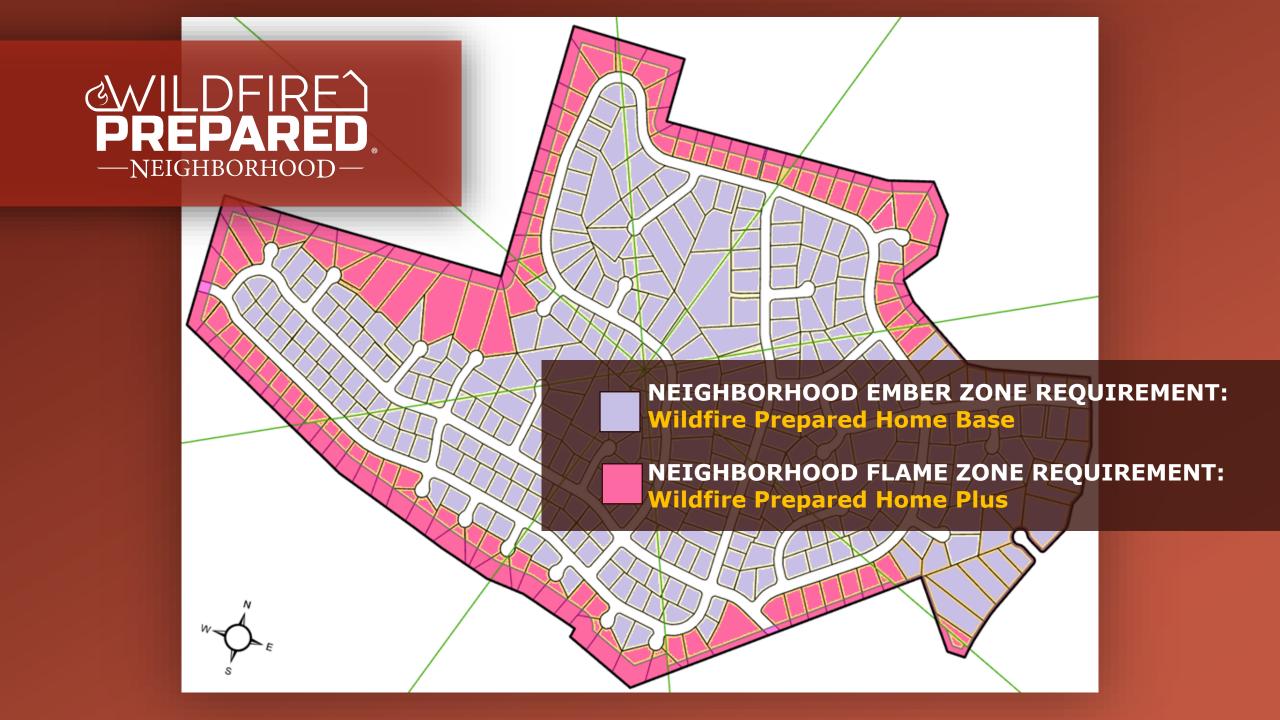
EXTERNAL FUELS

Flames & Radiant Heat:
 +0.25 miles

Embers:

 +4.25 miles
 Design level: 70 mph
 from any direction











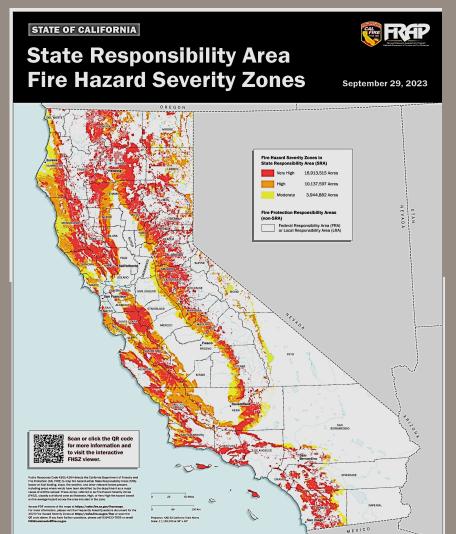




2007 vs. 2023 Fire Hazard Severity Map

In some counties, the areas designated as high fire hazard zones increased by over 100%







IBHS – Burn Demonstration



In IBHS's testing lab, a mitigated home is not burning next to an unmitigated home. IBHS

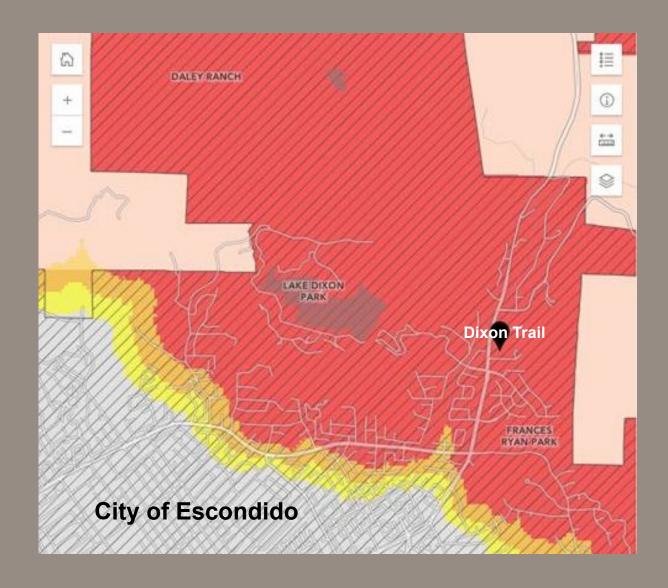


Dixon Trail – 64 Homes in Escondido, CA





Dixon Trail – in a High Fire Hazard Zone



INTRODUCING KB HOME'S

Wildfire-Resilient Neighborhood



Built on Relationships





IBHS Requirements for Wildfire Prepared Home





Dixon Trail – 64 Homes in Escondido CA

KB Home is building the nation's first community to meet the Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety's (IBHS) new neighborhood-level wildfire resilience standard: Wildfire Prepared Neighborhood.

Each home will receive a Wildfire Prepared Home™ Plus designation, certifying that the homesite has met IBHS's most stringent standards.

Homeowners and the HOA will need to follow certain CC&R standards to maintain the individual home and neighborhood designations, including accessory structure location, landscaping and IBHS annual inspection requirements.

The IBHS Wildfire Prepared Neighborhood standard is designed to:

- Decrease probability of initial ignitions from direct flame and radiant heat.
- Protect the neighborhood from ember attack.
- Slow fire spread within the neighborhood if ignitions occur.





California's Building Code Chapter 7A

California's Chapter 7A of the California Building Code (CBC) focuses on fire safety in buildings located in areas with high wildfire risk, specifically within the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI). This chapter mandates fire-resistant construction materials and methods, aiming to reduce the vulnerability of structures to wildfire exposure.

1. Scope and Application:

- •Location: Chapter 7A applies to new construction and certain renovations within areas designated as Fire Hazard Severity Zones or WUI Fire Areas by the enforcing agency.
- •Types of Buildings: It covers residential, commercial, educational, and institutional buildings, as well as accessory structures.

2. Fire-Resistant Materials and Construction:

- •Exterior Walls: Exterior walls must be constructed of noncombustible or ignition-resistant materials.
- •Roof Coverings: Roofs must be fire-resistant and designed to withstand ember damage.
- •Windows and Doors: Windows and doors must be fire-resistant and designed to prevent the entry of embers.
- •Exterior Projections: Eaves, porches, and balconies must be protected from fire exposure.

3. Vegetation Management:

•Defensible Space: Homeowners are required to create a defensible space around their homes by clearing vegetation and flammable materials.

4. Other Requirements:

- •Special Inspections and Tests: Chapter 7A requires special inspections and tests to ensure compliance with the code's provisions.
- •Fire-Resistant Ratings: Certain building components, such as walls, floors, and firestops, must have specific fire-resistance ratings.



State Code and Local Requirements Are Increasing

STRUCTURAL COMPONENT	2022 CBC	2018 NFPA 1140	2025 IBHS WFPH PLUS
Roof	~	~	✓
Gutters, Gutter Protection, and Downspouts	~	✓	✓
Protection of Eaves	✓	✓	✓
Vents	✓	✓	✓
Exterior Wall Covering	~	~	✓
6-inch Noncombustible Vertical Clearance	~	✓	✓
Exterior Glass	✓	✓	✓
Exterior Doors	~	✓	✓
Underfloor Area Construction	~	~	✓
Appendages & Projections (Decks)	~	~	✓
Fences and Retaining Walls	Х	X	✓
Detached Accessory Structures & ADUs	~	~	✓



Media Coverage

To date, the announcement has generated 45 placements and 527M impressions.















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