

Your Personal
**Wildland Fire
ACTION GUIDE**



Ready



Set



Go!



Ready, Set, Go!



This publication was prepared by the International Association of Fire Chief's RSG! Program and the U.S.D.A Forest Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and the U.S. Fire Administration, in collaboration with the La Verne Fire Department.

Special thanks to American International Group (AIG) Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety for program support. To learn more about the Ready, Set, Go! Program and its partners, visit www.wildlandfireRSG.org.

Inside...

Wildland Fire Urban Interface	3
What is Defensible Space?	4
Making Your Home Fire Resistant.....	5
A Wildland Fire-Ready Home.....	6-7
Ready – Prepare Your Family – Checklist.....	8
Set – As the Fire Approaches – Checklist.....	9
Go – Leave Early – Checklist.....	10
Your Own Wildland Fire Action Guide.....	11
Residential Safety Checklist.....	12

The foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains are one of the most beautiful places to live in Southern California. Living in this area is not without threat. If your home borders a natural area, in what firefighters call the Wildland Urban Interface, you are directly at risk from a wildfire. Throughout history, fire was a frequent, and naturally occurring, event in this environment. Unfortunately, the risk of a wildland fire is now a year-round threat to many communities, requiring vigilance on the part of both the fire service and residents alike.

The La Verne Fire Department takes every precaution to help protect you and your family from the threat of a wildland fire. However, in the event of a major wildfire, there will simply not be enough resources to defend every home, especially during the first hours of a major wildfire. You must become part of the solution.

Successfully preparing for a wildfire requires you to take personal responsibility for protecting yourself, your family, and your property. This publication will help guide you through the process of making your home resistant to wildfires as well as preparing your family to leave early and safely. We call this process, "Ready, Set, Go!"

The La Verne Fire Department has prepared the "Ready, Set, Go!" action plan to help you prepare. You will learn about the tips and tools you need to prepare, the importance of having defensible space around your home and the preparations you need to make so you can leave early, evacuating well ahead of a fast approaching fire.

Wildfires, fueled by a build-up of dry vegetation and driven by hot, dry "Santa Ana" winds, are extremely dangerous and almost impossible to control. Many residents have built their homes and landscaped without fully understanding the impact a fire could have on them. Additionally, few residents are prepared for a quick evacuation and often wait until it is too late.

It's not a question of if, but when, the next wildfire will occur. That's why the most important person protecting your life and property is not a firefighter, but you. With advanced planning and preparation, you can dramatically increase your safety and the survivability of your property. We hope you'll find the information on the next pages helpful as you prepare your home and family for a wildfire. Remember: Ready, Set, Go!

**LA VERNE
FIRE
DEPARTMENT**



Living in the Wildland Urban Interface and Ember Zone begins with a house that firefighters can defend.

Defensible Space Works

If you live next to a natural area, the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), you should provide firefighters with the defensible space they need to protect your home. Create a buffer zone by removing weeds, brush and other vegetation. This helps keep the fire away from your home and reduces the risk from flying embers. Fire preparedness education programs provide valuable guidance on property enhancements.



Homes on the Wildland Boundary are at Risk too

A home within one mile of a natural area is in the ember zone. Wind-driven embers can attack your home. You and your home must be prepared well before a fire occurs. Ember fires can destroy homes or neighborhoods far from the actual front of the wildland fire.



Consider This

Unmanaged vegetation between and around homes increases the risk of wildland fire spreading throughout the community, endangering lives and property. Pre-fire planning, fuels management, and sufficient fuel breaks allow firefighters the space they need to keep fire from entering the community during a wildland fire event.

Fire preparedness education programs provide valuable guidance on property enhancements.

Create Defensible Space

Defensible space is the space between a structure and the wildland area that, under normal conditions, creates a sufficient buffer to slow or halt the spread of fire to a structure. It protects the home from igniting due to direct flame or radiant heat. Defensible space is essential to help protect a structure during a wildland fire.

You can create defensible space by removing weeds, brush, and other vegetation from around your property.

Defensible space is made up of three zones around your home. Follow the advice under each zone to help protect your home.



ZONE 1

0-30 feet around your home or to property line

- Use hard surfaces such as concrete or noncombustible rock mulch 0-5 feet around home.
- Use non-woody, low growing herbaceous vegetation. Succulent plants and ground covers are good choices.
- Store firewood and other combustible materials, at least 30 feet away from your home, garage, or attached deck.
- Trim back touching or over hanging branches from the roof to a distance of at least 10 feet.

ZONE 2

30-100 feet around your home or to property line

- Create vegetation groups, "islands," to break up continuous fuels around your home.
- Remove ladder fuels to create a separation between low-level vegetation and tree branches to keep fire from climbing up trees.
- Remove leaf and needle debris from the yard.
- Keep grass and wildflowers under 8" in height.

ZONE 3

100-200 feet around your home or to property line

- Create and maintain a minimum of 10 feet between the tops of trees.
- Remove ladder fuels, creating a separation between low-level vegetation and tree branches to keep fire from climbing up trees.
- Remove dead trees and shrubs.

Ladder Fuels

Ladder fuels are those that will allow the fire to climb from the surface fuels into the upper portion of the tree. They can be eliminated by increasing horizontal and vertical separation between vegetation.



Making Your Home Fire Resistant – Harden Your Home

Construction materials and the quality of the defensible space surrounding the structure are what increases the chance of survival in a wildland fire. Embers from a wildland fire will find the weak link in your home's fire protection scheme and gain the upper hand because of a small, overlooked or seemingly inconsequential factor. Below are some measures you can take to safeguard your home.

Home Improvements

BALCONIES and DECKS

Embers can collect in or on combustible surfaces or the undersides of decks and balconies, ignite the material and enter the home through walls or windows. To harden your home even further, consider protecting your home with a residential fire sprinkler system. In addition to extinguishing a fire started by an ember that enters your home, it also protects you and your family year-round from any fire that may start in your home.

ROOFS

Roofs are the most vulnerable surface where embers land because they can lodge and start a fire. Roof valleys, open ends of barrel tiles and rain gutters are all points of entry.

EAVES

Embers can gather under open eaves and ignite combustible material.

VENTS

Embers can enter the attic or other concealed spaces and ignite combustible materials. Vents in eaves and cornices are particularly vulnerable, as are any unscreened vents.

WALLS and FENCING

Combustible siding or other combustible or overlapping materials provide surfaces or crevices for embers to nestle and ignite. Combustible fencing can become engulfed and if attached to the home's siding can carry the fire right to the home.

WINDOWS and DOORS

Embers can enter gaps in doors, including garage doors. Plants or combustible storage near windows can be ignited from embers and generate heat that can break windows and/or melt combustible frames.



Tour a Wildland Fire Prepared Home

Home Site and Yard: Ensure you have at least 100 feet of managed vegetation around your home or to your property line. This area may need to be enlarged in severe fire hazard areas. This may mean looking past what you own to determine the impact a common slope or neighbors' yard will have on your property during a wildland fire.

Landscape with fire-resistant plants that have a high moisture content and are low-growing.

Keep woodpiles, propane tanks and combustible materials away from your home and other structures such as detached garages, barns and sheds.

Ensure trees are away from power lines.

Remember the importance of routine maintenance.

Inside: Keep working fire extinguishers on hand. Install smoke alarms and carbon monoxide detectors on each level of your home and near bedrooms. Test them monthly and change the batteries twice a year.

Address: Make sure your address is clearly visible from the road and constructed of noncombustible materials. Reflective numbering is recommended.

Roof: Your roof is the most vulnerable part of your home because it can easily catch fire from wind-blown embers. Homes with wood-shake or shingle roofs are at high risk of being destroyed during a wildland fire.

Use a Class A fire-rated roof covering, such as composition shingles, metal or tile, when roofing or re-roofing.

Block any spaces between roof decking and covering to minimize ember intrusion.

Clear pine needles, leaves and other debris from your roof and gutters.

Prune tree branches within 10 feet of your roof.

Vents: At a minimum, all vent openings should be covered with 1/8-inch corrosion resistant metal mesh. Do not use fiberglass or plastic mesh because they can melt and burn.

Windows: Radiant heat from burning vegetation or a nearby structure can cause the glass in windows to break. This will allow embers to enter and start internal fires. Single-pane and large picture windows are particularly vulnerable to glass breakage.

Install dual-paned windows with a minimum of one pane being tempered glass to reduce the chance of breakage during a fire.

Limit the size and number of windows in your home that face large areas of vegetation.

Walls: Wood, vinyl and other plastic siding and trim products are combustible.

Consider building or remodeling with ignition-resistant or noncombustible building materials, such as brick, cement, masonry or stucco.

Be sure to extend materials from foundation to roof.

Garage: Install weather stripping around and under the vehicle access door. This will reduce the intrusion of embers.

If the garage is attached to the home, install a solid door with self-closing hinges between living areas and garage.

Do not store combustibles and flammable liquids near combustion equipment (e.g. hot water heater).

Driveways and Access Roads: Driveways should be designed to allow fire and emergency vehicles and equipment to reach your house.

Access roads should have a minimum 10-foot clearance on either side of the traveled section of the roadway and should allow for two-way traffic.

Ensure that all gate openings are wide enough to accommodate emergency equipment.

Trim trees and shrubs overhanging the road back to a minimum of 14 feet to allow emergency vehicles access.

Chimney: Cover chimney and stovepipe outlets with a noncombustible screen of 1/2-inch wire mesh to reduce the size and energy of embers leaving the chimney.

Make sure that tree branches are at least 10 feet away from the chimney.

Eaves: Box in eaves with a noncombustible or ignition resistant material to prevent debris and ember accumulation.

Gutters: Screen or cover rain gutters with a flat noncombustible device. If possible, the device should follow the slope of the roof.

Water: Have multiple garden hoses that are long enough to reach any area of your home and other structures on your property. If you have a pool, pond or irrigation ditch, consider a pump.

Deck/Patio Cover: Use heavy timber or noncombustible construction material for decks.

Enclose the underside of balconies and decks with fire-resistant materials to prevent embers from blowing underneath.

Keep your deck clear of combustible items, such as baskets, flower arrangements and debris.

Fencing: Use noncombustible fencing around your home.

Ready, Set, Go!

Create Your Own Action Guide

Now that you have done everything you can to prepare your home, it is time to prepare your family. Your Wildland Fire Action Guide must be prepared with all members of your household well in advance of a fire. Use these checklists to help you prepare and gain situational awareness in the threat of wildland fire.

Ready – Get Ready

- Create a Family Disaster Plan that includes meeting locations and communication plans and rehearse it regularly. Include in your plan the evacuation of large animals such as horses.
- Have fire extinguishers on hand and train your family how to use them.
- Ensure that your family knows where your gas, electric and water main shut-off controls are and how to use them.
- Plan and practice several different evacuation routes.
- Designate an emergency meeting location outside the fire hazard area.
- Assemble an emergency supply kit as recommended by the American Red Cross. Keep an extra kit in your vehicle.
- Appoint an out-of-area friend or relative as a point of contact so you can communicate with family members.
- Maintain a list of emergency contact numbers in your emergency supply kit.
- Have a portable radio or scanner so you can stay updated on the fire.



Set – Be Prepared

- Monitor fire weather conditions and fire status. See www.inciweb.org. Stay tuned to your TV or local radio stations for updates.
- Evacuate as soon as you are set!
- Alert family and neighbors.
- Dress in appropriate clothing (i.e., clothing made from natural fibers, such as cotton, and work boots). Have goggles and a dry bandana or particle mask handy.
- Ensure that you have your emergency supply kit on hand that includes all necessary items, such as a battery powered radio, spare batteries, emergency contact numbers, and ample drinking water.
- Remain close to your house, drink plenty of water and keep an eye on your family and pets until you are ready to leave.

INSIDE CHECKLIST, IF TIME ALLOWS

- Close all windows and doors, leaving them unlocked and remove all shades and curtains.
- Remove lightweight curtains. Move furniture to the center of the room, away from windows and doors.
- Turn off pilot lights and air conditioning.
- Leave your lights on so firefighters can see your house under smoky conditions.

OUTSIDE CHECKLIST, IF TIME ALLOWS

- Bring combustible items from the exterior of the house inside (e.g., patio furniture, children's toys, door mats, etc.) If you have a pool place combustible items in the water.
- Turn off propane tanks and other gas at the meter.
- Don't leave sprinklers on or water running. They can effect critical water pressure.
- Leave exterior lights on.

- Back your car into the driveway to facilitate a quick departure. Shut doors and roll up windows.
- Have a ladder available.
- Patrol your property and extinguish all small fires until you leave.
- Cover attic and ground vents with pre-cut plywood or commercial seals if time permits.

IF YOU ARE TRAPPED: SURVIVAL TIPS

- Stay in your home until fire passes. Shelter away from outside walls.
- Bring garden hoses inside house so embers and flames do not destroy them.
- Look for spot fires and extinguish if found inside house.
- Wear long sleeves and long pants made of natural fibers such as cotton.
- Stay hydrated.
- Ensure you can exit the home if it catches fire (remember if it's hot inside the house, it is four to five times hotter outside).
- Fill sinks and tubs for an emergency water supply.
- Place wet towels under doors to keep smoke and embers out.
- After the fire has passed, check your roof and extinguish any fires, sparks or embers. Check attic too.
- If there are fires that you cannot extinguish, call 9-1-1.

Go! – Act Early

By leaving early, you give your family the best chance of surviving a wildland fire. You also help firefighters by keeping roads clear of congestion, enabling them to move more freely and do their job in a safer environment.

WHEN TO LEAVE

Do not wait to be advised to leave if there is a possible threat to your home or evacuation route. Leave early enough to avoid being caught in fire, smoke or road congestion. If you are advised to leave by local authorities, do not hesitate!

WHERE TO GO

Leave to a predetermined location (it should be a low-risk area, such as a well-prepared neighbor or relative's house, a Red Cross shelter or evacuation center, motel, etc.)

HOW TO GET THERE

Have several travel routes in case one route is blocked by the fire or by emergency vehicles. Choose the safest route away from the fire.

WHAT TO TAKE

Take your emergency supply kit containing your family and pet's necessary items.

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES LIST

The American Red Cross recommends every family have an emergency supply kit assembled long before a wildland fire or other emergency occurs. Use the checklist below to help assemble yours. For more information on emergency supplies visit www.redcross.org.

- Three-day supply of water (one gallon per person per day) and non-perishable food for your family (3 day supply).
- First aid kit and sanitation supplies.
- Flashlight, battery-powered radio, and extra batteries.
- An extra set of car keys, credit cards, cash or traveler's checks.
- Extra eyeglasses, contact lenses, prescriptions and medications.
- Important family documents and contact numbers including insurance documents.
- Map marked with evacuation routes.
- Easily carried valuables and irreplaceable items.
- Personal electronic devices and chargers.
- Note: Keep a pair of old shoes and a flashlight handy in case of a sudden evacuation at night.



My Personal Wildland Fire ACTION PLAN

Write up your Wildland Fire Action Plan and post it in a location where every member of your family can see it. Rehearse it with your family.

During high-fire-danger days in your area, monitor your local media for information and be ready to implement your plan.

Hot, dry, and windy conditions create the perfect environment for a wildland fire.

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

Out-of-Area Contact _____ Phone: _____

Work _____

School _____

Other _____

EVACUATION ROUTES

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

WHERE TO GO

LOCATION OF EMERGENCY SUPPLY KIT(S)

NOTES

Contact your local fire department for more tips to prepare before a wildland fire.



My Personal Wildland Fire ACTION PLAN

Residential Safety Checklist

Tips To Improve Family and Property Survival During A Wildland Fire

Ready

Get ready

- Dispose of or relocate combustible material from around your home.
- Trim trees & bushes allowing ample space between your home & landscape vegetation.

Set

Be prepared

- Arrange your 'go kit' with prescription medication, emergency supplies, important documents and other essential items.
- Create your own action plan; involve your family & practice exit plans from the home & neighborhood frequently.
- Be sure you're familiar with local emergency notification systems & evacuation systems.

Go!

Act early

- Get your 'go kit' and leave well before the threat approaches following a planned accessible route.
- Stay aware of the situation and follow your plan.
- Cooperate with local authorities during evacuation & re-entry processes.

Ready, Set, Go!

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www.wildlandfireRSG.org

