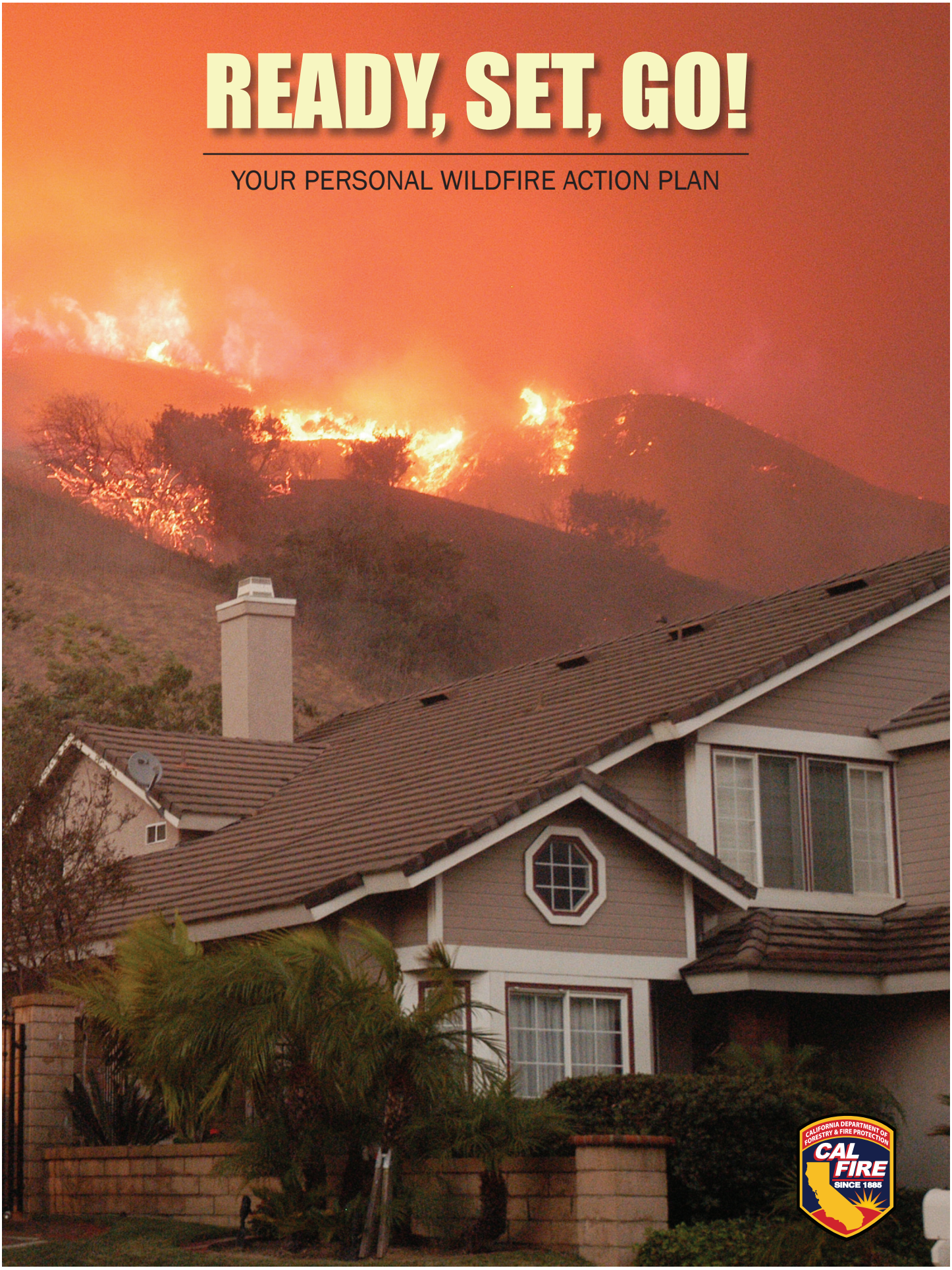
READY, SET, GO!

YOUR PERSONAL WILDFIRE ACTION PLAN



READY, SET, GO!

Wildfire Action Plan

Saving Lives and Property
through Advance Planning

Wildfire is a serious threat to lives, property and natural resources in California. The men and women of CAL FIRE make countless preparations and train frequently in order to be ready for all types of emergencies, including wildfires. Residents need to do the same.

You can dramatically increase your safety and the survivability of your property by preparing well in advance of a wildfire. This brochure provides comprehensive information on how to improve your home's resistance to wildfires and prepare your family to be ready to leave early in a safe manner. We call this process, "Ready, Set, Go!"

The guide illustrates the importance of having defensible space around your home and it will help educate you about the preparations you need to make so you can leave early and evacuate well ahead of a wildfire. This brochure also provides information on how to retrofit your home with ignition resistant materials to address the threat of flying embers that can travel as far as a mile ahead of a flame front.

Fire is, and always has been, a natural part of the beautiful state we've chosen to live in. Wildfires, fueled by a build-up of dry vegetation and driven by hot, dry winds, are extremely dangerous and are challenging for firefighters to control. This publication will help you prepare your home so you can leave early; confident in the fact that you've done everything you reasonably can to protect your home from devastating wildfire.

I hope you'll find the information on the next pages helpful. As always, if you need more information about preparing for wildfire or any other disaster, contact your nearest fire station or visit us on the web at www.fire.ca.gov.

Chief Del Walters
Director, CAL FIRE

All suggestions and requirements are based on State Codes and Regulations, specifically the California Building Code Chapter 7A, California Fire Code, and Title 14 Fire Safe Regulations. Contact your local fire and building department for specific requirements or recommendations for your community.

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Ready, Set, Go! is supported by:

Living in the Wildland Urban Interface

Ready, Set, Go! begins with a house that firefighters can defend.

Defensible space works!

If you live next to a natural area, the Wildland Urban Interface, you must provide firefighters with the defensible space they need to protect your home. The buffer you create by removing weeds, brush and other vegetation helps to keep the fire away from your home and reduces the risks from flying embers.

A home within one mile of a natural area is at risk of flying embers. 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 flame front of the wildfire.

What is Defensible Space?

Defensible space is the required space between a structure and the wildland area that, under normal conditions, creates a sufficient buffer to slow or halt the spread of wildfire to a structure. It protects the home from igniting due to direct flame or radiant heat. Defensible space is essential for structure survivability during wildfire conditions and for the protection to firefighters defending your home.

ZONE ONE

Zone One extends 30 feet out from buildings, structures, decks, etc.

- Remove all dead or dying vegetation.
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10 feet from structures and other trees.
- Remove leaf litter (dry leaves/pine needles) from yard, roof and rain gutters.
- Relocate woodpiles or other combustible materials into Zone Two.
- Remove combustible material and vegetation from around and under decks.
- Remove or prune vegetation near windows.
- Remove “ladder fuels” (low-level vegetation that allows the fire to spread from the ground to the tree canopy). Create a separation between low-level vegetation and non-vegetative materials such as patio furniture, wood piles, swing set, etc., from tree branches. This can be done by reducing the height of low-level vegetation and/or trimming low tree branches.

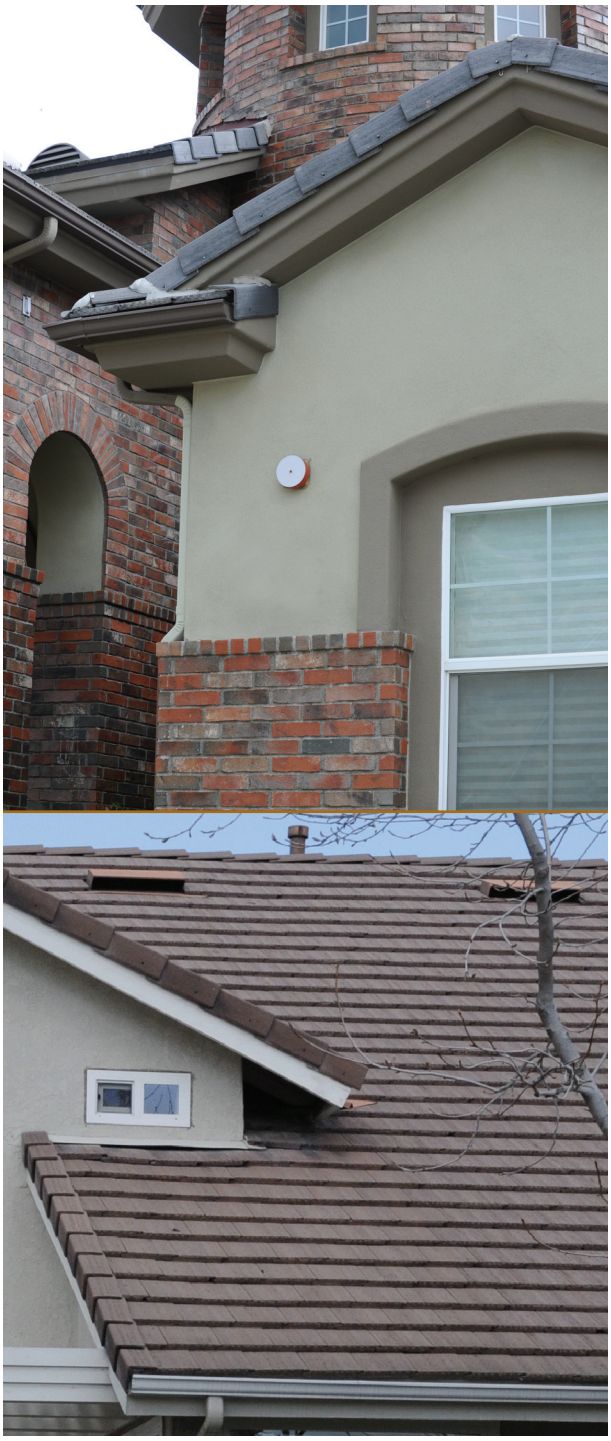
ZONE TWO

Zone Two extends 30 to 100 feet out from buildings, structures and decks. You can minimize the chance of fire jumping from plant to plant or other non-vegetative combustible, by removing dead material and removing, separating, and/or thinning vegetation. The minimum spacing between vegetation is three times the dimension of the plant or other non-vegetative combustible.

- Remove “ladder fuels.”
- Cut or mow annual grass down to a maximum height of 4 inches.
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10 feet from other trees.
- Loose surface litter, normally consisting of fallen leaves or needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches, shall be permitted to a depth of 3 inches if erosion control is an issue.

What is a Hardened Home?

Construction materials and the quality of the defensible space surrounding it are what gives a home the best chance to survive a wildfire. Embers from a wildfire 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. However, there are measures you can take to safeguard your home from wildfire. While you may not be able to accomplish all the measures listed below, each will increase your home's, and possibly your family's, safety and survival during a wildfire.



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 exposed wood or other 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. New vents have been developed that prevent flame and embers from getting through to the attic.

WALLS

Combustible siding or other combustible or overlapping materials provide surfaces or crevices for embers to nestle and ignite.

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.

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 homes 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.

All suggestions and requirements are based on State Codes and Regulations, specifically the California Building Code Chapter 7A, California Fire Code, and Title 14 Fire Safe Regulations. Contact your local fire and building department for specific requirements or recommendations for your community.

Tour a Wildfire Ready Home

Home Site and Yard: Ensure you have at least a 100-foot radius of defensible space (cleared vegetation) around your home. Note that even more clearance may be needed for homes in severe hazard areas. This means looking past what you own to determine the impact a common slope or neighbors' yard will have on your property during a wildfire.

Cut dry weeds and grass before 10 a.m. when temperatures are cooler to reduce the chance of sparking a fire.

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

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

Ensure that trees are far away from power lines.

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 wildfire.

Build your roof or re-roof with ignition resistant materials such as composition, metal or tile. Block any spaces between roof decking and covering to prevent ember intrusion.

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

Cut any tree branches within ten feet of your roof.

Vents: Vents on homes are particularly vulnerable to flying embers.

All vent openings should be covered with 1/8-inch to 1/4 inch metal mesh. Do not use fiberglass or plastic mesh because they can melt and burn.

Attic vents in eaves or cornices should be baffled or otherwise protected to prevent ember intrusion (mesh is not enough).

Windows: Heat from a wildfire can cause windows to break even before the home ignites. This allows burning embers to enter and start internal fires. Single-paned and large windows are particularly vulnerable.

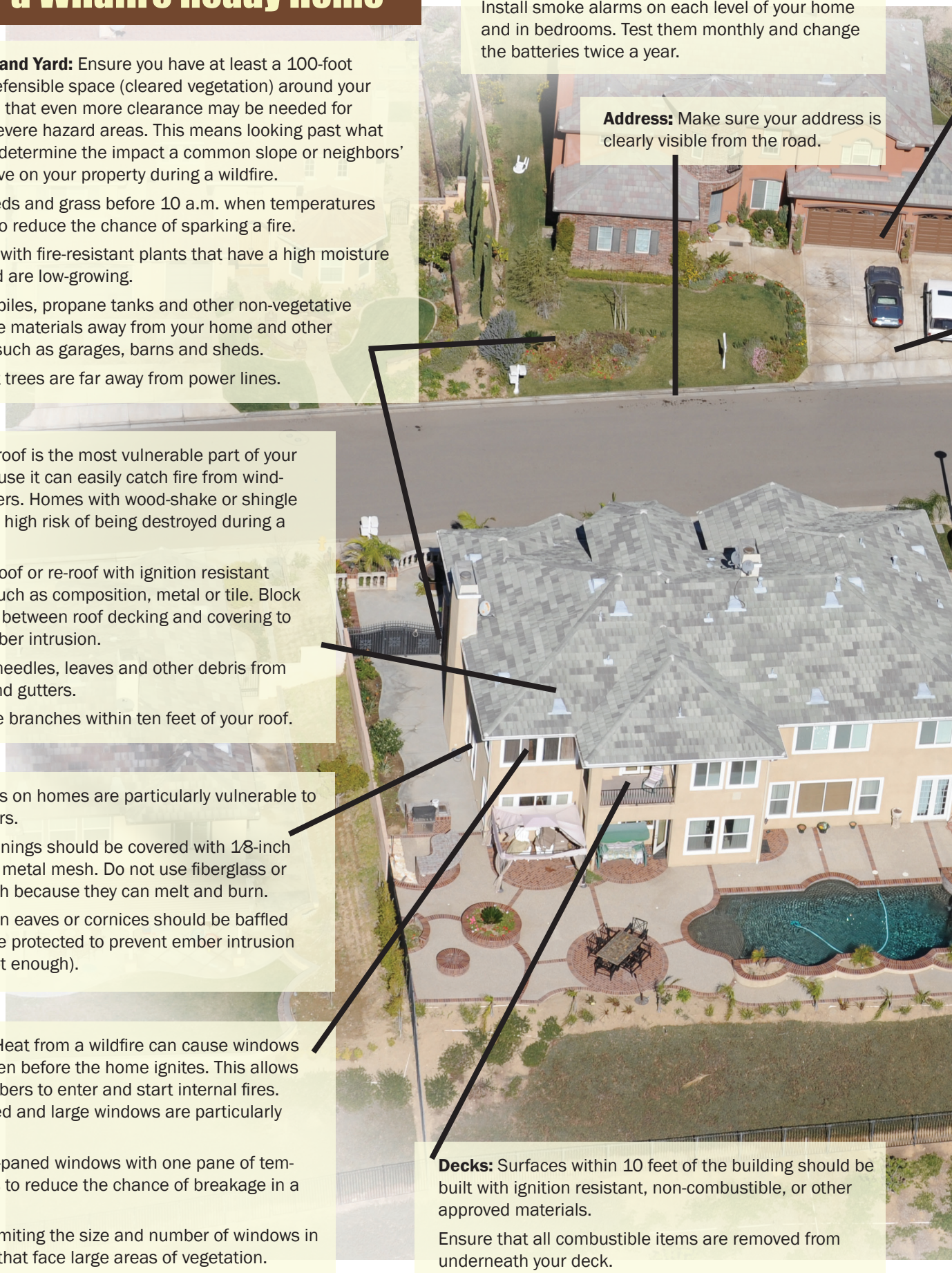
Install dual-paned windows with one pane of tempered glass to reduce the chance of breakage in a fire.

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

Inside: Keep working fire extinguishers on hand.

Install smoke alarms on each level of your home and in bedrooms. Test them monthly and change the batteries twice a year.

Address: Make sure your address is clearly visible from the road.



Decks: Surfaces within 10 feet of the building should be built with ignition resistant, non-combustible, or other approved materials.

Ensure that all combustible items are removed from underneath your deck.

Garage: Have a fire extinguisher and tools such as a shovel, rake, bucket and hoe available for fire emergencies.

Consider installing weather stripping around and under door to prevent ember intrusion.

Store all combustibles and flammable liquids away from ignition sources.

Driveways and Access Roads: Driveways should be built and maintained in accordance to the state and local codes to allow fire and emergency vehicles to reach your house.

Consider maintaining access roads with a minimum 10-foot clearance on either side of the traveled section of the roadway and allowing for two-way traffic.

Ensure that all gates open inward and are wide enough to accommodate emergency equipment.

Trim trees and shrubs overhanging the road to allow emergency vehicles to pass.

Fencing: Consider using ignition resistant or non-combustible fencing to protect your home during a wildfire.

Eaves and Soffits Protection: Eaves and soffits should be protected with ignition resistant or non-combustible materials .

Rain Gutters: Screen or enclose rain gutters to prevent accumulation of plant debris.

Water Supply: Consider having 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 or well, consider a pump.

Patio Cover: Use the same ignition resistant materials for patio covering as a roof.

Walls: Wood products, such as boards, panels or shingles, are common siding materials. However, they are combustible and not good choices for fire-prone areas.

Build or remodel with ignition resistant building materials, such as stucco, fiber cement, wall siding, fire retardant, treated wood, or other approved materials.

Be sure to extend materials from foundation to roof.

Chimney: Cover your chimney and stovepipe outlets with an approved spark arrestor non-combustible screen with openings no smaller than 3⁄8 inch and no larger than 1/2 inch to prevent embers from escaping and igniting a fire.

Make sure that your chimney is at least 10 feet away from any tree branches.

READY, SET, GO!

Create Your Own Wildfire Action Plan

Now that you've done everything you can to protect your house, it's time to prepare your family. Your **Wildfire Action Plan** must be prepared with all members of your household well in advance of a fire.

Use these checklists to help you prepare your Wildfire Action Plan. Each family's plan will be different, depending on their situation.

Once you finish your plan, practice it regularly with your family and keep it in a safe and accessible place for quick implementation.

GET READY

Prepare Your Family

- ☐ Create a **Family Disaster Plan** that includes meeting locations and communication plans and practice 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 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.
- ☐ Appoint an out-of-area friend or relative as a point of contact so you can communicate with family members who have relocated.
- ☐ Maintain a list of emergency contact numbers posted near your phone and in your emergency supply kit.
- ☐ Keep an extra emergency supply kit in your car in case you can't get to your home because of fire.
- ☐ Have a portable radio or scanner so you can stay updated on the fire.

GET SET | As the Fire Approaches

- [ ] 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.
- [ ] Stay tuned to your TV or local radio stations for updates, or check the fire department Web site.
- [ ] 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

- [ ] Shut all windows and doors, leaving them unlocked.
- [ ] Remove flammable window shades and curtains and close metal shutters.
- [ ] Remove lightweight curtains.
- [ ] Move flammable furniture to the center of the room, away from windows and doors.
- [ ] Shut off gas at the meter. Turn off pilot lights.
- [ ] Leave your lights on so firefighters can see your house under smoky conditions.
- [ ] Shut off the air conditioning.

OUTSIDE CHECKLIST

- [ ] Gather up flammable items from the exterior of the house and bring them inside (e.g., patio furniture, children's toys, door mats, etc.) or place them in your pool.
- [ ] Turn off propane tanks.
- [ ] Don't leave sprinklers on or water running - they can waste critical water pressure.
- [ ] Leave exterior lights on.
- [ ] Back your car into the driveway. Shut doors and roll up windows.
- [ ] Have a ladder available.
- [ ] Patrol your property and extinguish all small fires until you leave.
- [ ] Seal attic and ground vents with pre-cut plywood or commercial seals if time permits.

IF YOU ARE TRAPPED: SURVIVAL TIPS

- [ ] Shelter away from outside walls.
- [ ] Bring garden hoses inside house so embers don't destroy them.
- [ ] Patrol inside your home for spot fires and extinguish them.
- [ ] 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 inside the attic for hidden embers.
- [ ] Patrol your property and extinguish small fires.
- [ ] If there are fires that you can not extinguish with a small amount of water or in a short period of time, call 9-1-1.

Go! | *Early!*

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

WHEN TO LEAVE

Leave early enough to avoid being caught in fire, smoke or road congestion. Don't wait to be told by authorities to leave. In an intense wildfire, they may not have time to knock on every door. If you are advised to leave, don't 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 and equipment. Choose an escape route away from the fire.

WHAT TO TAKE

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

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

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

- ☐ Three-day supply of water (one gallon per person per day).
- ☐ Non-perishable food for all family members and pets (three-day supply).
- ☐ First aid kit.
- ☐ Flashlight, battery-powered radio, and extra batteries.
- ☐ An extra set of car keys, credit cards, cash or traveler's checks.
- ☐ Sanitation supplies.
- ☐ Extra eyeglasses or contact lenses.
- ☐ Important family documents and contact numbers.
- ☐ Map marked with evacuation routes.
- ☐ Prescriptions or special medications.
- ☐ Family photos and other irreplaceable items.
- ☐ Easily carried valuables.
- ☐ Personal computers (information on hard drives and disks).
- ☐ Chargers for cell phones, laptops, etc.

Note: Keep a pair of old shoes and a flashlight handy in case of a sudden evacuation at night.

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

My Personal Wildfire Action Plan

During High Fire Danger days in your area, monitor your local media for information on brush fires and be ready to implement your plan. Hot, dry and windy conditions create the perfect environment for a wildfire.

Important Phone Numbers:

Out-of-State Contact: _____ Phone: _____

Work: _____ _____ _____

School: _____ _____ _____

Other: _____ _____ _____

Evacuation Routes: _____

_____

_____

Where to go: _____

_____

Location of Emergency Supply Kit: _____

_____

Notes: _____

_____

_____

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
If you have an emergency, call 911
CAL FIRE: 916-653-5123
Web site: http://www.fire.ca.gov

This booklet has been adapted from the original, created by the Ventura County Fire Department.