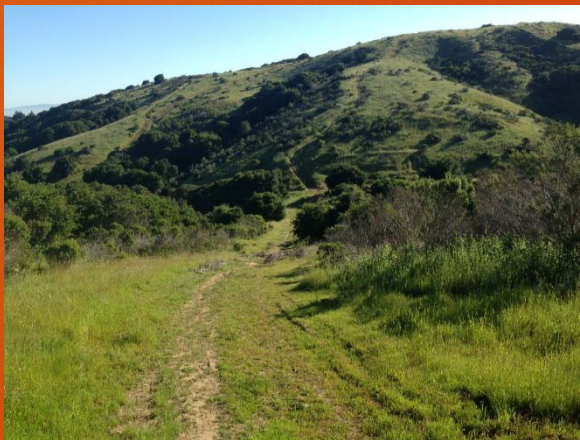




# Sugarloaf Homeowners HOA Wildland-Urban Interface Presentation



# Number of Fire & Acres Burned in California\*

Interval	Fires	Acres
January-July 18, 2015	3,625	18,874
January-July 18, 2014	2,601	35,567
Five Year Average (same interval)	2,386	32,935
January-December, 2014	5,620	90,606
Five Year Average (same interval)	4,681	88,169



\*Courtesy of Cal Fire



# Sugarloaf Area

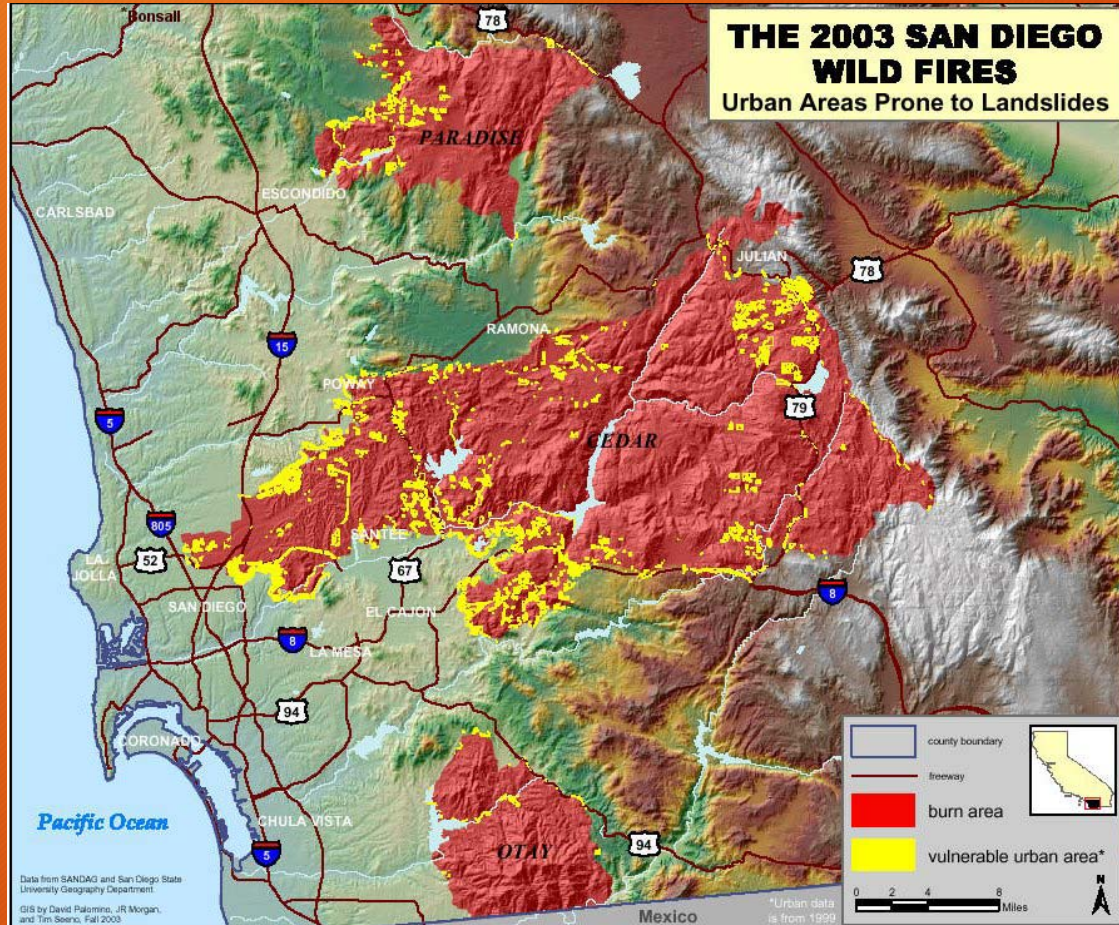




# San Diego Cedar Fire

## October, 2003

- Acres Burned- 273,246
- Structures Lost- 2,820
- Deaths- 15

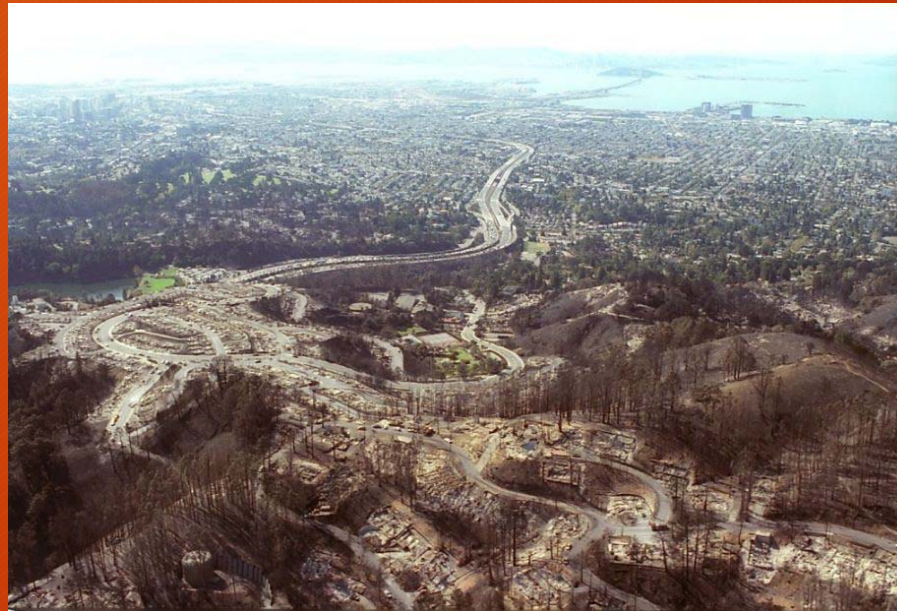
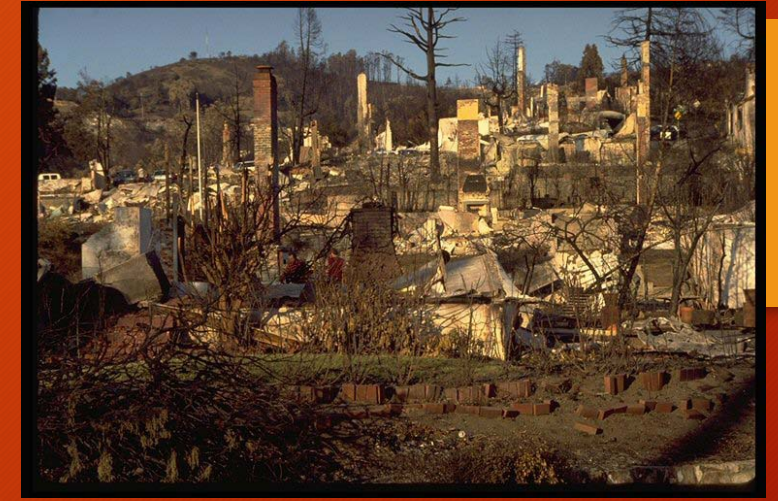
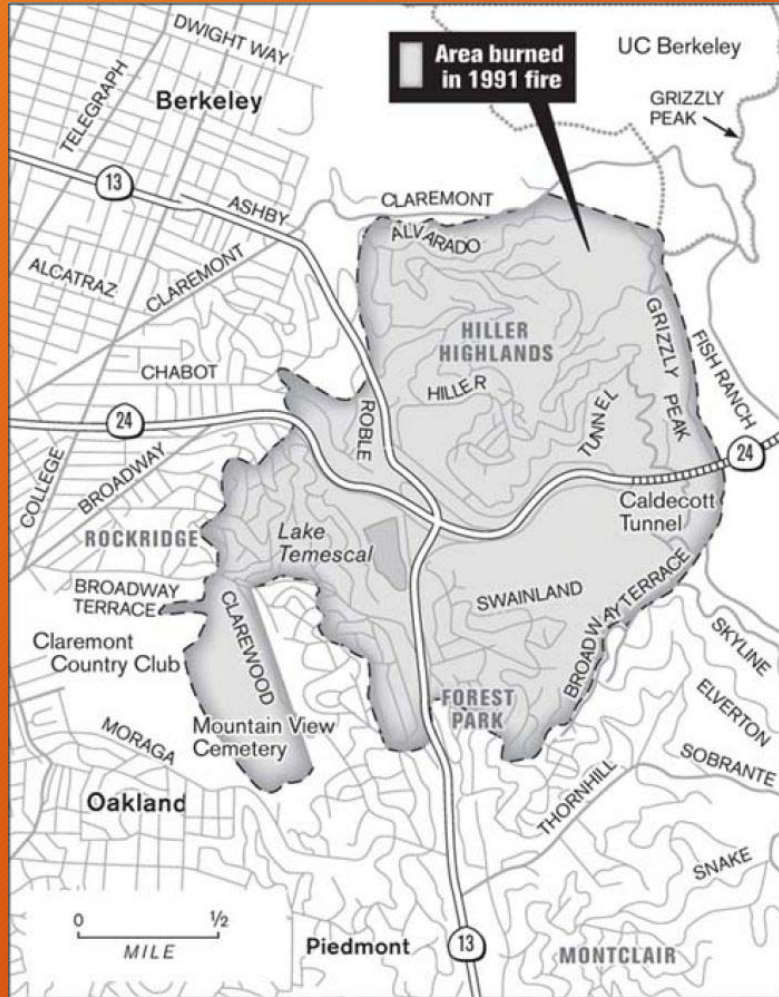




# Oakland Hills Fire

## October, 1991

- Acres Burned- 1,600
- Structures Lost- 2,900
- Deaths- 25

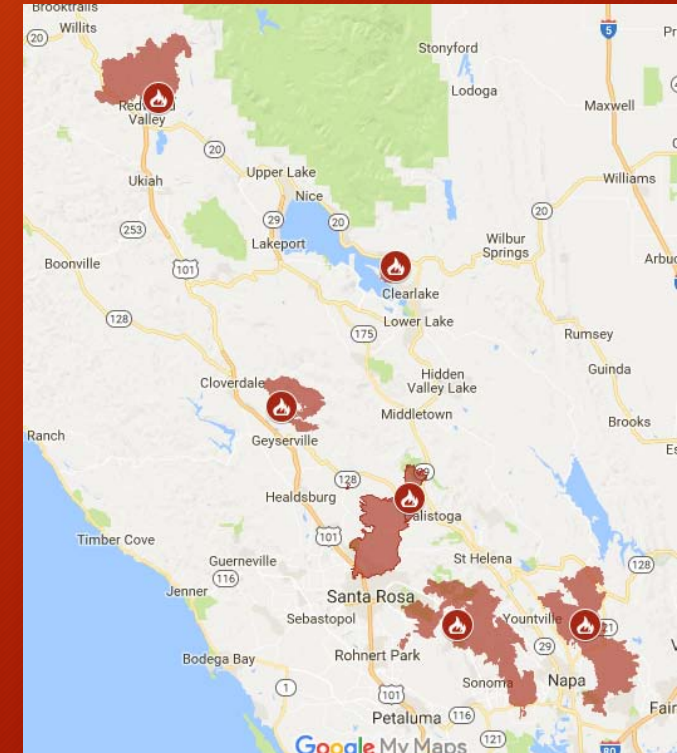




# Northern Complex Fires

## October, 2017

- Acres Burned
  - Atlas Fire - 51,642 acres
  - Nuns Fire - 56,556 acres
  - Tubbs - 36,807 acres
  - Pocket Fire - 17,357 acres
  - Sulphur Fire - 2,207 acres
  - Redwood Valley Fire - 36,523 acres
- Structures Lost- roughly 8,900
- Deaths- most recent count 43





# Skegg's Fire, San Mateo County

50 acres of oak and mixed woodland

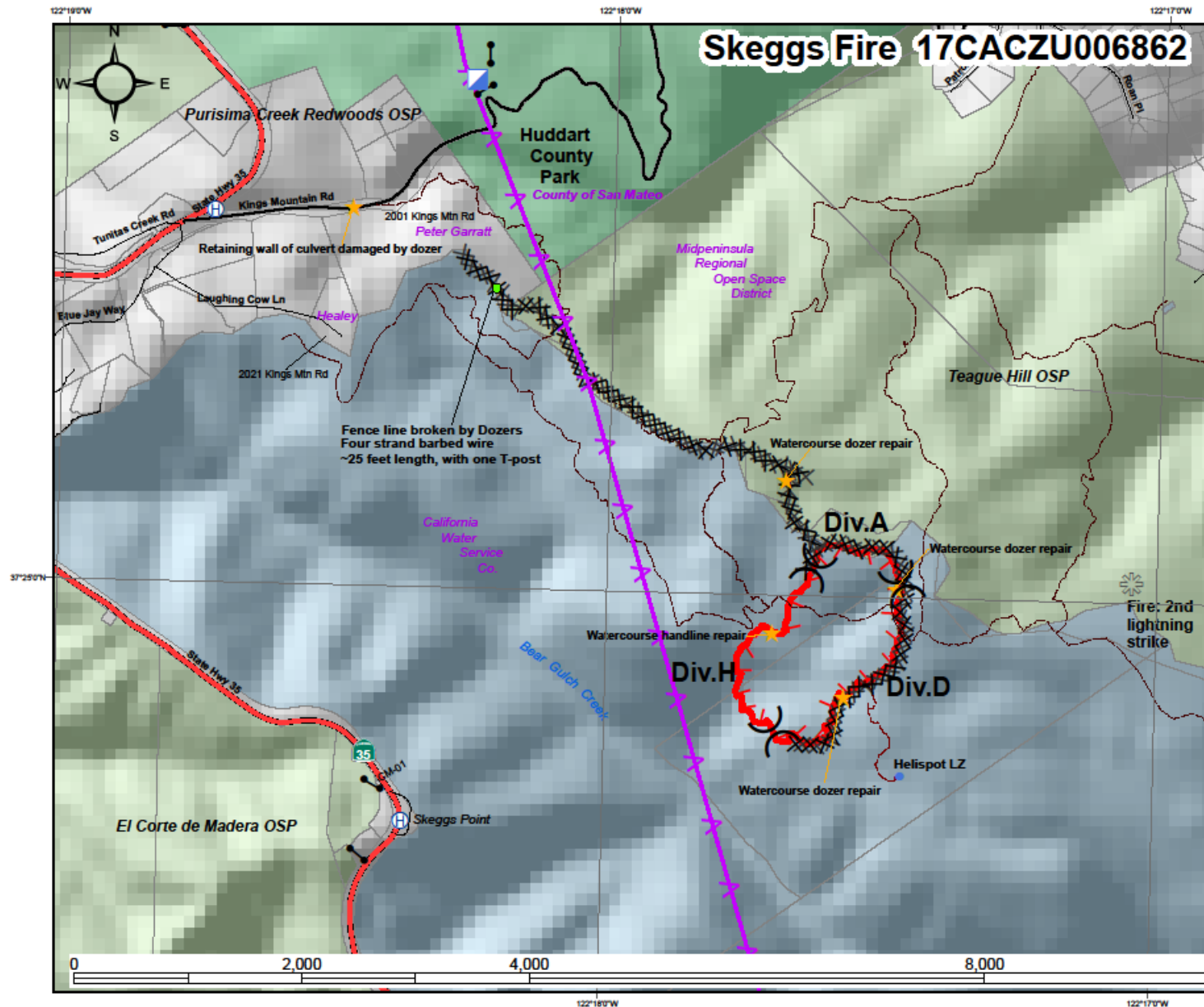
September 12<sup>th</sup>, 2017

One of 1,200 Lightning Strikes





# Skeggs Fire 17CACZU006862





# Skegg's Fire

Mopping Up

229 firefighters

18 fire engines

One Helicopter





# Thomas Fire, Ventura County

December 4<sup>th</sup>

281,893 acres burned

1,063 Structures destroyed

280 structures damaged





# Thomas Fire

Rose Valley



Less than an hour later





# Creating Defensible Space



**Zone 1**— extends 30 feet from buildings, structures, decks, etc.

- Remove dead plants, grass, and weeds (vegetation).
- Remove dead or dry leaves and pine needles from your yard, roof and rain gutters.
- Trim trees regularly to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet away from your chimney.
- Relocate wood piles to Zone 2.
- Remove or prune flammable plants and shrubs near windows.
- Remove vegetation and items that could catch fire from around and under decks.
- Create a separation between trees, shrubs and items that could catch fire, such as patio furniture, swing sets etc...



# Creating Defensible Space



**Zone 2**– extends an additional 70 feet from Zone 1.

- Cut or mow annual grass down to a maximum height of 3 inches.
- Create horizontal spacing between shrubs and trees.
- Create vertical spacing between grass, shrubs & trees..
- Remove fallen leaves, needles, twigs, bark, cones and small branches. However, they may be permitted to a depth of 3 inches if erosion control is an issue.



# Harden Your Home Against Embers





# Harden Your Home Against Embers

## Roof

The roof is the most vulnerable part of your home. Homes with wood or shingle roofs are at high risk of being destroyed during a wildfire. Build your roof or re-roof with materials such as composition, metal or tile. Block any spaces between roof decking and covering to prevent embers from catching.

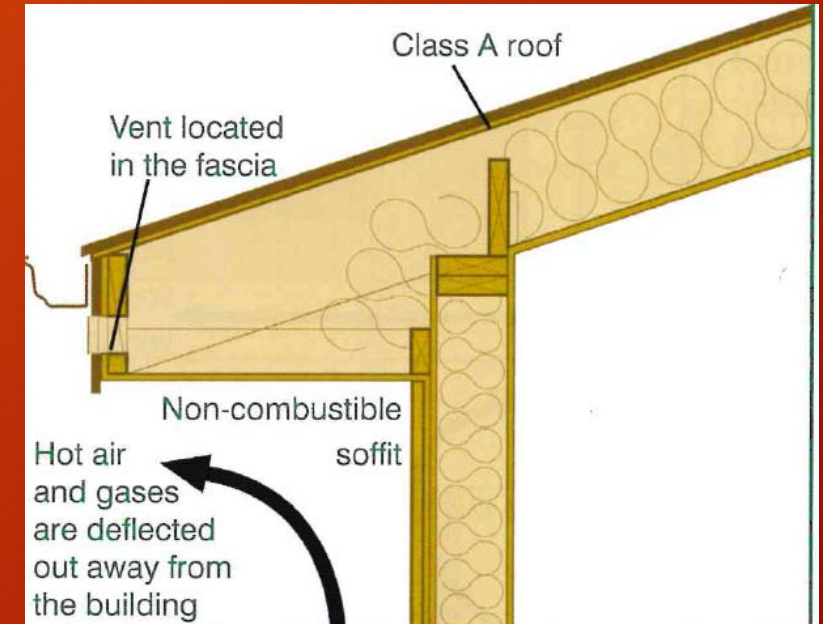
## Vents

Vents on homes create openings for flying embers.

- Cover all vent openings with 1/8-inch to 1/4-inch metal mesh. Do not use fiberglass or plastic mesh because they can melt and burn.
- Protect vents in eaves or cornices with baffles to block embers (mesh is not enough).

## Eaves and Soffits

Eaves and soffits should be protected with ignition-resistant\* or non-combustible materials.





# Harden Your Home Against Embers

## Windows

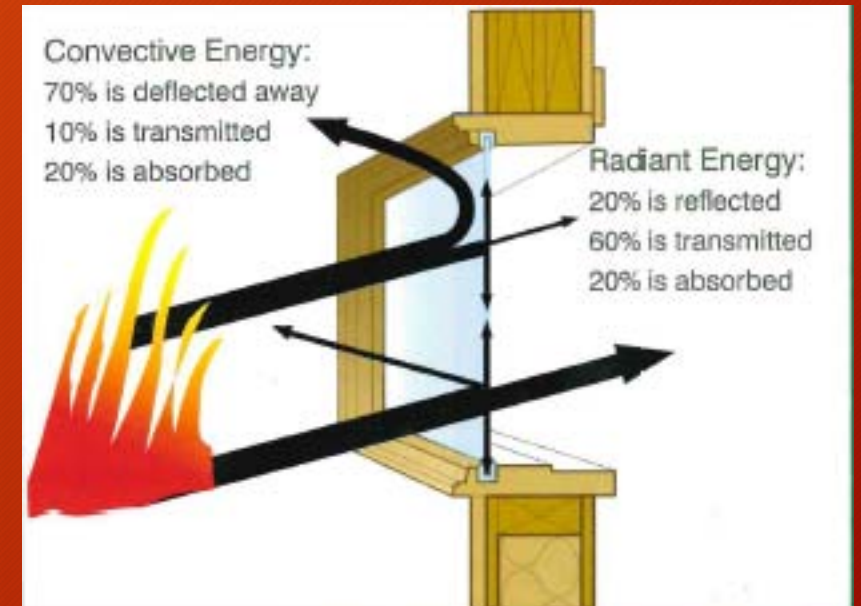
Heat from a wildfire can cause windows to break even before the home ignites. This allows burning embers to enter and start fires inside. Single-paned and large windows are particularly vulnerable.

- 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 that face large areas of vegetation.

## 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 your walls 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 the foundation to the roof.





# Harden Your Home Against Embers

## 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.

## Rain Gutters

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

## Patio Cover

Use the same ignition-resistant\* materials for patio coverings as a roof.

## Fences

Consider using ignition-resistant\* or non-combustible fence materials to protect your home during a wildfire.





# Harden Your Home Against Embers

## Chimney

Cover your chimney and stovepipe outlets with a non-combustible screen. Use metal screen material with openings no smaller than 3/8-inch and no larger than 1/2-inch to prevent embers from escaping and igniting a fire.

## Garage

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

- Install weather stripping around and under the garage door to prevent embers from blowing in.
- Store all combustible and flammable liquids away from ignition sources.

## Driveways and Access Roads

Driveways should be built and maintained in accordance with state and local codes to allow fire and emergency vehicles to reach your home. Consider maintaining access roads with a minimum of 10 feet of clearance on either side, 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.





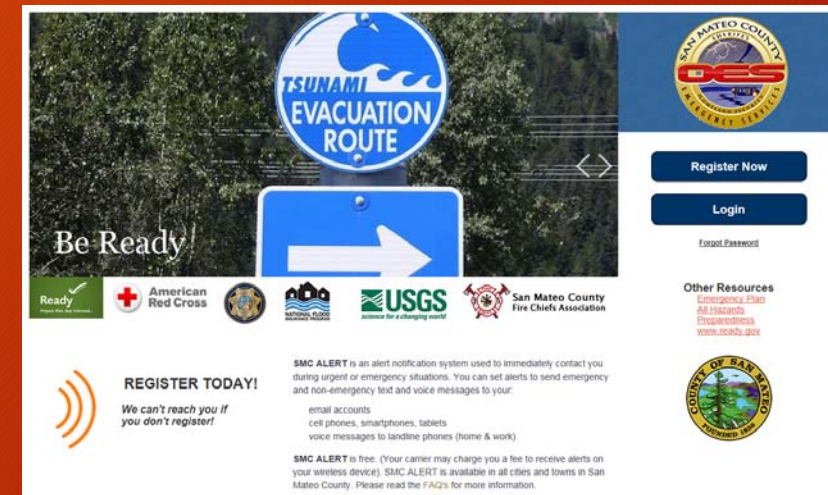
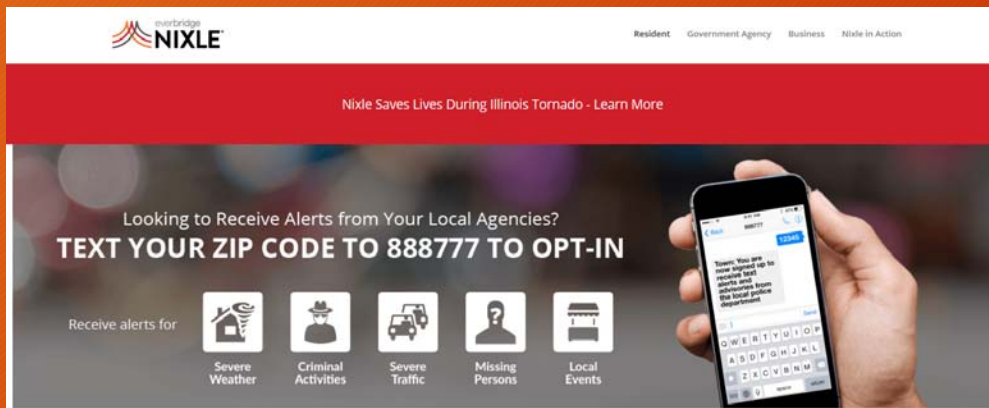
# Sign Up For Emergency Alerts

There are two ways to sign up for county-wide alerts:

- Visit the SMCAAlert webpage at [www.smcalert.info](http://www.smcalert.info)

or

- Text your five-digit zip code to 888777





# Office of Emergency Services





# Personal Preparedness

- Waiting until after the disaster is too late!
- Have a disaster kit at home, in the car, at the workplace





# The Essentials

- You need cash and change
  - ATMs and grocery stores may be out of order
  - Pay phones may work when home phones do not
- Documents
  - Social security cards; birth certificates; marriage and death records; drivers' license; credit cards; insurance policies; recent income tax returns; mortgage or rental receipts; employment paycheck stubs; deeds; stocks & bonds; savings & checking account books, documentation of valuables; video or photos of valuables; wills, health history, recent photo of each family member
  - Store in fireproof box or out of state/region with others





# Plans for Children, Pets, Special Needs, Elderly



- evacuation
- special foods
- medications
- glasses
- life-sustaining equipment
- wheelchairs, canes and walkers
- folding wire kennels





# Communication Needs

## Can you hear me now?

- Have a meeting place outside the home
- Have an out-of-state contact
- Program 7 digit emergency numbers into cellular phones
- Learn the school's policies
- Have a plan for latch-key kids
- Have a reunification plan





# Transportation Routes

What to do when Waze won't work!

What do you need if you are away from home to survive?

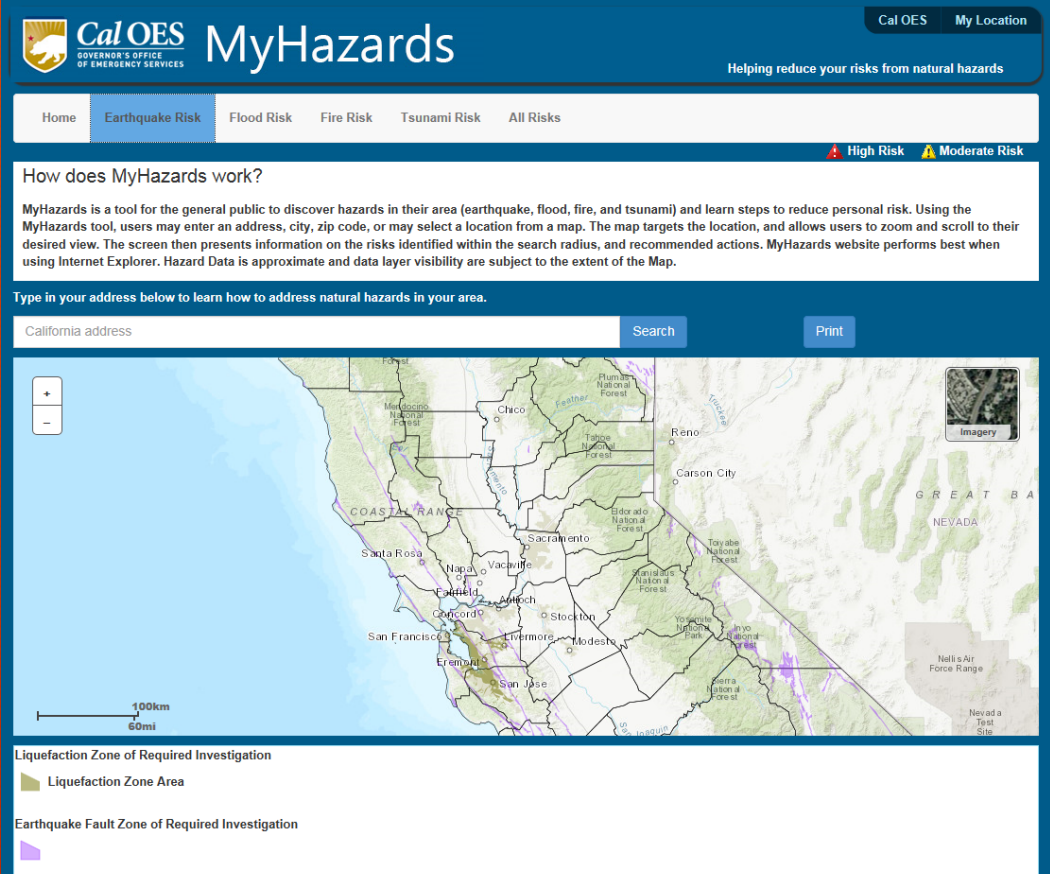
- Mini-kit - portable
- Maps showing alternate routes home
- Jacket, comfortable shoes, & safety items





# Learn about Hazards

- <http://myhazards.caloes.ca.gov/>
- Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Annual Preparedness Survey
- National Emergency Preparedness Month
- Learn how to shut off utilities and water



The screenshot displays the MyHazards website, a tool provided by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES). The website's header includes the Cal OES logo and the title "MyHazards", with the tagline "Helping reduce your risks from natural hazards". A navigation bar offers links to "Home", "Earthquake Risk", "Flood Risk", "Fire Risk", "Tsunami Risk", and "All Risks". A status bar indicates "High Risk" and "Moderate Risk" levels.

The main content area explains how the tool works: "MyHazards is a tool for the general public to discover hazards in their area (earthquake, flood, fire, and tsunami) and learn steps to reduce personal risk. Using the MyHazards tool, users may enter an address, city, zip code, or may select a location from a map. The map targets the location, and allows users to zoom and scroll to their desired view. The screen then presents information on the risks identified within the search radius, and recommended actions. MyHazards website performs best when using Internet Explorer. Hazard Data is approximate and data layer visibility are subject to the extent of the Map."

Below this text is a search bar labeled "Type in your address below to learn how to address natural hazards in your area." with a "Search" button and a "Print" button. The search bar contains the text "California address".

The map shows a view of California with various hazard zones highlighted. A legend at the bottom identifies two types of zones: "Liquefaction Zone of Required Investigation" (represented by a green square) and "Earthquake Fault Zone of Required Investigation" (represented by a purple square). The map also includes a scale bar (100km/60mi) and a "Imagery" button in the top right corner.



# Take Action!



Community Emergency Response Team  
Next class begins January 31!