

# living with wildfire



*Special thanks to State Farm Insurance for funding this publication*

**A GUIDE FOR HOMEOWNERS IN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**





## INTRODUCTION

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Much of Santa Barbara County is considered a high fire hazard environment. Past wildfire history has shown that large, intense, and uncontrollable wildfires are part of living in Santa Barbara County. Within this hazardous environment there are individual houses, subdivisions, and entire communities. Many homes in the area are ill prepared to survive an intense wildfire, thus the likelihood of human life and property loss is great. As we continue to develop further into these wildland areas the problem continues to grow.

Preparation for the next wildfire requires you to take **personal responsibility** to protect yourself, your family, and your property. Many property owners feel that a fire truck will be there to protect their property. During a major wildfire there will not be enough firefighting resources available to defend every home. Consequently, the most critical person in preparing and protecting your life and property is not the firefighter, but **you**, the property owner.

Fire is part of our natural environment. Our brush covered hills, canyons and forests burned periodically long before homes were built here. People have moved into this environment, and many of us have built and landscaped with no thought of wildfire. Today's wildfires burn fast and seasonal hot dry winds drive fires even faster, making them impossible to control.

This publication is developed by the Santa Barbara County Fire Safe Council through a grant from State Farm Insurance. It should be used as a guide for homeowners. Following these guidelines will increase your safety and greatly reduce the impact of wildfire in our community.

## ARE YOU PREPARED?

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If a wildland fire occurred in your neighborhood today what would you do? Would you be prepared? Would you have a disaster plan and kit so that you could survive on your own without power, water, gas, and services for 72 hours? Would you know what evacuation routes to take? Would you know how to contact family members if you were separated? Would your home survive?

It is not a matter of "if" another wildfire will occur in our area, but "when". Preparation for the next wildfire requires you and your family to take personal responsibility to answer the above questions and take action on them. The Santa Barbara County Fire Safe Council and State Farm Insurance urge everyone living in a high fire hazard area to read and implement the information in the following pages. It could save your life and your property.

# table of contents

|                                 |           |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Questions about Wildfire</b> | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Wildfire Preparedness</b>    | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>Wildfire Evacuation</b>      | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>Fire Safe Construction</b>   | <b>5</b>  |
| <b>Defensible Space</b>         | <b>6</b>  |
| <b>Fire Safe Landscaping</b>    | <b>9</b>  |
| <b>Power Lines</b>              | <b>10</b> |
| <b>Insurance</b>                | <b>10</b> |
| <b>Wildfire History</b>         | <b>11</b> |
| <b>Community Involvement</b>    | <b>12</b> |
| <b>Contacts</b>                 | <b>13</b> |

## **CREDITS**

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*Project Coordinator:* Ann Marx, Santa Barbara City Fire Department

*Conceptual Idea for “Living with Fire”:* San Luis Obispo County Community Fire Safe Council

*Fire History:* Beth Nabors, US Forest Service, Los Padres National Forest

*Power Line Recommendations:* Southern California Edison

*Communication Information:* Santa Barbara County Amateur Radio Emergency Service

*Photography:* Keith Cullom, Santa Barbara County Fire Department

*Graphic Design:* Dianne Gomersall, Gomersall Design

*Funding:* State Farm Insurance

*Special Thanks:* Paul Cashman, State Farm Insurance



# questions about wildfire

## **WHAT CAN I DO TO PROTECT MY PROPERTY AND HOME FROM WILDFIRE?**

Protecting your family, home and property requires you to take personal responsibility. Educate yourself about wildfire. Prepare a Family Disaster Plan and Evacuation Plan. Ensure that your home has fire safe construction. Lastly, create defensible space around your home, property, and neighborhood.

## **WHERE CAN I FIND INFORMATION ABOUT WILDFIRE?**

This booklet is a good start. Detailed information is also available from the Santa Barbara County Fire Safe Council, your local Fire Department, the American Red Cross and the Internet. These organizations have brochures, videos and people that can help you answer questions related to wildfire and fire safety. A list of resources is located on the back page of this booklet.

## **WHAT IS THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FIRE SAFE COUNCIL?**

The Santa Barbara County Fire Safe Council is a non-profit community organization focused on reducing the impact of wildfire in our area through community involvement, outreach, and projects. It is made up of homeowners, homeowner associations, insurance companies, businesses and emergency service agencies all with the common goal of developing a fire safe community.

## **THE FIRE DEPARTMENT WILL PROTECT ME, SO WHY BOTHER PREPARING FOR WILDFIRE?**

People incorrectly assume the fire department will automatically be at their home to protect their property and family. Fire and law enforcement agencies plan and prepare for potential wildfire situations, however, during a major wildfire local resources are quickly depleted. It is highly unlikely there will be enough firefighting resources to defend each home. Therefore, it is imperative that you take personal responsibility to increase your family's safety and to protect your property.

## **WHY DOES SANTA BARBARA COUNTY HAVE SUCH CATASTROPHIC WILDFIRES?**

Santa Barbara County has some of the most destructive wildfires in the nation. Our local topography is dominated by the east-west orientation of our mountain ranges. Our topography, combined with our ocean influence and steep canyons, creates wind patterns known as Santa Anas and Sundowners. These winds create a down canyon wind pattern that can reach up to 75+ miles per hour, with temperatures up to 100 degrees and relative humidity that drops down to single digit numbers. When you add the heavy chaparral vegetation that covers our topography, along with our local weather patterns, it creates an environment ripe for major wildfire conflagrations. When homes are built into these wildland interface areas the potential for catastrophic fires and fire loss is high.



# questions about wildfire

## **WHAT CAN BE DONE TO PREDICT AND PREPARE FOR THESE CATASTROPHIC FIRES?**

Fire agencies in Santa Barbara County work in cooperation with the National Weather Service (NWS) to predict weather conditions that increase the potential for catastrophic wildfires. Weather data is collected daily at several locations in and around Santa Barbara County. Data is used to forecast fire weather conditions and the degree of fire danger each day. If local conditions are forecasted to attain established criteria levels, with the potential for catastrophic wildfire, the **“Red Flag Alert Program”** is used to prepare fire agencies and the public for this heightened wildfire situation.

### **WHAT IS A RED FLAG ALERT?**

The Red Flag Alert process begins with the National Weather Service (NWS). The NWS may issue a “Watch” or “Warning” to the fire agencies affected, based on established fire weather criteria. Since a “Watch” or “Warning” issued by the NWS may cover a broad area, extreme fire conditions may actually occur in one local area and not another. Therefore, if the fire agencies in Santa Barbara County confirm that conditions warrant an “Alert”, they will work cooperatively to enact a “Red Flag Alert” for all or specific areas of the County.

### **WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A RED FLAG ALERT IS INITIATED?**

*When a Red Flag Alert is initiated in Santa Barbara County:*

- A symbolic red flag is raised at affected fire stations and other pertinent locations.
- The media is advised of the alert.
- All burn permits are suspended and a ban on burning is enacted.
- Fire suppression and prevention staffing levels may be increased.
- Patrols of high-risk areas are implemented.
- Local and regional fire agencies and coordination centers are notified.
- Participating agencies, such as Public Works and Law Enforcement are notified.
- Participating homeowner groups and non-profit organizations are notified.
- Fire closures may be invoked on private and public lands, including roadways.

### **WHAT SHOULD I DO DURING A RED FLAG ALERT?**

- Have your “Family Disaster Plan” and “Evacuation Plan” in place.
- Keep up-to-date through the local media on any emergency condition.
- Stop any activities that have the potential to start a fire (e.g. mowing, chain-sawing, etc.).
- Collect and confine pets so they can quickly be loaded in the event you must evacuate.
- Have your driver’s license or other identification in your vehicle in case of road closures.
- Keep roads accessible in the event of an evacuation by not parking cars along streets.
- Communicate with neighbors to make them aware of the increased fire and safety risk.
- Consider being away from your home during a Red Flag Alert if rapid evacuation is a problem.
- Be aware of suspicious vehicles or people. Write down information.
- If you need information or have imminent information, contact one of the business numbers listed on the back of this publication, do not call 9-1-1. The 9-1-1 emergency number is for emergencies only.

**Remember, a Red Flag Alert means to be prepared, not panic.**

# wildfire preparedness

## BEFORE FIRE SEASON

- Prepare a Red Cross “Family Disaster Plan”. Include how to communicate with your family. Do not rely on a cell phone for communications. Select a meeting place outside the high fire hazard area.
- Prepare an “Evacuation Plan” using your existing road system. Plan at least two escape routes. Fire travels rapidly so never plan to run or walk away from a fire. Include in your plan the evacuation of large animals such as horses (contact Equine Evacuation).
- Assemble a Red Cross “Family Disaster Supplies Kit” with enough basic supplies to sustain you and your family for 3 days.
- Pack a “To Go” container of important items to take during an evacuation. It should include medications, important documents, keepsakes, and insurance papers. Or even better, keep important documents and keepsakes in a safe deposit box.
- Use the Red Cross “Pets and Disasters” brochure to plan how to care for pets during a wildfire.
- Make an inventory of household goods. Videotape or photograph model numbers and contents of drawers. Put this in your “To Go” container.
- If you aren't home when an evacuation order is issued, you cannot return. Arrange for a neighbor to act on your behalf.
- Designate volunteer “lookouts” in your neighborhood to monitor radio, TV, or scanners during fire season and to activate a neighborhood phone tree, especially if a Red Flag Alert is issued.
- Identify neighbors with disabilities and trouble-shoot barriers to their quick evacuation.
- Check with your child's school on their “Student Release Policy”. They should have plans to shelter children in place or to bus them to safer locations.

## WHEN FIRE THREATENS

- Remain calm and remember that you have planned well.
- Monitor your local news or scanner for information. Do not call 9-1-1.
- Load your “To Go” containers and “Family Disaster Supplies Kit” into your vehicle.
- Back your car into the driveway (not the garage). Leave the keys in the ignition and carry an extra set. Close your garage door and leave it unlocked. Disconnect the garage door opener.
- Participate in the phone tree to alert and check on neighbors who may need help.
- Wear protective clothing: a long sleeved cotton or wool shirt, long cotton pants, and heavy work boots. Put a dry bandana or particle mask around your neck. Have goggles and leather work gloves.
- *And if there's time....*
  - Close all windows and doors.
  - Connect hoses to each exterior hose valve for firefighters.
  - Move outside obstacles (patio furniture, grills, toys) away from the home to allow access for firefighters and to avoid wind blowing objects through windows.
  - Remove flammable window shades and curtains and close metal shutters.
  - Turn on exterior lights.





# wildfire evacuation

## **EVACUATING - GET A MOVE ON!**



- Evacuate early! Do not wait to be told to evacuate or to see what may happen. Waiting may endanger your ability to evacuate safely.
- Obey law enforcement and fire officers and drive calmly.
- Do not block access roads for fire trucks.
- Tune to the Emergency Alert System on most radio or TV stations.
- Evacuate to your family's prearranged meeting place as outlined in your "Family Disaster Plan" or check in at an Evacuation Center established by the Red Cross.

## **IF YOU ARE TRAPPED BY WILDFIRE!**

### *At Home...*

- Stay in your home. Never try to out-walk or out-run a fire.
- Shelter away from outside walls. Close all exterior and interior doors leaving them unlocked.
- Keep your family together and REMAIN CALM.
- Remember if it gets hot inside the house, it is four to five times hotter outside.
- Shelter pets with you and keep them in pet carriers.

### *Driving...*

- Park in an area clear of vegetation, close all windows and vents, cover yourself with a blanket or jacket and lie on the floor.

### *After the Fire Passes...*

- Check exterior and roof immediately, extinguish all sparks and embers.
- Check inside the attic for hidden embers.
- Check your yard for burning wood piles, trees, fence posts or other materials close to the home.

## **SHELTERING IN PLACE**

Some people may choose to stay and protect their property during a wildfire. Evacuation orders are issued to protect lives. Your property can be replaced, your life cannot. Sheltering in place requires considerable planning. Fire agencies cannot make that decision for you. Things you must consider are: your health, your family, water availability, previous fire behavior, building construction, home protection systems, defensible space and proper safety clothing. And most importantly, what if things do not go according to your plan?

# fire safe construction

## **FIRE SAFE CONSTRUCTION**

Fire safe construction is an extremely important factor in determining whether your home survives a wildfire. Within Santa Barbara County local fire agencies have specific construction requirements for homes in the high fire hazard area. Make sure you check local requirements before starting any new home building or remodel project.

There are many ways to make your home construction fire safe. One of the most vulnerable parts of a home during a wildfire is the roof. Most local fire agencies require Class A or non-combustible roofs. A check list of other items is listed to ensure that your home construction is fire safe.



- Install a roof that meets the fire resistance classification of “Class A”.
- Use fire resistant building materials throughout your home.
- Build your home away from ridge tops, canyons, and areas between high points on a ridge.
- Build your home at least 30 feet from your property line.
- Use heavy timber or non-flammable construction material for decks.
- Enclose the underside of balconies and above ground decks with fire resistant materials to prevent embers from blowing underneath.
- Limit the size and number of windows in your home that face large areas of vegetation.
- Install only dual, triple paned or tempered windows.
- Cover your chimney outlet and stovepipe with a non-flammable screen of 1/4 inch mesh to prevent embers from escaping.
- Box in all roof eaves and screen vents with 1/4 inch mesh.



# defensible space

## DEFENSIBLE SPACE STEPS

Defensible space is a critical factor in determining whether or not your home will survive a wildfire. Vegetation growing adjacent to your home has considerable influence on a fire's behavior or burning characteristics. All vegetation, including naturally occurring native plants and ornamental plants in a residential landscape is potential wildfire fuel. Vegetation that is properly modified and maintained can slow a wildfire and reduce the amount of heat around a home. This will reduce the potential for fire to transfer to the home and provide firefighters with a safe area to defend a home from an oncoming wildfire.

**These are steps to follow:**

### 1) Determine defensible space area

The first step in creating defensible space is to determine how large an area of defensible space you should have. The size of the defensible space area is expressed as a distance extending outward from any structure on your property. This distance varies by the type of vegetation growing around the house and the steepness of the terrain. Find your vegetation type and percent slope on the "Recommended Defensible Space Distance" chart presented below.

### 2) Remove dead vegetation

Once you have determined the recommended defensible space area your next step is to remove all dead vegetation within the recommended defensible space area. Dead vegetation includes dead trees and shrubs, dead branches lying on the ground or still attached to living plants, dried grasses, weeds, dead flowers, dropped leaves and needles.

### 3) Break up continuous dense cover of shrubs or trees

Many times landscaped and native plants occur as an uninterrupted layer of vegetation. The more continuous and dense the layer of vegetation around your home, the greater the wildfire threat. If this situation is present within your defensible space area, you should break it up by providing a separation between plants or small groups of plants.

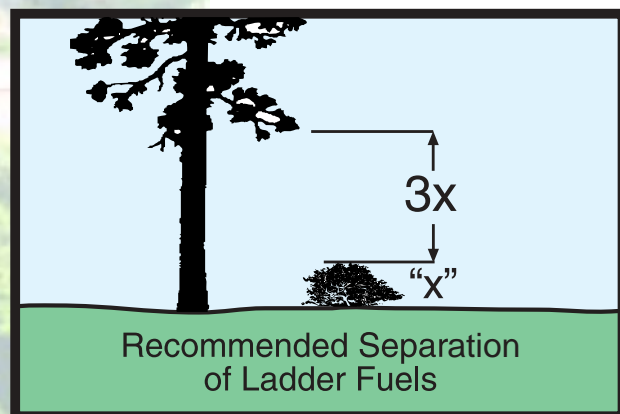
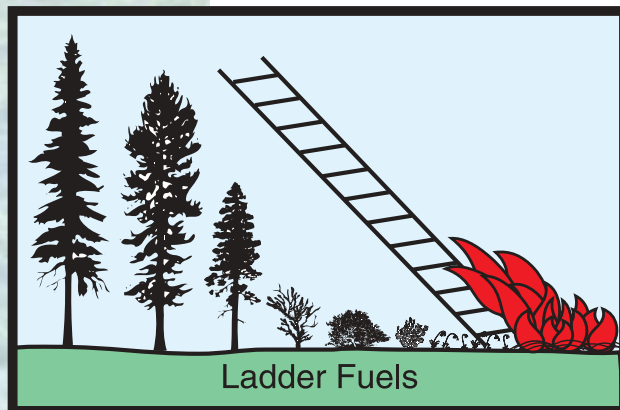
| RECOMMENDED DEFENSIBLE SPACE DISTANCE |   | DEFENSIBLE SPACE                   |                                |                    |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                       |   | Flat to Gently Sloping<br>0 to 20% | Moderately Steep<br>21% to 40% | Very Steep<br>+40% |
| VEGETATION TYPE                       | Wildland grasses, wild oats, weeds, & widely scattered shrubs with grass.<br>Grass                  | 30 feet                            | 100 feet                       | 100 feet           |
|                                       | Includes shrub dominant areas, such as chaparral and sage/scrub.<br>Shrubs                          | 100 feet                           | 200 feet                       | 200 feet           |
|                                       | Includes forested areas. If substantial grass or shrub is present, use values shown above.<br>Trees | 30 feet                            | 100 feet                       | 200 feet           |

# defensible space

## DEFENSIBLE SPACE STEPS

### 4) Remove ladder fuels

Vegetation that allows fire to move from lower growing plants to taller ones is referred to as “ladder fuel”. Ladder fuels should be removed within the defensible space area by providing a separation between the vegetation layers. A vertical separation of 3 times the height of the lower fuel layer is recommended.



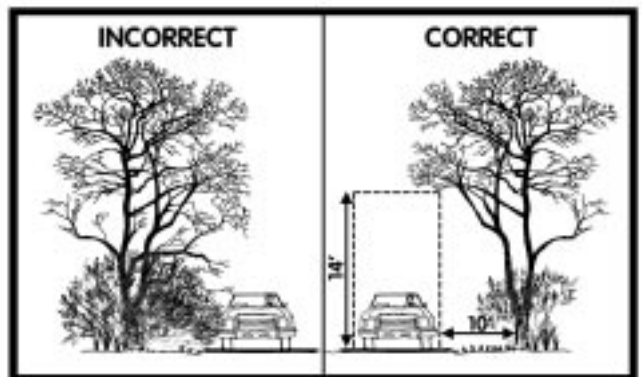
### 5) Provide 30 ft. of “Lean, Clean, & Green” landscaping

The area immediately adjacent to your house is particularly important in terms of defensible space. Within the area extending at least 30 feet from your house, the vegetation should be kept

- Lean - small amount of flammable vegetation
- Clean - no accumulation of dead vegetation or flammable debris
- Green - plants kept healthy and green during fire season

### 6) Complete vegetation clearance on driveways & streets

Many people do not think about streets and driveways that will be used for fire response access and evacuation routes during a wildfire. Vegetation along streets and driveways should be limbed up, thinned, and pruned to provide at least 14 feet of vertical access. All flammable vegetation within 10 feet of horizontal distance from the edge of driveways and streets should be removed.



### 7) Annual maintenance of defensible space

Keeping your defensible space effective is a continual process. Completing maintenance on an annual basis will save you time and money and could mean the difference in your home and you surviving a wildfire.



# defensible space

## DEFENSIBLE SPACE STEPS

### 8) Other considerations

- Clean all dead leaves and needles from your roof and gutters.
- Make sure your address is clearly posted so emergency personnel can easily locate your home.
- Stack wood piles at least 30 feet from structures. Clear flammable vegetation within 10 feet of wood piles.
- Propane tanks should also be at least 30 feet from any structure and have 10 feet of vegetation clearance.
- Clearly mark and provide clear access for firefighters to all emergency water sources.
- If your water is from a well, provide an emergency generator to operate during a power failure.
- Construct streets and driveways to allow access for large emergency vehicles.
- Design bridges to carry heavy emergency vehicles.
- Do not leave vegetation debris in piles on your property. Legally dispose of all vegetation on your property.
- Use green recycle options whenever possible.
- Vegetation can be chipped and chips spread onto the ground as long as they are at least 30 feet away from all structures.
- Contact your local fire department to see if open burning is allowed in your area; if so, obtain a permit before burning debris.
- Contact your local fire department to determine your jurisdiction's requirements for defensible space.

## QUESTIONS

### *Does defensible space require a lot of bare ground in my landscape?*

Many people have this misconception. While bare ground is certainly effective in reducing the wildfire threat, it is unnecessary and unacceptable due to appearance, soil erosion, habitat destruction, and other reasons. Your home can be an attractive, well vegetated property which has effective defensible space. Fire safe landscaping can be used to create an effective defensible space and is addressed on page 9.

### *Does defensible space guarantee my house will survive a wildfire?*

Under extreme conditions, almost any house can burn. But, having a defensible space will significantly improve the odds of your home surviving a wildfire.

### *Why doesn't everyone living in the high fire hazard area create a defensible space?*

The specific reasons for not creating defensible space are varied. Some individuals believe "it won't happen to me". Others think the time, money, effort, loss of privacy, etc., outweigh the benefits. But some have failed to implement defensible space because of lack of knowledge or misconceptions. In most areas of Santa Barbara County, fire codes require defensible space around homes in the high fire hazard area. Check with your local fire department to determine your requirements.



# fire safe landscaping

## FIRE SAFE LANDSCAPING

“Fire safe landscaping” is a term used to describe defensible space. It integrates traditional landscape functions and landscape design to reduce the threat of wildfire around your home. Fire safe landscaping uses vegetation modification techniques, planting for fire safety, defensible space principles, and integrates this with a homeowner’s aesthetic desires and functional needs for the property.

Fire safe landscaping can look like a traditional landscape. The idea is to surround the home with things less likely to burn.

Plants should be selected for their ability to reduce the wildfire threat. Other considerations such as appearance, ability to hold the soil in place, and wildlife habitat value are also important. Fire safe plants have a high moisture content and are low growing. Their stems and leaves are not resinous, oily or waxy. Generally, deciduous trees are more fire resistant than evergreens because they have a higher moisture content when in leaf, but a lower fuel volume when dormant.

Irrigation is vital in a fire safe landscape to maintain plant moisture. The first 30 feet around your home should be well irrigated. Plantings beyond the 30 feet should be irrigated, but to a lesser extent. As you get 70 to 100 feet from the home native plantings that require little or no irrigation should be used.

Placement and maintenance of plants is as important as plant selection and irrigation. All trees and shrubs should be planted to ensure adequate spacing to provide separation between canopies and to avoid creating fire ladders. Remember to plant trees at least 15 feet from chimneys, structures and power lines.



Fire safe landscaping uses driveways, lawns, walkways, patios, water features such as pools or ponds, fences constructed of non-flammable materials such as rock or brick, and large boulders or rock groupings. These hardscape features reduce fuel loads, break up the continuity of the landscape and reduce fire ladders.

When designing a fire safe landscape remember less is better. Simplify visual lines and groupings. A fire safe landscape lets plants and garden elements reveal their innate beauty by leaving space between plants and groups of plants. Open spaces are more important than the plants. The City of Santa Barbara Fire Department has a local fire safe garden where you can view and learn more about fire safe landscaping concepts.

**Call 564-5702 for more information.**

### *Highly Flammable Plants to Avoid Planting or Consider Removing:*

*Acacia, Bamboo, California Sagebrush, Cedar, Chamise, Common Buckwheat, Cypress, Eucalyptus, Fir, Fountain Grass, Ironwood, Juniper, Pampas Grass, Pine, Redshank*

*\* Check with your local jurisdiction regarding removal of landscape vegetation*



# power lines & insurance

## POWER LINE CLEARANCE

Trees and power lines do not mix. Tree limbs that grow into power lines and touch hot lines can start a fire by dropping hot embers on the ground under certain conditions. In addition, trees may blow into power lines, or snap off, creating a dangerous condition or power outage.

In high fire hazard areas utility companies are required to annually maintain vegetation clearances from power poles and lines for public safety. This means electrical utility providers must maintain 10 feet of vegetation clearance on non-exempt power poles. On power lines that are considered primary distribution or transmission lines, the amount of vegetation clearance varies depending on the line's voltage.

Landscaping around your home should be planned to avoid planting trees, shrubs, or grasses that may interfere with required utility company clearance. If you have questions regarding required clearance distances, contact your local utility company representative.

## INSURANCE

Insurance can take on even greater significance when living in an area where the potential for loss from wildfire is increased. Policy coverages should be reviewed periodically with your insurance professional. Make sure the coverage amounts you carry are adequate to replace your home and personal belongings. Be familiar with your policy. Ask your insurance professional to explain what you don't understand. It is much better to be certain about your policy before a loss, than after.

Keep an updated inventory of your household items. Include model or serial numbers of electronic equipment and appliances. Take photos of your home. Keep architectural drawings along with your inventory and photos in a safe or fireproof container. Keep a copy at another location, such as safe deposit box, office or with a relative.

Maintain adequate defensible space between your home and any fuel source as described in this publication. Check with your homeowner's insurance carrier for defensible space requirements. Insurance companies may require greater defensible space than fire agencies or what is recommended in this publication.

## POWER LINE PLANTING RECOMMENDATIONS

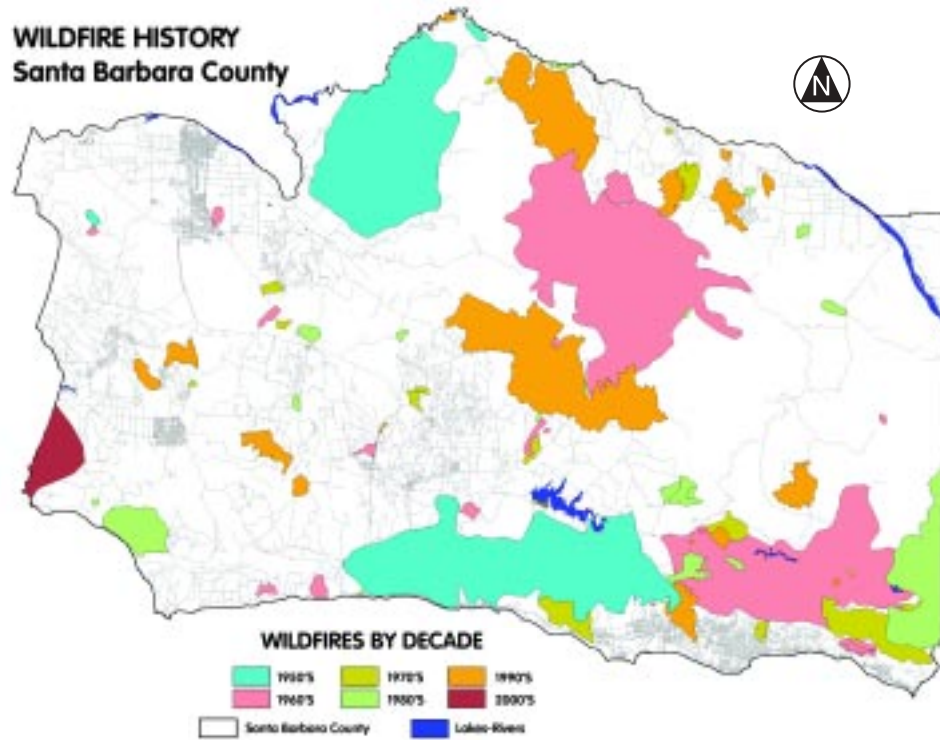
- *Do not plant trees, shrubs, or grass within 10 feet of a power pole.*
- *Do not plant trees that grow taller than 25 feet within 20 feet of a power line.*
- *Do not plant trees that grow more than 40 feet within 20 to 50 feet of a power line.*
- *Trees that grow taller than 40 feet should be planted at least 50 feet from a power line.*



# wildfire history

Wildfire has always been part of the Santa Barbara community. The chaparral environment has adapted over millions of years with fire as a natural part of its ecosystem. Current and past fire exclusion and suppression policies have resulted in large accumulations of vegetation throughout the County. When wildfire burns in these areas, it burns with increased intensity and severity. As vegetative growth and development continues in our urban wildland interface areas, there is an increased potential for loss of life, structures and resources, both natural and economic. It is only a matter of time until the next wildfire occurs.

Listed below are some of the major wildfires that have occurred within Santa Barbara County since 1950.



| <i>Year</i> | <i>Month</i> | <i>Fire Name</i>     | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Homes Lost</i> |
|-------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1950        | July         | San Marcos Fire      | 9,560        | —                 |
| 1955        | September    | Refugio Fire         | 84,770       | Several           |
| 1964        | September    | Coyote Fire          | 67,000       | 100+              |
| 1964        | March        | Polo Fire            | 585          | —                 |
| 1971        | October      | Romero Canyon Fire   | 14,538       | 4                 |
| 1977        | July         | Sycamore Canyon Fire | 805          | 234               |
| 1977        | December     | Hondo Canyon Fire    | 10,000       | 0                 |
| 1979        | September    | Eagle Canyon Fire    | 4,530        | 5                 |
| 1990        | June         | Painted Cave Fire    | 4,900        | 524               |
| 1993        | September    | Marre Fire           | 43,864       | 0                 |
| 2002        | April        | Sudden Fire          | 7,160        | 0                 |



# community involvement

The previous pages have outlined what you can do to better prepare for wildfire. The Santa Barbara County Fire Safe Council knows that wildfires have no boundaries. Reducing the impact of wildfire requires a community effort. That effort includes city, county, state and federal agencies as well as volunteers, citizens, homeowner groups, businesses, and politicians.

Through the efforts of the Santa Barbara County Fire Safe Council and the community we are making this happen through education, evacuation planning, community vegetation management projects, fund raising and neighborhood assistance. If you are interested in becoming involved in our efforts you can **contact us at 969-2983. Together we can make a difference in our community.**

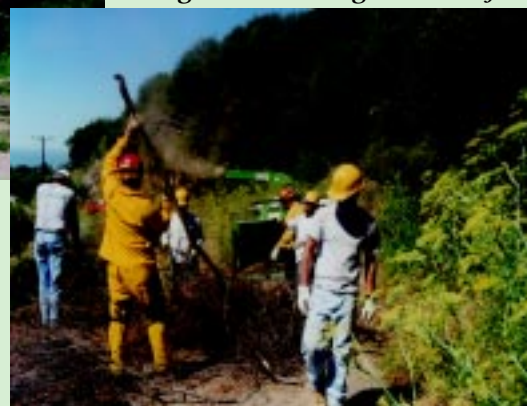


*Wildfire Awareness Walks*

*Community Clean-up Day*



*Vegetation Management Project*



*Prescribed Burn*



*Community Education*



*Wildfire Safety*



# contacts

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE FOLLOWING LOCAL RESOURCES:

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Santa Barbara County Fire Safe Council          | 969-2983 |
| American Red Cross                              | 687-1331 |
| Carpinteria/Summerland Fire Protection District | 684-4591 |
| Guadalupe Fire Department                       | 343-1444 |
| Lompoc Fire Department                          | 736-4513 |
| Montecito Fire Protection District              | 969-7762 |
| Orcutt Fire Protection District                 | 937-7515 |
| Santa Barbara City Fire Department              | 965-5254 |
| Santa Barbara County Fire Department            | 681-5500 |
| Santa Barbara Equine Assistance and Evacuation  | 892-4484 |
| Santa Maria City Fire                           | 925-0951 |
| Solvang Fire Department                         | 688-5575 |
| US Forest Service – Los Padres National Forest  | 968-6640 |
| Vandenburg Air Force Base, Fire Department      | 606-1110 |
| Wildland Residents Association                  | 964-7194 |

## WILDFIRE WEBSITES

|   |  |
|---|--|
| National Fire Plan                      | <a href="http://www.fireplan.gov">www.fireplan.gov</a>   |
| Fire Safe Council                       | <a href="http://www.firesafecouncil.org">www.firesafecouncil.org</a>                                     |
| Federal Emergency Management Agency     | <a href="http://www.fema.gov/hazards/fires/wildfires.shtm">www.fema.gov/hazards/fires/wildfires.shtm</a> |
| CA Dept of Forestry and Fire Protection | <a href="http://www.fire.ca.gov/php/index.php">www.fire.ca.gov/php/index.php</a>                         |
| American Red Cross                      | <a href="http://www.redcross.org">www.redcross.org</a>   |
| Firewise                                | <a href="http://www.firewise.org">www.firewise.org</a>   |
| CA Fire Alliance                        | <a href="http://www.cafirealliance.org">www.cafirealliance.org</a>                                       |
| SBC Amateur Radio Emergency Service     | <a href="http://www.sbarc.org">www.sbarc.org</a>   |

