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Encontrar recursos para
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2024

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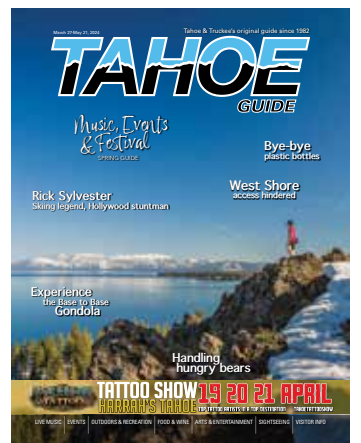
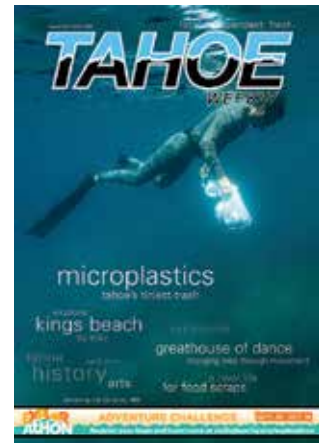
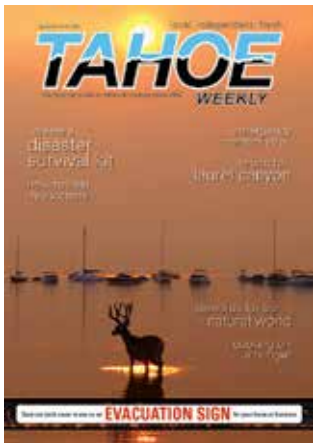


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We tell the stories of the people and places of the Tahoe Sierra from visitor impacts, trash and traffic, microplastics, public access to the

backcountry, recreating in Tahoe, food & wine, arts & culture, and much more in every edition of Tahoe Guide.

Seeing a need for broader public education on wildfire preparedness, Tahoe Guide started its annual Tahoe Wildfire Preparedness Guide in 2021 following the outbreak of the

Tamarack, Dixie and Caldor fires in our region.

Only local, independent media outlets can identify and respond to local, community needs quickly. Consider becoming a Patron Circle member or support local media by purchasing advertising in local publications.

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TOURISM IMPACT
MITIGATION**

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TOT-TBID Dollars At Work Investment
\$345,000

THIS SUMMER, at both public and private beaches along the North Shore of Lake Tahoe, the BEBOT all-electric sand sifting robot will be out removing debris from beach sand up to a depth of four inches, removing plastics, organic and inorganic debris, in a critical effort to maintaining Lake Tahoe's renowned water quality and clarity. BEBOT is integral to combating litter buried beneath the surface of Tahoe's beaches, including the plastic trash that breaks down into microplastics and becomes impossible to remove.



**GESTIÓN
MEDIOAMBIENTAL
Y MITIGACIÓN DEL
IMPACTO TURÍSTICO**

ROBOT LIMPIA PLAYAS BEBOT



Inversión De Dólares En Acción De TOT-TBID
\$345,000

ESTE VERANO, en las playas públicas y privadas de la orilla norte de Lake Tahoe, el robot tamizador de arena totalmente eléctrico BEBOT estará fuera retirando residuos de la arena de la playa hasta una profundidad de cuatro pulgadas, eliminando plásticos y residuos orgánicos e inorgánicos, en un esfuerzo crítico para mantener la reconocida calidad y claridad del agua de Lake Tahoe. BEBOT es esencial para combatir la basura enterrada bajo la superficie de las playas de Tahoe, incluida la basura plástica que se descompone en microplásticos y resulta imposible de eliminar.



LEARN MORE AT / APRENDA MÁS EN: northtahoecommunityalliance.com



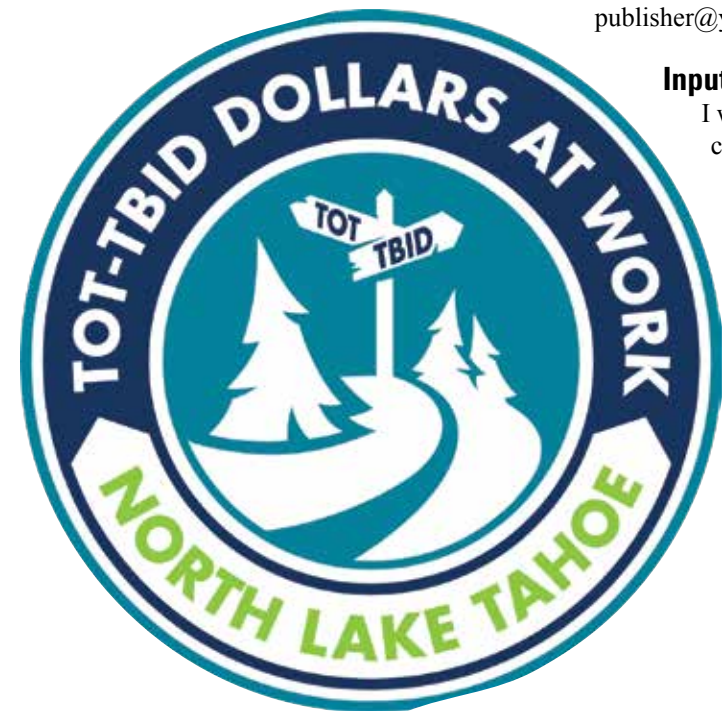
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on the cover

Firefighters battle the 2021 Dixie Fire, which consumed 963,309 acres. | Courtesy CalFire

MAJOR FUNDING PROVIDED BY



Tahoe Wildfire Preparedness Guide

BY KATHERINE E. HILL

Tahoe Guide is proud to be able present the 4th annual Tahoe Wildfire Preparedness Guide as a standalone publication for the first time in 2024. This guide provides resources for residents, vacation homeowners and visitors to be prepared in the case of a wildfire.

The guide is a resource to be informed about local conditions; to create defensible space and take steps to safeguard homes and businesses against the threats of wildfires; to prepare your home, your family and your business in case of an evacuation; and tips on what to do if evacuation warnings and/or orders are issued and you need to leave.

Creating the Wildfire Guide

I created the Wildfire Preparedness Guide in 2021 following the outbreaks of the Tamarack, Dixie and Caldor fires in our region. Seeing a lack of public outreach and education on a broad scale to educate locals, visitors and vacation homeowners about wildfire safety preparedness, I decided to commit Tahoe Guide resources to create a public education series.

Tahoe Guide has been the go-to source of information on what to do in Tahoe for more than 42 years, and our magazine reaches the most visitors and vacation homeowners in the Tahoe Sierra, giving us the unique ability to provide critical information to our visitors.

I credit Erin Holland from North Tahoe Fire, Tia Rancourt from North Lake Tahoe Fire and Amanda Milici formerly with the Tahoe Resource Conservation District for inspiring me to create the guide. During the summer of 2021 when fires were raging across the West and the danger was high, they were persistent in the need for more public education, which Tahoe Guide provided throughout that summer to our readers culminating in a wildfire series that started on Aug. 25, 2021, days before the Caldor Fire forced the evacuation of South Lake Tahoe.

Funding for the Guide

In 2022 and 2023, I published the guide in one edition of Tahoe Guide, but I wanted to be able to provide more outreach to the public and I was able to achieve that with a grant from the North Lake Tahoe Tourism Business Improvement District (TBID). Our grant is to produce the guide for the next 3 years as a standalone publication to educate the public, which will be distributed for free throughout the North Lake Tahoe community, including the West Shore, Olympic Valley and Northstar. Learn more about the TBID at northtahoecommunityalliance.com.

The advertisers and financial sponsors in this guide have provided us with additional funding so that we can make copies available in Truckee, Glenshire and on Donner Summit. As well, every fire district in the Tahoe and Truckee area will also receive copies of the guide. And all our print subscribers will also receive a copy of the Wildfire Guide mailed directly to them, thanks for our advertisers and financial sponsors.

I invite you to share this guide, download the free digital version at YourTahoeGuide.com/fire and share on social media. Businesses, government entities, nonprofits and everyone else is invited to share the guide on your websites, social media channels and newsletters. If you want hard copies, email me at publisher@yourtahoguide.com.

Input from the experts

I want to extend my gratitude to the Tahoe Fire & Fuels Team, consisting of more than 60 local, state and federal agencies, along with nonprofits, utility companies and other officials who provided input and support for this guide. In particular, I want to thank Erin Holland, Tia Rancourt, Lisa Herron of USDA Forest Service, Michelle McLean of Tahoe Resource Conservation District, Jamie Roice of UNR and Leona Allen from Lake Valley Fire who provided detailed recommendations for this year's guide. I appreciate everyone's time on this project.

I am excited to be able to provide our community with this free education resource, and I am proud of the public-private partnerships that have made this guide a reality.

2024 Tahoe Wildfire Preparedness Guide
is a publication of



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How to use this guide

— BY KATHERINE E. HILL —

The Tahoe Wildfire Preparedness Guide is available in digital format for free at YourTahoeGuide.com/fire. You can download it, fill out the checklists, and post the resources section on your refrigerator. Save a copy of the resources and the Family Communication Plan in your Go Bag. Scan or take a photo of the resources and the Family Communication Plan to save on your phone, as well.

You can also share the digital guide with your friends and family. We invite you to post it on your social media, your websites or to share in your newsletters. This resource was developed for the community to use.

Download or share the digital guide
YourTahoeGuide.com/zine

DIRECT LINKS ONLINE

Direct URL links to every resource included in this guide are available at YourTahoeGuide.com/fire.

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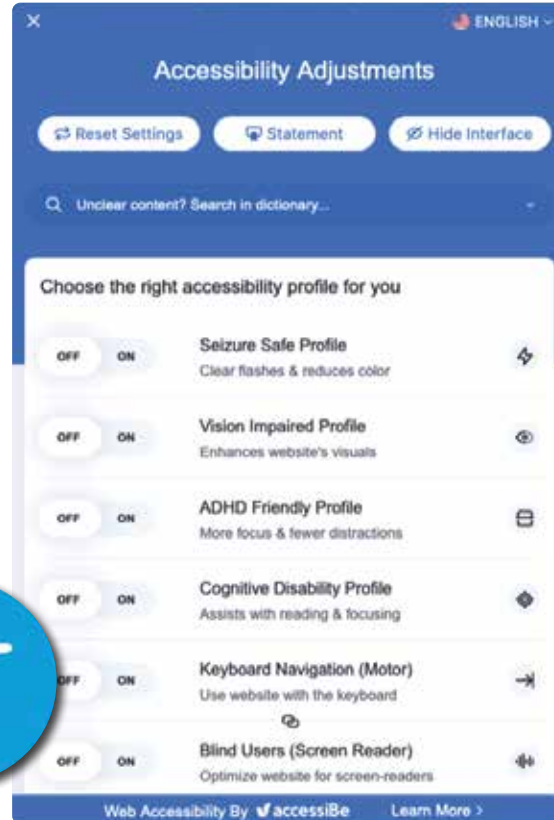
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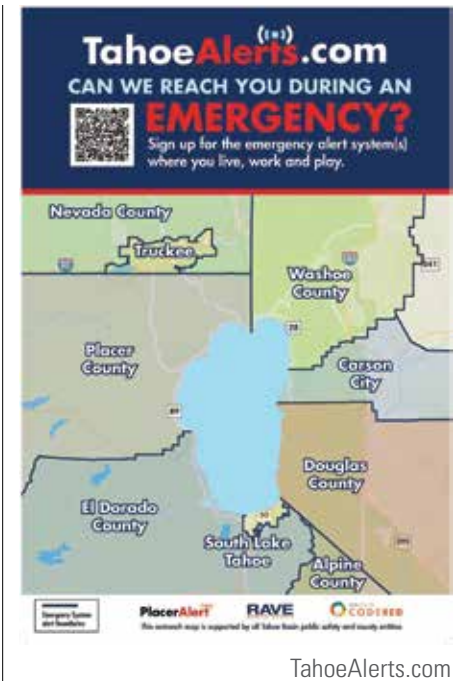
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Easily sign up for alerts

A new system to sign up for emergency alerts was released in spring 2024 – TahoeAlerts.com.

Anyone who lives, works or recreations in the Tahoe Basin and surrounding communities can use the system, which includes Placer, Nevada, Washoe, El Dorado, Douglas and Alpine counties, along with the Town of Truckee, City of South Lake Tahoe and Carson City.

TO SIGN UP

1. Visit TahoeAlerts.com.
2. Click the search box & type in an address.
3. Click "Use current location."
4. Click within the map.
5. Follow links to sign up for alerts.

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Tackling Tahoe's wildfire worries

CAMPFIRES, FOREST HEALTH BIGGEST THREATS

BY PRIYA HUTNER



Wildfires loom in the Tahoe region every summer. Smoke and fear fill the air. The Caldor Fire in 2021 caused the evacuation of 50,000 residents on the South Shore and decimated 221,835 acres.

According to the USDA Forest Service, 85 percent of wildland fires in the United States are caused by humans. This includes campfires left unattended, burning debris, equipment uses, discarded cigarettes, firearms and arson. The Forest Service determined that the Caldor Fire was likely started by a bullet strike. Abandoned campfires are the No. 1 cause of fires in the Tahoe Basin, according to Carrie Thaler, forest fire chief for Forest Service, Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit. Other causes of wildfires include poor forest health and weather conditions such as drought and lightning strikes.

THREAT FROM CAMPFIRES

Millions of tourists visit Tahoe annually with camping one of the top activities. Abandoned campfires that aren't properly extinguished and illegal campfires rank as the main cause of wildfires locally.

Campfires are only allowed in metal fire rings in designated camping areas. Fires using a ring of rocks are not allowed and no campfires are allowed outside designated camping areas.

Make sure to douse campfires before going to bed, and never leave a fire unattended. Keep a bucket of water and a shovel on hand to extinguish the fire.

Learn more in the article "Tips for using, putting out campfires" in this guide.

Smarter Forest Fund

Tahoe Fund will match any donation | TahoeFund.org

TOO MANY DEAD, DYING TREES

Forest health is vital to forest ecology and too many trees and overgrowth have created unhealthy forests that are a wildfire hazard. Before the Comstock logging era from the 1860s to the 1890s, the forests in Tahoe contained larger trees with wider spacing between trees, explains Lisa Herron, public affairs specialist for Forest Service, Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit. Fires were common in the Basin and maintained the health of the forests. Logging companies clear-cut the entire Basin to support mining operations in Nevada and left the forests decimated. Over the years, the forests have become overgrown and a major wildfire threat.

"We are still dealing with the aftermath [of the logging era] and working on getting the lands in the basin to a place where they are healthy," explains Thaler.

"Priorities are the wild and urban interface around homes and evacuation corridors, and a plan must be developed along these corridors to get the information to everyone" to know how to evacuate, says Thaler.

"I would say that we have too many dead or dying trees in our forest. The biggest impediment to fixing our forests faster and increasing the pace and scale of forest health work is the time it takes to permit things, and the permitting process is very outdated," explains Amy Berry, executive director of the Tahoe Fund, a nonprofit

agency that funds projects that restore and enhance the Tahoe Basin.

Berry adds that there is too much wood in the forest and nowhere to take the excess wood.

"The only solution is to chop the trees down and then create these burn piles," explains Berry. There are currently 750,000 burn piles scattered throughout the Tahoe Basin.

Thaler explains that many of these burn piles need to be cured before they can be burned.

"Trees can take up to three years to cure," says Thaler. Much of this depends on where the piles are and whether there is access to them.

"When we use mechanical thinning, we can move the material. Hand thinning in steeper, rockier areas can be more difficult to access," adds Herron.

BENEFITS OF FIRE

Fire naturally contributes to the well-being of forests by releasing nutrients into the soil, fostering species diversity and reducing the accumulation of flammable vegetation known as fuels. Prescribed burns are essential to maintaining forest health and reducing the risk of wildfires. Prescribed burns reduce hazardous fuels; protect homes and infrastructure; decrease the spread of pests, insects, diseases, and invasive species that threaten native flora and fauna; improve habitats for threatened and endangered species; and promote the growth of trees and plants, according to the Forest Service.

"In addition to thinning, we must put good fire back on the landscape. So prescribed fires are happening in the communities, and I think acceptance that those are a necessary part of living in an area with wildfire danger," says Berry.

TACKLING FIRE DANGER

The Tahoe Fund has also been helping by funding several new technologies that have come to market to combat wildfire risks.

Land Tender is a software that uses high-resolution imaging and artificial intelligence to help land managers address wildfire threats and plan forest health and restoration treatments. Berry says that forest health projects often take years to plan and execute but that time can be drastically cut by using Land Tender.

"Land Tender can create forest health plans in a matter of weeks instead of months or years. It illuminates what is happening on the forest floor," explains Berry. Land Tender has made it possible to plan preventative projects like thinning forests, clearing fuels and conducting prescribed burns.

The Tahoe Fund is also helping to fund a pilot program with the Zamboni-looking BurnBot, a remote-operated machine that conducts self-contained prescribed burns in difficult-to-access areas. The BurnBot uses robotics, drones and state-of-the-art software and can ignite up to 2,000 acres a day.

Tahoe Fund and Vail Resorts also have contributed funds to support the new Northstar Community Services District Wood Energy Facility. The district is replacing gas-powered boilers with wood-powered boilers and will use wood from the forest to heat the Village at Northstar. The 6,000-square-foot facility will process

Fire in Lake Tahoe's Forests

Fire is an essential part of Tahoe's forests. Modern conditions threaten that important relationship.

**Pre-1870:
Original Forest**



Spacious old growth forest

Forest fires have been a part of Tahoe's environment for thousands of years. Prior to 1870, low-intensity fires burned regularly in the Tahoe Basin. These fires were often started by the Washoe people as a means of managing the forests, creating open forests dominated by large trees.

**1870–1900:
Logging era**



Carson Tahoe Lumber Company summit camp, 1876

Unfortunately, the old-growth forests of the past are no longer in the Tahoe Basin. They were cut down and used to shore up the silver mines of Nevada, and that is where they remain buried to this day.

**1910–1990:
The new forest**



Dense regrowth of new forest

As logging declined, the new forest that grew was very different. Fire was mostly eliminated as a natural influence. Without frequent, low-intensity fires, the forest became overcrowded and unhealthy.

**21st Century:
Tahoe Today**



Modern shoreline of Lake Tahoe

Much of Tahoe's forest is crowded with trees, brush, and dead vegetation. With the absence of fire for over 100 years, many areas have become thick with fuels. The addition of homes built in the forest adds to the destructive potential of uncontrollable wildfires.

tree materials and green waste and is expected to consume 3,800 bone-dry tons of woody biomass per year when built.

As well, Tahoe Fund is supporting the Nevada Division of Forestry's efforts to reopen the Carson City biomass facility and working with private investors to get the Loyalton biomass facility restarted. Placer County is also looking to build a biomass facility at the Eastern Regional Landfill outside Truckee.

The Forest Service and several agencies are also working on the Lake Tahoe West restoration project. The project aims to reduce the high risk of wildfire in this area, which encompasses 60,000 acres from Emerald Bay to Carnelian Bay and has the highest tree density and mortality in the Tahoe Basin. The restoration project includes forest thinning, biomass utilization, prescribed burns and habitat restoration.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Forest Service officials say one of the biggest impacts that homeowners can make is to participate in the Fire Adapted Communities Program. The program encourages homeowners to take steps such as home hardening and creating defensible space, as well as prevention, planning and education.

Volunteers in neighborhoods and homeowners' associations are needed to participate in this program, says Michelle McLean Fire Adapted Communities program director for Tahoe Resource Conservation District.

"Neighborhood leaders are the core aspects of our programming," says McLean, who explains that there are 70 fire-adaptive communities around the Tahoe Basin.

Find more details on the Fire Adapted Communities Program in this guide.

DONATE

"We need money to solve this problem," says Berry. "... Supporting local, state and federal initiatives that are going to provide more public funding to increase the pace and scale of restoring the forests is critical.

"We need millions," Berry says. ■



TAHOE FIRES*

Dixie Fire, 2021 | Burned 963,309 acres | Caused by Powerlines

North Complex, 2020 | 318,935 acres | Lighting

Caldor Fire, 2021 | 221,835 acres | Bullet strike

Tamarack Fire, 2021 | 68,637 acres | Lighting

Cottonwood Fire, 1994 | 46,000 acres | Lighting

Martis Fire, 2001 | 14,500 acres | Illegal campfire

Waterfall Fire, 2004 | 9,000 acres | Abandoned campfire

Acorn Fire, 1987 | 6,600 acres | Human Cause

Angora Fire, 2007 | 3,100 acres | Illegal campfire

Crystal Peak Fire, 1994 | 1,000 acres | Human (accidental)

Butterfield Fire, 2022 | 5-10 acres | Arson

*Not a complete list of all regional fires. The list is an example of the causes of fires of note.

OPPOSITE FROM LEFT: USDA Forest Service conducts prescribed burns of piles in the forest. USDA Forest Service crews chip limbs and branches during a fuel's reduction project. | USDA Forest Service. The BurnBot operating on steep terrain. | Tahoe Fund

ABOVE: Forest health history. | Courtesy TERC

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Wildfire resources

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EMERGENCY / EMERGENCIA

2-1-1
LIVE OPERATOR ASSISTANCE /
ASISTENCIA DEL OPERADOR EN VIVO



Resources / Recursos

Cal Fire | readyforwildfire.org
California Office of Emergency Services | CalOES.ca.gov
Chipping programs | Contact local fire district
Create a disaster kit | redcross.org
Create a home wildfire checklist | readyforwildfire.org
Current fire danger & restrictions | tahoelivingwithfire.com
Forest Service, Lake Tahoe Basin | (530) 543-2600, fs.usda.gov/ltbmu
Forest Service, Tahoe (Truckee region) | (530) 587-3558, fs.usda.gov/tahoe
Nevada Division of Emergency Management | dem.nv.gov
Nevada Division of Forestry | (775) 684-2500, forestry.nv.gov
Nevada Fire Info | nevadafireinfo.org
Placer County Fire Safe Alliance | placer.ca.gov
Prepare for a disaster | tahoelivingwithfire.com/get-prepared
Truckee Travel Alert | visitruckeetahoe.com
Wildfire camera network | alertwildfire.org
Wildfire Evacuation Checklist | livingwithfire.com

Weather Conditions / Las condiciones climáticas

US Weather Service, Reno | weather.gov/rev

Road Conditions / Condiciones del camino

California | quickmap.dot.ca.gov, (800) 427-7623 or 511 (while in Calif.)
Nevada | nvroads.com, (877) 687-6237 or 511 (while in Nevada)



Hospitals / Hospitales

Barton Health, South Shore | (530) 541-3420, bartonhealth.org
Incline Village Community Hospital | (775) 833-4100, tfhd.com/ivch
Truckee Forest Hospital District (Truckee, North & West Shores)
(530) 587-6011, tfhd.co



Radio Stations / Estaciones de radio

530 AM/1610 AM/1670 AM | Caltrans road conditions
590 AM | South Shore
93.9 FM/1490 AM | South Shore
102.9 FM | South Shore
101.5 FM | Truckee/North Tahoe



Sign up for emergency alerts/
Regístrese para recibir alerta
de emergencia

Tahoe region | tahoealerts.com

California (list of all counties) | calalerts.org
Alpine County (Kirkwood & Markleeville) | alpinecountycalifornia.gov
City of South Lake Tahoe | cityofslt.us
Douglas County | douglascountynv.gov
El Dorado County | ready.edso.org
National alerts on FEMA app | fema.gov
Nevada County | mynevadacounty.com
Northstar | northstarcsd.org
Olympic Valley | ovpsd.org/ovfd
Placer County | placer.ca.gov
Town of Truckee | truckeepolice.com or truckeefire.org



Track active fires/
Seguimiento de incendios
activos

California Fire Map | fire.ca.gov/incidents
National fire maps | inciweb.nwcg.gov, fire.airnow.gov
Nevada Fire Map | bit.ly/nv_fire
Tahoe Basin Prescribed Fire Map | bit.ly/tahoe_prescribed_fire
Watch Duty app | watchduty.org



Electric & gas companies/ Empresas de electricidad y gas

Kirkwood Meadow Public Utility District | (209) 258-4444, kmpud.com
Liberty Energy | (800) 245-6868, california.libertyutilities.com
NV Energy | (775) 834-4100, nvenergy.com
PG&E | (800) 743-5002, pgealerts.alerts.pge.com
Truckee Donner Public Utility District | (530) 587-3896, tdpud.org
Southwest Gas | (800) 560-6020



Información de emergencia

12 Maneras de Prepararse | ready.gov
Adultos Mayores | ready.gov
Conozca sus Alertas y Advertencias | ready.gov
Creación de un plan comunitario de protección contra incendios forestales
usfa.fema.gov
¡Cuidado con las brasas! | extension.unr.edu
Documente y Asegure Su Propiedad
ready.gov/collection/document-insure-property
Guía de Adaptación Viviendas en Caso de Incendios Forestales | bit.ly/endurecer
Guía para los Inquilinos de Lake Tahoe | tahoelivingwithfire.com
Incendios forestales: Protéjase a sí mismo y a la Comunidad | usfa.fema.gov
La Aplicación Móvil de FEMA | fema.gov
La seguridad de su vehículo | ready.gov/es/auto
Lista de suministros de emergencia | ready.gov
Plan de evacuación | ready.gov
Planificación previa al incendio para ayudar a las comunidades a estar más adaptadas a los incendios | usfa.fema.gov
Prepare a sus mascotas para los desastres | ready.gov, fema.gov/es
Proteja a las personas, las mascotas y las propiedades de los incendios forestales | usfa.fema.gov
Proteja su hogar y comunidad contra incendios forestales | usfa.fema.gov
Recursos de emergencia | ready.gov/es
Salvague sus Documentos Críticos y Objetos de Valor | ready.gov
Un Kit De Suministros De Emergencia | readyforwildfire.org



Animal services/ Servicios para animales

Alpine County | (530) 694-2231, alpinecountyca.gov
Douglas County | (775) 782-9061, communityservices.douglascountynv.gov
El Dorado County | (530) 573-7925, edcgov.us
Humane Society of Truckee-Tahoe, South Lake | (530) 542-2857, hstt.org
Humane Society of Truckee-Tahoe, North Tahoe & Truckee | (530) 587-5948, hstt.org
Nevada County | (530) 265-1471, nevadacountyca.gov
Pet Network Humane Society, Incline Village | (775) 832-4404, petnetwork.org
Placer County | (530) 546-1990, placer.ca.gov
SPCA Northern Nevada | (775) 324-7773, spcanevada.org
Washoe County | (775) 353-8900, washoecounty.gov



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Evacuation Routes & Emergency Guides/ Rutas de evacuación y guías de emergencia

Alpine County | alpinecountyca.gov
City of South Lake Tahoe, Meyers, Christmas Valley & Twin Bridges | cityofslt.us
Fallen Leaf Lake | flcsls.org
Incline Village & Crystal Bay | nltfpd.org
North Lake Tahoe & West Shore | bit.ly/3CRDgtG
Olympic Valley | ovpsd.org
Tahoe Donner | tahoedonner.com
Truckee | truckeefire.org

Hard copies available at local fire districts.
Copias impresas disponibles en los distritos de bomberos locales.



Fire districts / Distritos de bomberos

See maps pages 16 & 17 in this guide.

Alpine County (Markleeville) | alpinecountyca.gov
East Shore & Stateline, Tahoe Douglas Fire | (775) 588-3591, tahoefire.org
Fallen Leaf Fire | (530) 544-3300, flcsls.org
Incline Village & Crystal Bay, North Lake Tahoe Fire | (775) 831-0351, nltfpd.org
Kirkwood Fire Department | (209) 258-4444, kmpud.com
Meyers to Twin Bridges, Lake Valley Fire District
(530) 577-3737, lakevalleyfire.org
North Shore & West Shore (to Tahoma), North Tahoe Fire
(530) 584-2322, ntfire.net
Northstar Fire | (530) 562-0747, northstarcsls.org
Olympic Valley Fire | (530) 583-4692, ovpsd.org
South Lake Tahoe Fire Rescue | (530) 542-6160, cityofslt.us
Truckee, Tahoe Donner, Donner Summit & Glenshire, Truckee Fire
(530) 582-7850, truckeefire.org
West Shore (El Dorado County), Meeks Bay Fir
(530) 525-7548, meeksbayfire.specialdistrict.org

TAHOE GUIDE'S WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS GUIDE SPONSORS



Breathing easy

TIPS FOR DEALING WITH SMOKE, UNHEALTHY AIR

BY KAYLA ANDERSON

Fingers crossed that we have a healthy and clean-air summer, but we all know that living in the Tahoe Sierra means the wildfire danger is real and with that comes unhealthy smoke. Coupled with the added air quality impacts from prescribed burns and smoke that can blow into the area from other fires, this can affect everyone’s health.

Inhaling smoke particles affects the lungs and heart, and high concentrations of it can cause continual coughing, a runny nose, wheezing, bronchitis, a stuffy nose, asthma attacks and difficulty breathing. Even just the presence of smoke and/or not being able to see across the lake can cause mental health issues.

Here are some tips for how to breathe easier and stay healthy when smoke effects the air quality.

KNOW THE AIR QUALITY

AirNow.gov measures air quality by the amount of particulate matter in the air and releases an Air Quality Index (AQI) daily. You can find the AQI online or on the AirNow app. Most weather apps also include the AQI in daily forecasts. During the height of the Caldor Fire in 2021, AQI levels hovered around 100 to 300 in the Tahoe Basin.

INDOOR AIR HEALTH

Besides keeping windows closed, if you have a central AC system make sure that its outdoor air intakes are shut to avoid drawing smoke into the home. Air filters typically last three months to a year, but when there is smoke present, filters need to be changed more often. It’s also worth avoiding smoking cigarettes, using gas/propane/wood stoves, broiling meat and burning candles indoors during these times. Vacuuming can also stir up fine particles.

Air purifiers with HEPA filters can get rid of smoke particulates. In March 2024, Consumer Reports shared a study rating the best air purifiers for wildfire smoke that are on the market and what you should look for when buying an air purifier.

In cleaning up ash and soot from a fireplace or fire pit, keep in mind that most standard vacuum cleaners don’t filter out harmful particulates, so trying to suck up ash using a shop vac won’t get rid of it. Instead, use a wet washcloth or mop to wipe off surfaces or use a vacuum with a HEPA filter.

REDUCE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

As we all know, Tahoe draws many outdoor enthusiasts when the weather



Smoky skies over Lake Tahoe in October 2020. | Kayla Anderson

is nice and unfortunately our physical activity can greatly suffer when smoke is present. When we exercise, we tend to suck in air 20 times more frequently from our resting level, which means that exercising during a wildfire can lead to more advanced health issues. I could only take two short wakeboard runs on Lake Tahoe during the 2007 Angora fire before I couldn’t breathe anymore after the wind shifted and the smoke rolled in. This is also the reason many paddleboard and kayak rental shops and boat charter businesses are closed when the Air Quality Index (AQI) reaches unhealthy levels.

If you do want to exercise, consider visiting a gym, local yoga studio or working out in your house.

WEAR A MASK

If you work in a building, construction or landscaping trade, then doing your job outside in smoke can be brutal. If you absolutely must be out there, then be sure to wear a fitted N95 or P100 respirator mask. Floating ash that lands on your skin can also be dangerous, so wear gloves, long-sleeved shirts, pants, and other PPE while working outside.

The “95” in an N95 mask means that it blocks 95 percent of particulates that come through, and a P100 is like wearing a HEPA filter (the “P” means that it also filters out chemicals/oil-based aerosols). ■



AQI scale / escala ICA

- 0-50: Good
- 51-100: Moderate
- 101-150: Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups
- 151-200: Unhealthy
- 201-300: Very Unhealthy
- 301+: Hazardous



Resources / Recursos

- Air conditions | airnow.gov
- Air quality & UV conditions (TERC) | tahoe.ucdavis.edu/tahoe-atmospheric-conditions
- Air quality & pollution data | iqair.com/us/usa
- California Air Resources Board | ww2.arb.ca.gov/smoke-current-wildfires
- California Fire Map | fire.ca.gov/incidents
- California Smoke Blog | californiasmokeinfo.blogspot.com
- National Fire Map | inciweb.nwcg.gov
- Nevada Fire Map | bit.ly/nv_fire
- NOAA weather forecast | noaa.gov



Power shutoffs for wildfire prevention

Utility companies may temporarily turn off power to specific areas to reduce the risk of fires caused by electric infrastructure during weather events, particularly when there is a high risk for wildfires. This action is called a Public Safety Power Shutoff or Public Safety Outage Management.

High winds can break branches or blow other items into power lines, or damage electrical lines directly, possibly starting a wildfire. Under certain conditions utility companies may temporarily shut off power to customers to help prevent wildfires. A number of factors are considered before declaring a shutoff, including

- High winds and strong gusts
- Dry vegetation that could serve as fuel for a wildfire
- Low humidity
- Real-time observations by a weather sensor network
- Fire threat to electric infrastructure
- Red flag warnings declared by the National Weather Service

WHO IS AFFECTED?

All customers served by the utility company are affected and everyone should be prepared for the possibility of a shutoff.

Medical devices | If you need backup power sources during an outage, contact your utility company and sign up for assistance in advance of an outage. Find a list of local utility companies on page 8. Call and tell them you have a medically fragile household.

Wells & septic systems | When power goes out, so do well pumps and septic systems that have a pump. People with wells should have plenty of water on hand for drinking, flushing toilets, etc.

PREPARING FOR A SHUTOFF

- Confirm your contact information to receive outage and emergency updates.
- Plan for medical needs that may be impacted by a loss of power. If you depend on medications that need refrigeration or medical devices that require power, call your utility company for assistance.
- Create an emergency kit composed of items such as flashlights, batteries, first aid supplies, non-perishable food and water.
- Keep your cell phones and other electronic devices fully charged. Consider purchasing a back-up battery device or car charger.
- Keep a full tank of gas and cash on hand for emergency purchases, as gas stations, ATMs and bank services may be impacted during an outage.
- Keep your refrigerator and freezer closed to prevent your food from spoiling.
- Unplug appliances to prevent hazards or damage when service is restored.
- Consider purchasing a generator for your home.
- Know how to manually open a garage door.
- Keep hard copies of important information and phone numbers.

RESTORING POWER

Once the threat has passed, utility companies will restore power to transmission lines once it's determined safe to turn power on. This may take up to 24 hours to complete. ■

Sources: California Public Utilities Commission, NV Energy and 211.



Adobe Stock



Electric & gas companies /
Empresas de electricidad y gas

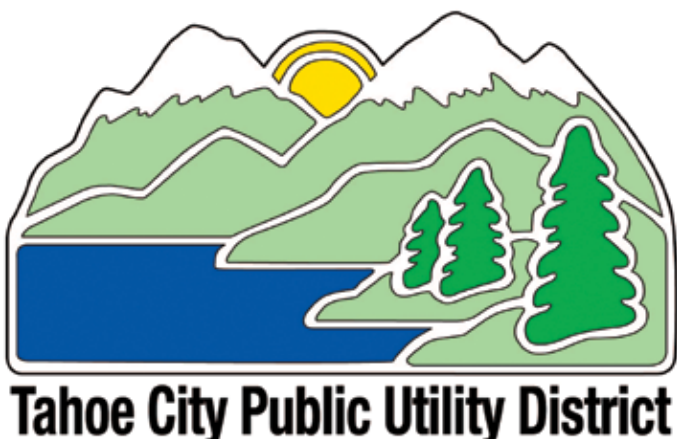
Kirkwood Meadow Public Utility District | (209) 258-4444, kmpud.com
Liberty Energy | (800) 245-6868, california.libertyutilities.com
NV Energy | (775) 834-4100, nvenergy.com
PG&E | (800) 743-5002, pgealerts.alerts.pge.com
Truckee Donner Public Utility District | (530) 587-3896, tdpu.org
Southwest Gas | (800) 560-6020



Medical assistance

If you need immediate medical assistance during a planned outage, call 9-1-1 or go to your nearest ER or Urgent Care. Hospitals are open during planned outages.

TAHOE GUIDE'S WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS GUIDE SPONSORS



2-1-1

LIVE HELP FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

In Nevada and Placer counties and in the North Tahoe/Truckee, 211 Connecting Point operators provide community information to callers about wild-fire preparedness, power outages including planned outages, winter weather resources, disaster readiness, smoking cessation and resources for housing, Medical and other programs.

Agents are available 24/7, 365 days a year. Para obtener ayuda en español, llame al 2-1-1. From outside the region, call (833) 342-5211. Online chat is also available through the website Monday to Friday from 7 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Call agents can help people register for emergency alert messages, identify Evacuation Zones, review your go bag and identify extra resources you may need including transportation, medication, medical needs, livestock transport and more. | 211connectingpoint.org

CALIFORNIA 2-1-1

2-1-1 operates in most counties in California, as well, offering information on a variety of resources including health care, mental health, transportation and services for veterans, seniors and youth. | 211ca.org

NEVADA 2-1-1

In the state of Nevada, call specialists are available 24-hours a day, 7-days a week with translation services in more than 150 languages for free. Calls are confidential with services available for: medical and mental health resources; programs for children, youth and families; food pantries; community crisis and disaster recovery; support for seniors and persons with disabilities; and more. Online chat is available through the website or download the free Nevada 211 app. There is also a free Nevada 211 Youth app for ages 12 to 22 years. | nevada211.org

Nevada & Placer counties Call 2-1-1
(833) 342-5211 (outside region)
State of California Call 2-1-1
State of Nevada Call 2-1-1, (866) 535-565



Llamada 2-1-1 o 1-833-DIAL211
TTY: 1-844-521-6697

Envíe un mensaje de texto
con su código postal al 898211
Se aplicarán las tarifas de su plan de mensajes de texto.

En línea 211Placer.org
211ConnectingPoint.org

Gratis • Confidencial • Multilingüe • Disponible 24/7



Dial 2-1-1 or 1-833-DIAL211
TTY: 1-844-521-6697

Text your zip code to 898211
Your text plan's rates will apply.

Online 211Placer.org
211ConnectingPoint.org

Free • Confidential • Multilingual • Available 24/7

Courtesy Connecting Point



Courtesy Fire Adapted Communities

Understand fire warnings, Red Flags

FROM TAHOE NETWORK OF FIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITIES

One of the first steps to being prepared for a wild-fire is to understand what wildfire warnings and alerts mean.

Issued by different agencies, sometimes wildfire alert terminology can be confusing. Do you know the difference between a Fire Weather Watch and a Red Flag Warning? What about the difference between an evacuation warning and an evacuation order?

FIRE WEATHER WATCH

The National Weather Service issues a Fire Weather Watch 12 to 72 hours in advance of hazardous weather conditions. It means critical fire weather is possible but not imminent or occurring. The watch remains in effect until it expires, is canceled, or upgraded to a Red Flag Warning.

Both Red Flag Warnings and Fire Weather Watches call for extreme caution. Stay up to date with local fire district's seasonal restrictions and never use fire when and where it's not allowed. Refer to the maps on page 16 and 17 to determine your fire district.

RED FLAG WARNING

The National Weather Service issues Red Flag Warnings during weather conditions that could lead to extreme fire behavior within the next 24 hours.

Such conditions include high and sustained wind speeds (averaging 15 mph or greater), low relative humidity (25 percent or less) and temperatures greater than 75 degrees.

During these events, extreme caution is advised. All sources of outdoor flames are prohibited during Red Flag days, including propane and charcoal.

WILDFIRE EVACUATION ALERTS

If a wildfire ignited during a Red Flag Warning or a Fire Weather Watch, you should know the correct evacuation terminology in case the fire is life-threatening.

Issued by local law enforcement, evacuation orders and evacuation warnings both suggest a threat to life and property, although they are slightly different.

Evacuation Warning | An evacuation warning suggests a potential threat to life. Evacuation isn't mandatory at this point, although it is advised and preparation is necessary.

Those who require additional time to evacuate (such as elderly, disabled and large families with pets and livestock) should leave during a warning. In many instances, evacuation warnings quickly become evacuation orders.

Evacuation Order | An evacuation order is mandatory. It suggests there is an immediate threat to life, and it is a lawful order to leave. When this type of order is issued, everyone in the given evacuation zone must exit as the zone will be legally closed to the public until further notice.

Never ignore an evacuation order. Doing so puts not only your life at risk, but also the lives of law enforcement and fire personnel. | tahoelivingwithfire.com ■



TahoeLivingWithFire.com

- Check current fire conditions & Red Flag warnings
- Find fire districts around Lake Tahoe
- Find tips for being prepared
- Sign up for emergency alerts

WILDFIRE EVENTS



Environmental Improvement Projects

May 16 | Virtual

What's Happening on the North Shore – EIP webinar at 7 p.m.
bit.ly/northtahoeaip

Fire info & workday

May 18 | Lake Valley Fire Station 6

Workday 9 a.m. to 12 p.m., wildfire safety talk at 11 a.m., barbecue at noon.
(530) 544-7940

Wildfire Safety Expo

May 18 | South Tahoe Middle School

Wildfire Safety Expo from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. | facebook.com/southlaketahoefireserue

Forest Health & Land Access

May 21 | Truckee Town Hall

Truckee Chamber presents community forum on forest health from 7:45-9:15 a.m.
RSVP business.truckee.com

Wildfire Community Preparedness

June 1 | North Tahoe Event Center | Kings Beach

Workshop to learn about being prepared for wildfire danger, defensible space and more from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. | tahoeivingwithfire.com

Community BBQ

June 1 | Al Tahoe Fire Station #2

Community barbecue free for all Al Tahoe residents from 11 a.m.-3 p.m. to learn about wildfire safety. Speakers include Congressman Kevin Kiley. | (530) 542-6162

Workday

June 2 | Meyers

Community workday from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. at 1897 Toppewetah Street. | lakevalleyfire.org

Tamarack Fire discussion

June 6 | Turtle Rock Park Community Center, Markleeville

Forest Service presentation on Tamarack Fire monitoring data with Ali Paulson at 6 p.m. | alpinewatershedgroup.org

"Elemental" film showing

June 7 | Lake Tahoe Community College, South Lake Tahoe

Showing of "Elemental: Reimagine Wildfire" wildfire documentary at 5:30 p.m.
Q&A follows. | Tickets bit.ly/elemental_tahoe

Wildfire talk

Oct. 19 | Donner Memorial State Park, Truckee

Talk on "Rethinking and Mitigating Wildfire Risk in a Warming World" with Dr. Erin Hanan at 5:30 p.m. | sierrastateparks.org/events



Green Waste Days

Alpine County

Until May 26. Wed., Sat. & Sun.

Turtle Creek Park, Markleeville
(530) 694-2140

Douglas County

Curbside May 20-24 | douglasdisposal.com

Drop off May 18-July 20 daily

Heavenly Boulder Lodge parking lot | tahoeire.org

El Dorado, Placer & Truckee residents

Drop off, Eastern Regional Landfill
waste101.com/green-waste

Incline Village & Crystal Bay

Curbside pickup

May 6-July 19 & Sept. 30-Nov. 1 | wm.com

Nevada County

May 31 | Trout Creek Rec. Center,
Tahoe Donner

June 15 & July 12 | Truckee Rodeo Grounds
nevadacountyca.gov

Northstar

Single family:

Curbside June 3 & 17; July 1, 15 & 29

Condos: July 1 & 29
northstarcsd.org

Olympic Valley

June 9, July 14, Aug. 11, Sept. 8 & Oct. 13

Across from fire department
ovpsd.org

South Lake Tahoe

Residential: Free drop off Mon.-Sat.

Commercial: Free drop off May 11, June 15,
Sept. 7 & Oct. 12

South Tahoe Refuse, southtahoerefuse.com

Truckee

Free curbside pickup

truckeeire.org/greenwaste



Find more events

- tahoeivingwithfire.com/get-involved
- Visit local fire district websites
- Sign up for local fire district newsletters

TAHOE GUIDE'S WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS GUIDE SPONSORS



Defensible space protects homes

COURTESY TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

If a wildfire breaks out, will firefighters be able to save your home? Having defensible space around your home will mean the difference between whether firefighters can save your home or not.

The term defensible space refers to the area between a house and an oncoming wildfire where the vegetation has been managed to reduce the wildfire threat and allow firefighters to safely defend the house. If firefighters are not available, defensible space also improves the likelihood of a home surviving without assistance.

DEFENSIBLE SPACE ZONE

The size of the defensible space is usually expressed as a distance extending outward from the house in all directions. The recommended distance is not the same for every home. It varies depending on the vegetation surrounding the home and steepness of slope.

Once the recommended distance for defensible space is known, mark it by tying strips of cloth or flagging to shrubs. This becomes the Defensible Space Zone.

If the Defensible Space Zone exceeds your property boundaries, talk to neighbors about creating defensible space and offer to help with the work. It is important to note that the effectiveness of the Defensible Space Zone improves when entire neighborhoods implement defensible space practices.

Adjoining landowners may be local, state or federal agencies. Contact information for the largest public landowners is provided in the sidebar with this article.

REMOVE DEAD VEGETATION, DEBRIS

Remove dead and dying vegetation including:

- Dead and dying trees
- Dead native and ornamental shrubs
- Dead branches
- Dried grass, weeds and flowers
- Exposed branches from fallen trees that are embedded into the ground

For fallen pine needles and leaves:

- Within 5 feet of the house, remove routinely throughout fire season.
- From 5 feet to 30 feet of the house, remove every spring.
- More than 30 feet from the house, do not allow fallen needles and leaves to exceed a depth of 3 inches.

THIN NATIVE VEGETATION

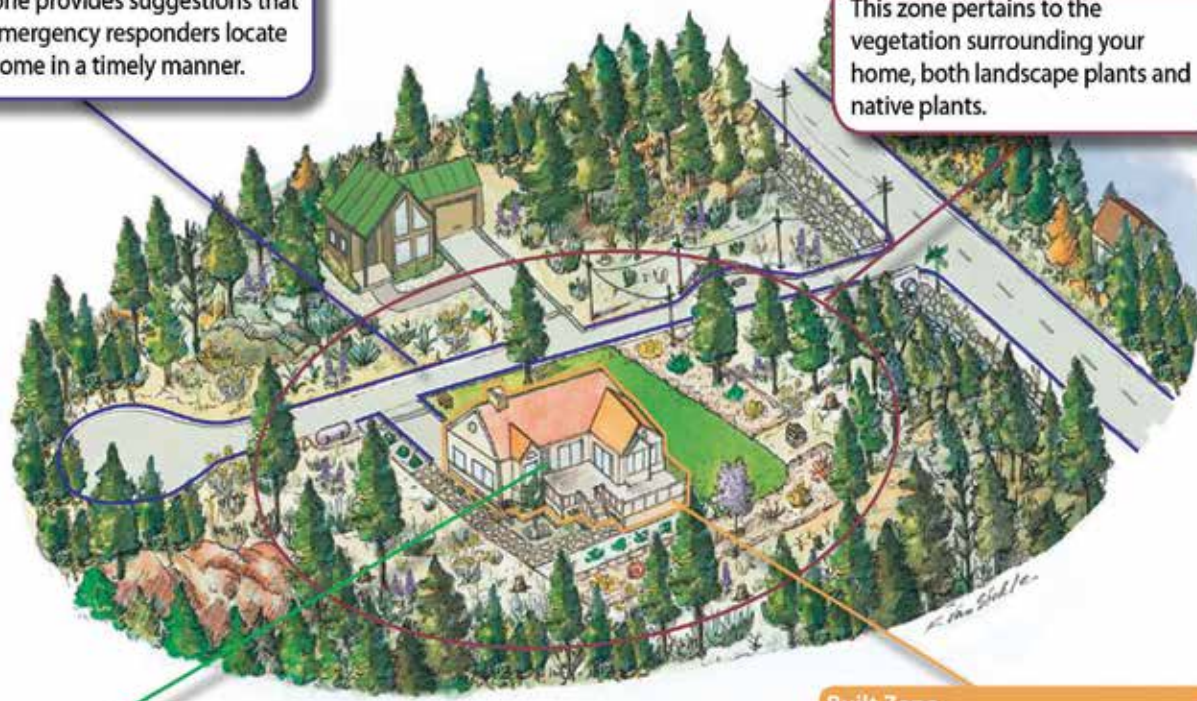
Within the Defensible Space Zone, native trees and shrubs (Jeffrey pine, white fir and manzanita) should not occur in dense stands. Dense stands

Access Zone
This zone provides suggestions that help emergency responders locate your home in a timely manner.

Defensible Space Zone
This zone pertains to the vegetation surrounding your home, both landscape plants and native plants.

Interior Zone
This zone offers fire safety tips for inside the home.

Built Zone
This zone includes recommendations for home construction.



Courtesy UNR Cooperative Extension

of trees and shrubs pose a significant wildfire threat.

Within 30 feet of the house, the canopies of individual or small groups of several trees should be separated by 10 feet to 30 feet. Cutting of live trees with trunks greater than 14 inches in diameter requires a permit. Contact local fire professionals or TRPA to have trees evaluated and marked for removal.

REMOVE LADDER FUEL

Vegetation that can carry a fire from low-growing plants to taller plants is called ladder fuel. In areas where trees have been thinned as noted above, lower tree branches should be removed to a height of at least 10 feet. Shrubs and trees growing under the drip line should also be removed.

Irrigated, well-maintained lawns and flower beds, as well as low-growing ground covers can be present under the tree's drip line if it would not allow a fire to ignite the tree. Removal of tree branches should not exceed one third of the total tree height. Removing more than this can be detrimental to tree health. For tips on proper tree pruning, contact a Cooperative Extension office.

LEAN, CLEAN & GREEN AREA

Create a Lean, Clean and Green Area extending 5 to 30 feet from the house. The first goal is to eliminate easily

ignitable fuels, or kindling, near the house. This will help prevent embers from starting a fire in a yard. The second goal is to keep fire intensity low if it does ignite near the house.

- Remove dead and drying vegetation and debris regularly.
- Wood and bark mulches can be used in this area, but not in a widespread manner and areas should be separated by noncombustible materials.
- Native shrubs should be substantially reduced in this area. Individual specimens or small groups can be retained as long as they are kept healthy and vigorous, pruned and would not allow a fire to travel rapidly across the area.
- Use low-growing (less than 18 inches tall), irrigated, herbaceous plants, such as lawn, clover, erosion-control grasses, flowers, some ground covers and succulents that are recommended for the area.
- Ornamental, deciduous trees and shrubs can be used as specimens or in small groups. They should be irrigated, kept healthy and vigorous, free of dead leaves and wood, and arranged so that they could not rapidly transmit fire.
- Ornamental evergreen shrubs and trees such as juniper, mugo pine, Austrian pine and others, should not be used within this area.

- Clear all flammable vegetation from within 10 feet of a propane tank.
- Remove tree limbs that are within 10 feet of a chimney, house, deck and roof. Remove limbs that are encroaching on power lines.

NONCOMBUSTIBLE AREA

Create a Noncombustible Area at least 5 feet wide around the base of the house. It should consist of noncombustible landscape materials and ignition-resistant, low-volume plants.

MAINTAIN DEFENSIBLE SPACE ZONE

Maintaining a defensible space is an ongoing activity. Plants grow back and flammable vegetation needs to be routinely removed and disposed of properly.

RENTER, LANDLORD RESPONSIBILITIES

Renters should review their lease with the landlord and establish a plan for defensible space and clearly understand who is responsible for landscaping maintenance for things like removing pine needles, trimming shrubs and other maintenance needs. Download the Long-Term Renters guide at tahoelivingwithfire.com. ■



CalFire



Defensible space resources / Recursos espaciales defendibles

California Cooperative Extension offices | ucanr.edu
 Contractor list for landscaping & defensible space, TRPA
bit.ly/trpa_contractors
 Firesafe Landscaping in Tahoe | naes.agnt.unr.edu
 Landscape mulches | livingwithfire.com
 Living with Fire homeowner's guide | trpa.gov
 Long-term renters' guide | tahoelivingwithfire.com
 Nevada Cooperative Extension offices | extension.unr.edu
 Placer County defensible space funding | placer.ca.gov
 Tree removal, TRPA | (775) 589-5294, trpa.gov
 Tree removal, local fire districts | Refer to list below

Chipping & defensible space inspections

(through local fire departments) Refer to maps on Pages 16-17

East Shore & Stateline, Tahoe Douglas Fire | (775) 588-3591, tahoefire.org
 Fallen Leaf Fire | (530) 544-3300, flcscd.org
 Incline Village & Crystal Bay, North Lake Tahoe Fire | (775) 831-0351, nltpd.org
 Meyers to Twin Bridges, Lake Valley Fire | (530) 577-2447, lakevalleyfire.org
 North & West Shores (to Tahoma), North Tahoe Fire | (530) 584-2322, ntfire.net
 Northstar Fire | (530) 562-1212, northstarcsd.org
 Olympic Valley Fire | (530) 583-4692, ovpsd.org
 South Lake Tahoe Fire | (530) 542-6037, cityofslt.us
 Truckee Fire | truckeefire.org/dspace
 West Shore (El Dorado County), Meeks Bay Fire | (530) 525-7548, meeksbayfire.specialdistrict.org

Defensible space on public lands

When the area needed to create an effective defensible space exceeds your property boundaries, you'll need to contact the adjacent property owner to discuss opportunities to work cooperatively. In the Lake Tahoe Basin, your neighbor could be a government agency.

Below is a list of some of the largest government landholders in the region, some properties may be owned by local utility districts, as well. Contact them if you have concerns about vegetation and defensible space near your home.

California State Parks | (530) 583-2240
 California Tahoe Conservancy | (530) 543-6047
 Nevada Division of State Lands | (775) 684-2720
 Nevada Division of State Parks | (775) 831-0494
 USDA Forest Service, Lake Tahoe Basin | (530) 543-2600



Adobe Stock



Residential burn permits required

Burning vegetation when clearing a property is often not allowed in the Tahoe Sierra due to the high threat of wildfires and requires a Burn Permit.

VERIFY

All homeowners must verify that burning is allowed in their county and that it is a permissive burn day, before igniting a burn. Start by visiting burnpermit.fire.ca.gov/current-burn-status.

Next, visit burnpermit.fire.ca.gov and enter your address to see if you can obtain a permit through CalFire or if you need to contact your local fire department. It may take a week or longer to obtain a permit, so plan in advance.

ALTERNATIVES

Using alternative methods is preferably to burn, which impacts air quality. Find a list of Green Waste days on page 13 or contact your local fire district for information. | burnpermit.fire.ca.gov

Peak Landscape Inc.



Full Service Landscape & Tree Contractor



Peak Landscape Inc. is a quality-driven, full-service
Tree and Landscape contractor.

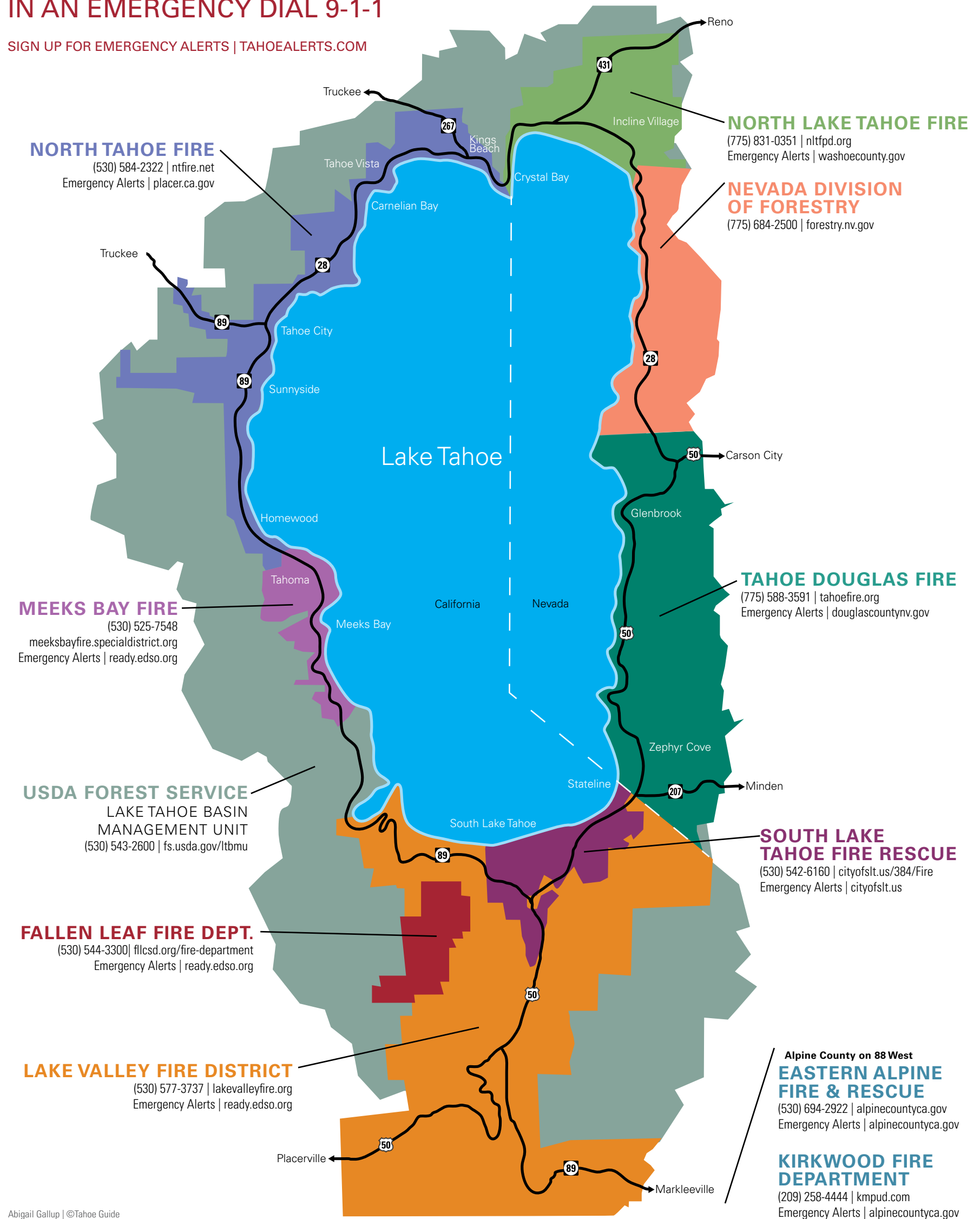
peaklandscapeinc.com | info@peaklandscapeinc.com

TRUCKEE: 530-587-4269 | TAHOE: 530-581-3615

Lake Tahoe Basin Fire Protection Districts

IN AN EMERGENCY DIAL 9-1-1

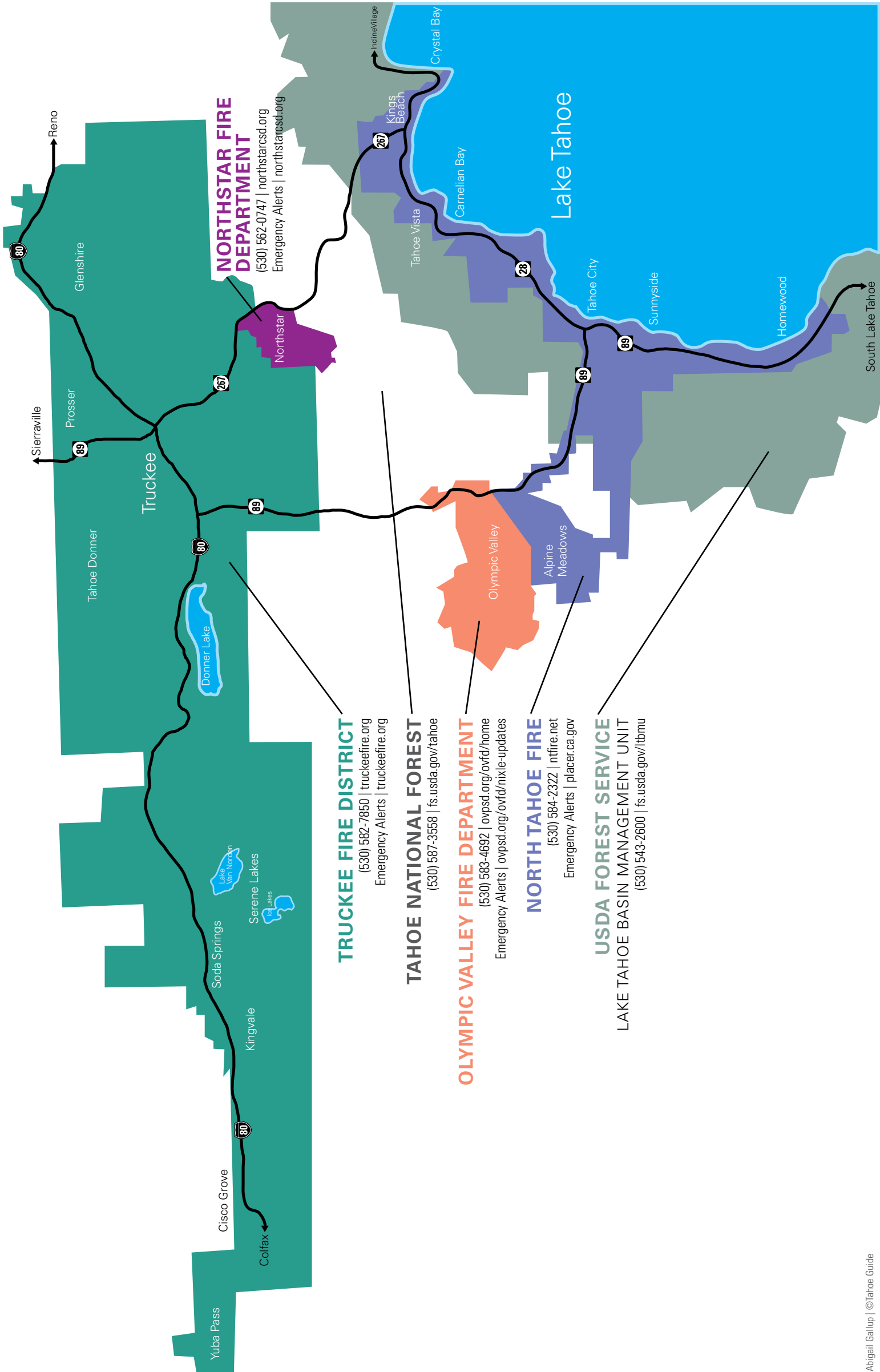
SIGN UP FOR EMERGENCY ALERTS | [TAHOEALERTS.COM](https://tahoalerts.com)



Truckee & North Tahoe Fire Protection Districts

IN AN EMERGENCY DIAL 9-1-1

SIGN UP FOR EMERGENCY ALERTS | TAHOEALERTS.COM



Home hardening

TIPS FOR PROTECTING YOUR HOME FROM WILDFIRE DANGER

COURTESY CALFIRE



Adobe Stock

Preparing or hardening your home for wildfire involves understanding the risks and taking proactive steps. Your home can be threatened by:

- Direct flames. Typically coming from a wildfire or a neighboring house
- Radiant heat. Typically coming from nearby burning objects
- Flying embers. Embers can be particularly destructive – capable of igniting homes up to a mile away.

Increase your home's chances of survival when wildfire strikes by taking steps to harden your home. This includes retrofitting your home for wildfire-resistance. Download the Wildfire Retro Fit Guide for information on home improvements you can make to increase your wildfire resistance.

These improvements include roofs and vents, gutters, eaves, decks, windows, fencing and siding, garage and outbuildings.

As well, homeowners should make sure defensible space is in place, including using fire-resistant landscaping materials.

These same threats exist for businesses and business owners should also prepare properties for wildfire safety.

RETRO FITS

Home hardening for wildfire protection can be a costly and labor-intensive process. Consider these retro fit suggestions from CalFire from low-cost tips and steps to take, to things to keep in mind during necessary home upgrades.

- Regularly clean roof, gutters, decks and the base of walls to avoid the accumulation of fallen leaves, needles

and other flammable materials.

- Ensure that all combustible materials are removed from underneath, on top of, or within 5 feet of a deck.
- Remove vegetation or other combustible materials that are within 5 feet of windows and glass doors.
- Replace wood mulch products within 5 feet of all structures with noncombustible products such as dirt, stone or gravel.
- Remove all dead or dying grass, plants, shrubs, trees, branches, leaves, weeds and pine needles within 30 feet of all structures or to the property line.
- Ensure exposed firewood is stored at least 30 feet away from structures or completely covered in a fire-resistant material that will not allow embers to penetrate. Additionally, make sure you have 10 feet of clearance around your wood piles.
- Be sure to store combustible outdoor furnishings away from your home when not in use.
- Remember to properly store retractable awnings and umbrellas when not in use so they do not collect leaves and embers.
- When it is time to replace your roof, replace it with a Class A fire rated roof or other Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) approved product.
- Block any spaces between your roof covering and sheathing with noncombustible materials (bird stops).
- Install a noncombustible gutter cover on gutters to prevent the accumulation of leaves and debris.
- Cover chimney and stovepipe outlets with a noncombustible corrosion

resistant metal mesh screen (spark arrestor), with 3/8-inch to 1/2-inch openings.

- Install ember and flame-resistant vents. Consult local building officials and hire a licensed contractor for this project as these modifications may reduce airflow.
- Caulk and plug gaps greater than 1/8-inch around exposed rafters and blocking to prevent ember intrusion into the attic or other enclosed spaces.
- Inspect exterior siding for dry rot, gaps, cracks and warping. Caulk or plug gaps greater than 1/8-inch in siding and replace any damaged boards, including those with dry rot.
- Install weather-stripping to gaps greater than 1/8-inch between garage doors and door frames to prevent ember intrusion. The weather-stripping must be compliant with UL Standard 10C.
- When it's time to replace windows, replace them with multi-paned windows that have at least one pane of tempered glass.
- When it's time to replace your siding or deck, use compliant noncombustible, ignition-resistant, or other WUI products.
- Cover openings to operable skylights with noncombustible metal mesh screen with openings in the screen not to exceed 1/8-inch.
- Install a minimum 6-inch metal flashing, applied vertically on the exterior of the wall at the deck-to-wall intersection to protect the combustible siding material. ■



Home Hardening Resources / Hogar Endurecimiento Recursos

Business preparation

ibhs.org/wildfirereadybusiness

Home Hardening Self-Assessment

bit.ly/wildfire_survey

Spark arrestors

bit.ly/spark_arrester

University of California resources

ucanr.edu/sites/fire

Wildfire Retro Guide

bit.ly/fire_retrofit

Guía de Adaptación Viviendas en Caso de Incendios Forestales

bit.ly/endurecer

Wildland Urban Interface

Approved products

bit.ly/wildland_products

House Numbers

Ensure street numbers are at least 4 inches high, reflective and on a contrasting background.

Neighborhood leaders sought

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR FIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITIES

COURTESY TAHOE RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT



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The Tahoe Resource Conservation District, a member of the Tahoe Fire and Fuels Team, is encouraging homeowners and residents to participate in the Tahoe Network of Fire Adapted Community program. The initiative focuses on creating Fire Adapted Communities through a multifaceted approach that includes physical measures like home hardening and defensible space, as well as prevention, planning and education.

“Creating a Fire Adapted Community with your neighbors empowers property owners to play a role in changing the narrative around preventing property loss and increasing safety,” said Leona Allen, Fire Adapted Community and Firewise leader. “The process allows neighbors to enhance the health of their environment, protect our neighborhoods and build stronger community bonds.”

As a resident within the Lake Tahoe Basin, safeguarding your home against potential fire hazards is crucial. The program, facilitated by the Tahoe Fire and Fuels Team, operates on a neighborhood scale, coordinating efforts to prepare people and property for wildfire.

“This work to protect communities cannot be completed by local agencies and fire districts alone. Significant community engagement and volunteerism

is crucial within Fire Adapted Communities,” said Michelle McLean, outreach coordinator for Tahoe Resource Conservation District.

NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERS NEEDED

Neighborhood leaders play a pivotal role in Fire Adapted Communities, rallying their neighbors to work together in preparing for wildfire, including:

- Distributing wildfire related educational materials,
- Planning a defensible space neighborhood work-day,
- Preparing an evacuation plan,
- Organizing a home hardening day to create clear 0- to 5-foot ember resistant zones around houses; remove debris from roofs and under decks; enclose eaves; replace vents with 1/8-inch screening; replace the combustible portion of the fence near the home with a noncombustible section and more.

Individuals interested in becoming Neighborhood Leaders or learning more about the program can contact the outreach coordinator at fire@tahoercd.org or (530) 543-1501, ext. 114. | tahoercd.org ■



Wildfire Mitigation Efforts



Liberty is actively working to reduce wildfire ignition risk from electric infrastructure with vegetation management, infrastructure hardening, and as a last resort, public safety power shutoffs (PSPS).

Vegetation Management

Liberty crews inspect trees and vegetation in the vicinity of power lines year-round throughout the service territory. In compliance with state law and safety best practices, Liberty prunes or removes trees and vegetation that have grown too close to power lines. Such vegetation management helps mitigate wildfire risk.

Infrastructure Hardening

Liberty's ongoing system infrastructure improvement and replacement process helps lower the potential of fires. Over the next several years, improvements to support this infrastructure hardening include:

- Covered conductors (insulated wire)
- Systematic replacement of aging equipment
- Implementation of emerging technology

Public Safety Power Shutoffs

When and where conditions present an increased wildfire risk, electric utilities may proactively turn off power as a last resort. This public safety power shutoff (PSPS) is regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).

Be Ember Aware

PROTECT YOUR HOME FROM FIRE DANGER

COURTESY UNR COOPERATIVE EXTENSION



EMBER AWARE GUIDE / GUÍA
CONSCIENTE DE LAS BRASAS
EXTENSION.UNR.EDU



Courtesy UNR Cooperative Extension

During a wildfire, thousands of embers can rain down on your home. If these embers become lodged in something easily ignited on or near your house, the home will be in jeopardy of burning.

Common materials that become embers during wildfire include pine cones, branches, tree bark and wooden shingles. Depending on fire intensity, wind speed and the size of materials that are burning, embers can be carried more than a mile ahead of the fire.

By being ember aware and taking action ahead of time, a homeowner can substantially reduce the ember threat. Download the Ember Aware Guide from the University of Nevada Extension | extension.unr.edu

1. WOOD ROOF Replace wood shake and shingle roofs with fire-resistant materials.

2. ROOF OPENINGS Plug openings in roof coverings such as the open ends of barrel tiles, with non-combustible materials.

3. ROOF DEBRIS Routinely remove plant debris such as pine needles, leaves, branches and bark from the roof.

4. SKYLIGHTS Replace plastic skylights with types constructed of double-pane glass. One of the panes should be tempered glass. Close skylights if wildfire is threatening.

5. SPARK ARRESTER Install an approved spark arrester on chimneys.

6. WINDOWS Replace single-pane, non-tempered glass windows with multiple-pane, tempered-glass types. Close all windows if wildfire is threatening.

7. VENTS Cover attic, eave and foundation vents with 1/8-inch wire mesh or install new vent types designed to prevent ember entry. If wildfire is threatening, consider covering vent openings.

8. RAIN GUTTERS Keep rain gutters free of debris. Consider using rain gutter covers.

9. SIDING Fill gaps in siding and trim materials with caulk and replace siding in poor condition.

10. WOODPILES Move firewood stacks and scrap lumber piles at least 30 feet from buildings.

11. PATIO FURNITURE Place combustible patio furniture such as lounges, tables and hammocks inside the house or garage if wildfire is threatening.

12. DECK BOARDS Replace deck boards that are less than 1-inch thick or that are in poor condition with thicker, good condition boards. Use metal flashing between the deck and the house.

13. DECK DEBRIS Remove plant debris from the gaps between deck boards, the gap between the deck and house, and lying on top of the deck.

14. PORCH & DECK ACCESSORIES If wildfire is threatening, remove combustible materials from the porch and deck including newspapers, wicker baskets, door mats, pine cones and dried flower arrangements, and place BBQ propane tanks indoors.

15. UNDER THE DECK Remove plant debris, wood piles and other easily ignited materials from under decks. Consider enclosing the open sides of the deck

with siding materials that are properly vented or 1/8-inch wire mesh to reduce maintenance and deter ember entry. Do not use wooden lattice.

16. FLOWERBOXES Remove wooden flowerboxes from beneath windows if wildfire is threatening.

17. EAVES Cover open eaves with sheathing such as plywood or fiber-cement board. Use tongue and groove joints or other intricate joint types and don't use butt joints.

18. FLOWERBEDS Replace wood mulches with noncombustible types and remove plant debris, including dried grass and flowers, dead leaves and dead branches from flowerbeds. Replace ornamental junipers with low-growing deciduous shrubs or flowers.

19. VEHICLES Close vehicle windows. Back into the garage and close the garage door or park away from the house.

20. GARAGE DOOR Adjust garage doors to achieve as tight as fit as possible with the door frame. Consider using trim around the garage door opening to reduce gap openings. Close the garage door if wildfire is threatening.

21. GARBAGE CANS AND RECYCLING BINS Use garbage cans covered with tight-fitting lids near the house or other buildings. Move newspaper recycling bins indoors.

22. WOODEN FENCES Maintain wooden fences in good condition and create a noncombustible fence section or gate next to the house for at least 5 feet.



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Campfires Tahoe's biggest threat

Tips for using, putting out campfires

Abandoned campfires that aren't properly doused are the biggest wildfire threat in the Tahoe Basin, according to USDA Forest Service, and are also one of the most preventable. In the Tahoe region, campfires are only allowed in metal fire rings in designated campgrounds (fires using a ring of rocks are not allowed).

Use these tips for safely building and putting out a campfire. Find more tips at fs.usda.gov/visit/know-you-go.

Before you build a fire

- Check with the local, state or federal agency that manages the campground where you are camping to see if fires are allowed. Restrictions may vary by agency and location and can change daily or hourly depending on conditions.
- Keep open fires and fuel-burning appliances far enough away from the tent to prevent ignition from sparks, flames and heat.
- Never use a flame or any other heating device inside a tent.
- Have a shovel and bucket of water nearby before lighting a fire.
- Keep fires small and bring firewood purchased locally. Firewood brought from another area could bring invasive pests.
- Don't burn dangerous things like aerosol cans, pressurized containers, glass or aluminum cans, which can explode, shatter and/or create harmful fumes or dust.
- Never leave a fire unattended.

Put out the fire completely

- Allow the wood to burn completely to ash, if possible.
- Put out a campfire by slowly pouring water onto the fire and stirring with a shovel.
- Continue adding and stirring until all material are cool to touch.
- If it's too hot to touch, it's too hot to leave.
- Do not bury your fire. The coals can smolder and re-ignite for hours.



Wildfire Home Retrofit Guide

Courtesy TRCD



A team of California and Nevada scientists and practitioners has published the Wildfire Home Retrofit Guide, available for free download, with recommendations to retrofit homes.

During a wildfire, 60 to 90 percent of home loss is due to embers. Depending on a fire's intensity and wind speed, embers can travel more than a mile ahead of a flame front. Thus, even a home blocks away from a fire can be at risk of ignition.

The Wildfire Home Retrofit Guide recommends a coupled approach that considers both the vegetation surrounding a home and the home's construction materials. It includes recommendations for ember-vulnerable components of a home including roofs, rain gutters, eaves, vents, siding, skylights, windows, decks, chimneys and fences. These recommendations range from routine maintenance (removing pine needles from roofs and gutters), to DIY projects (installing 1/8th-inch metal mesh screening to vents), to full retrofits (replacing a wood-shake roof). | tahoelivingwithfire.com



NFPA 2022



Become a Firewise Community

A FireWise USA Community is a nationally recognized certification of a community that has taken measures to become more resistant to wildfire. Any community that meets a set of voluntary criteria on an annual basis and retains an In Good Standing Status may identify itself as being a Firewise Site. The Firewise USA program is administered by National Fire Protection Association and is co-sponsored by the USDA Forest Service and the National Association of State Foresters.

FireWise communities develop wildfire protection plans, work together to implement defensible space initiatives and wildfire enhancements can help with insurance ratings and retention. Dozens of homeowner's associations in the Tahoe region are Firewise communities. | firewise.org

California | (916) 902-5136, readyforwildfire.org

Nevada | (775) 684-2519, forestry.nv.gov

Visit the UC Davis Tahoe Science Center™

Learn how to protect Lake Tahoe with 3-D films, science displays, and hands-on exhibits.

Tours available Tues.–Sat.
8 years and up

Reservations required

291 Country Club Drive
Incline Village, Nevada



TahoeScienceCenter.com

UC DAVIS
Tahoe Environmental
Research Center

Prepare your family for a wildfire

COURTESY TAHOE FIRE & FUELS TEAM & CAL FIRE

Residents and visitors need to be prepared to evacuate in the event of an emergency. Take the time to prepare a wildfire action plan and use this checklist to prepare your family and home.

WILDFIRE ACTION PLAN

- Meet with household members. Explain dangers to children & work as a team to prepare.
- Discuss what to do about power outages & personal injuries.
- Post emergency phone numbers near phones (cell service may be down in an emergency)
- Know how to turn off the water, gas & electricity.
- Select a safe meeting point in case you are separated.
- Complete a family communications plan that includes contact information for family members, work & school (provided in this guide).
- Teach children how to make phone calls.
- Have kids memorize their parents' full names, street addresses and phone numbers.
- Complete an inventory of home contents & photograph/video the house & landscape. Place files in your Go Bag & store a second copy elsewhere.
- Identify escape routes & safe places. Draw an escape plan highlighting two routes out of each room. Be sure everyone in your family knows them. Practice the plan with your kids.
- Prepare an EVACUATED sign (provided in this guide). Select a site to post signs where they will be clearly visible from the street. Place the sign in a plastic sheet to protect against the elements.
- Prepare to address the special needs of vulnerable populations, including the elderly & people with medical issues or disabilities.
- If the family member is dependent



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upon medications, equipment or has special dietary needs, plan to bring those items with you. Documentation about insurance & medical conditions should also accompany the person.

- Plan transportation in advance for anyone with special needs.
- Make sure dogs & cats wear properly fitted collars with identification, vaccination, microchip & license tags.
- Exchange veterinary information with neighbors & file a permission slip with the veterinarian authorizing emergency care for your animals.
- Make sure all vehicles, trailers & pet carriers needed for evacuation are serviced & ready to be used. Label carriers and trailers with your contact information, your vet's information and any health information

including medications.

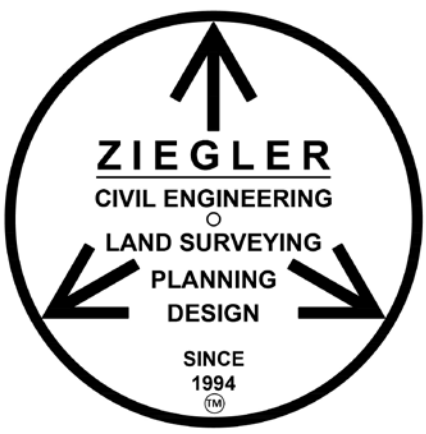
- Have photos of each family member and each pet in case you become separated.
- Assemble a Go Bag for each family member and each pet.
- Keep fire extinguishers in your home and train your family on their use. Regularly inspect them for proper functionality and expiration dates.



Follow the Six Ps for immediate evacuations

- 1 People & pets
- 2 Papers, phone numbers & important documents
- 3 Prescriptions, vitamins & eyeglasses
- 4 Pictures & irreplaceable memorabilia
- 5 Personal computer hard drive & disks
- 6 Plastic (credit cards, ATM cards) & cash

TAHOE GUIDE'S WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS GUIDE SPONSORS





FAMILY COMMUNICATION PLAN

Fill out this form, take a picture of it with your phone and place it where it can easily be found by everyone in your household. Copy the form and keep it in your emergency supply kits. This will allow all family members to have access to this key information in case you get separated.
Learn more at ready.gov/prepare

WHEN WE HAVE TO EVACUATE, WE WILL MEET AT:

OUR LOCAL EMERGENCY CONTACT PERSON IS:

Name:

Address:

Phone:

Email:

Social Media:

OUR OUT-OF-AREA EMERGENCY CONTACT PERSON IS:

Name:

Relationship:

Phone:

Email:

OTHER IMPORTANT CONTACTS/PHONE NUMBERS:

Emergency 9-1-1

Local Fire Department:

Local Police:

Poison Control:

Hospital/Clinic:

Doctor:

Pediatrician:

Dentist:

Pharmacy:

Medical Insurance:

Other:

Homeowners Insurance:

Auto Insurance:

Other:

Veterinarian:

Kennel:

Electric Company:

Gas Company:

Water Company:

Alternate Transportation:

Other:

Other:

OUR 2 EVACUATION ROUTES ARE:

OTHER EMERGENCY MEETING PLACES

Indoor:

Instructions:

Neighborhood:

Instructions:

Out-of-Neighborhood:

Address:

Instructions:

Out-of-Town:

Address:

Instructions:

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Home Address:

Number of people in household:

Family Member Name:

Phone:

Email:

Social Media:

Medical Information:

Family Member Name:

Phone:

Email:

Social Media:

Medical Information:

Family Member Name:

Phone:

Email:

Social Media:

Medical Information:

Family Member Name:

Phone:

Email:

Social Media:

Medical Information:

SCHOOL/CHILDCARE/CAREGIVER & WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

Name:

For Household member:

Address:

Website:

Phone:

Email:

Emergency Plan/Pick-Up:

Name:

For Household member:

Address:

Website:

Phone:

Email:

Emergency Plan/Pick-Up:

Name:

For Household member:

Address:

Website:

Phone:

Email:

Emergency Plan/Pick-Up:

Name:

For Household member:

Address:

Website:

Phone:

Email:

Emergency Plan/Pick-Up:

PREPARE A WILDFIRE GO BAG

COURTESY TAHOE FIRE & FUELS TEAM & CAL FIRE

GO BAG

Contains a 3-day supply of food, clothing and medications for each family members & pet.



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If you were told to get ready for an evacuation or to evacuate immediately, do you have a Go Bag of essential items ready? If not, there's no better time than right now to put it together.

A Go Bag should be prepared before an emergency, be easily accessible and filled with at least a three-day supply of items needed to help you quickly and safely evacuate your home.

You should have a Go Bag for each member of your family and each of your pets.

ESSENTIALS:

- Clothing & personal toiletries
- Face masks or coverings
- Inventory of home contents & photographs/videotape of the house & landscape
- An inventory checklist for insurance claims
- Flashlight, portable radio tuned to an emergency radio station & extra batteries changed annually
- Extra set of car & house keys
- Contact information for family, friends & physicians
- Cash & extra credit cards
- Medications & prescription glasses
- Water & non-perishable food
- First-Aid kit
- Pack a Pet Go Bag for each pet (see below)
- Important records – passports, birth certificates, titles, medical records, etc.
- Electronic chargers
- Paper map marked with Evacuation Routes (especially if are visiting or don't live here full time)
- Multitool

OTHER ITEMS TO PACK:

- Hand sanitizer/wipes
- Books & magazines
- Games, cards & toys
- Trash bags
- Rain poncho
- Blankets
- Laundry detergent
- Rubber gloves
- Sleeping bag & tent
- Family heirlooms & photos
- Computers & hard drives



PREPARE A PET GO BAG

- Several days of food, water & prescriptions for each pet
- Copy of vaccination records
- Can opener
- Leashes, harnesses & collars
- Up-to-date ID tags
- Crate/carriers (label with pet's name, contact info and vet's info)
- Food & water dishes
- Booties to protect paws
- Toys & blankets
- Litter box, litter & scoop for cats
- Doggie bags
- Treats
- Laminated photo of you and your pet (for proof of ownership if separated)

Always keep a sturdy pair of shoes and a flashlight near your bed and handy in case of a sudden evacuation at night. ■

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FOR ELDERLY, DISABLED

COURTESY NATIONAL COUNCIL ON AGING



Adobe Stock

The elderly, those with cognitive and physical disabilities, sensory impairments and/or chronic health conditions need more time to evacuate during an emergency. Hearing and vision impairment also increases the risk of harm during an emergency. Taking the time to prepare an evacuation plan and Go Bag is essential during a crisis.

ASSESS LIMITATIONS, NEEDS

Take note of your physical limitations and medical needs. Can you walk long distances or do you require medical equipment? Do you require daily medication?

Discuss your findings with your health care provider to identify potential solutions and accommodations in advance.

HEARING & VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS

Evaluate your hearing and vision capabilities. Do you find it hard to hear alarms or have difficulty reading small print? Is your eyeglass prescription up-to-date? Are your hearing aids in good working order?

If you've haven't addressed your hearing or vision loss, seek diagnoses and treatments, such as hearing aids and glasses.

Consider investing in specialized alarms and emergency equipment designed for people with sensory impairments.

MANAGE STRESS

Stress is an inevitable consequence of emergencies and can aggravate existing health conditions like heart disease and asthma; it can impair cognitive function, affecting decision-making; and it can lead to panic, which can be paralyzing in emergencies.

A well-thought-out emergency plan can reduce the risk of stress-induced errors. Share and practice your plan with your caregivers and support network, which can provide a sense of control and reduce stress levels.

MEDICAL DEVICES

If you use medical devices that require power to operate, contact your local electric agency to discuss options for alternative power supplies, if available. You can also register to receive notifications of planned power outages in advance.

TRANSPORTATION

If you rely on others for transportation, ensure you have access to a vehicle that can take you and any necessary equipment (such as a wheelchair, oxygen machine or other assistive device) out of harm's way is essential. | ncoa.org ■



Resources
for specific health issues /
Recursos para problemas
de salud específicos

Cancer | cancer.gov

Diabetes | cdc.gov/diabetes

Dialysis patients | kcercoalition.com

Mental health
samhsa.gov/disaster-preparedness

Respiratory issues | lung.org

Service animals | adata.org

Wheelchair users
unitedspinal.org/ready-to-roll



WILDFIRE EVACUATION CHECKLIST

GO BAG ESSENTIALS

- ☐ Important documents (bank, IRS, trust, investment, insurance policy, birth certificates, medical records)
- ☐ ATM, credit and debit cards and cash in small bills
- ☐ Medications, Rx numbers and vaccination records for humans and pets
- ☐ Non-perishable food and water for 72 hours
- ☐ Driver's license, passport
- ☐ Computer backup files & passwords
- ☐ Inventory of home contents (consider making a video inventory now, prior to an emergency)
- ☐ Photographs of the exterior of the house and landscape
- ☐ Address book including medical and veterinarian contact information
- ☐ Cell phone charger, car charger and battery packs
- ☐ Personal toiletries
- ☐ Enough clothing for 3-5 days
- ☐ Family heirlooms, photo albums and videos
- ☐ Batteries

PREPARE FAMILY MEMBERS

- ☐ If possible, evacuate all family members not essential to preparing the house for wildfire
- ☐ Plan several evacuation routes from your home
- ☐ Designate a safe meeting place and contact person
- ☐ Relay your plans to a contact person
- ☐ Designate a "safe area" where people can wait out a wildfire (i.e., ballfields, irrigated pastures or parking lots)
- ☐ Register for a local emergency notification system such as "reverse 9-1-1" or "CodeRED"
- ☐ Ask your county emergency management for details
- ☐ Update personal information and cell phone numbers in databases

WHAT TO WEAR

- ☐ Wear only cotton or wool clothes, including long pants, long-sleeved shirt or jacket, a hat, and boots
- ☐ Carry gloves, water to drink, and goggles
- ☐ Keep your cell phone, a flashlight, and portable radio with you at all times
- ☐ Tune in to a local radio station and listen for instructions
- ☐ Have N95 or P100 mask

PREPARE VEHICLE

- ☐ Keep your vehicle's gas tank full
- ☐ If you can lift your garage door manually, place vehicle in the garage pointing out with the keys in the ignition and disconnect the electric garage door opener. If not, park in your driveway facing out
- ☐ Roll up the car windows
- ☐ Close the garage door
- ☐ Place essential items in the car
- ☐ If you do not drive, make other arrangements for transportation in advance
- ☐ Close garage door when you leave

INSIDE THE HOME

- ☐ Close all interior doors
- ☐ Leave a light on in each room
- ☐ Remove lightweight, non-fire-resistant curtains and other combustible materials from around windows
- ☐ Close fire-resistant drapes, shutters, and blinds
- ☐ Turn off all pilot lights
- ☐ Move overstuffed furniture, such as couches and easy chairs, to the center of the room
- ☐ Close fireplace damper
- ☐ Close or block off any doggie-doors
- ☐ Lock-up firearms or valuables

OUTSIDE THE HOME

- ☐ Place combustible patio furniture and barbecues in the house, garage or away from the home
- ☐ Shut off propane at the tank or natural gas at the meter, and clear the area of combustible material
- ☐ Close all exterior vents, doors, and windows
- ☐ Leave gates unlocked
- ☐ Turn on outside lights
- ☐ If available and if there's time, cover windows, attic openings, and vents with plywood that is at least one-half inch thick
- ☐ Ensure that all garden hoses are connected to faucets and turned off
- ☐ Don't leave sprinklers on, or water running; they can affect critical water pressure
- ☐ Ensure that house numbers and street signs are visible and reflective if possible



PREPARE PETS

- ☐ Have identification on your animal
- ☐ Many animal species can be microchipped (Microchipping is a permanent form of identification for your pet)
- ☐ Have veterinary records and medications in one easy-to-find place
- ☐ Pro Tip: A gallon ziplock bag can keep them dry and catch any pills that may fall out of a container that isn't securely shut
- ☐ Transport food, water and bowls in easy-to-carry, sealed containers
- ☐ Have a buddy system
- ☐ Can your neighbors help if you are not home during an evacuation?
- ☐ Do you have a family member or friend that can help house your animals should you need to be evacuated for an extended time? This can be especially helpful for livestock and poultry
- ☐ Dogs and small pets should be securely crated with only one animal per carrier
- ☐ Normally well-behaved pets can panic and run away during a stressful event; a carrier can keep them safe
- ☐ Remove any non-essential items from carriers or cages, as unsecured items can injure a pet during transport

PREPARE HORSES, LIVESTOCK & OTHER LARGE ANIMALS

- ☐ Have a livestock trailer and reliable vehicle for towing the trailer
- ☐ Practice loading your livestock into the trailer and towing it before an emergency

Remember, animals are likely to be stressed due to the smell of smoke, the sounds of sirens or the flashing lights of first responder vehicles. Remain calm and do not wait until the last minute to evacuate. Take animals with you; do not leave them unless there is no other choice. If you must leave animals behind, notify your local animal service agency as soon as possible.

Animal Services / Servicios para animales

Alpine County | (530) 694-2231, alpinecountyca.gov

Douglas County | (775) 782-9061, communityservices.douglascountynv.gov

El Dorado County | (530) 573-7925, edcgov.us

Humane Society of Truckee-Tahoe, South Lake | (530) 542-2857, hstt.org

Humane Society of Truckee-Tahoe, North Tahoe & Truckee | (530) 587-5948, hstt.org

Nevada County | (530) 265-1471, nevadacountyca.gov

Pet Network Humane Society, Incline Village | (775) 832-4404, petnetwork.org

Placer County | (530) 546-1990, placer.ca.gov

SPCA Northern Nevada | (775) 324-7773, spcanevada.org

Washoe County | (775) 353-8900, washoecounty.gov



Lista de comprobación para la evacuación de incendios forestales

Haga que salir de forma segura sea algo natural

Planifique, prepare y practique estos sencillos consejos que pueden ayudarle a salir de su casa de forma más rápida, fácil y segura en caso de incendio forestal y a reducir el riesgo de lesiones.

CORTESÍA DE FEMA

ANTES DEL INCENDIO: PLANIFIQUE

- Inscríbase para recibir alertas y avisos de emergencia locales en todos los teléfonos de casa, móviles y otros dispositivos.
- Conozca cuáles son los planes de notificación de emergencias y de desalojo de su comunidad. o Planifique una ruta de desalojo lejos de su casa y otras rutas alternativas en caso de que la primera ruta esté cerrada o amenazada por un incendio forestal.
- Asegúrese de que su contacto designado conozca su plan y se comunice con usted para saber que está a salvo.
- Conozca los planes de desalojo de los lugares en los que se encuentran habitualmente los miembros de la familia, como los lugares de trabajo, las escuelas y las rutas de transporte.
- Planifique el desalojo de sus familiares, amigos o vecinos con discapacidades.
- Mantenga las carreteras y puentes de su propiedad y de su comunidad si es responsable de ellos. Mejore las carreteras para que tengan dos vías de salida y que sean lo suficientemente anchas para los vehículos de emergencia. Asegúrese de que todo el mundo pueda abrir los caminos cerrados con barreras. Coloque límites de carga en los puentes. Construya alcantarillas con materiales que no se derritan.

ANTES DEL INCENDIO: PREPARE

- Prepare kits de suministros de emergencia. o Meta los vehículos en su garaje o estacionelos en un espacio abierto de cara a la dirección de escape. o Mantenga el depósito de gasolina de los vehículos al menos medio lleno.
- Antes del incendio: practique (Before the fire: practice)
- Practique a menudo con todos los habitantes de su casa, utilizando al menos 2 vías de salida de su vecindario.
- Participe en los simulacros de incendios forestales de la comunidad. Si hay algo que le impida salir con éxito, como una puerta cerrada con llave, resuélvalo inmediatamente.
- Practique el desalojo de animales y mascotas, incluyendo el manejo de remolques y otros vehículos necesarios para transportarlos. Sepa qué recursos se necesitan para su cuidado en caso de desalojo.

DURANTE UN INCENDIO FORESTAL

- Cargue todos los teléfonos móviles en caso de pérdida de energía. o Conozca las condiciones locales del incendio y esté preparado para salir en un momento dado.
- Salga antes si está preocupado. Puede que le lleve más tiempo del que piensa desalojar debido al tráfico intenso y a la disminución de la visibilidad, o si tiene niños pequeños, mascotas o ganado, o tiene problemas físicos.
- Salga con prontitud cuando se le indique que debe desalojar.
- No salga con remolques o vehículos de gran tamaño como los RV (vehículos de recreo), especialmente si no está familiarizado con su manejo. Un vehículo parado o abandonado dificulta la salida de los demás y el acceso de los socorristas a la zona.
- Mantenga las ventanas de su vehículo subidas y el aire acondicionado encendido para evitar que las brasas y el humo entren en el vehículo.
- Siga escuchando las instrucciones de desalojo adicionales.

DESPUÉS DE DESALOJAR

- Asegúrese de que todo el mundo está bien una vez que hayan salido. Si alguien está herido o no se siente bien, consiga asistencia inmediata.
- Informe a su contacto designado tan pronto como esté a salvo. o No regrese a su casa hasta que le digan que puede hacerlo con seguridad.

9-1-1
EMERGENCIA

2-1-1

ASISTENCIA DEL OPERADOR EN VIVO



PREPARE YOUR CAR FOR EVACUATION

COURTESY READY.GOV



Adobe Stock

In case of a wildfire, you don't want to have to worry if your vehicle is ready for an evacuation. Take steps now to pack an emergency kit in the car and to make sure your car has all maintenance up-to-date. | ready.gov/car

CAR EMERGENCY KIT

In case you are stranded, keep an emergency supply kit in your car to include:

- Jumper cables
- Flares or reflective triangle
- Car cell phone charger
- Blanket
- Map
- Cat litter or sand (for better tire traction)

MAINTAIN YOUR CAR

Perform routine maintenance when called for and check:

- Antifreeze levels
- Battery and ignition system
- Brakes
- Exhaust system
- Fuel and air filters
- Heater and defroster
- Lights and flashing hazard lights
- Oil
- Thermostat
- Windshield wiper equipment and washer fluid level

CAR SAFETY TIPS

- Keep your gas tank full in case of evacuation or power outages.
- Install good tires and make sure they have enough tread.
- Do not drive through flooded areas. Six inches of water can cause a vehicle to lose control or possibly stall. A foot of water will float many cars.
- Be aware of areas where floodwaters have receded. Roads may have weakened and could collapse under the weight of a car.
- If a power line falls on your car, you are at risk of electrical shock. Stay inside until a trained person removes the wire.
- If it becomes hard to control the car, pull over, stop the car and set the parking brake.
- If the emergency could affect the stability of the roadway avoid overpasses, bridges, power lines, signs and other hazards.

CREATE A DISASTER SURVIVAL KIT

COURTESY AMERICAN RED CROSS & FEMA

Every household needs to have a disaster survival kit in case of a long-term disaster whether its wildfire danger, power outages caused by dangerous weather or from other types of disasters.

It will also prove crucial after you return to your home after an evacuation or a disaster. You'll need food and supplies on hand as power, water and gas may be out for extended periods of time and there may be limited resources, like food and gasoline, available.

BASIC SUPPLIES:

- Water. 1 gallon per person, per day, 2-week supply. Include water for pets.
- Food. 2-week supply of non-perishable, easy-to-prepare items. Manual can opener if using canned items.
- Portable gas stove with extra canisters
- Flashlights & extra batteries
- Battery-powered, solar or hand-cranked radio
- First aid kit
- Know CPR. Take a class, if needed. Visit redcross.org.
- Medications & medical supplies. 2-week supply including hearing aid batteries, glasses, syringes, etc.
- Baby supplies. Bottles and 2-week supply of formula, baby food, diapers, etc.
- Multi-purpose tool
- Sanitation & personal hygiene items
- Copies of personal documents (medication list and pertinent medical information, proof of address, deed/lease to home, passports, birth certificates, insurance policies)
- Cell phone with chargers, including a solar or battery-operated charger
- Family & emergency contact information (paper copy)
- Extra cash
- Emergency blankets or sleeping bags
- Paper maps of the area
- Games & activities for children
- Pet supplies with 2 weeks of food
- Two-way radios
- Extra set of car & house keys
- Whistle
- N95 or P100 face masks
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Rain gear
- Towels
- Work gloves
- Tools & supplies for securing your home
- Extra clothing, hat & sturdy shoes
- Plastic sheeting
- Duct tape
- Scissors
- Household liquid bleach
- Fire extinguisher (know how to use it)
- Disposable paper plates, cups & utensils (biodegradable preferred)

- Moist towelettes, garbage bags & plastic ties for personal sanitation
- Non-sparking wrench & pliers for turning off utilities
- Locate all utilities shut offs in advance and know how to turn them off



Adobe Stock

MAKE A FIRST AID KIT

(For a family of 4)

- Required medications & medical supplies for family members
- 2 absorbent compress dressings (5 x 9 inches)
- 25 adhesive bandages (assorted sizes)
- 1 adhesive cloth tape (10 yards x 1 inch)
- 5 antibiotic ointment packets
- 5 antiseptic wipe packets
- 2 packets of aspirin (81 mg each)
- 1 emergency blanket
- 1 breathing barrier (with one-way valve)
- 1 instant cold compress
- 2 pair of nonlatex gloves (size to fit adults)
- 2 hydrocortisone ointment packets
- 1 3 in. gauze roll (roller) bandage
- 1 roller bandage (4 inches wide)
- 5 3 in. x 3 in. sterile gauze pads
- 5 sterile gauze pads (4 x 4 inches)
- Oral thermometer (non-mercury/nonglass)
- 2 triangular bandages
- Tweezers
- Emergency First Aid guide (paper copy)
- Check the kit regularly & replace expired items.

IS YOUR HOME READY FOR DISASTER

COURTESY CAL FIRE & FEMA



Adobe Stock

Preparing your home for a natural disaster or fire, includes checking that insurance coverage is adequate and creating an up-to-date home inventory. Keep a copy of your home inventory in a firebox and with your Go Bag.

CHECK INSURANCE COVERAGE

Check your policy limits and coverage annually and make sure the policy reflects the correct square footage, features in the home and any recent improvements. Consider purchasing building code upgrade coverage. Keep a list of insurance contacts and policy details in your Go Bag.

What's covered | The details matter. Understand if you have a replacement cost policy that pays to replace all your items at current market price or an actual cash value policy that takes depreciation into account and pays less for aged items.

Home improvements | If you make home improvements, be sure to update your coverage including for new countertops, floors, etc.

Maintain insurance | If your home is paid off, be sure to maintain homeowner's insurance. Without insurance, you likely won't have the funds to rebuild.

Renters | Renters can lose everything in a fire and be left to start over, so be sure to have renter's insurance for your belongings. Many insurers bundle coverage with an auto insurance policy at affordable prices.

Additionally, if you are under a mandatory evacuation, insurance may cover additional living expenses. Make sure to save all hotel and meal receipts for a refund. Read your policy carefully to understand what it covers.

PREPARE A HOME INVENTORY

Filing insurance claims will be easier if you have an accurate home inventory by documenting the contents of your home. Use a smartphone to make a video of your belongings, including vehicles and equipment. Keep the inventory and photos outside the home or stored in the cloud.

Make an inventory | Video or photograph each room of the home. Remember to document drawers and closets. Don't forget the garage and sheds. Download the Home Inventory app from the National Association of Insurance Commissioners or use the Household Inventory List developed by University of Nevada Cooperative Extension (available for download at YourTahoeGuide/fire).

Document value | Keep a record of prices of items and where and when you purchased them. Make note of important or expensive items like electronics, appliances, sports equipment, TVs, computers, jewelry, etc.

Save receipts | Save receipts for all major purchases and store in the cloud or a fireproof case. | ready.gov/plan, readyforwildfire.org ■

Emergency business planning

PLAN FOR BUSINESS CONTINUITY, GO BAG

COURTESY INSURANCE INSTITUTE FOR BUSINESS & HOME SAFETY AND SCORE



Adobe Stock

Businesses also need to prepare for disasters by formulating an emergency plan for operating during a disaster, secure important documents and passwords, and practice drills and procedures with employees.

CREATE A WILDFIRE PLAN

- Create a business continuity plan for emergencies. Establish an emergency team responsible for developing and implementing the business continuity plan.
- Determine who will act for last-minute building prep to move combustible items and inventory indoors and remove any debris.
- Define evacuation procedures for employees and customers. Identify evacuation routes, meeting location and communication protocols.
- Implement an IT data backup and recovery system off-site or utilize a cloud-based location.
- Identify alternate facilities or workspaces where your business could operate in case the primary location becomes inaccessible.
- Create a communication plan for employees and customers during an event. Develop procedures for sharing updates and emergency procedures.
- Develop an employee support plan. The plan may include guidelines for remote work and resources for mental health.
- Conduct regular training and simulation drills.
- Check insurance coverage annually and update it when purchasing new inventory or equipment.
- If your business has garages, parking structure gates or roller doors, know (or ensure tenants know) how to open these doors when the power is out.

PREPARE BUILDINGS & PROPERTY

- Check and maintain the roof and gutters regularly.
- Ensure the building has defensible space.
- Install ember-resistant vents. Clean vent screens periodically.
- Install spark arrestors on all chimneys.
- Clear and maintain all buildings of debris regularly.
- Choose noncombustible furniture like metal or cast aluminum furniture.
- Ensure any items like planters or mats are small enough to easily be moved inside on Red Flag days.
- Remove all vegetation from under decks and stairs.
- Enclose the area under decks or stairs to keep debris and embers out.
- Consider upgrading to a fire-resistant roof, windows and doors.
- Ensure street numbers are at least 4 inches high, reflective and on a contrasting background.
- Ensure there is access for emergency vehicles, including for gates, which should open inward.
- Have a key box for gates.
- Ensure there is no obstruction to accessing fire hydrants.

PREPARE BUSINESS GO BAG

- Chargers and cables for all devices and laptops.
- List of emergency contacts and passwords.
- Extra office & vehicle keys or pass cards.
- Office phone list (including personnel emergency contacts' information)
- Office floor plans (to aid in possible search/rescue efforts)
- Disaster Plan or Emergency Procedure Manual
- Flash drive with critical documents, employee information, emergency plans/procedures, asset inventories & insurance information.
- Backup drives (consider cloud backups)
- First Aid kit
- Basic office supplies (pen & paper)

Staying healthy

FOOD FOR GO BAGS, HOME DISASTER KIT

BY PRIYA HUTNER

The risk of wildfires is terrifying and the time to prepare for the possibility of fire is now. Along with other emergency preparations, it is essential to ensure that food and supplies are on hand in the event of an evacuation and upon returning home. Healthy foods and snacks can be beneficial during a stressful situation.

Emergency service organizations recommend having a three-day supply of non-perishable food and water in your Go Bag. It is also recommended to have at least two weeks' worth of food in your pantry in case of a disaster when there may be no power and there will be a lack of resources in the community.

FOOD FOR GO BAGS

Have these items already packed in a Go Bag for each family member:

- Water. 1 gallon per person, per day. Include water for pets.
- Protein bars
- Dried fruit & nuts
- Supplies for sandwiches
- Bread or crackers with peanut butter and jelly

DURING AN EVACUATION

If you have a cooler and ice packs, take things in the fridge that don't need to be cooked; they may otherwise go bad if there is a power outage.

Cheese, deli meats, carrots and celery kept in a cooler will help extend the life of perishables. Fresh fruits like apples, stone fruits and citrus do not need refrigeration. Seaweed snacks are loaded with vitamins and are good for you. Consider taking a thermos of hot water for tea or coffee.

STOCK UP FOR A DISASTER

When you return home after an evacuation, there might not be power and grocery stores and gas stations might be closed. A gas grill with extra propane or a camp stove can help with meal preparation.

Depending on how long the evacuation lasts and if the power went out, many items in the fridge may have gone bad. Freezer items may or may not be good. If the freezer is still cold, then use those items first. If ice is available, use coolers to help keep items cool. Be mindful and smell anything questionable. Cook foods in the freezer that may be defrosted.

STOCK THE PANTRY

There are several things to keep in the pantry that have a long shelf life and need no refrigeration.

- Beans, grains (rice and oats), cereal, dried nuts and fruit, crackers and tortillas.
- Some meats, like salami, do not need refrigeration.
- Shelf-stable products like tinned fish, chicken or meats.
- Shelf-stable milk or nondairy nut milk.
- Soup stocks.
- Dehydrated vegetables (purchased or made with a home dehydrator) can be reconstituted with water and cooked in soups or grains.
- Squash, potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions and other root vegetables do not need refrigeration and can be cooked on a grill either in water or grilled.



Non-perishable foods to pack in the event of an evacuation. | Priya Hutner

- MREs, dehydrated backpacking meals and healthy shelf-stable meals.
- Storage in Tahoe can be an issue with bears. Never leave coolers or food outside or in your car.



Adobe Stock

RICE AND BEAN TORTILLAS

From the kitchen of Priya Hutner

- 1 can of black beans
- 1 small onion
- 2 cloves garlic
- 2 t salt
- 1 t cumin
- 1 C cooked rice
- 1 C dehydrated veggies like corn, carrots & peas
- Tortillas
- Hot sauce

Heat a pot on the grill and add oil. Cook onions and garlic for 3 to 5 minutes. Add beans and dehydrated or canned vegetables (rehydrate in water for 5 minutes before using). Stir and warm through. Add cooked rice to the pot and mix well. Serve in warmed tortillas.

TAHOE GUIDE'S WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS GUIDE SPONSORS



<https://tahoe-nv.aaus.net/>



BOREAL

**WOOD
WARD**



CALL 9-1-1

If you are stuck in an Evacuation ORDER zone without transportation and there is an immediate threat to your life.

CALL 2-1-1

If you are in an Evacuation WARNING zone and you need transportation.

Time to evacuate

COURTESY CALFIRE

It's important to follow local notices and head them immediately. Always leave early during an Evacuation Warning, if possible, to give yourself plenty of time. readyforwildfire.org

DURING AN EVACUATION WARNING

INSIDE THE HOUSE

- Pack your Go Bag or Emergency Kit, if not already prepared (details in this guide). Place in car.
- Check that your Wildfire Action Plan is up-to-date. Find details in this guide.
- Know your community's emergency plan, evacuation routes and destinations.
- Close all windows and doors but leave them unlocked.
- Take down flammable window treatments like shades and curtains, and close metal shutters.
- Clear away light curtains.
- Move anything that burns easily to the middle of rooms, away from windows and doors.
- Turn off the gas at the meter and pilot lights.
- Charge devices and consider getting back-up batteries in case power-outages continue.
- Bring supplies such as water and non-perishable food for the car ride, along with what's packed in your Go Bag.
- Leave lights on for firefighters to see your house in smoke.
- Switch off the air conditioning.

OUTSIDE THE HOUSE

- Bring in flammable items from outside like patio furniture, toys, doormats and trash bins. Alternatively, place them in a pool.
- Shut off propane tanks.
- Move grills and other propane BBQ appliances away from the house.
- Attach garden hoses to outside taps for firefighter use and fill buckets with water to scatter around
- Do NOT leave sprinklers or water running as it can lower critical water pressure.
- Keep exterior lights on to make your home visible in smoky or dark conditions.
- Park your car in the driveway, facing outwards, loaded and ready, with all doors and windows shut.
- Have a ladder handy for firefighter roof access.
- Seal attic and ground vents with plywood or commercial seals.
- Fill up your gas tank and consider downloading a fuel app to check for outages along your evacuation route.
- Keep an eye on the fire situation and don't wait for an evacuation order if you feel at risk.
- Check with neighbors to ensure they're also prepared

ANIMALS

- Keep pets close and ready to go. Put Pet Go Bag in car.
- Plan for farm animal evacuation early, arranging transport and safe locations.
- Call local animal control or humane society if you need for assistance.

IF YOU MUST LEAVE PETS

- Leave pets indoors, not chained outside.
- Use a safe room without windows and good ventilation.
- Leave dry food and fresh water in non-spill containers for several days.
- Fill a bathtub with water.



DURING AN EVACUATION ORDER

- Leave immediately and use the designated route.
- Download the FEMA app for a list of open shelters.
- Listen to a battery-powered radio and follow local instructions.
- Take your emergency supply kit.
- Take your pets with you but understand that only service animals may be allowed in public shelters. Plan how you will care for your pets in an emergency now.
- Let friends and family know before you leave and when you arrive.
- Leave a note telling others when you left and where you are going. Use the EVACUATION sign provided in this guide. Place in plastic sleeve.
- Wear sturdy shoes and clothing that provides some protection such as long pants, long-sleeved shirts and a hat.
- Check with neighbors who may need a ride.
- Follow recommended evacuation routes. Do not take shortcuts, they may be blocked.
- Stay off Forest Service roads, which may be blocked or in use by fire personnel.
- Be alert for road hazards such as washed-out roads or bridges and downed power lines. Do not drive into flooded areas.
- Avoid downed power or utility lines, they may be live with deadly voltage. Stay away and report them immediately or call 9-1-1. Never exit your vehicle if a downed line is over your vehicle.

IF TIME ALLOWS

- Call or email the out-of-state contact in your family communications plan. Tell them where you are going.
- Unplug electrical equipment such as radios, televisions and small appliances. Leave freezers and refrigerators plugged in unless there is a risk of flooding.
- If there is damage to your home and you are instructed to do so, shut off water, gas and electricity before leaving.

AFTER AN EVACUATION

- If you are returning to disaster-affected areas, after significant events prepare for disruptions to daily activities and remember that returning home before storm debris is cleared is dangerous. Prepare your Disaster Survival Kit in advance; find details in this guide.
- Only use generators outside and away from your home.
- NEVER run a generator inside a home or garage or connect it to your home's electrical system.

Find a shelter / Encontrar un refugio

FEMA app | fema.gov
Red Cross 24/7 help | (844) 236-0153



Save water for firefighters
Do NOT leave sprinklers, irrigation running



Adobe Stock

If you need to evacuate, do not leave water running on your lawn or home, it diminishes water pressure in systems used by firefighters.

During the Caldor Fire in 2021, water purveyors around Lake Tahoe reported an alarming trend of residents leaving irrigation, garden hoses and sprinklers on roofs actively running when they evacuated their homes. This can leave

tanks dangerously low when firefighters need fast access to water from fire hydrants to protect homes.

Residents also called fire districts during the Caldor Fire to ask if they should spray down roofs and vegetation before evacuating. This is not effective, as the roof will dry quickly, as will the vegetation, which doesn't protect the home itself. Wide-scale activation of sprinklers and garden hoses dramatically reduces water pressure in the entire region.

Evacuation preparedness efforts are better spent on removing combustible materials away from homes. Learn more about defensible space and home hardening in this guide. | tahoeliving-withfire.com ■



Tips for surviving a wildfire if trapped

COURTESY CAL FIRE

Be sure to follow local fire warnings and evacuation notices in the event of a wildfire. If you do become trapped in your home or car, or in the open, follow these tips to survive until help arrives.

IN A VEHICLE

- Stay calm.
- Park your vehicle in an area clear of vegetation.
- Close all vehicle windows & vents.
- Cover yourself with wool blanket or jacket.
- Lie on vehicle floor.
- Call 9-1-1

ON FOOT

- Stay calm.
- Go to an area clear of vegetation, a ditch or depression on level ground if possible.
- Lie face down, cover up your body.
- Call 9-1-1

AT HOME

- Stay calm, keep your family together.
- Call 9-1-1.
- Inform authorities of your location.
- Fill sinks & tubs with cold water.
- Keep doors and windows closed but unlocked.
- Stay inside your house.
- Stay away from outside walls & windows.



Smoke from the King Fire in the Tahoe Basin. | Mike Volmer, TRCD



Evacuation Status Levels

COURTESY CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

Signing up for emergency alerts will provide valuable time and information before a disaster occurs, helping to make sure you and your family remain safe during an emergency. Find a list of how to sign up for local alerts in the front of this guide.

Emergency alerts provide immediate notification on cell phones and other mobile devices when emergencies happen in areas that may be, or currently are, under evacuation warnings or orders.

Tune into local radio stations for updated emergency alerts as they may be no cell service. Find a list of stations in the front of this guide. | news.caloes.ca.gov

EVACUATION TERMINOLOGY

Advisory | A notice to be on alert and follow recommendations.

Evacuation Warning | Potential threat to life and/or property. Those who require additional time to evacuate such as the elderly and disabled, and those with pets and livestock should leave now. Find details on preparing your Go Bags in this guide.

Evacuation Order | Immediate threat to life. This is a lawful order to leave now. The area is lawfully closed to

public access.

Shelter in Place | Go indoors. Shut and lock doors and windows. Prepare to self-sustain until further notice and/or contacted by emergency personnel for additional direction. Read how to prepare your Disaster Survival Kit on page 27.

Evacuation Order(s) Lifted | The formal announcement of lifting evacuations in an area currently under evacuation.

Hard Closure | Closed to all traffic except fire and law enforcement.

Soft Closure | Closed to all traffic except fire, law enforcement and critical incident resources such as utility companies and road crews.

Resident Only Closure | Soft closure with the additional allowance of residents and local government agencies assisting with response and recovery. ID may be required to reenter.

Clear To Repopulate | It is safe to return to your home. Be aware of your surroundings and go through the returning home checklist.

Normal | There is no current knowledge of threats affecting your area and that you can carry on with normal activity. ■

Smell natural gas? See downed powerlines?

LEAVE THE AREA & CALL 9-1-1



Tahoe Water
FOR FIRE SUPPRESSION PARTNERSHIP

*Investing in critical water infrastructure to
create wildfire-resilient communities.*

Learn more at - TahoeWaterforFire.org



Fill out and post where visible for rescue personnel if you need to evacuate.
Cut on dotted line to fit into plastic sleeve.

Coloque un lugar visible para el personal de rescate si necesita evacuar.
Corte por la línea de puntos para que quepa en la funda de plástico.



WE HAVE EVACUATED

TOTAL # OCCUPANTS: _____ ALL EVACUATED ON: _____

Name/age: _____

Name/age: _____

Name/age: _____

Name/age: _____

Name/age: _____

Pets: _____

Others: _____

MAIN CONTACT INFO: _____

Vehicle Driven: _____ License Plate #: _____

Evacuated to: _____

Emergency contact/s: _____