

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES LIST

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

- ☐ Three day supply of water (one gallon per person, per day) and non-perishable food for family (3 day supply).
- ☐ First aid kit and sanitation supplies.
- ☐ Flashlight, battery-powered radio and extra batteries.
- ☐ An extra set of car keys, credit cards, or cash.
- ☐ Extra eyeglasses, contacts, and medications.
- ☐ Important family documents and contact numbers, including insurance documents.
- ☐ Map marked with evacuation routes.
- ☐ Easily carried valuables and irreplaceable items.
- ☐ Personal electronic devices and charges

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

Fire is unpredictable. If there are weaknesses in your home's fire protection plan, fire can gain the advantage because of overlooked factors. By creating wildfire-defensible zones, homes are less vulnerable and the chance of spreading wildfires is greatly reduced. Please visit ColoradoProjectWildfire.com for additional tips and resources. To stay up to date on Wildfire prevention and mitigation resources available throughout the state of Colorado, please email Colorado Project Wildfire at CPWildfire@coloradorealtors.com.





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2018

Moffat County

WILDFIRE PREVENTION

A message from the Craig Association of REALTORS



WILDFIRE PREVENTION TIPS

COLORADO PROJECT Wildfire

Developed by the Colorado Association of REALTORS®, *Project Wildfire* is designed to help reduce the destruction of land, property and lives. Working in partnership with other like-minded fire prevention organizations across the state, local REALTOR® associations are bringing education and awareness, as well as access to resources, directly to residents in their local communities.



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Selling a Home?

If you are trying to sell a house that is affected, insurance companies may refuse to insure the new Buyer's purchase. Being proactive and spending some money upfront to mitigate could potentially save many thousands of dollars per year thereafter at the very least.

Example of inspection items from the insurance companies can include:

- Five foot area surrounding the home is free of fuel
- All brush must be cleared and branches pruned within 75 feet
- No trees or brush within 10 feet of propane tank
- No deck overhanging sloped areas of properties located on extreme slopes
- All stressed, diseased, or dead trees and shrubs must be removed and dead leaves and needles must be removed from the roof, gutters, and yard
- All branches that overhang the roof or come within 15 feet of chimney must be removed

Other considerations could include:

- Non-flammable roofs
- No wood fences, trellises, or combustible wood structures within 30 feet of the home
- Gutters, vent soffits, chimneys and stovepipe outlets must be covered with non-combustible mesh, and eaves and overhangs must be boxed with non-flammable materials to reduce the surface area

Remember: During a wildland fire, responders may not be from the immediate area or have local knowledge. Clearly marked addresses and water supplies save valuable time.

REALTORS® PROMOTING COMMUNITY WILDFIRE AWARENESS

Create Defensible Space

Defensible space is the space between a structure and the wildland area that creates a sufficient buffer to slow or halt the spread of wildland fire to a structure. It **protects the home** from igniting due to direct flame or radiant heat. Defensible space is essential to protect a structure during a wildland fire. For more information about defensible space zones and preparedness techniques, visit www.firewise.org or your area's local defensible space program's website.

Defensible space is the required space between a structure and the wildland area that under normal conditions creates a sufficient buffer to slow or halt the spread of wildfire to a structure.



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*Landowner's
Association*

P.O. Box 1091 970-824-7086
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Auto • Home • Life

Sue Lyster
Agent

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ZONE 1

0-30 feet around your home or to property line

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

ZONE 2

30-100 feet around your home or to property line

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

ZONE 3

100-200 feet around your home or to property line

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

Ladder Fuels

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



**Moffat County
Emergency Resources**

Craig Police
826-2360
Moffat County Sheriff
824-4495
Craig Fire Department
824-5914

**Town of Dinosaur
and Maybell**
CALL 911

**Other responders
include the BLM
Craig Hotshots**

Sources:

International Association of
Fire Chiefs RSG Program
USDA Forest Service
U.S. Dept. of the Interior
U.S. Fire Administration



colorado association of
REALTORS®

WHAT IS THE WUI?

Wildland Urban Interface

With more than a quarter of Colorado residents living in a Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), an area where residential homes and commercial development is intermixed with forested areas, it is becoming increasingly important to educate and protect residents and their property from devastating wildfires through access to fire protection and mitigation information and resources.

With continued real estate development throughout the state's WUI areas, estimated to grow by 300 percent in the next 15 years, the wildfire threat is not only extremely real, it is not going away.

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Give your home the
protection it deserves.



10 EASY STEPS YOU CAN TAKE TO PROTECT YOUR HOME

- 1 Identify your defensible space.
- 2 Reduce flammable brush around your home and under nearby trees.
- 3 Prune or remove trees.
- 4 Keep grass and weeds cut low.
- 5 Clear woodpiles and building materials away from your home.
- 6 Keep your yard and roof clean.
- 7 Keep address signs visible.
- 8 Choose fire-resistant building materials and lawn furniture.
- 9 Recycle yard debris.
- 10 Make sure you have a family disaster plan in place.



Residential Safety Checklist

Tips To Improve Family and Property Survival During a Wildland Fire

Ready

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

Get Ready

Set

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

Be Prepared

Go!

Act Early

- ☒ Get your "Go-Kit" and leave well before the threat approaches following a planned accessible route.
- ☒ Stay aware of the situation and follow your plan.
- ☒ Cooperate with local authorities during evacuation & re-entry process.

For more information about the Read, Set, Go! Program go to <http://www.wildlandfirersg.org>. Credit given to IFAC (International Fire Chiefs Associations), FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency), US Forest Service Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of the Interior.