



Taylor Pond Community Meeting

Discussion of Fire Protection, Risk, and
Prevention

Fire Protection

History of Fire Apparatus and Staffing

- 3 career-staffed pumper trucks
- 1 career-staffed ladder truck
- 1 career-staffed medium duty rescue
- 1 shift commander
- 1 volunteer pumper truck
- 1 tanker truck, staffed as needed
- 1 brush truck, staffed as needed

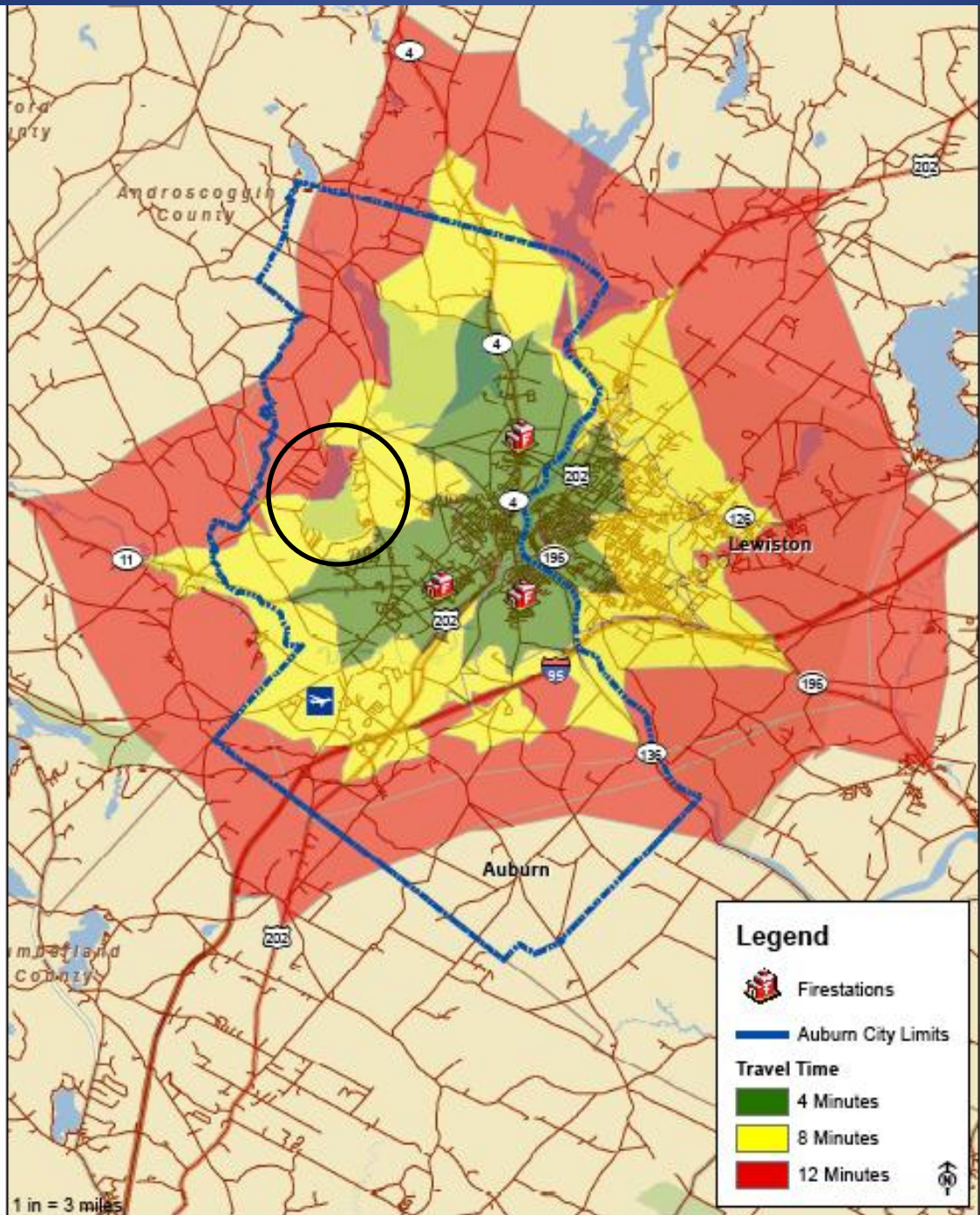
*Staffing was based on a minimum of 14 firefighters per shift

Fire Protection

Current Apparatus and Staffing

- 2 career-staffed pumper trucks
- 1 career-staffed pumper/ladder combination
- 2 career-staffed ambulances
- 1 shift commander
- 1 pick-up truck with brush-fire tools, staffed as needed

*Staffing is based on a minimum of 14 firefighters per shift



Placement of Resources

- Determined in the 1970s, based on the population center and projected growth
- Situated on the boundaries of the heaviest populated areas with the expectation that they would become centrally-located with the coming urban sprawl.

Current Risks Managed by Auburn Fire

- **Fire Response**

- Structural
- Wildland/Agriculture
- Vehicle/Transportation
- Chemical/LPG/LNG

- **Special Rescue**

- Water Rescue
- Ice Rescue
- Rope Rescue
- Confined Space Rescue
- Trench Rescue
- Collapse Rescue

- **Emergency Medical Services**

- **Transportation Emergencies**

- **Hazardous Material Releases**

- **Aviation-Related Emergencies**

- **Utility Hazards**

Projected Changes

- It depends...
 - Will Auburn rezone, opening up land for development?
 - Will the airport develop passenger service?
 - Will there be an economic or residential boom within the existing zones that will drive a demand or expand the tax base?
 - Are there unrealized risks that will need to take priority or receive special attention, such as:
 - Eco-tourism
 - Development in the industrial parks
 - Marijuana cultivation

Taylor Pond Fire Risk Factors

- Wildland/Urban interface zone
- Poor access for both ingress and egress
- Close proximity of structures
- Lack of available water

Wildland/Urban Interface

- **Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI)** is defined as areas where homes are built near or among lands prone to wildland fire.
- The WUI is not a place, per se, but a set of conditions that can exist in nearly every community. It can be part of a major subdivision or it can be four homes on an open range.

WUI Conditions

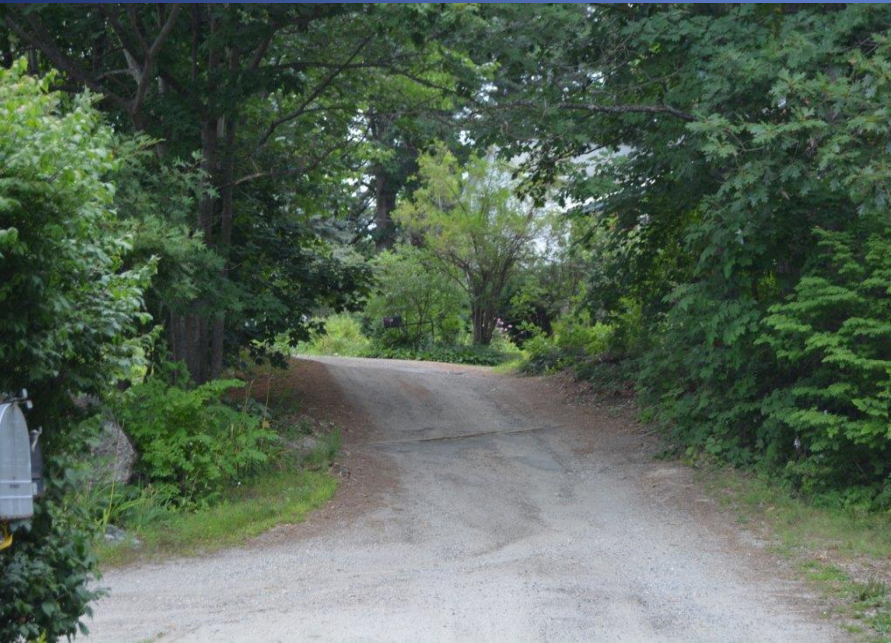
- Conditions include (but are not limited to)
 - Amount, type, and distribution of vegetation
 - Flammability of the structures (homes, businesses, outbuildings, decks, fences) in the area, and their proximity to fire-prone vegetation and to other combustible structures
 - Weather patterns and general climate conditions
 - Topography
 - Hydrology
 - Average lot size and road construction.

WUI exists in every state in the country.

WUI Watchouts

- Poor roads
- Bridge load limits
- Wooden construction and wood shake roofs
- Power lines
- Propane tanks and HazMat threat
- Inadequate water supply
- Natural fuels within 30 ft. (9 m) or closer to structures
- Structures in chimneys, box canyons, narrow canyons, or on steep slopes
- Extreme fire behavior
- Strong winds
- Panic during an evacuation

Poor Access



Close Proximity of Other Structures



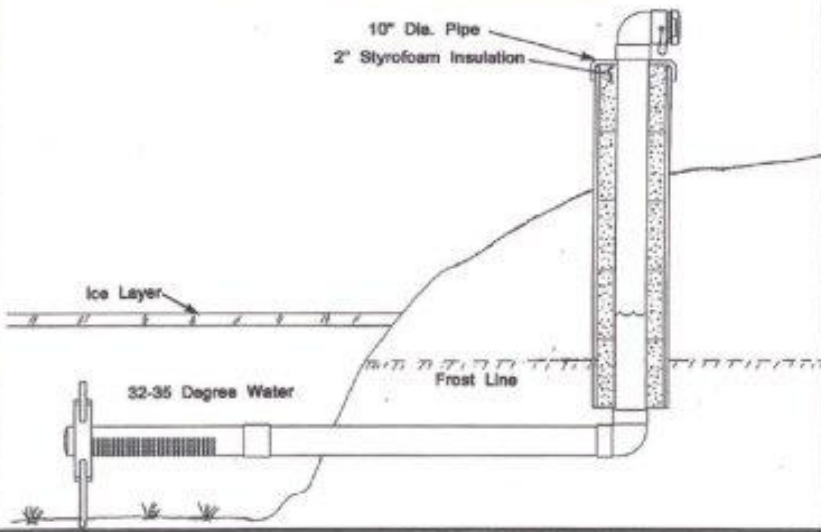


Lack of Available Water

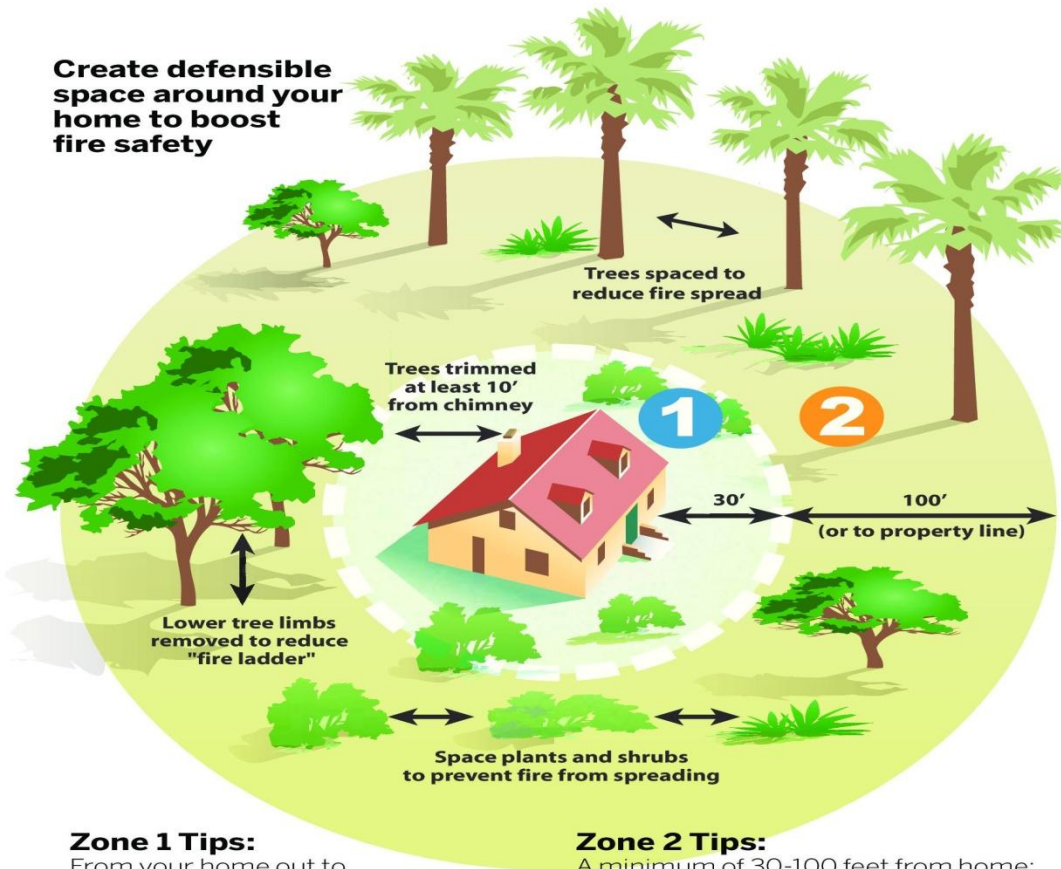
- Fire trucks do not have access to the pond.
- There is a year-round, end-of-line hydrant located at the very end of East Shore Road. Due to difficulty with fire trucks navigating the area and low confidence in the hydrant, we may or may not use it.

FREEZE PROTECTION

10" Dia. Pipe
2" Styrofoam Insulation



Fire Prevention Actions



Zone 1 Tips:

From your home out to a minimum of 30-50 feet:

- Should be irrigated and contain low-growing plants with low fuel volume.
- Avoid tall-growing plants close to your home and keep tree branches a minimum of 10 feet from structures.
- Prune vegetation near windows.
- Remove leaf litter from yard, roof and rain gutters.
- Remove combustible materials from decks.
- Remove woodpiles away from homes and into Zone 2.

Zone 2 Tips:

A minimum of 30-100 feet from home:

- Should contain low-growing ground cover that is resistant to fire and low in fuel volume.
- Do not irrigate.
- Remove dead material and thin vegetation seasonally.
- Cut annual grasses down to 4 inches.
- Keep tree branches at least 10 feet from other trees.
- When properly maintained, a fire may be stopped before it reaches your home.

Fire Prevention Actions

- Reduce the fire load around homes.
- Control the size of camp fires and ensure that they are completely extinguished.
- Control the size of permitted burns (yard waste and other debris) and ensure that proper equipment is available for controlling the fire.
- Ensure that wood stove or fire place ashes are placed in a non-combustible container or are completely cool before placing them outside.
- Properly dispose of smoking material.
- Do not use fire works.

Fire Prevention Actions

- Purchase and learn to use a fire extinguisher
- Develop and practice an evacuation plan
 - In the event of a significant fire, many roads in the neighborhood may become impassible preventing the use of private vehicles.
 - Electricity to the area could be shut off for a significant period of time.
 - Know where medicine, vital documents, money, and other necessities are to expedite the process, should you need to leave the area.

Thank You for Attending

Questions?