

City of Lebanon Fire Department

Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan

For

Wildland-Urban Interface

Within the

City of Lebanon, Missouri

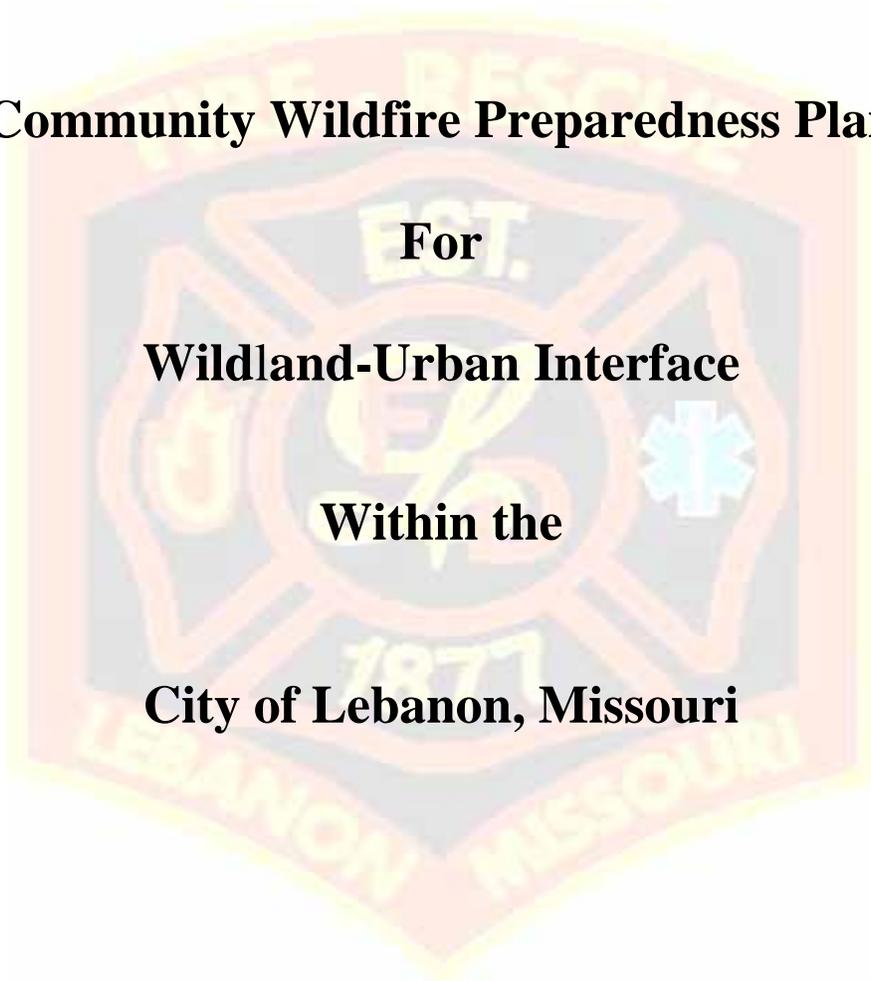


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1) Executive Summary

This Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan (CWPP) provides an overall view of the City of Lebanon Fire Department (LFD) and its relationship with wildland fires, historically and presently and suggests ways we can improved that relationship, as an emergency service provider and as a community. This CWPP is about strategies, not specifics, and provides guidance to local land owner/managers, who wish to work with their neighbors in developing fuel reduction and fire prevention strategies. This CWPP provides an outline for emergency procedures that can also be used not only during wildland fires, but also other emergency situations.

The foundation of this CWPP is encouragement for neighbors cooperating with neighbors in order to enhance wildland fire prevention and damage mitigation. The City of Lebanon Fire Department's goal is to provide information, assistance and improve upon services to help the community address the wildland fire concerns and other emergency situations.

The wildland-urban interface (WUI) is commonly described as the zone where structures and other human development meet and intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. This WUI zone poses tremendous risks to life, property and infrastructure in associated communities and is one of the most dangerous and complicated situations firefighters face.

The City of Lebanon Fire Department has recognized that conditions in many parts of the property encompassed in its area of operation qualify under this definition for wildland/urban interface, and have therefore deemed it appropriate to develop this Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan.

The goals of this plan are: 1) to reduce the vulnerability of the populace and property of the City of Lebanon residents to injury and loss resulting from wildland fires; 2) to provide prompt and effective fire suppression activities; 3) to enhance mutual aid capability and effectiveness of fire departments; and 4) to effectively educate the residents regarding their responsibilities for the prevention of wild fire in the area.

This CWPP was prepared with input from local and state representatives in consultation with federal agencies and other interested parties as required. The assistance provided by the various agencies in the preparation of this plan is gratefully acknowledged.

City of Lebanon Mayor and Council members
Laclede County Emergency Management Agency
Chiefs and members of each participating fire department
Missouri Department of Conservation Forestry Division
Southwest Missouri Resource conservation & Development

2) Purpose

It can be devastating when loved ones, pets, livestock or property are adversely affected by uncontrolled wildland fires. Potential for catastrophic fire losses are becoming dramatically increased due to:

- Expanded Wildland-Urban interface caused by increasing population and construction
- Increased vegetation density (fire fuel)
- Lack of effective fire fuel reduction activities by affected residents/property owners
- Increasing number of human-caused wildfires

To lower the risk and hazard of wildfire, a cooperative plan between neighbors, property owners/managers and emergency services is needed.

The purpose of this CWPP is to:

- Provide public information allowing proactive identification of basic Wildland-Urban Interface conditions conducive to problematic wildland fires
- Provide effective guidelines for the residents/property owners regarding their capabilities and contribution, for the prevention/mitigation of wildland fires in order to enhance safeguards for the lives and property within the city
- Assign emergency actions to be taken by the development, residents, public officials, and emergency personnel in the event of a wildland fire
- Outline activities to enhance cooperation, mutual aid capability, and effectiveness of neighboring fire departments

3) Scope

This CWPP directly supports the described area of operation within the City of Lebanon, Missouri.

4) Current Conditions

Wild fire within the city limits of Lebanon, and the immediate surrounding area usually is limited to small acreage fires. The interface area consists of established sub divisions, some crops, and timber areas that have dense under brush. The situation in Lebanon regarding wildfire is common to small rural communities that are experiencing growth into the interface area. Regional topography is gently sloping land with the occasional valley with a creek or small waterway, either natural or manmade. The topography allows for quick moving fires that tend to generate speed if they go unchecked. Fire suppression is hampered by roadways with cul-de-sacs, an abundance of fuel, and lack of fire preventive landscaping by homeowners. The ice storms of 2007 and 2008 have left the area with large accumulations of dead and down woody debris and a flush of new undergrowth.

When combined, these factors immediately raise a red flag in terms of home safety regarding wildfire. Hundreds of homes have been built adjacent to the WUI. After assessment of the situation, it may be determined that attempting to access a wildland fire may put the fire suppression personnel in jeopardy of being overrun by the wildfire. Cooperation and contact with the local fire department crews will help owners/managers determine how to best address accessibility issues. An aggressive preventative maintenance would assist in prevention.

General lack of awareness and understanding of wildfire dynamics, by the populace, tends to heighten the hazard level. Contact with the local fire department would provide information that the owners/managers can use to limit hazard levels.

Fires inside the City of Lebanon have the potential to become large in size; however, the frequency of occurrence is not that common due to rapid response and quick extinguishing. It is evident that nearly all fires in Lebanon and Laclede County are human-caused. Consequently, this leaves a great opportunity to address this problem through fire prevention, education, and awareness.

Human activity is certainly one of these causative agents, so human actions greatly influence the pattern of fire risk, as well as the number of fires, in the city. In fact, human activities are highest on the list of causative agents and include any of the following: mowing, landscape maintenance, backyard burning, timber management, farming, light manufacturing, recreation, tourist and travel activities and electrical transmission. Often, a human-caused fire starts in the wildland-urban interface and if left unchecked could burn into the rural area and encounter more fuel where it might grow exponentially. When this occurs under extreme fire conditions, it is often costly, difficult to suppress and highly damaging.

This Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan will address organizational and operational issues in the case of a large fire, as well as prevention, education, and awareness programs that should be implemented to decrease overall human-caused wildfire occurrence.

LFD Wildfire Risk Assessment 2009

In order to better evaluate the situation in Lebanon's jurisdiction, on-ground assessments were conducted by LFD members in selected areas. A brief wildfire risk assessment of the protection area of the LFD was conducted in the fall of 2009, and a more comprehensive review was made from those results in the spring of 2010. The main objective was to determine the overall level of wildfire risk associated with the area, and to pinpoint certain locations of more elevated risk within the area.

The assessment consisted of a driving tour and visual survey of rural and interface zones of the protection area. Focus was given to defensible space around structures, accessibility to structures, surrounding fuel types, hazardous fuel accumulations, and various/miscellaneous potentially hazardous situations. Each of these factors was assessed and considered in producing a final evaluation of the fire protection area.

The homes and structures observed were in wooded, semi-wooded, and/or agricultural areas.

- Approximately 65% of the homes in agricultural/rural areas had a defensible space (more than 30 feet of nonflammable material surrounding the structure on all sides and *Firewise* landscaping/fuels treatments).
- Homes lacking the recommended defensible space could be mitigated by treatments, such as trimming or removing selected trees and shrubs, eliminating build-ups of leaves, pine needles, branches, and other yard waste, and ensuring that grass is green and cut short.
- Properties having driveways that are overgrown by vegetation pose a wildfire hazard by compromising escape routes, and fire department access, and should therefore be mitigated through trimming and brush removal.
- Recommended specifications for driveway clearance are at least 12 feet wide by 14 feet high. Width of the driveway should be increased if the drive is more than 150 feet long. Most structures in the survey area would be accessible. It was noted that nearly all areas that we visited were within a 6-minute response time.
- Fuel types in the Lebanon area primarily include hardwood litter. Fires typically run through the surface litter of hardwood stands, especially in the oak-hickory stand types. Additional shrubby species, such as honeysuckles and greenbriers, contribute to fuel loading and increase burn intensity.
- Many homeowners in Lebanon have large quantities of underbrush and tightly spaced species of various hardwoods and conifers adjacent to their homes.
- As a result of the ice storms of 2007 and 2008 fuel loads are very high in certain areas within the City, mostly in the backyards of subdivisions that are still new to the area, and have the potential to support very large, intense fires. Concentrations of dead and down woody material will contribute to increased fire intensity and possible extreme fire behavior.

This condition could increase the fire hazard. Implementation of *Firewise* principles by homeowners would be invaluable, should a large fire event occur. Homes with precautions in place stand a much higher chance of remaining undamaged in the event of a wildfire.

- Fall fire season (September-November) in hardwoods is expected, but high winds and lack of moisture often cause higher rates of spread and problems such as spotting caused by rolling and blowing leaves.
- Spring fires occur as well and are most common in February, March, and April. Lebanon has ordinances dictating the use of open burning, and encourages the community to utilize the City's brush drop off at the Public Works facility at 1401 West Commercial.

Overall, the observed hazard and risk level regarding wildfire in the wildland urban interface is moderate.

- Most of the homes observed had adequate defensible space. Access to most structures was acceptable, with only a few that were not.
- Proper and yearly maintenance must be performed in order to keep defensible space suitable.
- While the current level of risk is assessed at moderate, there is always potential for an extreme fire event in the area. The large accumulations of fuels have the potential to support intense and destructive wildfires. These large fuel loads also hinder suppression

efforts due to the increased demands for manpower, equipment and resources. The extreme fires supported by the large fuel loads also increase danger to fire suppression crews. Large fast moving fires have the potential to overrun fire suppression escape routes, endangering crew members. Public education and awareness efforts should be increased to mitigate the extreme fire/fuel situation.

- When weather conditions reach levels that are conducive to extreme wildfire behavior, extra caution must be taken, and the public made aware thru the available resources and media outlets.

The table below illustrates the occurrences of outside fires within the City of Lebanon in 2011, 2012, and 2013. (Lebanon Fire Department *Firehouse* software)

	2011	2012	2013
Trash / Rubbish	29	40	16
Natural Cover/Brush	26	61	25
Totals	55	101	41

5) Concept of Operations

Preparedness

- Establish, enhance, and/or review mutual aid agreements and service contracts.
- Continue participation in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) structured chain of command.
- The City of Lebanon operates a fleet of suppression and support vehicles that include two pumpers, two ladders, a combination heavy rescue and hazmat unit, a decon/command unit and a four wheeled drive brush unit.
- Most all members (89%) are trained to Firefighter I & II; most have received MDC Wilderness Firefighter Level 1 training, and most have come from rural departments where natural cover fires were common. Offensive and defensive techniques are known by all.
- Future training as it becomes available should include the S-130 Firefighter training, S-190 Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior, I-100 Introduction to incident management, and L-180 Human factors in the Wildland Fire Service.

Levels of Awareness

Normal Conditions

- Average precipitation throughout the year
- Green vegetation from Spring through fall
- Normal/average weather conditions

Increased Fire Danger

- Below normal precipitation
- Above normal temperatures
- Low humidity

- Increase in winds
- Increase in available fuel load
- Increase in human outdoor activity and debris burning

Return to Normal Conditions

- Green vegetation (Vegetation or tree canopy has developed enough to retain moisture on the forest floor)
- Return to normal/average temperatures and humidity
- Return to normal precipitation levels
- Decrease in fire activity

Notification

It is imperative that persons discovering a fire initiate a warning immediately. If possible call 911 or the fire department of responsibility. The Laclede County Dispatch Center will then notify all appropriate emergency responders.

Warning

When a report of a wildfire in Lebanon or the immediate surrounding area is received by the dispatch center, they will typically initiate the following warning notifications:

1. Dispatch emergency resources following the protocols that are already established.
2. Notification of the local Missouri Department of Conservation Forestry Office, or other resources if requested by LFD Incident Commander.

Evacuation

When notified by the Incident Commander that an evacuation of all or a portion of Lebanon or Laclede County is necessary, the Laclede County Office of Emergency Management can initiate the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and begin public advisory announcements if it is determined necessary for the safety of the residents.

6) Responsibilities and Duties – Emergency Response

NOTE: This section provides an overview of procedures typically followed by the various agencies, officials and service providers as indicated. The official, controlled procedures are developed, maintained and controlled by the individual entities. This overview is for informational purposes only and does not supplement or supersede any of the official procedures used. Official procedures may change without notice. This document will be reviewed and revised periodically to update the information.

Lebanon Fire Department

- The current Fire Danger index shall be obtained daily during periods of increased fire danger (see levels of awareness) from Missouri Department of Conservation Forestry, or from the United States Forest Service WFAS website - <http://www.wfas.net>
- Review dispatch alarm cards annually as to provide a clear and accurate list of mutual aid resources that can be utilized.
- Maintain staff training as it is offered or becomes available.

Laclede County 911 Dispatch

- The Laclede County 911 Dispatch Center will dispatch the appropriate emergency services in accordance with dispatch protocols in place at time of receipt of emergency call. This may include but is not limited to the following:
 - Lebanon and Laclede County Fire Departments
 - Law Enforcement Agencies as jurisdiction directs
 - Emergency Medical Services

Fire Officials

- First arriving fire Officer on scene will initiate the following actions:
 1. Initiate the National Incident Management System
 2. Provide situation size-up
 3. Begin suppression activities
 4. Request additional resources as needed
- Upon evaluating the fire situation, the Incident Commander may implement any or all of the following steps:
 1. Request necessary mutual aid
 2. Confirm notification has been made to Missouri Department of Conservation Forestry Division if such resources will be needed
 3. Designate location for unified command post
 4. Establish resource staging area
 5. Coordinate fire ground communications plan with dispatch center

Lebanon Fire Department

- Participate in the National Incident Management system
- Contact the following personnel and agencies if necessary:
 - City, County, State Authorities impacted by fire zone
 - Adjacent County Emergency Management Agencies (if applicable)
 - At-risk facilities, such as schools, day care centers, nursing homes, etc. within the effected area.
 - Appropriate elected officials

- City Emergency Operations Staff, as required
- Missouri Emergency Management Agency
- American Red Cross if mass care sheltering or feeding is needed
- Media (for advisory and warning) (See Attachment C for sample media release)
- Missouri Department of Transportation
- Activate the Joint Public Information Center (JPIC) and provide county Public Information Officer to coordinate same.
- Initiate damage assessment and recovery procedures as per Laclede County Emergency Operations Plan
- Coordinate resource management for incident
- Provide financial accounting for incident

Missouri Department of Conservation Forestry Division

- Provide support response to emergency situations, as requested
- Participate in Incident Command System and provide liaison to unified command post
- Assess fire weather information and conditions
- Provide specialized fire suppression and direction through Incident Commander
- Provide specialized fire suppression crews
- Provide specialized resources, such as aircraft, helicopters and heavy equipment, as needed
- Conduct wildfire investigation in cooperation with fire investigator in the case of structure involvement
- Provide prescribed burn training classes periodically to educate individuals on the proper use of prescribed fire.

Police / Law Enforcement Services

- Provide support response to emergency situations, as requested
- Participate in Incident Command System and provide liaison to unified command post
- Assist with route alerting as required
- Establish evacuation Traffic Control Points as per Incident Command Operations Plan
- Establish Traffic Access Control Points as per Incident Command Emergency Operations Plan

Emergency Medical Services

- Provide support response to emergency situations, as requested
- Participate in Incident Command System and provide liaison to unified command post
- Provide Emergency Medical Services support to mass care facilities
- Establish responder rehabilitation station(s)

7) Prevention, Education, Awareness

LFD participates in public venues that allows exposure to the general public and allows question and answer time with staff. Some of these events include Emergency services static displays, county fair, health related seminars, home and garden shows, and various other events throughout the year, along with regular visits to the R-3 School district. Continue, and increase public education with the use of resources such as public speaking events, public service announcements in print and on radio and local TV. This should be done quarterly or as environmental circumstances dictate.

Fire Prevention Program for LFD

Wildland fire prevention is a very dynamic process. Communities vary tremendously nationwide, and across Missouri regarding local perceptions, beliefs, knowledge, awareness, cultural issues, and needs. To be successful and effective, the fire prevention strategies and tactics implemented should consider and reflect these local idiosyncrasies. Fire prevention programs need to be molded to fit the community. Local fire department participation is vital in creating a program that is locally accepted and pertinent to the area. The LFD has adopted a program to take into account all the aforementioned variables and plans to actively engage the public in order to promote awareness, education, prevention and mitigation of wildfires within the City of Lebanon.

In wildland fire prevention, there are several steps that have to be reached in sequence in order to produce a successful campaign:

1. Awareness
2. Education
3. Prevention
4. Mitigation

Each step builds upon its precursor, with the end result being a well-rounded program. Upon completion of the program, local homeowners will be able to recognize potential hazards or threats, and be cognizant of how to alleviate these hazards and perform maintenance to keep the hazards from recurring. LFD has an overall goal of increased life/home/property safety in terms of wildfire, within their jurisdiction.

Awareness

The only way that this can happen is to first raise wildfire awareness. We at the LFD can perform various public relations projects to raise fire awareness:

- Homeowner contacts
- FD Open houses
- School programs
- Newspaper articles
- Radio spots

- Television spots
- Public events (fairs, parades, etc.)
- Smokey Bear appearances

Education

Following awareness efforts, community members should have a better feeling for the fact that wildfires do occur in Lebanon and Laclede County, and they will continue to occur in the future. LFD intends to build educational efforts by providing more in-depth information about fire dynamics, homeowner responsibility regarding wildfire, defensible space, etc. Educational and awareness efforts can be performed at public relation functions, as well as at/through:

- Workshops
- Seminars
- Training sessions
- Mailings
- Flyers

Educational efforts should equip citizens with the ability to understand that fires burn differently depending on fuel type, slope, aspect, weather, and other factors. Community members need to realize the local area is in a condition that could result in fires of uncharacteristic capacity. There are simple steps homeowners can take to alleviate many hazards in Lebanon. Missouri Department of Conservation Forestry Division has various assorted brochures, handouts and materials that outline some of these steps. MDC will provide these to LFD for local distribution at no cost. Topics, such as prescribed fire and debris burning regulations, should be addressed as well. These and other suggestions are available on the NFPA website WWW.FIREWISE.ORG

Prevention

The next step, prevention, partially reverts back to awareness methods. Prevention efforts are targeted at large groups of people, and can be conducted on large-scale levels. Many prevention efforts serve as reminders and refreshers to topics that folks are mindful of, but may have become complacent about. Some effective prevention awareness measures include:

- Homeowner contacts
- Billboards
- Signage
- Flyers
- School programs
- Newspaper spots
- Radio spots

Mitigation

1. Awareness and Education

- Conduct more courtesy wildfire home inspections
- Distribute fire safety material at public events and block parties to meet the public
- Fire station open houses – allow public to meet fire and Emergency Medical Services personnel, learn about fire safety and disaster preparedness
- Use local media to educate the public, including use of radio, television, billboards, print media and the city website

2. Adequate Firefighting

- Maintain training
- Maintain firefighting equipment (PPE, firefighting tools, etc.)
- Maintain and update communications as needed (radios, pagers, repeater systems)
- Pre-planning of high danger areas, including keeping up-to-date maps of the city to aid in the protection of lives and property
- Advanced mapping system for tracking fire department personnel and mapping wildfire activity during the wildfire event

3. Cooperation from Government

- Establish and enforce local ordinances
- Encourage all Laclede county fire departments to complete a CWPP

The result of a successful awareness/education/prevention program is the action taken by homeowners. This is the mitigation of hazards that are now, through educational efforts, recognized as such by homeowners. Assistance might be given to homeowners, primarily elderly and/or disabled by AmeriCorps personnel or other volunteer groups conducting mitigation activities. Examples of mitigation include trimming surrounding vegetation 30 feet back from the home, raking up leaves from around the home, repairing access ways to accommodate heavy trucks, and ensuring that clear and visible signage is on roads and addresses.

Additional Opportunities

These steps are an ongoing and continual process. Wildfire prevention and education are very opportunistic – if an event occurs that is a “teachable moment”, it needs to be capitalized upon. Events with lots of attendees, Red Flag fire danger days, etc. Large-scale efforts need to be executed at least biannually and correspond with fall and spring fire seasons for continuing success.

8) CWPP Maintenance

The CWPP will be reviewed by the LFD annually. All minor changes such as telephone numbers, addresses, etc., will be made upon receipt of revised information. Once such changes

are made, revised copies will be sent to all locations listed in the Administration and Logistics section of this CWPP.

During the annual review, the LFD will:

- In conjunction with the Missouri Department of Conservation Forestry Division review the potential hazard/affected areas for any changes in status condition.
- Confer with the City of Lebanon and Laclede County Office of Emergency Management to determine if population increases have occurred within the designated area. If this increase will affect the emergency response capabilities, appropriate changes will then be made to the CWPP.
- Distribute updated CWPP to all locations listed in the Administration and Logistics section of this CWPP within 30 days of the plan reviews completion and approval.

9) **Summary**

Although wildfires within the City of Lebanon are generally not large scale operations they do have the potential for large scale destruction due to the proximity of subdivisions and the ever growing interface areas. Education and prevention are key components of this CWPP. If however we can save a neighborhood or a developed area then our work is a measurable success.

10) **References**

City of Lebanon Code of Ordinances

City of Lebanon Continuity of Operation Plan (COOP)

Lebanon Fire Department SOP's, GOG's, and Special Operations guides.

Laclede County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

The National Fire Protection Association's Firewise Communities program

NFPA Standard 1144: Standard for Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire, 1997 edition.

1997 Urban-Wildland Interface Code, International Fire Code Institute, 1997.

Missouri Revised Code

Special thanks to Tisha Holden, Missouri Department of Conservation

Attachment A

SAMPLE MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENT

MEDIA RELEASE

City of Lebanon Fire Department / Laclede County Office of Emergency Management

For Immediate Release

“WILDFIRE IN LEBANON/ LACLEDE COUNTY THREATENS RESIDENTS”

(Area name) - A wildfire that has already consumed approximately _____ acres in _____ has caused officials to issue an advisory for residents to evacuate parts of the city/county. Residents living in the area of _____ between _____ - street and _____ streets are advised to immediately leave their homes because of the approaching wildfire.

The American Red Cross has set up a shelter at _____ for all residents being evacuated. Residents evacuating the area are advised to travel to the shelter via the following route

_____.

Residents in the remainder of the _____ area and residents of nearby developments are advised to monitor local radio and TV stations for further information.

For more information contact _____ at (###) ###-####.

Attachment B

Residents, who prepare their homes and property to withstand the effects of wildfire before the fire season, increase the chance that their investment is not lost or damaged. Homeowners may utilize this checklist to evaluate the level of exposure and potential threat of a wildfire to their home and property.

Below each area of evaluation is a recommendation for corrective action which may increase the survivability of your home and property. For further information and additional recommendations please visit www.firewise.org

PLEASE MAKE SURE YOUR ADDRESS IS CLEARLY VISIBLE FROM THE ROADWAY IN BOTH DIRECTIONS OF TRAVEL!

YES NO

- | | | |
|-------|-------|--|
| _____ | _____ | 1. Are trees, brush, or other high vegetation within 30 feet of your home or other structures?
<i>Thin and space such vegetation, remove dead leaves, prune shrubs and tree limbs.</i> |
| _____ | _____ | 2. Are pine trees or highly combustible material such as dead trees within 70feet of your home?
<i>Remove pine needles, dead trees, and other debris from the area.</i> |
| _____ | _____ | 3. Is firewood stacked within 30 feet of your home or other structures?
<i>Stack firewood only on non-combustible surfaces such as concrete and dirt and as far away from structures as possible. Keep wood covered to protect it from flying embers.</i> |
| _____ | _____ | 4. Is your chimney missing its spark-arresting screen?
<i>Replace screen and ensure chimney is clean.</i> |
| _____ | _____ | 5. Are there openings in your crawl space and gable vents?
<i>Install metal wire mesh no larger than 1/8" to prevent sparks entering the structure.</i> |
| _____ | _____ | 6. Are there leaves, pine needles, branches, or other yard debris on your roof or in the gutters?
<i>Remove all debris from the roof and gutters.</i> |
| _____ | _____ | 7. Do you utilize open burning with or without a burn barrel?
<i>Refrain from outside open burning.</i> |
| _____ | _____ | 8. Is your driveway less than 12 feet wide and/or have a vertical clearance less than 14 feet? |

Widen driveway and remove trees limbs as needed to reach recommended minimums.

- _____ 9. Does your home or other structures on your property have a wood shingle roof?
Maintain a clean roof and consider treating it with fire retardant materials.
- _____ 10. Is the deck attached to your home open underneath?
Install lattice or other fencing material to stop leaves and other debris from collecting under your deck.
- _____ 11. Are there tree limbs within 10 feet of your home or other structures?
Trim trees to keep limbs at least 10 feet from structures and other trees.
- _____ 12. Is a garden hose available but left unattached to your outside faucet?
Keep a garden hose connected to an outside faucet at all times during fire season.
- _____ 13. Are there combustible materials within 5 feet of your home and other property?
Create a non-combustible zone using rock or other non-flammable material.
- _____ 14. Is there grass taller than four inches within 30 - 70 feet of your home?
Maintain a well mowed and green yard with a defensible area near the home.

If you answered YES to any question above you should take immediate action to correct the issue. Your property will not ever be completely safe, but following these steps will help greatly.

Attachment C

COMMUNITY CHECKLIST

Does this community have one or more of the following situations?

YES NO

- 1. Streets or roads unnamed or unsigned.
- 2. Cul-de-sac or dead end roads have less than 50 foot turning radius or if a T-Turn around is less than 40 feet long.
- 3. Road surface and/or road structures cannot support a 20-ton load in all weather situations.
- 4. Roadways are less than 24-feet wide without 4-foot wide shoulders.
- 5. Curved roadways have less than a 100-foot radius.
- 6. Dead end roads are longer than 1,000 feet.
- 7. Road grades are greater than 10 percent.
- 8. Home sites are not numbered or numbers are not visible from the street.
- 9. There are no water sources: streams, creeks, lakes, rivers or hydrants.
- 10. Only one access way to most properties.
- 11. Local fire department is unfamiliar with the area, road systems, water sources, and access points.
- 12. Spacing between homes is less than 60 feet.
- 13. Gates do not open inward, or they are less than 30 feet from public road.
- 14. The clear opening provided through the gate is less than 2 feet wider than the traveled roadway.
- 15. Above-ground power lines have vegetation closer than 10 feet.
- 16. There is a problem reading the road signs from 100 feet.

Attachment D

Contacts

City of Lebanon Mayor and Council members
417-532-2156

City of Lebanon Fire Department
Chief Sam Schneider
417-532-2104

Laclede County Office of Emergency Management
Randy Rowe, Director
417-532-6992

Mutual Aid Fire Departments

Lebanon Rural FPD
Dustin Britzman, Chief
417-532-7678

St. Robert City FD
Shay Mason-Green, Chief
573-774-6305

Camdenton City FD
Drew Stark, Chief
573-346-2243

Tri County FPD
Rick Hobbs, Chief
573-774-6305

Waynesville Rural FPD
Doug Yurecko, Chief
573-774-6305

Hazelgreen FPD
Mike Shempert, Chief
573-774-6305

Ft Leonard Wood FD
Jeff Sukalski, Chief
573-774-6305

Buffalo City Fire
Eric Higgins, Chief
417-345-1025

Osage Beach FPD
Jeff Dorhauer, Chief
573-302-2010

Mid County FPD
Scott Frandsen, Chief
573-346-2243

Missouri Department of Conservation Forestry Division
Steve Laval Resource Forester
417-532-7612

Missouri Department of Conservation Forestry
Southwest Regional Office
Vernon Archer, Office manager
417-895-6880 ext. 1603

Missouri Department of Conservation
State Forester
Lisa Allen
573-522-4115

Area Utility Contacts

Lebanon City Utilities
Water, Sewer, Electric
Office – 417-588-6090
Emergency – 417-532-3131

Laclede Electric Cooperative
Office – 417-532-3164
Emergency Call Center – 1-800-299-3164
Local Emergency Dispatch Center – 417-532-7217

Summit Natural Gas
Office / Emergency Call Center – 1-800-927-0787

The Pipeline Group, Inc
Office – 1-877-687-0901

Ameri-Gas / Titan Gas

Office – 417-532-2121
Emergency 1 – Rick Smith 573-528-1629
Emergency 2 – Mitchell Dane 417-531-3215, 417-588-3021
Emergency Call Center – 1-800-658-0445

Ferrell Gas

Office / Emergency Call Center – 1-800-874-0534
Emergency 1 – Lee Jones 417-380-6571
Emergency 2 – Kevin Pearson 417-312-0901

MFA Oil Company

Office 532-7630
Emergency 1 – Robert Young 417-531-1507, 417-426-5627
Emergency 2 – Lee Henry 417-664-1019, 417-532-5946
Gasoline & Diesel – Rick Akers 417-531-7153

Lindsey Propane

Office – 417-533-7777
Emergency 1 – Eric Lindsey 417-664-6494, 417-588-4317
Emergency 2 – Martin Potter 417-718-0463

Horizon Energy

Office – 417-533-3003
Emergency 1 – Paul Lindsey 417-664-2313

Pro Gas

Office – 1-800-707-8307
Emergency 1 – Richard Patton 417-830-3438
Emergency 2 – Paul Patton 417-880-8310

Other Assisting Agencies

National Weather Service

Springfield office
Operations forecasting – 1-800-762-4363

MoDOT

Central Office – 1-888-275-66368
Local MoDOT contacts
JD Collison – 417-766-5008
Glendon Burris – 417-766-3769
Kent Bohon – 573-836-4300

Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad
1-800-832-5452

Media Contacts

KJEL radio 103.7
417-532-9111

KTTK radio 90.7
417-588-1435

KCLQ radio 107.9
417-532-2962

KYTV TV 3
417-268-3200

KOLR/KSFX TV 10/33
417-862-1010

Attachment E**GIS MAPPING**

The City of Lebanon has embarked on a GIS (Geographic Information System) This system is currently being developed and should be easily adapted once it's complete. This system will be able to have locations of equipment, high hazard areas, bridge or access information, hydrants and other water sources, known hazardous materials sites, and can be adapted as needed. The use of this system should allow responders to have a bird's eye view of the area of operation. Initially the GIS will be a database, which will be updated regularly but has potential to be a live feature, as technology is improved thru the Fire Department as they improve the available technology.

Attachment F

Strategic Outlook

Strategic planning is paramount to any fire prevention program regardless if it addresses wildland fires or structure fires. Such planning is necessary due to the number of governmental bodies, agencies, and programs involved. Any such program requires commitments of funds, people, and resources to be successful. Within the City of Lebanon these needs must be provided and approved by City Council.

In order to successfully manage this CWPP the Lebanon Fire Department has identified a number of priorities specific to wildland fire suppression and prevention. Funding for these goals will be planned for and divided throughout the next few fiscal years. However the Lebanon Fire department will continue to seek alternative funding sources such as grants or other local, state, and federal funding. As funds become available they can be assigned to one or more of the following proposed future projects. These are a few of the options to be considered. They may change as situations dictate, or as funds are made available.

- Provide training classes to bring all members to national standard level of training, to include S130 and S190.
 - Conduct a regional training class for surrounding departments to attain this training.
- Provide public education in the form of printed materials for distribution at public events. Create public service announcements for use on community outreach television.
- Create and ratify enforceable open burning regulations within the City limits of Lebanon.
- Maintain current level of wildland personal protective equipment, fire apparatus and portable suppression equipment. Ensure reliability of such equipment through managed replacement plan.
- Enhance wildland fire suppression capabilities by obtaining new technologies such as compressed air foam suppression units.

Attachment G

CONCURRENCE SIGNATURE PAGE

We, the undersigned, approve this document and understand our responsibilities in support of the Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan for the City of Lebanon Fire department in Laclede County.

Mayor, City of Lebanon

Date

Fire Chief, City of Lebanon

Date

**Director, Laclede County Emergency
Management**

Date

**State Forester
Missouri Department of Conservation**

Date

**Laclede County Forester
Missouri Department of Conservation**

Date