Community WIldfire Protection Plan

Municipality of Anchorage

Appendix B: Resident Handbook

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INTRODUCTION

Appendix B was designed as a handbook for MOA residents. It follows the Ready, Set, Go![1] framework, Alaska's wildfire preparedness program that helps residents and communities understand what actions to take before and during a fire.

The Ready section focuses on steps residents can take today to strengthen their safety and resilience. While municipal leadership works to accomplish large goals that promote life safety, every resident has a role to play. Acting now will result in being prepared well ahead of any emergency.

The key points below introduce topics that are explained in greater detail throughout this handbook. For the most current information and resources, visit AFD's Wildfire Division website, wildfire.muni.org.

Ready: Be Prepared

Long before the emergency of a wildfire, prepare yourself and your property.

- Sign up for emergency alerts
- Create an emergency action plan and make sure your family and guests know what to do
- Assemble emergency supplies and create a "go bag"
- Create defensible space around your home
- Harden your house using/retrofitting with fire-safe materials
- Plan primary and secondary escape routes from your home and neighborhood

Set: Be Alert

A wildfire has been announced. Now is the time to be vigilant.

- Review your emergency action plan
- Monitor the latest news on the fire: akfireinfo.com, social media (AFD, AK-DOF)
- Grab your "go kit" and load up
- Consider relocating to a shelter outside the affected area
- If there is time, shut off ignition sources such as propane and natural gas
- Turn exterior lights on and close all windows and doors
- Park your car outside, facing the road

Go: Act Now

Evacuate NOW.

- Execute your emergency action plan
- Leave early to prevent becoming a hazard to responders
- Continue to monitor the latest news: akfireinfo.com, social media (AFD, AK-DOF)

[1] https://www.muni.org/Departments/Fire/Wildfire/Pages/ReadySetGo.aspx

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READY

There are many things MOA residents can do today to prepare for a wildfire. Please note that this is not a comprehensive list of activities. Remember, progress begins with action. Residents should tackle what they can, and team up with friends and neighbors for bigger tasks. Every item completed is a win for each residence and for the community. Start small. Keep going. It all counts.

Sign up for Emergency Alerts

At the time of this document's publication, the municipality uses Smart911, also known as RAVE (the parent company of Smart911). This free service takes only a few minutes to sign up for, and residents can customize what alerts they will receive.

Create an Emergency Action Plan

A printable form is available on the AFD website. Residents should compile a list of important phone numbers and keep a written copy in case a phone malfunctions or loses power. They should drive around the neighborhood to become familiar with the number and layout of potential evacuation routes. It is important to identify and write down the locations for utility shut offs on the property. Residents are encouraged to review their emergency action plan with those they live with and with visitors.

Assemble a Go Bag

Residents should prepare an emergency "go" bag for every person in their household, including pets. This bag centralizes the supplies needed for evacuation and survival. Items to consider include important papers, water, food, clothing, charging cords, and a first aid kit. Additional recommendations are available on the internet, including the MOA Office of Emergency Management website.

Understand Fire Danger

Fire danger signs are posted throughout the Municipality, at fire stations and other high-visibility areas. It is important to understand what each fire danger level means and what actions should be taken by residents at each level.

Fire danger is updated every morning and throughout the day on municipal websites and signs. The municipality uses the Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System (CFFDRS) to determine how likely wildfires are to start and spread. This system measures weather, wind, fuel dryness, and fire history to understand current wildfire conditions. CFFDRS is used in Alaska because it performs best in northern climates and boreal fuel types, including black spruce. This system helps fire managers make informed decisions on wildfire preparedness and response.

Daily burn approval is posted alongside fire danger information. A recording is also available on the AFD burn hotline (267-5020). Aside from fire danger, variables such as air quality index,

wind speed, and suppression resource availability, are weighed to determine burn approval. It is important to review the burn approval status prior to lighting any recreational or cooking fire[2].

The following practices are **always** illegal within the MOA:

- Use of burn barrels
- Burning of trash, construction materials, or debris (such as grass or leaves)
- Use of fireworks
- On municipal park lands, any open fires outside an approved fire pit or barbeque

Fire Danger Level Meanings

Low (green)	Wildfires are unlikely to start and usually easy to control. Ground-based fires and portable fireplaces are typically authorized. Standard safety precautions should be taken.
Moderate (blue)	Wildfires can start but are usually easy to control. Ground-based fires and portable fireplaces are typically authorized. Standard safety precautions should be taken.
High (yellow)	Fires are likely and can spread quickly, especially in dry grass, brush, or forest litter. Ground-based fires are usually not authorized, but portable outdoor fireplace use is typically still permitted.
Very High (orange)	Wildfires can start easily, spread rapidly, and may be difficult to control even with quick response. Ground-based fires and portable outdoor fireplaces are not authorized. Exercise extreme caution with spark- and heat-producing equipment.
Extreme (red)	Fires can ignite instantly and move very quickly. Fire behavior may be unpredictable and severe. Ground-based fires and portable fireplaces are not authorized. Postpone spark-producing work when possible; even small ignition sources can start a dangerous wildfire.

Create Defensible Space & Harden Structures

Creating defensible space is the most impactful way that residents can contribute to personal and community wildfire resilience. Efforts also create a safer, more defensible environment for firefighters to operate in. AFD does not have the authority to enforce hazard mitigation work on private property. Therefore, it is incumbent upon every resident to do their part. This can be challenging when fuels are present on adjacent parcels under separate ownership. Nonetheless, individual efforts remain worthwhile, as they reduce structure ignition potential and contribute to overall neighborhood resilience.

[2] https://www.muni.org/Departments/Fire/Wildfire/Pages/Wildfire%20Home.aspx

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As defined by the National Wildfire Coordinating Group, The Home Ignition Zone (HIZ) is the home and the area within approximately 100 feet surrounding the structure, encompassing vegetation, landscaping, and other fuels that could contribute to ignition during a wildfire.[16] In neighborhoods where HIZs overlap, or when certain tasks prove too difficult for individual residents, cooperative participation and neighbor to neighbor communication in fuels reduction becomes essential. CWPP Community survey responses reflected that while some residents are unable to complete defensible space work due to physical or financial limitations, others are discouraged by adjacent properties that remain untreated, underscoring the importance of collective participation. Working together to maintain shared defensible space not only reduces wildfire risk but also strengthens neighborhood connections. These bonds become invaluable during a wildfire event. See *Appendix E: Community Engagement* for more information about the survey.

Varying definitions of defensible space zones can be found on the internet. This document adheres to the Firewise standards, established by the National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA):

- **Immediate Zone (Zone 0):** 0 to 5 feet from the furthest attached exterior point of the home
- **Intermediate Zone (Zone 1):** from 5 to 30 feet of structures
- **Extended Zone (Zone 2):** 30 to 100 feet
- **Zone 3:** greater than 100 feet[3]

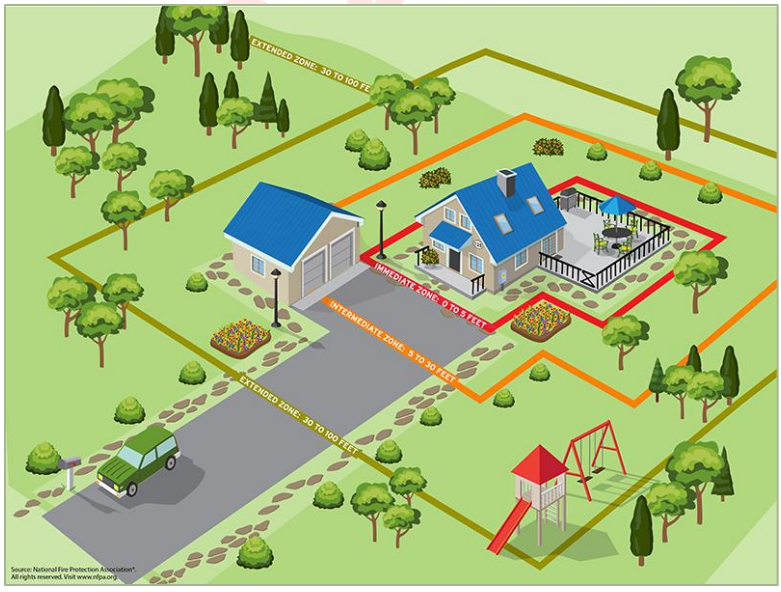

Figure 2 - The Home Ignition Zone[4]

[3] https://www.nfpa.org/education-and-research/wildfire/preparing-homes-for-wildfire
[4] https://www.nfpa.org/education-and-research/wildfire/preparing-homes-for-wildfire

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While the actions in each zone described below are useful references, they should be considered guidelines as effective treatment distances may vary depending on topographic position and other factors. The Anchorage Fire Department, Chugiak Volunteer Fire Department, and Girdwood Fire and Rescue Department offer free property assessments to residents. A request form is available on AFD's website; experts from the appropriate agency will walk your property with you to provide customized guidance.

Immediate Zone (0 to 5 feet)

Science shows this is the most important zone to take immediate action on as it is the most vulnerable to embers. Start with the house itself then move into the landscaping section of the Immediate Zone.

- Clean roofs and gutters of moss, dead leaves, debris and pine needles that could catch embers.
- Cap your chimney with a spark arrestor.
- Replace or repair any loose or missing shingles or roof tiles to prevent ember penetration.
- Reduce space for ember entry by installing 1/8-inch metal mesh screening in eave and attic vents.
- Repair or replace damaged or loose window screens and any broken windows
- Move any flammable material away from the exterior walls. Examples include mulch, flammable plants, leaves and needles, and firewood piles.
- Remove all combustible items from deck surfaces and underneath decking and stairs
- Edge the home with gravel or small plants and flowers that are resistant to fire.

Intermediate Zone (5 to 30 feet)

- Create a 10-foot clearance around any fuel (diesel, propane) tanks and modify the cribbing with non-combustible material.
- Keep lawns well-watered and mow to a height of three inches or less.
- Prune limbs of any mature conifer trees to at least 6 to 8 feet from the ground.
- Thin coniferous trees to a minimum of 15 feet between crowns.
- Remove shrubs from underneath trees.
- Remove all dry or dead vegetation.
- Trim tree branches to ensure that there is at least a 15-foot clearance between your chimney and other branches.
- Trees and shrubs in this zone should be limited to small clusters of a few each to break up the continuity of the vegetation across the landscape.
- Dispose of flammable debris on your property (examples: old lumber/pallets/scrap wood).

Extended Zone (30 – 100 feet)

- Thin conifers so they are at least 10-15 feet apart.
- Thin black spruce clusters. Each cluster should be less than 10 feet in diameter, *or* the distance between clusters should be 15 feet or more.
- Trim limbs of any mature conifers to at least 6 to 8 feet from the ground.
- Remove shrubs from underneath trees.
- Remove all dry or dead vegetation.
- Remove vegetation adjacent to storage sheds or other outbuildings.
- Move firewood stacks so they are at least 30 feet from your home and make sure there is a 10-foot clearance around them.
- Do not stack firewood underneath trees or on the downhill side of your property.

General or Multi-Zone Recommendations

- Place reflective numbers that are at least 4 inches high on your house and/or at the end of your driveway.
- Clean vegetation alongside your driveway or along the road edge to protect your means of evacuation.
- Keep storage areas (sheds, garages, etc.) clean; do not accumulate combustibles such as oily rags and newspapers.
- Ensure your driveway is at least 12 feet wide with a turnaround to aid emergency vehicle access.

Tree Health Best Practices

Balancing tree health with the creation of defensible space can be challenging, as no single document can address the unique characteristics of every property. The following represent general best practices; additional guidance is available at treesaregood.org/treeowner.

- Do not remove more than 1/3 of the live foliage from a tree during the growing season.
- Needle-bearing trees, such as spruce trees, should be pruned during the fall or winter.
- Leaf-bearing trees, such as birch trees, can be pruned at any time.
- Pruning cuts should preserve the branch collar; do not cut flush to the tree trunk.

Regularly water trees from spring through fall, especially during dry periods, to help them stay healthy and resilient against insects and disease. Because tree roots extend deeper into the soil than grass roots, they require more water than a typical lawn. Deep, infrequent watering is best; let a hose or sprinkler run longer, so moisture reaches the root zone. This promotes stronger, healthier trees better able to withstand stress.

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Notifying AFD

The Anchorage Fire Department actively collects information about properties that have established defensible space through its Firewise program. This information serves multiple purposes: it helps the department measure the effectiveness of its Firewise property assessment program, identify areas where additional outreach may be needed, and support operational planning during wildfire incidents.

Knowing which properties maintain defensible space provides valuable situational awareness for firefighters, allowing them to identify potential locations to anchor or hold a fire. All data is stored on an internal, secure mapping system that is not accessible to the public or external agencies.

Residents can report their property as having defensible space by completing a short form on the AFD Wildfire Division website at wildfire.muni.org. A firefighter will follow up to confirm the property's defensible space and recognize the resident for their efforts.

Ignition-Resistant Landscaping

Ignition-resistant landscaping generally includes widely spaced trees, low-fuel volume shrubs, and herbaceous groundcover. In areas where it is practical and desirable, replanting with fire-wise species and implementing proper planting practices will provide the following benefits:

- Reduce fire risk by limiting the ability of invasive and flammable species to return.
- Protect bare soil from erosion.
- Promote natural beauty and ecological stability without sacrificing adequate wildland fire protection.

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Structural Hardening Recommendations

NEW DEVELOPMENT

The best time to reduce the ignitibility of a home is before it is built. Questions to ask during the planning phase of new construction should include:

- Can the adjacent fuels be modified to create adequate defensible space for homes before they are constructed considering the fuel type and topography?
- Will complex architectural design or flammable materials trap heat and embers?
- Are the road widths, grades and surfaces adequate for safe operation of emergency vehicles and evacuation of residents?
- Does the design of roads and driveways include adequate pullouts, turnarounds, and more than one means for access/egress?
- Is water supply for fire suppression accessible and adequate?
- Are streets and home addresses visibly marked with consistent, reflective signage?

EXISTING COMMUNITIES

For homes already built, there are important steps that should be taken to improve the chances of survival.

Construction materials are rated for relative fire resistance using the *Flame Spread Index*, which is the measurement of how fast and far flames spread over specific materials. The lower the number, the better. Materials with a flame spread rating of 0-25 are classified as Class A, materials with a rating of 26-75 are classified as Class B, and materials with a rating of 76-200 are classified as Class C.

The role of embers in structure loss cannot be overstated. Embers are generated by burning materials and lofted by wind and convective heat ahead of the main fire front. Structures are vulnerable to ember penetration in numerous ways. Some of the more common locations are discussed below.

Roof: The roof of a structure has a significant impact on its ignitability and the likelihood of house-to-house fire spread. Class A roofing materials such as asphalt shingle, metal, and terracotta tile are considered the most resistant to embers and firebrands. Residents should avoid using any functional or decorative wood shingle, tar paper, untreated OSB, or other flammable roofing material for repair or replacement.

Decks: The shape and location of decks and outdoor stairs make them excellent traps for heat and embers. Nothing flammable should ever be stored under decks or projections.

Residents should opt for fire-resistant decking materials. In addition to reducing fire hazards, the materials listed below usually require much less maintenance than wood. The best design is

to enclose the deck completely to create a solid form. The following is a list of fire resistant and commonly available decking materials.

- **Composite Materials** – Composite deck materials are made of wood and plastic fibers and vary widely in the level of fire resistance. Look for composite deck products that have Class A or Class B ratings.
- **Treated Wood** - Wood treated with fire retardant chemicals can receive a Class A rating. High UV and weather exposure can cause the chemical treatment to leach away over time, reducing fire resistance to that of a traditional wood deck.
- **Aerated Concrete** – While not commonly used for decks, aerated concrete blocks made of aluminum and concrete are half the weight of traditional concrete blocks and can be cut with a handsaw. This material is non-combustible and has robust insulation properties. This material looks like traditional concrete blocks and cannot imitate the look of wood like modern composites.

Windows: Windows can quickly fail when exposed to the radiant heat of a wildfire, creating a direct path for embers and heat to enter the home and ignite the inside. While newer homes are built with more heat-resistant windows, single-pane windows are found in most older homes. Residents should replace single-pane windows with double-pane versions and should consider double-glazing for added resistance.

Vents: Vents are another location where embers can enter the structure. Vents should be covered with a non-combustible mesh with openings 1/8”. Any open eaves should be enclosed with a flat soffit or mesh to prevent them from becoming a trap for heat and embers.

Propane and Fuel Oil Tanks: Above-ground propane tanks should be installed at least 30 feet from the home. A 10-foot buffer down to mineral soil in all directions surrounding propane and fuel oil tanks should be established and maintained. All flammable vegetation should be removed from within 20 feet of tanks, lines, and meters.

Fencing: Fences can act as horizontal fuel pathways leading fire directly to structures. Wood fences and privacy screens commonly ignite from embers or radiant heat and can carry flames to structures. When possible, install non-combustible fencing materials (metal, masonry, composite rated for fire resistance) for the first 5 feet connected to the home. If a wood fence exists, adding a non-combustible break section (metal gate, steel post, or masonry pillar) where it connects to the home greatly reduces the risk of fire transmission. Keep vegetation trimmed away from fences and ensure flammable material does not accumulate along the fence line.

Sheds & Outbuildings: Accessory structures such as sheds, workshops, and storage buildings can ignite and transfer fire to the main residence if located too close. Embers commonly accumulate around shed perimeters, beneath overhangs, and near stored fuels and equipment. Maintain a minimum 30-foot separation between outbuildings and the home whenever feasible. Apply defensible space and home hardening standards to sheds; especially vent

screens, roof cleanliness, and vegetation management. Avoid storing items (gas cans, lumber, propane, ATV/boat fuel) directly beside structures. For elevated sheds, install metal flashing or ember-resistant screening around the base to prevent embers from blowing underneath and igniting debris or combustible flooring. Hardening sheds is especially important in neighborhoods where lot size or topography does not allow for 30-foot separation.

Exterior Sprinklers: While exterior sprinklers should never replace fuels reduction, ember-resistant construction, or evacuation planning, Exterior sprinkler systems can provide short-term protection during ember storms and heat exposure by increasing humidity and wetting surfaces. They may delay ignition long enough for the fire front to pass, particularly when paired with defensible space. Sprinklers require a reliable water source, adequate pressure, proper installation and positioning, and must be activated before a wildfire arrives to be effective.

Water supply: A reliable water supply enhances the ability of firefighters to protect homes and property. For properties that rely on well systems, ensure electrical power remains on during evacuation so pumps can continue to function, and water remains available for firefighting efforts. If backup power systems are installed, verify they are operational and have adequate fuel. Rainwater catchment systems can also support preparedness. Positioning external water tanks or drums beneath gutter outlets offers an inexpensive way to collect supplemental water for emergency use. They should be kept clear of flammable vegetation and fitted with secure lids to prevent debris accumulation and clearly marked. Ensure that hose bibs are accessible and functional. Home water systems should not be relied upon to fight an active wildfire front, but having emergency water capacity supports rapid response to ember ignitions, protects structures, and increases community resilience in areas without municipal hydrants.

SET

At the **SET** stage, conditions are worsening, and fire activity may be nearby. Residents should be fully prepared to evacuate quickly if an official notice is issued. Fire crews may already be operating in the area, and access routes can close or become restricted with little warning. This is the time to act, not to wait. Residents should focus on preparation, awareness, and early action to protect themselves, their families, and their animals.

Stay Informed and Ready

- Keep your phone charged and ringer on; stay tuned for potential GO (Evacuate Now) notices.
- Follow fire updates from an official social media channel or the Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC).
- Track Active Wildfire Incidents with AK Fire Info https://akfireinfo.com/
- Monitor official alerts through the Municipality of Anchorage Office of Emergency Management (muni.org/Departments/OEM), radio, and local news.

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Pack and Prepare

At this stage, Go Kits should be fully assembled and ready to load into your vehicle. Include essential documents, medications, first-aid supplies, chargers, and cash, along with enough food, water, and clothing to last for several days. Back up important records and photos digitally to secure cloud storage or a flash drive. Residents should prepare their vehicles by keeping them fueled, parked facing out, and ready for immediate departure. Keys should be placed in an accessible location, and irreplaceable items should be pre-loaded into the vehicle.

Home and Property Readiness

Residents should remove flammable materials such as patio furniture, doormats, and firewood from within 30 feet of structures. They should close all windows, doors, and vents, and draw non-flammable blinds or curtains to reduce heat exposure. Residents should also attach hoses to outdoor spigots, confirm water sources are accessible, and move vehicles, ATVs, and fuel cans away from structures. Gates should be left unlocked, and nothing should obstruct address markers (e.g. vehicles, branches, decorative ornaments). Leave exterior lights on to improve visibility for responders.

Pets and Small Animals

Pet-friendly evacuation shelters or friends and family should be identified, and pets should be prepared for a quick and safe evacuation. Collars, ID tags, and microchip information should be current. Collars should be placed on the animal(s); carriers, leashes, and crates should be near the home's exit, along with food, water, medications, bowls, litter, and vaccination records. Pets should be kept indoors or secured so they can be quickly located and loaded when it's time to leave.

Large Animals and Livestock

Relocation of horses, livestock, or other large animals should begin early. Waiting for a mandatory evacuation notice may result in an inability to safely evacuate them. Prepare trailers by checking tires, lights, and hitch equipment, and ensuring tow vehicles are fueled and ready. Identify multiple evacuation routes and safe destinations such as fairgrounds, rodeo arenas, or friends' properties outside the danger zone. Halters, gates, and pens should be labeled with contact information in case animals must be released as a last resort. Maintain feed and water in secure locations in case animals must be temporarily sheltered in place.

Safety and Coordination

Dress for safety in long sleeves, long pants, and sturdy boots made of natural fiber like cotton or wool. Residents should review the safety action and communication plan they created during the READY stage to ensure that all parties know how to check in and where to meet if separated. Neighbors should communicate with each other to promote awareness of the emergency and aid in the evacuation of those who may experience challenges, such as the

elderly, disabled, or those lacking transportation. Unnecessary travel on narrow or limited-access roads should be avoided, so they remain clear for emergency vehicles and evacuees.

SET means you are packed, prepared, and ready to leave at a moment's notice. This is the final opportunity to act before evacuation orders are issued. Taking these steps now protects your household and provides first responders with the best chance to defend your neighborhood safely.

Go!

Wildfires are dynamic emergencies. They can move quickly, sometimes leaving little time to react. Being prepared reduces confusion, reduces the risk of injury, keeps families and pets safer, and allows emergency responders to focus on protecting the community instead of rescuing those who waited too long to leave. **If a resident is concerned about having enough time to evacuate or believes they should leave an area, they should prioritize their safety and evacuate.**

Evacuation Notification

Generally, public alerts and warning systems are the most critical components of emergency response. It provides accurate and timely public information that is essential in providing direction and gaining cooperation in response to a wildfire incident.

- **Smart911/RAVE:** Referenced in the *Ready* section of this document, this system is the primary source of real-time information during a wildfire incident. Cell phone users will receive timely updates to include fire movement, shelter sites, and evacuation routes/road closures.
- **IPAWS:** The Municipality uses the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) to inform community members of evacuation status during critical incidents. IPAWS is generally used when an area is moved to the GO stage, serving as the final public warning to evacuate. However, there are many variables, and a GO status may not always be relayed through this system. Residents should not rely on it as their *primary* source of information. Instead, they are encouraged to register for Smart911 to receive earlier and more detailed alerts.
- **Other Sources:** The Public Information Officer for the incident will coordinate with news agencies and other departments to amplify emergency messaging. Sources such as akfireinfo.com and local news (radio and television) will supplement the emergency alerting systems.

Evacuation Rights and Statutes

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In Alaska, firefighters, law enforcement officers, and other public safety officials have the authority to issue evacuation instructions and control access to hazardous areas during a wildfire or other emergency. They may direct individuals to leave and temporarily close roads when necessary to protect life and property.

While Alaska law allows a resident to remain on their property unless a formal disaster declaration is in place, staying after being advised to evacuate is strongly discouraged and carries significant risk. Residents who choose to remain are legally required to avoid interfering with emergency operations and must accept that emergency crews may not be able to return if conditions worsen, and rescue may not be possible.

If a resident chooses not to evacuate when directed, they will be informed that:

- Emergency responders may not be able to return to assist a resident if the fire advances, and
- Residents could be held responsible if a responder is injured or killed while attempting to help them.

The risk of staying behind places residents at personal risk. It endangers firefighters and prevents them from helping others who may need rescue.

For more information about legal authority, residents are encouraged to review Alaska statutes

- **AS 18.70.500 –** Rights of a Resident of an Area Threatened by Wildfire or Natural Disaster
- **AS 18.70.075 –** Authority of Fire Department Officers; Penalty

RESOURCES

For additional information about preparing for and acting during an emergency, the following resources are a great place to begin:

Local Resources

- The AFD Wildfire Division website, **wildfire.muni.org**, serves as a one-stop resource for all wildfire-related information within the Municipality of Anchorage. It is updated regularly and provides residents with a comprehensive library of materials, including the CWPP documents. Through the site, residents can request Firewise property assessments, report a Firewise property, review recreational and cooking fire guidelines, stay informed about current events, find contact information for land management questions, and much more.
- The AFD maintains active social media accounts where timely updates and wildfire information are shared. Girdwood Fire & Rescue and Chugiak Volunteer Fire Department each manage their own social media channels to provide localized updates and community-specific information for the southern and northern service areas.

  - AFD Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/AnchorageFireDept
  - AFD Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/anchoragefiredept/
  - AFD YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/@anchoragefire
- Wood lots are open to residents annually through a partnership between the AFD and MOA Solid Waste Services. Announcements are posted on the AFD website; however, residents should visit the Solid Waste Services website for complete details and operating information. https://www.muni.org/departments/sws/pages/default.aspx
- The Office of Emergency Management provides residents with information and resources for all types of emergencies, including wildfires. The OEM website includes Alaska-specific recommendations for Go Bags, preparedness guidance, and emergency updates. https://www.muni.org/departments/oem/pages/default.aspx
- Residents can sign up for Smart911 notifications online or via text. To register by text, send ANCHORAGE to 67283. To register online, visit the Smart911 registration page: https://www.smart911.com/smart911/ref/reg.action?pa=anchorageak
- **AKFireInfo.com** is Alaska's interagency wildfire information hub, jointly maintained by the Alaska Division of Forestry & Fire Protection, Bureau of Land Management Alaska Fire Service, and U.S. Forest Service. The site provides official updates on wildfire activity, fire danger ratings, burn permit suspensions, and statewide news releases. It serves as the most reliable and current source for wildfire information across Alaska.
- The Wildfire Division maintains an active YouTube program featuring educational videos on wildfire preparedness, mitigation, and community resilience. All videos were filmed in Anchorage and produced by the Wildfire Division, ensuring that the information and examples reflect local conditions. All videos are available on the Wildfire Division Playlist of the Anchorage Fire Department YouTube channel: https://www.youtube.com/@anchoragefire. Select videos related to this document are below.
  - *Spruce Beetles & Wildfire Risk – What Alaskans Need to Know:* https://youtu.be/ZIrSN4_m3zo?si=ed5w5lw0q3H3_nMI
  - *Shaded Fuel Breaks – Healthy Forests, Safer Communities, Beautiful Landscapes*: https://youtu.be/lwT-VbgFxVs?si=a1clK834ItzS-Pw-
  - *Stop Wildfire at the Door – Create Defensible Space With AFD:* https://youtu.be/aONTyBO1R2E?si=WRmQDLPwILGtvFV5
  - *Ready, Set, Go!*: https://youtu.be/-2wJNB4iJWs?si=3kyF0ElxvuTKwo9e

Other Resources

- Fire Resistant Building Materials for New Home Construction https://uphelp.org/guest-blog-fire-resistant-building-materials-for-new-home-construction/?print=print
- FEMA Defensible Space (Home Builder's Guide to Construction in Wildfire Zones) https://www.ready.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/home-builder-guide-construction-defensible-space.pdf

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- Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety (IBHS) Research Library. https://ibhs.org/risk-research/wildfire/
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1141, *Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development in Wildland, Rural, and Suburban Areas*. https://www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/all-codes-and-standards/list-of-codes-and-standards/detail?code=1141
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1140 *Emergency Response and Responder Safety Document Consolidation Plan* https://www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/nfpa-1140-standard-development/1140.
- The Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety (IBHS): How Home Materials Burn in an Ember Storm https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IvbNOPSYyss
- NFPA Video: *Your Home Can Survive a Wildfire* https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vL_syp1ZScM