PREPARE FOR EVACUATION: Visit www.readywashoe.com to sign up for emergency alerts, then visit Tahoe.LivingWithFire.info to learn more about evacuation and defensible space.

DEFENSIBLE SPACE EVALUATIONS: Improve your Defensible Space and help prepare your home and neighborhood for wildfire by requesting a free defensible space evaluation.

CURBSIDE CHIPPING: Fire district hand crews will chip your curbside vegetation pile upon request. Please do not include pine needles, stumps, roots, garbage, nails or finished lumber. Branch diameter cannot exceed 6 inches and pile size cannot exceed 1000 cubic feet or (30’x6’x6’).

Defensible Space Evaluations & Curbside Chipping programs begin Monday, May 15, 2017. Call 775-831-0351, ext. 8118 or go to www.nltfpd.net, under Fuels Management tab go to Defensible Space or Chipping to make an online request.

Questions? Please call

Waste Management

Incline Village General Improvement District (IVGID) is including this as a public service announcement.
Defensible Space is the area between a house and an oncoming wildfire where the vegetation has been modified to reduce the wildfire threat. Defensible Space is simply a homeowner’s properly maintained property. Use the information below as a guide. For more advice on defensible space, visit nltfpd.net or tahoelivingwithfire.info, or request a Defensible Space Evaluation by calling (775) 833-8118.

**Step 1 - Know Your Distance**
The recommended distance of defensible space is different for all homes. The types of vegetation and terrain are key factors when deciding how far out to extend the Defensible Space Zone. Most properties need 100-200 feet of defensible space.

**Step 2 - Remove the Dead**
Within the Defensible Space Zone, remove all dead vegetation including dying trees, shrubs, branches, grass, weeds, needles, and leaves. Remove fallen needles and leaves within 30 feet from the house every spring. Do not allow a depth of more than 3 inches of duff and needles beyond 30 feet from the house.

**Step 3 - Create Separation**
Areas of dense vegetation pose significant wildfire threats. Shrubs and trees should be thinned out so they are no longer continuous. Separate shrubs by a distance that is twice their height. Tree spacing varies but typically should be separated by 10’ between branches on average. Large trees (>14” in diameter at 4.5’ from the ground) cannot be removed without a permit issued by NLTFPD or TRPA.

**Step 4 - Remove Ladder Fuels**
Vegetation allowing fire to climb up from the forest floor to the canopy, are known as ladder fuels. Smaller vegetation such as shrubs and young trees should be cleared away from beneath larger trees.

**Step 5 - Lean, Clean, and Green**
Remove fuels that ignite easily such as dead shrubs and trees, dried grass, pine needles, firewood, etc. Create a 5-foot noncombustible zone around the perimeter of your home, and keep your landscaping well-maintained.

**Before:**

![Before Image](image1)

**After:**

![After Image](image2)