

Files\\Berthoud Fire Protection District_2007_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

There are approximately 17,000 citizens residing within the BFPD. The District is approximately 99 square miles with 46 miles encompassing the WUI study area. This area includes a ½ mile buffer beyond the District boundaries in the interface zone. The interface areas of the District were divided into 10 communities. Five of the 10 communities are located within the foothills. The areas within each community represent certain dominant hazards from a wildfire perspective. Fuels, topography, structural flammability, availability of water for fire suppression, egress and access difficulties, as well as other hazards both natural and manmade, are considered in the overall hazard ranking of these communities. The hazard assessment identified three of the ten communities in the study area to be very high hazard areas. Under extreme burning conditions, there is a likelihood of rapid increases in fire intensity and spread in these areas due to steep topography, fast burning or flashy fuel components and other topographic features that contribute to channeling winds and promotion of extreme fire behavior. These areas may also represent a high threat to life safety due to poor egress, the likelihood of heavy smoke, heat, and/or long response times.

Files\\Buckskin Heights_2014_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

Access – The primary access road, Otter Road, is steep in spots and slow to travel with heavy fire equipment. It is currently the only way into and out of the community. Most auxiliary roads have switchbacks with tight corners. Road signs and addresses are in-place but may lack visibility at night or through heavy smoke. Some driveways are narrow and turnarounds are marginal to non-existent at the end of the driveways. This is problematic to protecting the home site

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Fire blasts over hills Fort Collins-area fire rages out of control expanding in size as mountain residents flee - § 1 reference coded [3.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.16% Coverage

But even as more than 250 firefighters battled the blaze northwest of Fort Collins, local officials expressed worries that resources were being stretched thin with fires raging in Wyoming and New Mexico. "We're definitely competing with fires in New Mexico and other areas," said Nick Christensen, an executive officer with the Larimer County Sheriff's Office.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Fresh fire crews sought as new arrival ship out fast - § 1 reference coded [5.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 5.26% Coverage

But as soon as 180 fresh firefighters arrived from Montana on Tuesday morning, all were drawn into immediate fires. This set off new efforts to line up more reinforcements. "You have to look at the big picture all the time and make sure there are adequate numbers to respond to the next fire," said Jim Fletcher, manager of the Rocky Mountain Area Coordination Center west of Denver.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_High Park fire nations tank fleet old and depleted close to empty - § 3 references coded [7.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.10% Coverage

Only nine heavy air tankers remain in the U.S. Forest Service's fleet to battle a wildfire season expected to last through the fall, worrying critics who fear the lack of resources has left forests vulnerable. A decade ago, the fleet numbered 44.

Reference 2 - 2.19% Coverage

Eight of the remaining planes, including three flying over the High Park fire in Larimer County, were built at least 50 years ago to serve as military planes patrolling the ocean.

Despite the concerns, officials with the Forest Service believe they have adequate aerial resources, even as they scramble to bring newer planes on line by late summer.

"We are confident that we can mobilize the air support that we need when the threat arises," said Forest Service spokeswoman Jennifer Jones.

Reference 3 - 3.93% Coverage

Others are not so sure, saying the aging and depleted fleet is an example of government neglect that could have disastrous results -- the fire season in the Western U.S. has only just begun.

"I am extremely concerned," said Jim Hall, former chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board and head of a blue-ribbon panel in 2002 that issued a list of recommendations for the Forest Service to improve its fleet.

"It's been 10 years, and precious little has been done," Hall said. "We are going to see one of the major cities in the West go up in fire because of this inaction."

Federal officials say they are aware of the problem and have begun a program to modernize the fleet with seven large air tankers over the next two years -- an effort highlighted Wednesday when President Barack Obama signed a bill to speed up the contracting process and add three more tankers by mid-August.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_09_Disastrous wildfire era set to continue - § 4 references coded [4.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.27% Coverage

Instead, 2012 saw a drastic change in Forest Service policy. Officials say the shift was done for just one year because of the unusual emergency but that, nonetheless, the overall picture remains one of stretched resources, dry woodlands and endangered homes.

Reference 2 - 0.75% Coverage

What almost nobody knew, though, was that the Forest Service had determined it might not have enough people and equipment to control the year's wildfires.

Reference 3 - 1.40% Coverage

Seventeen years of Forest Service policy, decreeing that fires are a natural and necessary feature of the forest ecosystem, were reversed in a two-page memo. In 2012, the agency couldn't take the chance of letting them burn, and it couldn't devote resources to restoration or clearance.

Reference 4 - 0.84% Coverage

"It looked like a fire year that would exceed our resource capacity to respond," Hubbard said in an interview. "We didn't have the resources to cover long-duration events."

Files\\Denver Post_2013_03_Winds feed blaze - § 1 reference coded [1.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.23% Coverage

Love added that some of the wildfire resources are in winter mode and not immediately available.

Files\\Estes Park Uplands_n.d._CWPP - § 2 references coded [0.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.42% Coverage

Access is a problem based on conversations with Scott Dorman, Fire Chief of the Estes Valley Fire

Protection District. There is substantial regeneration along the roadways and only one entrance and exit. Additionally many homes have long sloping driveways without the required 30 foot turning radius at the top.

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

With so few year-round residents, the Uplands depends solely on the Estes Valley Fire Protection District for its fire protection capabilities

Files\\Estes Park_2009_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.54% Coverage

5.2.1 Critical Infrastructure Communications for all emergency services for the Estes Valley are of highest concern. Other factors in considering risk levels for areas include: community water sources and treatment plants in remote areas, the possibility of higher intensity fires due to beetle killed or infected trees, suitable access/egress roads for fire apparatus, and water supply for fighting fires.

Files\\Hermit Park Open Space_2008_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.76% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.76% Coverage

Risk to essential infrastructure – An evaluation of the vulnerability of structures within the property to ignition from firebrands, radiation, and convection.

evacuation routes, water supply structures, and power and communication lines. Products may include: □ Structure Assessment (construction materials, structure access, defensible space, etc.) □ Infrastructure Assessment (utilities, water, community roads, power lines, etc.)

Files\\Oregonian_2012_07_Eastern Oregon fires grow as residents cattle evacuate - § 1 reference coded [3.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.42% Coverage

But Martinak, the agency spokeswoman, said the BLM has been strapped for resources, with crews stretched thin fighting the massive Longdraw fire near the Nevada border. That fire now covers nearly 500,000 acres, making it the largest in the country.

Files\\Pinewood Springs_2010_CWPP - § 3 references coded [2.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.37% Coverage

Pinewood Springs has approximately 400 homes (see map on page 25), most of which would be at risk in the event of a wildfire. The area of Estes Park Estates is especially of concern, due to the limited access, steep slope, and heavy fuel load.

Reference 2 - 0.54% Coverage

Access Issues

Primarily in areas in proximity to the WUI, community roads can be narrow, steep, have tight turns and inadequate turnarounds and dead-ends. These areas make for difficult apparatus access and egress. Escape routes are not adequate as there are minimal loop routes. All viable escape routes have not yet been defined and identified.

Reference 3 - 1.59% Coverage

In addition to the three hydrants in Pinewood Springs, water can be drafted from multiple water sources. Water can be drafted by truck or helicopter from various locations along the Little Thompson River, by truck or helicopter from Crescent Lake, a seasonal lake, or by truck or helicopter from the Pinewood Springs Reservoir. The Pinewood Springs Fire Station also has a 4,500 gallon cistern.

Pinewood Springs has a unique situation, with regards to water. There is no water to spare in the area, and if apparatus were to take water from the system when there wasn't enough to take, it could cause a collapse in the community's water infrastructure. It is currently protocol for the Pinewood Springs fire apparatus to be filled with water in Lyons when it is non-emergent. Taking water from Pinewood Springs requires contacting the Water Superintendent so that pumps can be turned on that will provide the hydrant we're using with the proper water supply. We are a community that would benefit from more cisterns for fire use.

Files\\Poudre Fire Authority_2011_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

Within Poudre Fire Authority's jurisdiction there are a substantial number of structures intermixed with fire adapted vegetation. Intense fires in these ecosystems can be natural or the result of fire exclusion and often exceed the suppression capabilities of handcrews. PFA's vital role in local wildland fire suppression has continued to grow with increased development in the wildland-urban interface.

Files\\Poudre Park_2008_CWPP - § 2 references coded [1.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

Boyd Gulch near MM 115 is a very narrow and rough road. There are 11 residences up this road. There are a few places to turn a type 6 engine around but no access to water.

Reference 2 - 1.06% Coverage

Smith Bridge at MM 114.9 is wood construction with no official weight rating. There are 6 residences across the bridge.

At MM 114.5 there is a drive with 1 residence at the end. There is no place to turn around, but a type 6 could back up this driveway.

The entrance to Unger Mtn. Road MM 114.6 could easily be mistaken for a driveway. It is on the south side of road just east of Manners Bridge. There are 8 residences up this road, with the last being 1.1 miles up.

There is limited turn around and no water access.

Unger Mountain Road

Manners Lane Bridge MM 114.5 Is concrete and steel beam construction. No official Weight rating. There are 6 residences across this bridge.

Files\\Rist Canyon Volunteer Fire Department_2010_CWPP - § 2 references coded [3.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.94% Coverage

The RCVFD community is essentially a bedroom community comprised of mostly single family dwellings located either on large tracts of land or clusters of houses on smaller parcels. Many residences and several of the residential areas are accessible only by single access roads, mostly dirt/unimproved and often 1 or 1.5 lane width. Residences in the area range from small cabins and part time residences to multi-million dollar residences. There are a few special structures/hazards and multi-person dwellings. The following table lists the overall characteristics of the RCVFD area as well as special developments and characteristics of the sub areas.

Reference 2 - 2.21% Coverage

Water access for the RCVFD

The RCVFD area has no established water system; however numerous ponds and streams provide water via drafting, including several ponds equipped with dry hydrants and ponds suitable for helicopter bucket operations. The Horsetooth reservoir is the nearest major water source and is appropriate for fires along the

eastern edge of the RCVFD area – however, Horsetooth requires significant vertical climb to reach most of RCVFD's area.

Landing Zones that can be used for Helicopter support RCVFD has several established and mapped LZ's appropriate for helicopter operations. They include: □ RCVFD Station 1 LZ: Excellent quality LZ with excellent approach and departure located near RCVFD Station 1. There is also a pond appropriate for bucket operations at RCVFD Station 1 LZ.

□ Stove Prairie School LZ. The Stove Prairie LZ is located in fields across from Stove Prairie School and provides good approach and departure but with some slope and power line hazard. This LZ has been used for both medical and fire helicopter support. There are nearby ponds for dipping.

□ Buckhorn Ranger Station LZ. Located approximately mile 33 of the Buckhorn Canyon at the USFS Buckhorn Ranger station this LZ has good approach and departure, but care must be taken not to use the LZ area as a parking/camping location for fire fighters and engines. There are limited water sources in the form of ponds in the Crystal Mt Area.

There are several other LZ locations that can be utilized in medical cases, or for fire fighting operations if needed.

Files\\Rustic Community_2007_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [1.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.01% Coverage

Bridges in the Rustic area will support emergency equipment. o Indian Meadows Bridge on Hwy 14; N 40* 42.011, W 105* 32.715. Bridge is part of highway 14.

o Rustic Road Bridge at Hwy 14, N 40* 41. 879, W 105* 35.420. Bridge accesses 37 properties.

o Crown Point Dr. Bridge at Hwy 14, N 40* 41. 862, W 105* 35.973. Crown Point Dr Bridge accesses 37 properties.

o Abbott Bridge N 40* 41.905, W 105* 37.155. Bridge accesses three properties sitting on a large track of land.

- Some gates are locked. PCFPD is encouraging homeowners to allow the department to put a lock in conjunction with the homeowner lock for emergency access.

Files\\Spencer Heights_2008_CWPP - § 2 references coded [2.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.29% Coverage

- Most roads are marked in the Spencer Heights area. Larimer County is currently working on a street naming project, which will include possible street name changes. At this time we are not pursuing homeowners to mark their roads/homes. The project is expected to be completed mid 2008 and will include Larimer county enforcing the marking of roads and house numbers.
- Roads and driveways are gravel and/or dirt. Highway 14 is paved.
- Presence of snow and mud limit seasonal access to many roads and driveways in the WUI.

- Most roads/driveways meet clearance and turnaround space needs of emergency equipment.

- From surveys returned from homeowners it seems most homes and other structures within the WUI have composite roofs. About 1/3 have metal roofs, only a few have wood shake roofs.

- Most homes are constructed of wood products and have attached wooden decks.

Reference 2 - 0.82% Coverage

Generally speaking, the Spencer Heights Area has good fire fighting and emergency services capability. However, due to the lack of volunteers in the immediate area, the response time is increased as the firefighters are traveling from the Rustic area. The PCFPD is always working on enhancements in training and equipment. The biggest challenge for the PCFPD currently in the Spencer Heights area is a shortage of

volunteers. There is a need to design pre-planned evacuation routes, which would facilitate smoother traffic flow in an emergency