

Files\\Berthoud Fire Protection District_2007_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

Larimer County recognizes the WUI as an area particularly at risk to wildland fires. Fire should be recognized as a natural and/or human-caused occurrence with certain benefits to the ecosystem. The County strives towards balancing the natural processes of the ecosystem with development concerns so that residents may co-exist in a fire-dependent ecosystem. The county's "Code of the West" by John Clarke, former Larimer County Commissioner, captures the Larimer County ethic as it relates to living in the Wildland urban interface.

Files\\Crystal Lakes_2008_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.85% Coverage

Develop Crystal Lakes Firewise Management Plan 1. Plan mitigation and develop priorities for treatment of all public & private lands a. Defensible Space
b. Construction Materials c. Safety Zones
d. Defensible Profile Thinning, and Prescribed Fire (National Forests) e. Mountain Pine Beetle

Files\\Denver Post_2011_04_High winds to return to fire area - § 1 reference coded [3.98% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.98% Coverage

In a statement, Hickenlooper cited the large fire's proximity to homes in Redstone Canyon, Stringtown Gulch and the area south of Rist Canyon and east of Stove Prairie. The governor stated that "an aggressive response is essential."

Files\\Denver Post_2012_09_Disastrous wildfire era set to continue - § 6 references coded [9.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.34% Coverage

The threat to Colorado homes in 2013, it now appears, will likely be as high as ever. Forest restoration and bush clearance have lagged even as new housing is built in threatened areas. And, for a variety of reasons, little progress was made this year in reducing the fire danger.

Reference 2 - 1.58% Coverage

At current rates of treatment, it would take 60 to 90 years to restore healthy conditions, reducing the risks of catastrophic wildfires for firefighters and homeowners, the audit found. Meanwhile, in fire-prone areas of the western Rocky Mountains, 2.2 million homes were expected to exist by 2030 -- a 40 percent increase.

Reference 3 - 1.83% Coverage

Everywhere, it's a race against time. With each passing year, forests with 10 times the number of trees they once held are ready to burn with devastating fury in the event of a lightning strike or careless campfire. Residential development is pushing higher and deeper into the woods. The record-breaking summer heat of 2012 left foresters pondering an unanswerable question.

Reference 4 - 2.12% Coverage

The houses on Red Cedar Drive stood at the very edge of the High Park fire, which for several weeks was called the most destructive wildfire in Colorado history. One of these homes burned. Another survived flames that firefighters doused 2 feet from the door.

"That's a concern with a lot of these places. One way in, one way out," Schulz said, edging upward. "You're trying to get emergency vehicles in while you're trying to get people out."

Reference 5 - 1.32% Coverage

Politically, "people are much more in favor of the mechanical work," said Tony Cheng, director of the Colorado Forest Restoration Institute. Support for prescribed fires is still "fairly high, but that support goes down if they know the fire is right out their back door.

Reference 6 - 1.32% Coverage

"The federal programs, they're sort of a Catch-22," he said. "We make the wildland-urban interface a more desirable place to live, we're more likely to have a higher property loss in a wildfire. It's a difficult problem for both the homeowners and the federal government."

Files\\Estes Park_2009_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [1.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.43% Coverage

Estes Park, which is the eastern gateway to Rocky Mountain National Park (RMNP), is a small town nestled in a lush valley surrounded by riparian and montane zone lands managed by US Forest Service and RMNP. The potential of a wildfire to burn structures and threaten lives is high as many homes and cabins have been built within the wildland urban interface (WUI) zone. As a result of two large fires in proximity to our WUI (the Bobcat Gulch Fire in 2000 and the Big Elk Fire in 2002), interest in preventing wildfires in and near the community has increased. Rocky Mountain National Park obtained a grant from the National Fire Plan Community Assistance Program to fund an Interagency Fire Education Coordinator to work with the US Forest Service, Colorado State Forest Service, RMNP, Larimer County and Estes Park Volunteer Fire Department staff to develop wildfire prevention awareness programs to help residents of the Estes Valley understand their role in preventing wildfires and accompanying damage to their homes and other structures, and to encourage the communities to develop CWPPs.

Files\\Glen Haven Retreat Communities_2007_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [1.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.57% Coverage

The entire area is heavily forested with Lodgepole, Ponderosa and Spruce stands. Historically, the entire area has been considered a "High Risk" Wildfire area, along with much of the Front Range of the Rockies. Its susceptibility to heavy lightning activity during the Spring and Summer months, as well as being a hugely popular tourist destination create a challenge for Wildfire management. The Urban-Wildland Interface has grown over a period of almost 100 years. The increase in year-round residents, tourist activity and wildfire activity has prompted the creation of the Glen Haven/Retreat Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

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\\Larimer County_2009_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

Over 11,000 platted parcels exist within the designated Larimer County Wildfire Hazard Area and are therefore exposed to potential wildland fire hazards. See Map--Larimer County Residential Improvement. Structures are present on about half of these parcels. Additionally, there are an estimated 172,700 acres of

private land intermixed within the forest boundary. Fire protection within the county is provided by 18 professional and volunteer fire departments, the Larimer County Sheriff's Department, USFS, CSFS and RMNP. See Map--Larimer County Fire Protection Districts.

Files\\Manhattan Creek_2007_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.48% Coverage

Homes, Businesses, and Essential Infrastructure at Risk 5 Businesses exist in the WUI • Red Feather Bed and Breakfast • Beck's Automotive • Elk Horn Excavating • Elk Horn Lumber • Shambhala Mountain Center • Many people have home offices and work from their homes.

Files\\Pinewood Reservoir_2008_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [2.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.29% Coverage

The community encompasses 200 acres, with 63 lots and 62 residences. Treating High and Very High fire danger areas have been identified as crucial to reducing wildfire risk. Pinewood Reservoir has two stands of densely forested mixed conifer that grow in swaths across the community; these two stands are within the red and yellow zones on the attached map, which denotes those areas as having severe and high risk, respectively.

Files\\Pole Hill_2009_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [1.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.96% Coverage

As people have moved to the area and begun to recognize the responsibilities that accompany the privilege of living in the forest, many have responded to that responsibility by thinning trees and creating defensible space around their homes. Others have become aware of what wildfires can do to a forest and homes within the path, but have not been able or experienced in working toward prevention, thus the importance of education and community organization. Even those whose property needs less fire mitigation work, have a vested interest in having the forest actively managed to avoid a catastrophic, uncontrollable wildfire. Many possibilities for involvement exist for the area which has a variety of native vegetation that includes Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, Rocky Mountain juniper, cottonwood, aspen, and some Lodgepole pine trees, as well as Mountain mahogany, Alpine currant, chokecherry bushes, assorted pasture grasses, and other plants and wild flowers.

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 - § 1 reference coded [1.46% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.46% Coverage

The above fuel hazard map of the Poudre Park area shows that the current fuel hazard for most of the area is at the moderate or very high level. The large area of very high hazard exists mainly on the south slope near the most populated area of the community. Prevailing winds are from the west and northwest. Forested areas to the north and east are considered a moderate fuel hazard risk at the present time. Fire mitigation projects completed by individuals can lend protection to individual homes and neighborhoods as well as lessen the chances of a wildfire starting from within the community. Many community residents have completed fire mitigation projects on their property. Recognizing that people

cannot be forced to complete fire mitigation projects on their property, all Poudre Park Area landowners are encouraged to create defensible space and reduce other fire hazards on their personal property.

Files\\Rist Canyon Volunteer Fire Department_2010_CWPP - § 2 references coded [2.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.76% Coverage

RCVFD's response area is a classic urban-interface wildland fire area characterized by: □ Multiple houses in the woods □ Steep and rugged terrain, poor access roads and no established water system □ Relatively mature Pine forest managed by homeowners. □ High level of community awareness with respect to wildfire mitigation efforts and needs, supported and driven by RCVFD community outreach and awareness. □ Significant forest management efforts coordinated and supported by both RCVFD and Colorado Tree Farmers Association.

Reference 2 - 1.48% Coverage

RCVFD responds to between 50 and 100 calls per year. Currently, the mixture is about 50/50 fire/medical (rescue). RCVFD is a classic Urban Interface (houses in the woods) fire department and faces all the challenges created by that. As the population density and number of visitors to our area increases, RCVFD continues to see a more diverse set of responses and a higher level of expectation. It is important that, if you visit or live in a rural area such as RCVFD's response area, you understand the limitations imposed upon emergency response by that area. The fact that we have no hydrant system and must deal with diverse weather and topography and long travel distances (not to mention volunteer staff) means that RCVFD will never provide the 4- minute response expected in town. This means that we (RCVFD and the community) must work together to provide appropriate and timely responses. RCVFD is committed to providing the very best professional emergency services we can and continually strive to improve or expand our services.

Files\\Rustic Community_2007_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.60% Coverage

The above fuel hazard map of the Rustic area shows that the current fuel hazard for most of the area is at the moderate level. However, there is a large area of high hazard bordering the south edge of the community. Prevailing winds are from the west and northwest. Forested areas to the north and east are considered at moderate to low risk fuel hazard at the present time.

Files\\Spencer Heights_2008_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

The above fuel hazard map of the Spencer Heights area shows that the current fuel hazard for most of the area is at a high risk level. However, there are some areas of moderate and others at very high hazard, bordering the edge of the community.

Files\\Upper Cherokee Park_2011_CWPP - § 2 references coded [2.00% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.68% Coverage

Fuel Hazards – An evaluation of vegetation conditions within the community and on adjacent lands. References to be included: Larimer County Wildfire Safety Program – Subdivision Wildfire Hazard Review Larimer County Fuel Hazard Map Colo. State Forest Service Fuel Hazard Map

Reference 2 - 1.32% Coverage

Risk to homes and essential infrastructure – An evaluation of the vulnerability of structures within the community to ignition from firebrands, radiation, and convection. Also includes an evaluation of risks to

essential infrastructure such as evacuation routes. Will include: Structure Assessment (construction materials, structure access, defensible space, etc.) in accordance with FIREWISE program and recommendations from Livermore FPD / Larimer County Infrastructure Assessment (Community roads, fences and gates)