

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 [0.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.66% Coverage

Values – There are approximately 45 home sites in the Buckskin Heights Community. Most include multiple structures such as detached garages and utility sheds. Most of the structures have good defensible space; however, some have flammable materials nearby, on the porch or under the decks, increasing their vulnerability. A few structures have wooden shingle or shake roofs. The composition and wooden roofs tend to hold pine needles and forest debris allowing accumulations that also increases vulnerability to fire brands. Many structures are vulnerable to wildfire damage occurring from firebrand ignition and/or radiation ignition due to the heavy forest fuels within the area. Many homes are also vulnerable to ignition from the potential radiant heat because of the close proximity of hazardous fuels.

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\\Estes Park Uplands_n.d._CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

The original covenants called for shake roofs on all homes but for the most part those roofs have been replaced with asphalt shingles or other fire resistant materials. Construction materials vary but most homes have some or extensive wood siding and wood decks

Files\\Estes Park_2009_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [1.84% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.84% Coverage

6.2 Recommended Treatments for Specific Fuels Conditions The specific treatments for fuel conditions in specific areas will be determined at the time the action plans are developed for those specific areas by consultation with representatives of the USFS, CSFS, Larimer County, EPVFD, and community members to determine the best method for each specific area or project.

Examples of treatments include the following: 1. Thin out continuous tree and brush cover to create a “defensible space” within 10 feet of a structure
2. Trim trees up at least 6 –8 ft above ground level 3. Clean debris from gutters and roof valleys 4. Remove leaves, needles and cones close to walls of wooden structures to a width of at least 3 feet from the structure
5. Remove branches that overhang a roof or wooden deck 6. Thin trees on outer edge of properties so that the crowns of trees are at least 10-15 feet apart. The exception is in a Lodgepole or Aspen forest or grove where a higher density is needed to protect the trees from wind throw.
7. Create fuel breaks (width dependent on fuels and topography) 8. Dispose of all slash by chipping, spreading, hauling away, burning or cutting up for firewood 9. Replace wood shingle and other flammable roof materials with asphalt or metal roofing.
The prime objective is to reduce available fuels, particularly dead forest debris, near structures and near at-risk infrastructure components.

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\\Manhattan Creek_2007_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.98% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.98% Coverage

43 Homes exist in the WUI. The roof coverings are about 50% metal & 50% composition shingles. Most structures are wood sided; some mobile homes are all metal covered outside. Some properties have slash piles that need burning or chipping, plus future mitigation. The Shambhala Center has structures from, Tents, Tee Pees, trailers, modular homes, large wood framed buildings. All occupied structures have outside propane tanks. (1000g & 500G) The maintenance area has additional storage for Diesel and Gas, 2- 500 gal tanks above ground.

Files\\Pinewood Springs_2010_CWPP - § 2 references coded [0.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

Structural Materials: Both Larimer County and PSFPD has given a score of 5, indicating that the predominantly houses in the area have wood siding with a non-wood roof.

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

The Pinewood Springs Fire Station is a sixty-year-old wood structure, with a composite shingle roof.

Files\\Pole Hill_2009_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [1.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.39% Coverage

Objective: Improve protection of life, property, infrastructure, and other tangible and intangible values by mitigating catastrophic wildfire probability and damage. This report contains our risk assessment, concerns, action plan, and responsibilities for: 1. Reducing hazardous fuels 2. Reducing ignitability of structures 3. Trimming and thinning along roads for safe access by fire fighting personnel and safe evacuation egress 4. Trimming and thinning along private drives for safe access by fire fighting personnel and safe egress 5. Mapping and improving escape routes and reverse 911 communication 6. Improving public education and

community awareness of wildfire issues

Files\\Poudre Park_2008_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [1.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.49% Coverage

The homes that have shake/shingle roofs are the most likely not to survive a wildfire. Flammable roofs should be replaced with non-flammable or fire rated alternatives.

- Homeowners should store firewood away from homes and propane tanks.
- Should a wildfire occur, deck furniture and hemp door mats should be pulled inside the house before the fire arrives.
- Roofs and gutters should be cleaned of pine needles, leaves and other debris. Needles, leaves and other dead materials must be continually removed from the roof, decks and walkways.
- Little things are important. Any items adjacent to a house are considered “attached” to the house by a fire. This includes wood decks, fences and walkways. Metal flashing can be inserted between the house and its “attachment” it could stop the progress of a fire. For decks, residents should consider using HardiPlank or fiber cement on the side wall adjacent to the wood decking material.

Files\\Rist Canyon Volunteer Fire Department_2010_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [1.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.64% Coverage

Improvement of structure survivability by reduction of specific hazards, such as (but not limited to) o Establishment of defensive space for structures, homes, key roads o Replacement of shake shingle roofs with fire resistant types o Appropriate storage of firewood away from structures and propane tanks o Screening under decks and in vents/eaves to prevent blowing of burning material into areas that may cause ignition of the structure.

o Little things are important. Any items adjacent to a house are considered “attached” to the house by a fire. This includes wood decks, fences and walkways. Metal flashing can be inserted between the house and its “attachment” it could stop the progress of a fire. For decks, residents should consider using HardiPlank or fiber cement on the side wall adjacent to the wood decking material.

o Roofs and gutters should be cleaned of pine needles, leaves and other debris. Needles, leaves and other dead materials must be continually removed from the roof, decks and walkways.

o Homeowner evacuation pre-plan which includes steps like moving flammable deck furniture, mates, etc into the house before leaving

Files\\Rustic Community_2007_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.71% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.71% Coverage

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.

Files\\Spencer Heights_2008_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [1.29% 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.