

Files\BLM_2012_10_Long Draw DM - § 2 references coded [1.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.07% Coverage

The Long Draw Fire burned within the following grazing allotments: 57,550 acres (25%) of the Jackies Butte Summer allotment (#1101); 3,762 acres (99%) of the Ambrose- Maher allotment (#1102); 6,434 acres (31%) of the Jackies Butte Winter allotment (#1103); 145,643 acres (45%) of the 15 Mile Community allotment (#1201); 11,325 acres (8%) of the Louse Canyon Community allotment (#1307); 3,005 acres (9%) of the Black Hill allotment (#1309); 12,800 acres (94%) of the Barren Valley allotment (#10801); 80,164 acres (94%) of the Bowden Hills allotment (#10803); 16,409 acres (6%) of the Coyote Lake allotment (#10804); 1,306 acres (2%) of the Sherburn allotment (#11303); 61,263 acres (90%) of the Eiguren allotment (#11305); 95,500 acres (60%) of the Campbell allotment (#11306); 57,178 acres (99%) of the Gilbert allotment (#21301); and 4,186 acres (23%) of the Echave allotment (#21302). The chart below shows the amount in acres of the allotments that burned, grouped by Geographic Management Areas (see map 5):

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

There is imminent risk of soil erosion in the burned area and subsequent threats to human safety adjacent to US highway 95 due to blowing dust and heavier than normal spring runoff²;

Files\BLM_2014_10_Buzzard Complex DM - § 1 reference coded [0.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

Stabilization of Known Cultural Resource Sites: The 36 known cultural resources within the boundaries of the Saddle Draw burned area will be assessed to determine if immediate stabilization measures are needed. If necessary, low impact seeding or other erosion control measures would be implemented on these sites to minimize erosion of archaeological deposits and decrease visibility as protection against illegal artifact collection.

Files\BLM_2015_01_Tree Springs Extension DM - § 1 reference coded [2.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.32% Coverage

In 2012, the Long Draw Fire burned portions of a nearby section of the Tree Spring Pipeline. This section of the Tree Spring pipeline, approximately 2.2 miles, traverses the Winter Area North Pasture of the Eiguren Allotment. The fire burned portions of the pipe that was not buried and remained on the surface of the ground. These portions of the pipe were not buried because it laid on bedrock or very shallow soil over bedrock. The damaged section of the pipeline terminates at a trough located in T.34 S., R.42 E., W.M. Sec. 31. This is one of two watering sources within the 4,482 acres of the Winter

2

Area North Pasture (see Map 2 for the location of the entire Tree Spring water pipeline system pipeline and troughs). In 2013, you made a request to reroute the pipeline. The proposed route would be approximately 1.5 miles in length and located in an area of deeper soils which would then be buried and protected from damage from future range fires (see Map 3 for the location of the existing damaged pipeline and proposed pipeline routes).

In 2014, BLM completed EA #DOI-BLM-OR-V060-2014-007-EA and a FONSI. Soon thereafter these documents were released for public comment. Comments were received from WWP. Responses to their comments can be found in Appendix A to this proposed decision.

Files\BLM_2015_01_Tree Springs Pipeline Reroute DM - § 1 reference coded [1.86% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.86% Coverage

In 2012, the Long Draw Fire burned portions of a nearby section of the Tree Spring Pipeline. This section of the Tree Spring pipeline, approximately 2.2 miles, traverses the Winter Area North Pasture of the Eiguren Allotment. The fire burned portions of the pipe that was not buried and remained on the surface of the ground. These portions of the pipe were not buried because it laid on bedrock or very shallow soil over bedrock. The damaged section of the pipeline terminates at a trough located in T.34 S., R.42 E., W.M. Sec. 31. This is one of two watering sources within the 4,482 acres of the Winter

2

Area North Pasture (see Map 2 for the location of the entire Tree Spring water pipeline system pipeline and troughs). In 2013, you made a request to reroute the pipeline. The proposed route would be approximately 1.5 miles in length and located in an area of deeper soils which would then be buried and protected from damage from future range fires (see Map 3 for the location of the existing damaged pipeline and proposed pipeline routes)

Files\BLM_2015_08_Jaca Reservoir ESR DM - § 3 references coded [4.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.27% Coverage

The Jaca Reservoir Fire was started by lightning on June 28, 2015. The fire burned approximately 12,991 acres on Vale District Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands and approximately 440 acres of privately owned land. The Jaca Reservoir Fire burned area is entirely within the Willow Creek grazing allotment and impacted six separate pastures. Portions of the Horse Ridge, Dry Lake, Arritola FFR, Groundhog, Jaca Seeding West, and the Rim Basin Seeding were affected by the fire.

Reference 2 - 1.13% Coverage

Stabilization of Known Archaeological Sites. Approximately two known cultural resources within the boundaries of the Jaca Reservoir fire perimeter would be assessed to determine immediate stabilization measures and record fire effects.

If necessary, low impact seeding would be implemented to minimize erosion of archaeological deposits and decrease visibility as protection against illegal artifact collection.

Reference 3 - 1.95% Coverage

Implementation of the proposed action as described in the Jaca Reservoir Fire ESR Plan will protect soils in the burned area, including preventing potential loss of soil due to wind and water erosion; reduce potential invasion and establishment of noxious weeds and invasive annual grass species; prevent degradation of greater sage-grouse habitat and increase its rate of recovery. Greater sage-grouse is a candidate species for Endangered Species Act listing and it is a high priority for protection within the BLM in Oregon and across the western United States. Seeding would likewise help meet established rangeland health standards in accordance with guidelines for livestock grazing and integrated vegetation management.

Files\BLM_2015_09_Leslie Gulch ESR DM - § 2 references coded [2.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.24% Coverage

The Leslie Gulch fire burned approximately 7,851 acres on Vale District BLM (see Map 1) lands, approximately 634 acres of privately owned land, and 195 acres of Bureau of Reclamation lands. The Leslie Gulch fire was started by lightning on June 28, 2015. Moderate winds and very dry fuels allowed the fire to escape initial attack. The fire was contained on July 3, 2015. The fire burned portions of the Leslie Gulch Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), Slocum Creek and Honeycombs Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), and the Spring Creek Fenced Federal Range (FFR) pasture which is within the Three Fingers Allotment.

Reference 2 - 1.36% Coverage

Stabilize and rehabilitate the area burned and reduce off site loss by establishing ground cover of native vegetation in order to compete with invasive annual grasses and noxious weeds, and to reduce the likelihood of new weed establishment;

- ☐ Reduce the risk of noxious weed and annual grass infestations through Early Detection/Rapid Response (EDRR);
- ☐ Repair or replace damaged facilities needed for management of livestock, including fences;
- ☐ Repair a bighorn sheep water source (one damaged wildlife guzzler); and inform the public of limited access in Wilderness Study Areas through signs placement. ☐ Protect burned areas from livestock grazing until objectives are met;

Files\BLM_2015_10_Soda Fire ESR BAER Plan DM - § 3 references coded [0.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

On August 10, 2015, the Soda Fire started eight miles northeast of Jordan Valley, Oregon. The fire burned a total of 279,144 acres in Owyhee (Idaho) and Malheur (Oregon) counties. The Soda fire was declared 100% contained on August 23, 2015. The fire burnt a total of 279,144 acres across multiple jurisdictions, which is illustrated in Table 1. A total of 41 grazing allotments were directly affected by the Soda fire.

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

Many threats were identified during this assessment; however, the team concluded that the threats listed below pose the greatest risk across the landscape:

- ☐ Expansion of invasive plant species ☐ Habitat recovery for threatened species ☐ Increased runoff, erosion potential, and resulting flooding ☐ Loss of cultural resources

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

Primary objectives of the actions proposed include:

- Minimize threats to human life and property ● Minimize threats to known critical cultural resource values
- Stabilize and prevent degradation to natural resources ● Restore habitat for BLM Type 2 Special Status Species (SSS) ● Mitigate watershed response and stabilize soils ● Reduce post-fire effects and the likelihood of future large wildfires ● Minimize the establishment and spread of noxious weeds and invasive species ● Repair/replace fire-damaged facilities

Files\BLM_2015_12_Dry Gulch ESR DM - § 1 reference coded [2.81% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.81% Coverage

The Dry Gulch Fire started on September 12, 2015, and was declared contained on October 21, 2015. The fire burned approximately 10,403 acres on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands, 2,478 on United States Forest Service (USFS) lands, and approximately 4,949 acres of privately owned land. The fire burned portions of 7 livestock grazing allotments, 1,252 acres of the Barnard Creek Allotment, 6,270 acres of the Immigrant Gulch Allotment, 968 acres of the Foster Gulch Allotment, 8 acres of the New Bridge Allotment, 63 acres of the Sag Creek Allotment, 1,652 acres of the Road Gulch Allotment, and 90 acres of the Posey Ditch Allotment. The fire impacted 29 miles of livestock management fences. The livestock management fences will need to be rebuilt by 2017.

Files\BLM_2016_01_Windy Ridge DM - § 3 references coded [4.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.24% Coverage

The Windy Ridge Complex Fire burned portions of 16 livestock grazing allotments: 2,800 acres of the

Auburn Allotment, 1,074 acres of the Brannon Gulch Allotment, 200 acres of the Cornet Creek Allotment, 6,665 acres of the Durkee Allotment, 147 acres of the Hill Creek Allotment, 42 acres of the Hooker Gulch Allotment, 234 acres of the Juniper Hill Allotment, 975 acres of the Lindsay Mountain Allotment, 65 acres of the Marble Creek Allotment, 1,027 acres of the Mill Gulch Allotment, 11,099 acres of the North Bridgeport Allotment, 1,021 acres of the South Bridgeport, 73 acres of the Titus Allotment, 565 acres of the Trail Creek Allotment, 48 acres of the Unity Creek Allotment, and 62 acres of the Upper Hill Creek Allotment.

Reference 2 - 0.56% Coverage

6) Assessment and Stabilization of Fire Impacted Known Cultural Resources. Install Erosion Control Devices around the cultural site that is vulnerable to damage from flooding.

Reference 3 - 2.14% Coverage

Implementation of the proposed action as described in the Windy Ridge Fire ESR Plan will protect soils in the burned area, including preventing potential loss of soil due to wind and water erosion; reduce potential invasion and establishment of noxious; prevent degradation of greater sage-grouse habitat and increase its rate of recovery. Greater sage-grouse is a candidate species for Endangered Species Act listing and it is a high priority for protection within the BLM in Oregon and across the western United States. Seeding would likewise help meet established rangeland health standards in accordance with guidelines for livestock grazing and integrated vegetation management.

Files\BLM_2016_02_Bendire Complex ESR DM - § 2 references coded [3.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

Cultural Resources. Assessment and stabilization of impacted known cultural resources.

Reference 2 - 2.96% Coverage

Areas to be seeded were identified by examining the pre-fire plant communities and the burn severity. Areas where the herbaceous vegetation was influenced by invasive annuals or noxious weeds were targeted for seeding. Seeding will provide for soil stabilization and will reduce the potential invasion of greater sage-grouse habitat by invasive annual grass species and noxious weeds. Planting shrub seedlings will increase the rate of recovery for sage-grouse habitat and provide future cover and browse for other wildlife species. Seeding will also help stabilize and reduce visibility on cultural resources that were previously documented in the burned area. Seeding would likewise help meet established rangeland health standards in accordance with guidelines for livestock grazing and integrated vegetation management. The BLM will not seed areas where the pre-burn plant community was resistant to invasive species and, therefore are expected to recover without seeding.

Files\BLM_2016_05_Bendire Complex ESR Invasive Plan DM - § 1 reference coded [1.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.54% Coverage

An Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) from the Vale District BLM prepared the Bendire Complex Fire ESR Plan to submit to the BLM Washington Office (WO) for funding approval. This Plan included all of the proposed emergency stabilization and rehabilitation treatments for the Bendire Fire burned area. The ESR plan was prepared under the guidance of and is consistent with, the Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Handbook H-1742-1 and Secretarial Order 3336. Development of treatments identified in the ESR plan focused primarily on human life and safety concerns, soil/water stabilization, habitat for Bureau Sensitive and special status plants and wildlife, critical heritage resources, and weed treatments. Greater sage-grouse was of particular concern for habitat management due the entire burn occurring within a Priority Habitat Management Area (PHMA).

Files\BLM_2016_10_Juntura Complex ESR DM - § 1 reference coded [1.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.77% Coverage

Cultural Resources: Assessment and stabilization of impacted known cultural resources. Clearances will be conducted prior to any ground disturbing activities and avoided during implementation.

Cultural resource sites with a risk of ESR related impacts will be avoided during ground disturbing activities and monitored by a qualified archeologist. If sites are avoided during drill seed activities to prevent direct site disturbance, lack of stabilizing and covering vegetation could lead to greater erosional and looting risks. Placement of avoidance flagging during ground disturbing activities can also draw attention from looters. Thus, some sites may require additional patrols, condition monitoring and possibly customized mitigation (such as temporary erosion control structures).

Files\BLM_2016_10_Juntura Complex Invasives Plan DM - § 1 reference coded [1.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.74% Coverage

An Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) from the Vale District BLM prepared the Juntura Complex ESR Plan to submit to the BLM Washington Office (WO) for funding approval. This Plan included all of the proposed emergency stabilization and rehabilitation treatments for the Juntura Complex burned area. The ESR plan was prepared under the guidance of and is consistent with, the Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Handbook H-1742-1 and Secretarial Order 3336. Development of treatments identified in the ESR plan focused primarily on human life and safety

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concerns, soil/water stabilization, habitat for Bureau Sensitive and special status plants and wildlife, critical heritage resources, and weed treatments. Greater Sage-grouse was of particular concern for habitat management due to 100% of the burn occurring within a General Habitat Management Area (GHMA) or a Priority Habitat Management Area (PHMA) for sage-grouse.

Files\BLM_2016_10_Owyhee Canyon and Rim ESR DM - § 1 reference coded [0.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.51% Coverage

Cultural Resources. Assessment and stabilization of impacted known cultural resources. Clearances will be conducted prior to any ground disturbing activities and avoided during implementation.

Files\BLM_2016_10_Owyhee Canyon and Rim Invasives Plan DM - § 1 reference coded [1.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.67% Coverage

An Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) from the Vale District BLM prepared the Owyhee Canyon Fire ESR Plan to submit to the BLM Washington Office (WO) for funding approval. This Plan included all of the proposed emergency stabilization and rehabilitation treatments for the Owyhee Canyon Fire burned area. The ESR plan was prepared under the guidance of and is consistent with, the Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Handbook H-1742-1 and Secretarial Order 3336. Development of treatments identified in the ESR plan focused primarily on human life and safety concerns, soil/water stabilization, habitat for Bureau Sensitive and special status plants

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and wildlife, critical heritage resources, and weed treatments. Greater Sage-grouse was of particular concern for habitat management due to 97% of the burn occurring within a General Habitat Management Area (GHMA) for sage-grouse.

Files\BLM_2017_03_Administrative Tumbleweed Rx CX - § 1 reference coded [0.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.87% Coverage

Within the Vale district, the windblown accumulation of Russian thistle along fence lines has become a hazard which can obstruct wildlife movement, make maintenance of fences difficult, and create a wildfire hazard. These locations are generally localized to relatively small (<10 acres), isolated locations many times associated with adjacent past or present surface disturbing activities i.e. wildfire, gravel pits, roadways, and cultivated fields. In places this accumulation can be 5-10 feet high, 10-20 feet wide and several miles in length.

Files\BLM_2017_07_Malheur Sage Grouse Project DM - § 2 references coded [1.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.41% Coverage

The Project Area also supports numerous plant species that are considered culturally important to the people of the Northern Paiute tribes and other indigenous groups from the Columbia Plateau (Stewart 1939). The Project Area is especially important to the Burns Paiute Tribe that currently maintains a reservation in Burns, Oregon. Root crop species, such as bitterroot and biscuitroot, occur on thin and rocky ridgetops. Species such as quaking aspen, willow, and chokecherry are found within the Pole Creek, Bendire Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Squaw Creek, North Fork of the Malheur River and Little Malheur rivers drainages. Aspen are present in the Project Area within isolated upland pockets

Reference 2 - 0.66% Coverage

Implementation of the Proposed Action will best meet the identified Purpose and Need by:

- ☐ Protecting and enhancing habitat for the greater sage-grouse in what is known as the Bully Creek, Cow Valley, and Drewsey Priority Areas for Conservation.
- ☐ Protecting and enhancing the traditional cultural values of the Burns Paiute Tribe in the Castle Rock Area of Environmental Concern and other relevant and important values

NW Malheur EA Decision Record 3

present in the North Fork of the Malheur River Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).

- ☐ Improving the vigor and habitat suitability present in forest and high elevation (greater than 4700 feet ASML) sagebrush-bunchgrass communities within the Project Area.
- ☐ Reducing the abundance and continuity of invasive annual grass species that are predominant in the lower elevation (less than 4700 feet AMSL) sagebrush-bunchgrass communities within the project area.
- ☐ Capturing the economic value of cut trees as sawlogs and biomass (i.e. firewood, mulch, fuel, etc.) where feasible.
- ☐ Collaborating with partners and neighbors in the area to reach habitat and vegetation objectives.

Files\BLM_2017_08_Horse Cross ESR DM - § 1 reference coded [1.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.15% Coverage

abilization of Known Archaeological Sites. Approximately two known cultural resources within the boundaries of the Horse Cross fire perimeter would be assessed to determine immediate stabilization measures and record fire effects. If necessary, low impact seeding would be implemented to minimize erosion of archaeological deposits and decrease visibility as protection against illegal artifact collection.

Files\BLM_2017_09_Bowden ESR DM - § 1 reference coded [1.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.35% Coverage

Stabilization of Known Archaeological Sites. A cultural resource survey will be conducted within the Bowden Hills fire perimeter. At least one known cultural resource within the boundaries of the Bowden Hills fire perimeter would be assessed to determine immediate stabilization measures and record fire effects. If

necessary, low impact seeding would be implemented to minimize erosion of archaeological deposits and decrease visibility as protection against illegal artifact collection.

Files\\BLM_2017_09_Cherry Road ESR DM - § 1 reference coded [1.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.33% Coverage

Stabilization of Known Archaeological Sites. A cultural resource survey will be conducted within the Cherry Road fire perimeter. At least one known cultural resource within the boundaries of the Cherry Road fire perimeter would be assessed to determine immediate stabilization measures and record fire effects. If necessary, low impact seeding would be implemented to minimize erosion of archaeological deposits and decrease visibility as protection against illegal artifact collection.

Files\\BLM_2017_10_Morgan Creek ESR DM - § 1 reference coded [1.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.63% Coverage

Stabilization of Known Archaeological Sites. A cultural resource survey will be conducted within the Morgan Creek fire perimeter. At least one known cultural resource within the boundaries of the Morgan Creek fire perimeter will be assessed to determine immediate stabilization measures and record fire effects. If necessary, low impact seeding will be implemented to minimize erosion of archaeological deposits and decrease visibility as protection against illegal artifact collection.

Files\\BLM_2018_10_Big Grassy DM - § 1 reference coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

Cultural Resources. Assessment and stabilization of impacted known cultural resources.

Files\\Berthoud Fire Protection District_2007_CWPP - § 3 references coded [0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

The Berthoud Fire Protection District CWPP provides guidance to promote the health, safety and welfare of the community. Through the fire planning process the safety and welfare of the community is evaluated and recommendations to mitigate risks are suggested.

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

These core values include:

- Proximity to recreation and Open Space • Water and Economic sustainability • Landscape Views • Appropriate development management • The protection of private property rights • The creation and retention of economic value • Proximity to and management of Wildlife

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

The County's environmental heritage includes non-renewable resources such as natural areas, historic/archaeological sites, and natural landmarks. As irreplaceable resources, they warrant preservation from destruction or harmful alteration. Wetlands are critical environmental resources that function variously as wildlife habitat, aquifer recharge areas, linkages in the overall county wildlife system, and aids for smog control.

Files\\Buckskin Heights_2014_CWPP - § 3 references coded [1.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

The process of developing a CWPP helps a community clarify and refine its priorities for the protection of life, property, and critical infrastructure in the wildland urban interface. It also can lead community members

through valuable discussions regarding management options and implications for the surrounding watershed.

Reference 2 - 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.

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

The purpose of most of these actions is to reduce fuel continuity next to the structures, reduce the potential radiant heat and production of fire brands near each structure, and to reduce the vulnerability of each structure.

Files\\Cherokee Meadows_2007_CWPP - § 2 references coded [4.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.42% Coverage

Risk to homes, businesses, 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, 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.)

Reference 2 - 1.89% Coverage

Trees

Agricultural Heritage Peacefulness/Tranquility Recreational Opportunities

Access/Roads

Water Resources Availability Investments/Homes/Property

Aesthetics Life/Safety

Wildlife/Wildlife Habitat Pets/Livestock

People With Special Needs Power Lines/Telephone Boxes Home Heating Fuel/Propane Tanks Sense of Community

High High High High High High High High High

Medium Medium Medium Medium Medium Medium Medium

Files\\Crystal Lakes_2008_CWPP - § 3 references coded [2.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.58% Coverage

Risk to homes, businesses, 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, 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.)

Reference 2 - 0.61% Coverage

Risk to Other Community Values – An evaluation of risk to other community values such as wildlife habitat, recreation and scenic areas, water supplies, and landscapes of historical, economic or cultural value.

Reference 3 - 0.47% Coverage

- A. Identification of Hazards
1. Utilize Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Hazard Assessment Process for existing homes
 2. Assess fire hazard for vacant properties

Files\\Denver Post_2010_09_Foothills fire danger extreme - § 3 references coded [8.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.37% Coverage

On Monday, the humidity level hovered around 10 percent southwest of Loveland, where a fire has burned more than 900 acres and destroyed two homes.

Reference 2 - 2.37% Coverage

Now authorities are turning to the possibility of accelerated post-fire erosion - another threat to homeowners, forest health and water sources.

Reference 3 - 3.87% Coverage

The 2002 Hayman fire southwest of Denver caused accelerated erosion that still is clogging Denver Water reservoirs. Dealing with that has cost tens of millions of dollars for dredging reservoirs and efforts to stabilize scorched slopes.

Files\\Denver Post_2010_09_New fire flares near Loveland - § 7 references coded [18.76% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.52% Coverage

LARIMER COUNTY - Just as firefighters in Boulder County delivered the final blows to one of the most destructive fires in state history, a new menace flared 35 miles to the north Sunday, driving hundreds of Larimer County residents from their homes.

Reference 2 - 2.73% Coverage

By Sunday evening, the Reservoir Road fire, west of Loveland between Flatiron and Pinewood reservoirs, had burned between 600 and 700 acres, at least one home and several smaller structures. A federal incident management team had taken command of fighting the blaze.

Reference 3 - 1.26% Coverage

The fire was 0 percent contained Sunday night, and officials had no estimate for when residents might be able to return home.

Reference 4 - 1.77% Coverage

The fire burned across the area's dry grass meadows and into stands of pine trees. Authorities soon ordered evacuations for several subdivisions, totaling about 350 homes.

Reference 5 - 3.43% Coverage

Five air tankers and four helicopters from across the Front Range, some of which had been used in fighting the Fourmile Canyon fire in Boulder County, waged the bulk of the battle against the flames. About 100 firefighters from more than a dozen agencies cleared away brush from vulnerable structures and attacked the blaze where possible.

Reference 6 - 2.84% Coverage

on Christensen had barely returned to his home on Turkey Creek Trail after a weekend of hunting when he found flames advancing up the hill toward his house of 18 years. He said he fled quickly, leaving his motor home behind and, inadvertently, his 8-year-old Sheltie mix, Traveler.

Reference 7 - 4.21% Coverage

As soon as Tracey Korthuis got word from a neighbor that a fire broke out by Flatiron Reservoir on Sunday morning, she hitched up her horse trailer in preparation. Fifteen minutes later, Larimer County authorities told residents in the Carter Lake area to evacuate immediately.

Korthuis, 48, shut the windows and turned off the gas. She gathered some clothes, insurance papers and the horses and headed for safety.

Files\\Denver Post_2010_09_Reservoir Road Fire weather crews battle looking very good - § 4 references coded [18.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.49% Coverage

Conditions improved enough that officials allowed residents of the burn area to return home briefly to check on their property and take clothes, food and other items they needed

Reference 2 - 3.07% Coverage

The fire was 35 percent contained by Tuesday afternoon. Fire managers now report two homes and about 710 acres have been charred in the blaze, which has been blamed on a slash burn that flamed out of control Sunday morning.

Reference 3 - 3.64% Coverage

Residents who returned to their homes did so with an escort from Larimer County, usually a sheriff's deputy. Diane and Buddy Miller were part of the first group allowed back in. They wanted to get the rest of the essentials they were forced to leave behind Sunday.

Reference 4 - 9.38% Coverage

That included legal papers pertaining to them and their lawn-care business as well as cherished mementos. "I've got my grandmother's little gold band, and I know it's not worth much moneywise, but to me it means everything," Diane Miller said.

Buddy Miller was also hoping to rescue the guitar and amplifier he uses on the weekends while playing at Elks and Moose lodges from Cheyenne to Longmont.

Rick Roncka, 51, was looking for three cats he was unable to corral when he hurriedly evacuated.

Helen Grissom, 74, who has lived on Green Mountain Drive since 1963, needed to check on the freezer where she stockpiles food for winter. And, she added, "clean socks would be nice."

Files\\Denver Post_2010_09_Reservoir blaze began as slash fire - § 3 references coded [4.72% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.37% Coverage

The fire destroyed homes at 1497 Turkey Walk Lane and 1784 James Park Trail, as well as an outbuilding and an RV.

Reference 2 - 2.09% Coverage

A mandatory evacuation order remained in place Monday for about 350 homes. It's possible that some of those residents will be allowed to return home today, Green said.

Reference 3 - 1.27% Coverage

Two hundred buildings are in the 925-acre immediate burn area, Green said, although not all are homes

Files\\Denver Post_2010_09_Update on fire all evacuation orders are lifted - § 4 references coded [12.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.56% Coverage

With the Fourmile Canyon fire 100 percent contained, the Boulder County sheriff opened the entire area to residents at noon. Many of the more than 3,000 residents who were evacuated when the blaze began Sept. 6 west of Boulder had already returned.

Reference 2 - 2.42% Coverage

The blaze destroyed 169 structures and charred nearly 6,200 acres. Crews spent Wednesday hunting for and extinguishing hot spots

Reference 3 - 4.29% Coverage

Power lines and poles are down, hot spots remain, roads are damaged, utilities are unavailable in some areas, abandoned mine shafts have been exposed and some areas continue to smolder, said Boulder County spokeswoman Barb Halpin.

Reference 4 - 1.67% Coverage

Threats to homes have been mitigated," said fire management team spokesman Terry Krasko.

Files\\Denver Post_2010_10_Park cites benefits of slow fire - § 1 reference coded [6.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 6.85% Coverage

In the first few days after a lightning strike started Cow Creek on June 24, officials worried they were dealing with a major threat to life and property.

High winds pushed the fire toward the east, threatening structures and communities that lie just outside the park's boundaries. Both Estes Park and tiny Glen Haven were in its path, Lewelling said.

Files\\Denver Post_2011_04_Cool forecast could help in fire battles - § 1 reference coded [3.86% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.86% Coverage

Evacuations were lifted at 10 a.m. Wednesday, and residents were allowed to return home, although the road is still closed off to nonresidents.

Files\\Denver Post_2011_04_Crews try to contain Crystal Fire - § 2 references coded [19.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 5.28% Coverage

FORT COLLINS - Officials issued a precautionary evacuation in Larimer County on Tuesday night after the 3,200-acre Crystal fire flared up.

Reference 2 - 13.97% Coverage

Just before 6:30 p.m., the Larimer County Sheriff's Office issued a telephone notification to residents along Moondance Way, Red Tail Ridge Way and Stringtown Gulch Road to evacuate the area. In addition, residents along Lightning Ridge Way, Ohana Way, Deer Path Street and the lower portion of Wildsong Road have been contacted to evacuate. About 24 homes are affected.

Files\\Denver Post_2011_04_Crystal fire put out after 11 days - § 1 reference coded [8.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 8.37% Coverage

The blaze destroyed 13 homes and, at its peak, was fought by about 376 personnel from 30 agencies, according to the management team.

Files\\Denver Post_2011_04_High winds to return to fire area - § 3 references coded [7.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.47% Coverage

The fire that started Friday burned at least 15 homes and 3,200 acres over the weekend.

Reference 2 - 2.55% Coverage

More than 300 evacuated residents were allowed home Sunday night, but they could be asked to leave again if the wind fans the flames, Christensen said

Reference 3 - 3.77% Coverage

"It's a crying shame," said Barry Jones, 65, who lives on the edge of the burned area. "That's some of the most beautiful property in Colorado, and it won't look the same for years and years, probably not even in my lifetime."

Files\\Denver Post_2011_04_Hundreds flee blaze - § 2 references coded [4.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.06% Coverage

MASONVILLE - More than 300 Larimer County residents forced from their homes by a wildfire in the middle of the night were allowed home Sunday evening.

Reference 2 - 2.29% Coverage

The Crystal fire burned more than 4,500 acres, 15 homes and numerous cars, trucks, sheds and barns in the foothills and grasslands of Larimer County, officials said.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_05_Blazes environmental damage being assessed - § 2 references coded [6.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.60% Coverage

"If we get a lot of rain over a short period of time where the ground cannot absorb the water and water would run off, it might be difficult to treat," said Lisa Voytko, water production manager for the city of Fort Collins.

Reference 2 - 3.01% Coverage

Ash, debris, organic carbon and some metals might get into the water supply with heavy rainfall all at once, and Voytko said the city wants to be prepared to shut the supply off in time.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_05_Evacuations eased for blaze near Fort Collins - § 3 references coded [14.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.15% Coverage

Residents of about 65 homes threatened by the Hewlett fire northwest of Fort Collins were allowed to return home Thursday evening, but evacuation orders remained in effect for 15 other homes.

Reference 2 - 2.74% Coverage

"At this point in time, we don't have an estimate of number of days" until the fire might be contained, she said. "We have to take each day and the conditions as they come."

Reference 3 - 8.26% Coverage

The Bonner Springs Ranch evacuations were sent out in a reverse emergency notification about 11 a.m., said

Reghan Cloudman, a spokeswoman for the Forest Service. The evacuation area included Obenchain, Deer Valley and Ingleside roads.

Another 15 homes were ordered evacuated about 2:30 p.m., the Larimer County Sheriff's Office said. Deputies went door-to-door in Poudre Canyon along Colorado 14, ordering residents to evacuate between the Garylock Trailhead and the North Poudre Diversion Dam.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_05_Ticket issued over stove - § 2 references coded [4.93% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.56% Coverage

Evacuation orders were lifted at 7 p.m. Friday for residents of about 15 homes threatened by the fire. The homes are along Colorado 14 from the Greyrock Trailhead to the North Poudre diversion dam.

Reference 2 - 1.37% Coverage

Closed portions of Colorado 14 in Poudre Canyon were reopened at that time.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_05_Wider evacuation alert issued for Hewlett Fire near Fort Collins - § 2 references coded [9.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.36% Coverage

While fire crews continue to wrangle the nearly 1,000-acre Hewlett fire burning 20 miles northwest of Fort Collins, a wider area has been put on notice for possible evacuation.

Reference 2 - 4.80% Coverage

"All residents in these areas are asked to prepare for a possible evacuation. An evacuation has not been ordered, but you should be prepared to leave at a moment's notice," the Forest Service said

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_112 homes were lost in early days - § 6 references coded [13.46% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.65% Coverage

At least 112 homes burned in the first days of the High Park fire, making the still very active blaze west of Fort Collins the most devastating loss of property to fire in northern Colorado, Larimer County sheriff's executive officer Nick Christensen said this week.

Reference 2 - 2.66% Coverage

Christensen said the homes were lost early in the fire. "Structure protection came after life safety, so we lost a lot of homes in the first few days of the fire," he said. "The last few days, structure protection has been successful. We have not lost additional homes."

Reference 3 - 3.07% Coverage

The homes lost include one each in the Soldier Canyon, Cloudy Pass and Picnic Rock neighborhoods; five in Pine Acres; 21 in Stratton Park; 17 in Poudre Canyon; three in Spring Valley; one on Old Flowers Road; one on Missile Silo Road; 40 in Whale Rock; 12 in Paradise Park; two in Tip Top; and seven in Rist Canyon.

Reference 4 - 1.09% Coverage

"These are stories," Christensen said of the tally. "Every one represents a family who has lost their home."

Reference 5 - 1.99% Coverage

In terms of homes burned, High Park is so far the third-most-destructive, behind 2010's Fourmile Canyon fire, which burned 169 west of Boulder, and Hayman, which burned 133 west of Colorado Springs.

Reference 6 - 2.01% Coverage

Around the county, people evacuated from the fire zone and people worried for their friends rallied to try to make their community feel a little better and to say thanks to the firefighters helping them

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_After the flames - § 5 references coded [14.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.11% Coverage

LOVELANDRetiree Dave Eckhardt can remember precise details about what happened just before he and his wife, Pat, were evacuated June 10 from their handsome Craftsman home in Paradise Park. But everything since then is a blur

Reference 2 - 3.05% Coverage

"What could I say?" he asked. "I had a 40-rank electronic church organ. Gone. I'm a ham radio operator. My home was set up for radio astronomy -- my whole life, I wanted to do that when I retired. I was one of only three people who caught a storm on Jupiter last month. The receiver for that? Gone. The antenna? Gone. "It's all gone now."

Reference 3 - 2.96% Coverage

While the small army of volunteers at the McKee building stays busy, time hangs heavily for the people who have fled the flames. Like Steven Brown, whose Buckskin Heights house remains perilously close to the active fire, nearly everyone measures time by the number of days since they were evacuated from their homes.

Reference 4 - 4.62% Coverage

"Every day, I go to find out if my neighborhood's one of the ones lost," he said Wednesday. "Our subdivision is only a mile and a half to the fire, and that fire is dynamic. "On Monday and Tuesday, I thought we'd for sure be called into one of those rooms, the breakout rooms, where they tell you whose homes are standing and whose aren't," he said. "I'm absolutely exhausted. On Day 2, I felt like I hadn't been home in weeks. On Day 11, it feels like I haven't been home in months. I've lost all track of time."

Reference 5 - 1.60% Coverage

"You have no direction, especially that first week," Dave Eckhardt said. "You have flashbacks. You have blackout sessions. You have bawling sessions. You cannot sleep.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Air quality in Fort Collins reaches unhealthy level - § 3 references coded [10.90% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.85% Coverage

Smoke from the High Park fire has sent particulate pollution to some new peaks in Fort Collins, pushing the warning bar into the full, red "unhealthy" range. Previously, the highest spikes had been in the orange, "unhealthy for sensitive groups" category.

Reference 2 - 2.96% Coverage

Time to start paying attention, even if you were feeling healthy before and were shrugging off the smoke warnings, according to local respiratory experts.

Reference 3 - 3.09% Coverage

The state's air quality index hit 159 Wednesday night in Fort Collins, compared to a "good" level of 42 in Denver. By Thursday noon, it was back to 106 in Fort Collins.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Alerting residents in the line of fire - § 2 references coded [12.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 6.16% Coverage

Holes in the emergency alert system became a focus in the aftermath of the Lower North Fork fire, which resulted in the deaths of three people. One of the women who died should have gotten an evacuation call but did not. The number of households that did not get a warning remains undetermined, but it's clear the emergency warning system was inadequate.

Reference 2 - 5.95% Coverage

The reverse 911 system, as it is called, is not nearly the issue in Larimer County with the High Park fire. Though one woman died in the fire, she received two evacuation calls. Larimer officials have taken a proactive approach to keeping a clean database, but there are still too many homes for which they don't have an accurate phone number.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Attack plan leans on 1910 technique new technologies - § 1 reference coded [2.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.34% Coverage

"This fire could gain significant additional acreage," he said, adding that he isn't concerned whether the fire heads west, but any other direction would be in the direction of homes.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Blazes temps stoke fears - § 5 references coded [16.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.78% Coverage

On the hottest day of the year so far, wildfires erupted throughout Colorado on Saturday, producing fast-moving fires that burned down homes in Estes Park, forced evacuations in Colorado Springs and shut down state highways in southern Colorado.

Reference 2 - 3.24% Coverage

In Colorado Springs, a fire that started in the popular Waldo Canyon hiking area quickly grew to 2,000 acres. Police went door-to-door and drove through neighborhoods using loudspeakers in forced evacuations.

Reference 3 - 3.07% Coverage

As a huge column of smoke rose over western Colorado Springs, The Gazette reported deer and other animals running through neighborhoods to flee the fire. As many as 2,300 residents have been evacuated.

Reference 4 - 2.84% Coverage

Farther north, an Estes Park cabin caught fire near the Beaver Meadows entrance to Rocky Mountain National Park just after noon. Within a few hours, the fire had destroyed 21 structures.

Reference 5 - 3.27% Coverage

"Today put things on a whole new level," said Lois Ivey, who was visiting from Florida and had been watching the High Park fire events over the past week. "It hit home when it burned a residential area. It's very tense."

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Colorado Wildfire More homes burn in High Park Fire - § 10 references coded [21.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.65% Coverage

LARIMER COUNTY A resurgent High Park fire, already the most destructive in state history, consumed even more homes Friday, as hot weather and high winds allowed the blaze to rage northward.

Reference 2 - 3.89% Coverage

A spot fire sprung from wind-blown embers that shot out of the main blaze erupted north of the Poudre Canyon, prompting the Larimer County Sheriff's Office to issue 998 new evacuation notices for homes. By late afternoon, officials said the spot fire had grown to perhaps 2,000 acres. That additional acreage pushed the High Park fire -- at more than 70,000 acres -- close to becoming the second-largest in state history, behind only the Hayman fire.

Reference 3 - 1.78% Coverage

Larimer County Sheriff Justin Smith confirmed at an evening news briefing that the fire had destroyed five to 10 homes in the southern part of the Glacier View subdivision and in the Hewlett Gulch Road area.

Reference 4 - 0.68% Coverage

The fire had already burned 191 homes, the most of any fire in Colorado history.

Reference 5 - 2.60% Coverage

However, Hahnenberg said firefighters had been working hard to thin fuels and water ground around homes north of Poudre Canyon, something he hoped would spare those houses. And, he said, the fire could soon start burning into forest already consumed this year by the Hewlett fire, depriving it of fuel.

Reference 6 - 0.79% Coverage

As the newly spawned fire grew Friday, officials raced to keep ahead of it with evacuations.

Reference 7 - 2.67% Coverage

At 2 p.m., residents in the Hewlett Gulch Road area were told to get out. At about 3 p.m., hundreds of residents in the sprawling Glacier View area were told to evacuate. At about 7 p.m., residents in Poudre Park and other areas along Colorado 14, who had been allowed to return Thursday, were told to leave again.

Reference 8 - 2.40% Coverage

County Road 74E, also known as Red Feather Lakes Road, was closed just west of U.S. 287 to the Boy Scout Ranch Road. The new evacuations prompted the American Red Cross to set up a shelter at the Cache La Poudre Middle School in Laporte, where residents streamed in Friday evening.

Reference 9 - 3.42% Coverage

"It just goes on and on," Marla Jones, a two-time evacuee, said as she sat on the tailgate of her loaded pickup, cupping a hand above her brow to watch the towering column of black and white smoke a few miles to the southwest. "I know it's only really been two weeks, but it's starting to feel like we won't ever get back to normal. ... I guess everyone who has ever been through a long fire feels like that."

Reference 10 - 1.63% Coverage

Lightning started the blaze June 9. It is burning on land that is 30 percent privately owned and 70 percent federal forest. Linda Steadman, 62, died when her home on Old Flowers Road burned.

Files\Denver Post_2012_06_County help us reach you - § 2 references coded [9.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 5.27% Coverage

If the High Park fire knocks out cellphone towers or telephone wires, Culp said, text messages still could get

through.

"If we lose infrastructure, it is critical to have another path to reach our citizens," she said. "Our priority right now is to make sure everyone that wants or needs to get registered in our system is able to do so."

Reference 2 - 4.13% Coverage

In late March, an undetermined number of residents threatened by the Lower North Fork fire in Jefferson County failed to receive evacuation warnings -- including a 51-year-old woman who was killed -- because of a problem mapping some addresses in the system.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Disaster cash comes from emergency fund - § 2 references coded [8.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.83% Coverage

As of Saturday, about \$10.8 million had been spent fighting the High Park fire, which has burned 55,050 acres and is the most destructive fire in recorded Colorado history in terms of homes burned.

Reference 2 - 3.50% Coverage

On Saturday, fire managers said 181 homes had been burned, and the toll could move higher as structure-assessment teams complete their work.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Dry heat fuels blaze residents evacuated - § 7 references coded [15.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.81% Coverage

LAPORTE Larimer County officials said late Saturday they were worried that a 5,000-acre wildfire 15 miles west of Fort Collins was burning away from wilderness and toward more homes and Poudre Canyon.

Reference 2 - 1.52% Coverage

The fire had burned at least 10 structures, but because they had been viewed only from the air, officials weren't sure whether the structures were homes or outbuildings.

Reference 3 - 2.18% Coverage

Evacuation notices were sent to 733 phones in numerous areas, but some of those people could not be reached. Deputies went door to door to some residences. One deputy was forced back by flames in an area where residents were believed to be at home.

Reference 4 - 2.09% Coverage

Resident Jim Key said he took his motorcycle out Saturday afternoon to look at the fire that was sending a plume of smoke over his Stratton Park subdivision. When he returned, he found sheriff's deputies evacuating his neighborhood.

Reference 5 - 1.17% Coverage

"A lot of things would have to line up on the bad side" for him to lose his house, Key said. "But then I don't know all the information."

Reference 6 - 3.45% Coverage

Residents on Paradise Park Road, Moose Horn Lane, Magic Lane, Spencer Mountain Road, Old Flowers Road and Stove Prairie Road, north to Rist Canyon Road, were the first to be evacuated.

Later in the day, the entire Rist Canyon area, Wilderness Ridge Way, Rist Creek Road, Spring Valley Road and County Road 41, including all of the roads that run off of it, were added to the evacuation area.

Reference 7 - 2.86% Coverage

According to the North Forty News, at about 3 p.m., flames were approaching the turnoff to Sky Corral Ranch, a historic dude ranch west of Bellvue that has been operating since the 1950s.

The flames were also just west of Stove Prairie Ranch, another historic ranch, along Old Flowers Road, the North Forty News reported.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Evacuees persevere as battle rages on - § 4 references coded [22.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.40% Coverage

The waiting game continues for residents displaced by the stubborn High Park fire burning northwest of Fort Collins.

Reference 2 - 4.57% Coverage

Since lightning struck in Paradise Park on June 9, the fire has scorched 83,205 acres and destroyed at least 248 homes. Rancher Linda Steadman was killed when flames swept over her Old Flowers Road home the first day of the fire.

Reference 3 - 5.13% Coverage

Although some residents were allowed to return home Monday, thousands remain evacuated.

Diane Barger and Jay Cleary sat outside of Cache La Poudre Middle School in Laporte Monday. Both know their homes still stand but are waiting on word to move back in.

Reference 4 - 10.24% Coverage

Cleary, 54, said he has been told the home he evacuated from Friday when the blaze made a run from Poudre Canyon north into Glacier View Meadows, is still standing.

Cleary's area had been on pre-evacuation for about a week, a time during which he and his wife, Debra, could watch the flames flicker from their windows.

Debra decamped for New Jersey. Cleary videotaped the entirety of his home, packed an ice chest with groceries and drove off with an SUV full of important paper and pictures, and the family pets.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Evacuees watch wait - § 3 references coded [14.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 5.02% Coverage

Ron and his wife, Denise, rushed to bring their herd of 143 alpacas from their ranch outside Poudre Canyon to a makeshift animal shelter as soon as they received an evacuation notice early Saturday morning, while they were attending a convention in Estes Park.

Reference 2 - 5.18% Coverage

Many evacuees at the center said not knowing their homes' status has been the most difficult part of the evacuation.

"All night until 5 a.m. this morning, we kept checking the map inside" showing the fire's status, said Robin Flannery, whose home is on Rist Canyon Road.

Reference 3 - 4.39% Coverage

Flannery and her daughter, Nicole, evacuated Saturday night, taking a few clothes, toiletries, electronics and their dogs with them. They have lived in their home for only eight months and finished paying the deposit Friday.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Fire blasts over hills Fort Collins-area fire rages out of control expanding in

size as mountain residents flee - § 5 references coded [7.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.40% Coverage

By late Sunday, two homes were confirmed destroyed among at least 18 structures burned. One person remained missing, and Smith indicated that person may be dead.

Reference 2 - 2.57% Coverage

High winds and dry fuels are driving the blaze, forcing more than 2,600 evacuation calls by Sunday evening to people living in Poudre, Rist, Redstone and Mill canyons. Another 325 calls were made just after 8 p.m. for the area south of County Road 38E from Gindler Ranch Road west to Milner Ranch Road.

Reference 3 - 0.74% Coverage

"We've had 36 straight hours of evacuations, and that's just unheard of," Smith said.

Reference 4 - 1.28% Coverage

In addition to protecting homes and people, the fire crews were focused on protecting a field of communications towers on top of Buckhorn Mountain.

Reference 5 - 1.61% Coverage

Smith said he and his family evacuated their home before the official evacuation notice was issued at 4 p.m. Saturday after seeing how quickly the fire was moving from atop a nearby ridge.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Fire may reroute ride - § 1 reference coded [40.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 40.16% Coverage

Ride the Rockies tour director Chandler Smith said race officials are monitoring the High Park fire in Larimer County and developing a plan that could change the final leg of the six-day ride.

Friday's route is supposed to take cyclists from Estes Park to the finish line at Odell Brewing Co. in Fort Collins. The route includes the roads along Horsetooth Dam and through LaPorte and Bellvue -- areas currently in or near the fire zone.

"We won't make any decisions until end of day on Wednesday," Smith said Monday evening. "But it will most likely entail a revised route. We are still hoping the finish line will be Odell's."

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Fire rushes crews fleeing residents - § 2 references coded [13.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 5.02% Coverage

LAPORTE A fast-moving blaze such as the High Park fire, which has ripped through 20,000 acres northwest of Fort Collins, puts the rush on homeowners and firefighters alike.

Reference 2 - 8.73% Coverage

There was time for Filano, who works for American Legacy Firearms in Fort Collins, to grab three bags -- her purse, a bag with handguns and ammunition and one with miscellaneous items.

In her haste, she had to abandon the last bag on the porch -- a porch she believes burned within 15 minutes after she fled.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Fires burning across the state - § 2 references coded [7.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.83% Coverage

"Protecting people and homes is our main priority," he said. "Since fire danger is at an all-time high, doing what we can to prevent additional ignitions is imperative."

Reference 2 - 3.56% Coverage

Casamassa referred to the High Park fire in Larimer County, the most expensive in state history, which already has burned 68,200 acres and at least 189 homes.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Flames jump river race toward homes - § 2 references coded [3.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.45% Coverage

About 80 homes in the neighborhood were evacuated. The rest of Glacier View Meadows remains on pre-evacuation notice.

Reference 2 - 1.69% Coverage

Christensen said the official tally of burned homes has increased to 48 as structure assessment teams make their way through the burn zone.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Grief with some relief death destruction - § 6 references coded [7.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.35% Coverage

ORT COLLINS Monday brought mixed news on the destructive High Park fire: Authorities confirmed their worst fears, that the blaze had claimed a life; estimated that at least 100 structures were damaged or destroyed; and then, late in the day, were heartened that some of the flames appeared to be blowing back onto themselves instead of claiming new ground.

Reference 2 - 0.79% Coverage

"We have helicopters making water drops and additional crews because of concerns we have up there," Christensen said.

Reference 3 - 1.04% Coverage

Areas where homes or structures have been burned include Rist Canyon, Paradise Park, Poudre Canyon, Poudre Park and Stove Prairie -- along Old Flowers Road.

Reference 4 - 1.47% Coverage

Firefighters and emergency personnel concentrated Monday on protecting lives and property. Today, with more equipment and more firefighters available, authorities were planning to make strides in fire suppression.

Reference 5 - 0.64% Coverage

Lou DeAngelis, 47, a sculptor, said he evacuated his dream home in Rist Canyon on Saturday night.

Reference 6 - 0.90% Coverage

DeAngelis had been trying to find out the status of his home, but so far he hadn't been able to get any specific information on his address.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_High Park Fire 55 percent containment - § 6 references coded [19.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.53% Coverage

BELLVUE For the second time in a week, Sharon and Fran Docherty on Wednesday returned to their fire-threatened home perched above Horsetooth Reservoir.

And, for the second time in a week, they kept their bags packed once they got there. "We're not going to

move in yet," Sharon Docherty said. "We're not going to restock the fridge."

Reference 2 - 3.09% Coverage

Residents in the Soldier Canyon and Mill Canyon Estates areas, where 301 evacuation notices went out, were allowed back in. Residents in parts of the Glacier View area covering 89 evacuation notices were also allowed back in. They were told, however, to be ready to leave again if necessary

Reference 3 - 2.51% Coverage

The progress gave Larimer County officials confidence enough to lift the evacuation orders it made Wednesday. And John Schulz, a sheriff's office spokesman, said residents in parts of the Poudre Park area could be allowed home today.

Reference 4 - 6.12% Coverage

The Dochertys said they are grateful for the work of the firefighters and emergency management officials -- a sentiment echoed on hand-drawn signs up and down rural Larimer County roads. But their homecoming was also a reminder of how far from normal the communities impacted by the fire are.

The Dochertys' neighborhood remains on a pre-evacuation alert -- like the rest of the reopened areas -- meaning the family must be ready to flee at any time. They have already been through this dance once, being evacuated June 10, allowed back home Saturday and re-evacuated Sunday.

Reference 5 - 2.73% Coverage

Their children's school, the Stove Prairie school, is still standing. But many of the families whose children attend the school lost their homes, leaving the Dochertys both grieving for their friends' losses and wondering about the future of the school.

Reference 6 - 1.68% Coverage

The lingering uncertainty is unnerving, both to Sharon and Fran and to their children. The couple's 7-year-old son has been having nightmares, Sharon said.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_High Park fire Barriers established on two front - § 4 references coded [13.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 5.12% Coverage

LARIMER COUNTY Fire crews made good progress corralling the massive High Park fire Tuesday, carving out barriers on the northeast and southeast edges, but the blaze remained active. And people pushed from their homes within its boundaries remained very anxious.

"I know the fire has burned through my property; I know that for a fact," said John Brewer, who was away when the call to evacuate reached his wife, Georganne. "I heard rumors that my neighbor's house is gone."

Reference 2 - 3.13% Coverage

At a meeting for evacuated residents Tuesday morning, he hoped to learn the fate of his home on Davis Ranch Road, but officials could not help him.

"It's terrible not to know," he said. "I love the place and plan on going back. I don't care if the house is gone; I plan on living on that property."

Reference 3 - 2.12% Coverage

Some residents evacuated from the southern tip of Horsetooth Reservoir were allowed to return home Tuesday afternoon. Some pre-evacuation orders for subdivisions to the north were canceled.

Reference 4 - 3.21% Coverage

Poudre Fire Authority Chief Tom DeMint said there are people fighting the blaze who have lost their own homes but remain on the fire lines. Some of them lost their homes as they protected the Stove Prairie School on Old Flowers Road, near where 62-year-old Linda Steadman died in her home Saturday.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_High Park fire grows to 81190 acres - § 5 references coded [17.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 6.55% Coverage

A spot fire in Glacier View Meadows that was ignited Friday by wind-blown embers from the main blaze is estimated at 10,000 acres. At least 10 homes were burned as it made its run from the area of Poudre Canyon known as the Narrows northwest across 15.6 square miles toward the area charred last month by the Hewlett fire.

Reference 2 - 2.90% Coverage

"Even with six really good crews, sometimes you just can't keep up," Hahnenberg said, noting that firefighters still saved several homes.

Reference 3 - 3.95% Coverage

The official number of homes burned remains at 191. The cost of the fire has risen to \$27.6 million, and Armstrong said about 310,000 person-hours have been spent fighting the High Park fire.

Reference 4 - 0.82% Coverage

Thousands of people remain evacuated.

Reference 5 - 3.43% Coverage

"They did a great job, but we still have a lot of unburned fuel on the property," she said. "This is going to be a long summer, and we could lose our home. It could happen."

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_High Park fire nations tank fleet old and depleted close to empty - § 3 references coded [4.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.91% Coverage

Ten years ago, the Forest Service's aging fleet of contracted airplanes came under intense scrutiny after two of them literally fell apart in midair while fighting fires, killing a total of five people.

Reference 2 - 1.76% Coverage

The federal government convened the blue-ribbon panel to study the system, which resulted in a scathing report that blasted the Forest Service's air tanker system, calling it "unsustainable" and the industry's safety record of 136 dead pilots since 1958 "abysmal." At least four large air tankers have crashed since then, killing 10 people, according to a website tracking the fatalities.

Reference 3 - 1.53% Coverage

On June 3, one of those P2V tankers, similar to some of the planes flying over Larimer County this past week, crashed as it dumped retardant on a 5,000-acre fire near the Utah-Nevada border, killing two on board. The NTSB's preliminary report of the crash said the plane, built in 1962, veered off its flight path while following the lead plane.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_High Park fire scorching tourist economies - § 4 references coded [11.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.12% Coverage

With Colorado 14 closed from Cameron Pass to Ted's Place, access to the Cache la Poudre River is closed. That's especially painful this summer because the Poudre is one of only a few rivers with ample flows for rafting.

Reference 2 - 5.14% Coverage

The venerable, 50-employee Mishawaka Amphitheatre on the banks of the Poudre is closed, and four concerts through June are canceled.

"Mishawaka is an important community gathering place. We want to open the doors as soon as we can to offer our distressed neighbors a place where they can gather and grab a bite," the venue's general manager, Dani Grant, cq wrote in a post on the Mishawaka website. "Furthermore, we want to put our 50 plus employees back to work, not to mention the many contractors who depend on our business."

Reference 3 - 1.24% Coverage

Guest ranches near the blaze are seeing some cancellations but more calls from visitors concerned their holiday may be smoky.

Reference 4 - 3.39% Coverage

"We are getting a lot of questions. People are calling to see whether they can still go mountain biking. I think people may be thinking the city is on fire," said Missy Levinger, cq owner of the 45room Armstrong Hotel in Fort Collins, on Monday. "We are really honest. Yesterday was horrible with the smoke. Today, you can't even tell there's a fire."

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_High winds stymie efforts - § 6 references coded [10.69% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.66% Coverage

As a precautionary move, residents of the Hewlett Gulch subdivision were told to evacuate their homes Sunday afternoon, said U.S. Forest Service spokeswoman Kristy Wumkes.

Reference 2 - 1.50% Coverage

Though residents of some areas evacuated last week have been allowed to return to their homes, evacuations remain in effect for many others in the burned area.

Reference 3 - 2.08% Coverage

On Sunday, the increased fire activity prompted emergency workers to move the Colorado 14 road block from Gateway Park back to Ted's Place, with access to Poudre Canyon from the roadblock limited to fire personnel only.

Reference 4 - 0.86% Coverage

he fire has destroyed 181 homes, making it the most destructive blaze in Colorado history.

Reference 5 - 1.33% Coverage

Fire spotting has been reported in Lawrence Creek, Redstone Canyon and Horsetooth Mountain, possibly threatening communication towers.

Reference 6 - 3.26% Coverage

Smith said that even when people are informed that their homes have burned, they are showing remarkable grace. "The first thing they do is thank the firefighters," Smith said.

Emergency workers have been doing a "windshield assessment" to count burned homes, recording some structures that, though burned, may not have been homes, Smith said.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Highpark Fire Homesick about Homes - § 7 references coded [16.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.93% Coverage

Some people learned Wednesday afternoon that their homes had been consumed by the ferocious High Park fire. But others may wait for days, as structure-assessment teams move through neighborhoods, getting an accurate inventory of which of the 118 structures burned in the 46,820-acre blaze were houses, Larimer County Sheriff's Office executive officer Nick Christensen said.

Reference 2 - 1.90% Coverage

It's a waiting game now," Poudre Park resident Tammy Milner said after an afternoon meeting of about 2,000 people who were broken into groups and advised whether they could return home.

Reference 3 - 1.74% Coverage

Ian Metcalf, 26, was shocked to see that the fire had burned within a few feet of the Bellvue home where he has lived his whole life. "I never thought it'd burn down this far."

Reference 4 - 2.37% Coverage

This led the county to issue a pre-evacuation order to homes in the large Glacier View subdivision. Christensen said residents should be ready to move. He also said there will be heavy smoke and flames in the area if a backburn is lit.

Reference 5 - 1.06% Coverage

Officials say 62-year-old Linda Steadman died when the fire burned her cabin at 9123 Old Flowers Road.

Reference 6 - 0.79% Coverage

As firefighters work, displaced residents wait for news about their homes.

Reference 7 - 4.99% Coverage

He left for the evacuation center Saturday evening with his dog and said it's the longest he's ever been evacuated.

"It's a bit like waiting to see if you've got cancer," he said of waiting to hear the fate of his home. He was also evacuated during the Crystal fire in 2011 and the Bobcat fire in 2000. He recalls ashes falling on his home during the Bobcat fire before a freak summer snowstorm hit. "If you don't have a sense of humor for these things," Babcock said, "you're not going to make it."

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Larimer County blaze 45 percent contained - § 3 references coded [24.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 6.97% Coverage

A lightning-sparked wildfire that's burned 227 acres in northern Colorado is 45 percent contained, and officials have allowed evacuees to return home.

Reference 2 - 5.40% Coverage

The Stuart Hole fire has caused minor damage to two or three outbuildings, but no residential homes have been affected.

Reference 3 - 11.77% Coverage

More than 50 homes north and south of CR82E between CR80C and CR67J are still on alert, and the Larimer

County Sheriff's Office told residents they should be prepared to evacuate if needed. The evacuation center is at the Livermore Community Hall, 1985 W. CR74E.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_More homes burn - § 5 references coded [11.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.51% Coverage

LARIMER COUNTY Monday's predicted convergence of high temperatures and gusty winds failed to materialize at the High Park fire -- but the day brought news of more destruction as authorities confirmed that another eight homes had been claimed by the flames.

Reference 2 - 1.59% Coverage

That disclosure pushed to 189 the total of residences destroyed in the second-largest wildfire in Colorado history

Reference 3 - 1.48% Coverage

Hundreds of evacuees could be kept away for weeks as crews fight the fire, clear roads and restore utilities.

Reference 4 - 2.69% Coverage

John Schulz, spokesman for the Larimer County Sheriff's Office, said authorities could not risk allowing people to return and then have no way to reach them if the fire turns back in their direction.

Reference 5 - 1.88% Coverage

At least three homes were destroyed Sunday as winds out of the west pushed the fire to the east, back into areas it had already raced through.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_National Guard keeps close eye on High Park fire - § 1 reference coded [3.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.89% Coverage

Now the fire is estimated at 87,250 acres with 55 percent containment. It has destroyed at least 257 homes.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Public library helps evacuees cope with stress of fire - § 3 references coded [11.76% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.74% Coverage

LOVELAND As anxious adults checked the latest fire maps, filed insurance claims and sought information on lost pets, children displaced by the massive High Park fire found some solace.

Reference 2 - 5.80% Coverage

It wasn't until the girls saw a television news segment about the fire that they started asking why they couldn't go back to their grandparents' house.

"They spent half their lives up there," Muirhead said. "They have bedrooms and a yard full of toys for them. This whole thing is pretty sad."

Reference 3 - 2.23% Coverage

"While they're playing, they can forget everything," Romsa said. "For just that little bit, they can forget."

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Record 181 homes destroyed - § 6 references coded [17.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.44% Coverage

LARIMER COUNTY The High Park fire is already the most destructive wildfire in recorded Colorado

history, but federal fire officials worry that even more homes could be lost to its flames over the next few weeks

Reference 2 - 2.42% Coverage

The fire, sparked by lightning June 9, has charred more than 85 square miles west of Fort Collins and destroyed at least 181 homes, Larimer County Sheriff's executive officer Nick Christensen said Saturday.

Reference 3 - 2.47% Coverage

Most of the territory between the fire's current perimeter and the road is U.S. Forest Service land, but a handful of homes are in the fire's path. Crews will use a "point protection" technique to shield the homes.

Reference 4 - 3.85% Coverage

The 181-home tally does not include outbuildings, Christensen said. And the count could climb as structure assessment teams continue to work through the 710 homes within the fire's bounds.

Saturday's estimate surpasses the 169 homes lost in the Fourmile Canyon fire in 2010 and the 133 homes destroyed in the Hayman fire in 2002.

Reference 5 - 3.52% Coverage

The largest number of homes lost in the High Park fire were in the Rist Canyon area. Fifty-one homes were lost in the Davis Ranch area, 40 homes were destroyed in Whale Rock, 21 homes in Stratton Park and 17 homes in Poudre Canyon. Most of the homes were lost in the first few days of the fire, Christensen said.

Reference 6 - 2.93% Coverage

Crews made significant progress on the 200-acre spot fire that jumped the Poudre Canyon on Thursday evening, prompting the evacuation of the Glacier View subdivision. It will probably be days before residents are allowed back into the subdivision.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Red slurrys toxic dark side - § 2 references coded [3.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.72% Coverage

But if wildfires threaten people, federal officials say, it's bombs away, and air tankers will drop chemicals as close as they need. All "misapplications" must be reported and reviewed.

Reference 2 - 1.68% Coverage

Yet the agency also relies increasingly on slurry bombers to protect houses and firefighters from potentially catastrophic wildfires, Forest Service spokesman Steve Segin said.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Residents back crews diligent in mop up stage - § 2 references coded [7.92% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.88% Coverage

The fire, sparked by lightning June 9, has scorched 87,284 acres and destroyed 257 homes . One woman died in her Old Flowers Road home on the first day of the fire.

Reference 2 - 5.04% Coverage

Firefighter Scott Leffler, 30, completed his two weeks at the High Park fire Wednesday and began his 2 1/2-day drive to central Nevada. Leffler said he's ready to relax and rejoin his 8-yearold daughter, whom he hasn't spoken to in eight days due to unreliable cellphone service.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Residents dig in to protect temple - § 1 reference coded [4.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.14% Coverage

The Dalai Lama blessed the temple on Sept. 17, 2006. Early that morning, smoldering piñon was used to symbolically convey prayers for peace offered by the Tibetan leader, Queen Noor of Jordan, a rabbi and a Lakota spiritual leader.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Smell smoke Dont push it - § 3 references coded [11.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.34% Coverage

Doctors and air-quality officials have a simple rule to breathe easier during wildfire season: If you can see smoke or smell it, take care.

Reference 2 - 2.40% Coverage

Poudre Valley Hospital officials noted an uptick in emergency-room visits from vulnerable patients feeling the effects of wildfire smoke.

Reference 3 - 6.40% Coverage

The map is based on stationary monitors and does not always reflect wider advisories issued by the state, said Christopher Dann, spokesman for the Air Pollution Control Division. The state's broader advisory Monday said smoke could make air uncomfortable and potentially unhealthy from Colorado Springs to Wyoming and warned of "periods of moderate to locally heavy smoke."

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Some go home while others learn theirs is lost - § 6 references coded [18.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.62% Coverage

The toll from the most destructive fire in Colorado history continues to mount, even as many evacuees were allowed to return home. At least 248 homes have been destroyed.

Reference 2 - 3.32% Coverage

About 1,200 of the 4,300 homeowners evacuated from the path of the High Park fire, west of Fort Collins, were allowed to return to their properties Sunday, said Reghan Cloudman, a spokeswoman for fire incident team.

Reference 3 - 3.19% Coverage

But residents of the Glacier View subdivision who met with fire officials were told at least 57 more homes in their neighborhood had been lost. The confirmed count previously was 191 homes, already a record.

Reference 4 - 3.04% Coverage

Fred and Bobbi Hatfield were among the residents whose homes were still standing -- for now. "It's still in jeopardy," said Bobbi, 56, noting the unexpected maneuvers the blaze has made in the past.

Reference 5 - 1.93% Coverage

The Waldo Canyon fire, one of at least 10 fires burning across Colorado on Sunday, has forced thousands of people to evacuate.

Reference 6 - 4.33% Coverage

"There will be competition for resources," Hahnenberg said. About 1,900 personnel are working on the High Park fire. For every two hours worked, the firefighters have one hour of rest, he said. "The men and women who work on this fire, this is what they train to do," Hahnenberg said.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Spot Blaze slips past boundary - § 4 references coded [11.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.95% Coverage

Four heavy tankers pounded a spot fire that slipped its bounds north of Poudre Canyon on Tuesday, trying to keep it from moving closer to the Glacier View neighborhood.

Reference 2 - 4.24% Coverage

The 59,845-acre High Park fire, the most damaging, at 189, in the state's history in terms of homes destroyed, has been burning since June 9 when it was started by lightning. It is 55 percent contained and so far has cost \$17.2 million to fight.

Reference 3 - 1.26% Coverage

Linda Steadman, 62, died in the fire at her home on 9123 Old Flowers Road.

Reference 4 - 3.18% Coverage

Residents evacuated from Glacier View when the fire jumped the Poudre Canyon last week won't be allowed to go home for at least 24 hours after the spot blaze is considered contained.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Wildfire affecting access - § 2 references coded [33.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 9.94% Coverage

The High Park fire has closed access to Seaman, Horsetooth, Watson and the Poudre. You can access Cameron Pass and North Park water via routes other than Colorado 14.

Reference 2 - 23.85% Coverage

Streams and rivers -- such as Clear Creek, Big Thompson, South Platte and the Blue -- are running low and clear, and fishing well for fly- fishers. Look for good dry fly action in the evening with caddis and PMDs. Chatfield, Bear Creek and Aurora are fishing well for smallmouth; tubes and seinkos are good options. Gross Reservoir is a good place to take a canoe or kayak and troll or jig for lake trout.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Wildfire evacuees take it day by day - § 3 references coded [11.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.03% Coverage

FORT COLLINS Peggy Sanchez knew she was wearing out her welcome at a cousin's house, and Jim Bruce and Gerri Wimberly were running out of money staying at a hotel.

Reference 2 - 3.82% Coverage

As the days wear on in the battle against the High Park fire, the people ordered to evacuate their homes are coping with their own day-to-day challenges.

Reference 3 - 3.16% Coverage

Sanchez, her husband and their two Chihuahuas, Chum and Defense, were forced to leave their house in Poudre Canyon a week ago.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Wildfire research turns to the sky - § 2 references coded [4.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.10% Coverage

With more accurate forecasts, fire managers could better predict fire behavior, deploy assets and protect firefighters, residents and property, said Sher Schranz, research coordinator with Colorado State University's Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere.

Reference 2 - 0.95% Coverage

And the fire is in the wildland-urban interface. Houses burn differently from trees.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Wildfire sparking event cancellations Ride the Rockies tour could be affected too - § 4 references coded [18.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 7.18% Coverage

FORT COLLINS The runners arrived by the carful early Sunday morning, not to race but to commiserate. Distance runners dressed in their racing clothes stood in the parking lot of Colorado State's Hughes Stadium under the hazy early-morning sky, mourning the cancellation of the Front Range Relay, yet another casualty of the High Park fire.

The relay, in its first year, was to take 37 teams of five runners on a 50-mile trek from Fort Collins to the Boulder Reservoir. The run would have started up the road from Hughes Stadium to the top of Horsetooth Dam and circle the south edge of Horsetooth Reservoir, areas that by Sunday night were included in the wildfire's evacuation zone.

Reference 2 - 1.68% Coverage

"You can't breathe. After half an hour, I felt like I had smoked 10 cigarettes," Brust said. "It was the right call; would have been dangerous for anyone to run."

Reference 3 - 1.86% Coverage

The Poudre School District canceled "all programming" Monday, including sports and summer school, and the city of Fort Collins moved all of its recreation programs indoors.

Reference 4 - 7.89% Coverage

The fire was also a topic of conversation for cyclists on the Ride the Rockies.

Day No. 2 of the six-day ride took cyclists from Hotchkiss to Carbondale, but the ride is scheduled to end Friday in Fort Collins after taking a route from Estes Park that includes the roads along Horsetooth Dam and county roads through Masonville and LaPorte, all areas now near the fire zone.

Ride the Rockies tour director Chandler Smith said he has been in contact with officials from Fort Collins and Larimer County to develop contingency plans for Friday's ride. Smith said he hopes to announce any changes to the course by Wednesday afternoon.

"It will most likely entail a revised route," Smith said. "We're still hoping the finish line will be O'Dell's Brewery."

Files\\Denver Post_2012_07_Flood Danger High - § 4 references coded [9.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.12% Coverage

Some of the same northern Colorado residents who fled from a wildfire a few weeks ago were being told to be ready to evacuate again as the Larimer County Sheriff's Office sent out 227 preevacuation notices for residents on Colorado 14 from Mishawaka to Gateway Park because of flash-flood concerns.

Reference 2 - 2.08% Coverage

Heavy rainfall poses particular problems in fire-scarred landscapes where a lack of vegetation and wildfire-baked soil provide the perfect conditions for rapid runoff and water contamination.

Reference 3 - 2.41% Coverage

Flooding and mudslides closed a portion of Colorado 14 and Rist Canyon at Stove Prairie Road in the High Park fire area Friday afternoon. Rist Canyon reopened, but Colorado 14 was closed to all but residents for

most of the evening.

Reference 4 - 1.67% Coverage

"The standard trash that comes down from after a fire," said Erik Nilsson, Larimer County emergency-management manager. "It's aesthetically pretty ugly."

Files\\Denver Post_2012_07_High Park mitigation delayed - § 3 references coded [16.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 6.05% Coverage

Mitigation to help slow the flow of debris and ash into the Cache la Poudre River and nearby Milton Seaman Reservoir -- one of four drinking water sources for Greeley -- started Wednesday.

But the plan is addressing problems caused by May's Hewlett Gulch fire, not the massive High Park fire that has also sent a thick stream of ash and debris into the Poudre River.

Reference 2 - 4.73% Coverage

"Fortunately we weren't using Poudre water anyway when the fires started, so our customers haven't noticed any differences," Brosemer said. "Our main concern is we want to keep as much as we can out of that water because we can't continue to use the Horsetooth water indefinitely."

Reference 3 - 5.41% Coverage

While the ashy Poudre water can't be used for drinking right now, some of it is being used by farmers, Brosemer said.

"It can ultimately become a problem for them too because if there's too much ash it can clog up their systems," Brosemer said. "But they don't have the same complications we do with the drinking water system."

Files\\Denver Post_2012_07_Muddy waters river walls shores left reeling in wake of massive blaze - § 6 references coded [12.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.88% Coverage

During last weekend's rains, the clear waters of the Cache la Poudre River turned oily black, and stream cobbles disappeared under several inches of roiling ash from the High Park fire.

A black sludge now coats many river shores once sparkling with white, tan or pink sands. A canyon once heavily scented by pines smells like a smoky campfire.

Many miles of this 126-mile-long river now evoke its namesake, the gunpowder buried by French trappers along its banks in the 1820s.

Reference 2 - 0.39% Coverage

The fire took 259 homes and one life. The fishery took a big blow.

Reference 3 - 3.94% Coverage

Poudre River Canyon Fire Chief Carl Solley is now fighting the High Park fire Part 2, the aftermath's flash floods. In the hardest-hit spur canyons -- Hill, Falls and Boyd gulches -- the runoff from heavy rains Friday and Saturday threatened several homes but ultimately only swirled through one garage.

Solley, crews and neighbors laid down 2,000 sandbags. They have bought 60 tons of sand and are aiming for a total of 4,000 sandbags down before the next heavy rain.

"We worked hard to save the homes we could from the fire," he said, noting 17 of 100 homes in the fire protection district burned, "and we're not going to let a flood knock them down now."

Reference 4 - 2.85% Coverage

They sounded the call for evacuation during the fire. People fled with no advance warning in the middle of the night, Falbo said, and many were out of their homes for weeks -- then allowed back, re-evacuated when the fire threat returned, home again and then soon alerted to flash floods.

"People are just glad to be back in their homes," Falbo said. "We were displaced. Now we're back together as a community. We know we still have struggles ahead, but people are together."

Reference 5 - 1.45% Coverage

At Smith's house, fire nibbled at the edges of neighbors' yards across the river and changed his home's scenery and views for what will be decades, but largely spared the well-loved log home he built in 1966 with his wife, Beth, and two sons.

Reference 6 - 0.96% Coverage

He believes he will never leave this canyon. "I could watch this river forever," he said. "But it might be a different story if I were looking at a pile of ashes."

Files\Denver Post_2012_08_CSU takes 3D look at cause and restoration of High Park Fire - § 1 reference coded [6.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 6.37% Coverage

The High Park fire began June 9 with a lightning strike west of Fort Collins and grew to be one of the largest and most destructive in Colorado history, killing one person and consuming 87,284 acres and 259 homes.

Files\Denver Post_2012_09_Disastrous wildfire era set to continue - § 9 references coded [12.05% 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 - 1.27% 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 3 - 0.88% Coverage

And, in Colorado, Gov. John Hickenlooper halted all controlled burns in state forests after one blew out of control in March, flaring into a wildfire that killed three homeowners.

Reference 4 - 1.68% Coverage

In Colorado, foresters and firefighters take pride in what their preventive measures have accomplished already. This year, in two of the worst wildfires in state history, they say prior foresttreatment programs saved a neighborhood and a reservoir serving 300,000 people in northern Colorado and another neighborhood in Colorado Springs.

Reference 5 - 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 6 - 0.87% Coverage

At 5 a.m. on June 10, Butterfield had answered an emergency call. Evacuate the park; we're evacuating the neighborhood, he was told. Now. The fire closed the state park for 17 days.

Reference 7 - 1.37% Coverage

"The work absolutely protected the safety of the surrounding community and the quality of the water in the reservoir," he said. "I walked up to the incident commander, handed him a map of the treated areas and said, 'Here's an area where you can stop this fire.' Luckily, they did that."

Reference 8 - 1.21% Coverage

Weeks later, when the Waldo Canyon fire eclipsed the High Park fire, destroying 346 homes, Colorado Springs credited another fire break with saving another neighborhood. The fire stopped a mile above Cedar Heights, leaving every house untouched.

Reference 9 - 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.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_10_Briefs - § 3 references coded [7.81% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.88% Coverage

The fire has burned about 2,100 acres and at least 14 homes. It began Tuesday in Custer County.

Reference 2 - 2.16% Coverage

The Roatcap fire burned more than 400 acres and prompted evacuations of about 30 homes in Montezuma County.

Reference 3 - 3.77% Coverage

One dead after SUV tumbles into ravine. One person was killed Saturday morning when a sport utility vehicle tumbled about 100 feet into a ravine on U.S. Forest Service land, officials say.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_10_Briefs(1) - § 1 reference coded [5.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 5.61% Coverage

Roads in the area remain closed as a result of the fire, including Upper Beaver Meadows Road and Fern Lake Road. The Moraine Park Campground and all park trails and areas accessed from the north and west of Bear Lake Road also are closed. Nymph, Emerald and Dream lakes are accessible to hikers.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_10_Cold front expected to dampen Fern Lake fire - § 1 reference coded [11.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 11.51% Coverage

Bear Lake Road, Upper Beaver Meadows Road and Moraine Park Campground remain closed, as are all trails from Bear Lake Road and Colorado 66 and those south of Trail Ridge Road, which is still open.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_10_High winds prevent aerial attack on wildfire - § 1 reference coded [13.99% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 13.99% Coverage

The Fern Lake fire, west of the Fern Lake Trailhead and Moraine Park, grew to more than 400 acres Wednesday, but no homes or other structures are threatened in the steep, rugged terrain, the National Park Service said Wednesday.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_10_Officials look for leads on source of park fire - § 1 reference coded [11.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 11.44% Coverage

Campers and recreationalists were evacuating from the area about 8 miles west of Estes Park soon after the blaze began near the Cub Lake Trail and Fern Lake before 2 p.m. Tuesday.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_11_Conditions kick up smoke from Fern Lake wildfire - § 1 reference coded [3.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.43% Coverage

Residents were seeing more smoke from the Fern Lake fire thanks to higher temperatures and lower humidity, the Loveland Reporter-Herald reports.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_12_Evacuation orders eased in Larimer County fire zone - § 2 references coded [15.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 7.93% Coverage

Some evacuees from the Fern Lake fire in Rocky Mountain National Park will be allowed to go home at 9 a.m. Wednesday and the rest could be allowed to return Friday, Larimer County Sheriff Justin Smith said Tuesday at a community meeting.

Reference 2 - 7.24% Coverage

The 3,750-acre fire is 40 percent contained. About 1,000 homes and other structures have been threatened since high winds doubled the size of the fire last Friday night and early Saturday, prompting evacuations.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_12_Hi Country Snow Skiers Firefighters welcome storm - § 1 reference coded [1.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.55% Coverage

Believed to have been sparked from an illegal campfire, the Fern Lake fire destroyed one cabin while burning about 3,500 acres in the national park.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_12_Last Fern Lake Fire evacuees to head home - § 3 references coded [23.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 8.44% Coverage

Damper, cooler weather in Larimer County will allow the rest of those evacuated by the Fern Lake fire to return home Friday at 9 a.m.

Reference 2 - 11.22% Coverage

The 3,492-acre fire threatened as many as 1,000 homes and other structures last weekend, after high winds doubled the size of the fire from Friday night to Saturday morning.

Reference 3 - 3.79% Coverage

A private cabin in the Moraine Park community burned down.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_12_Park Officials fern lake fire 40 percent contained - § 1 reference coded [9.89% Coverage]

Coverage]

Reference 1 - 9.89% Coverage

Some of the 600 people evacuated from areas near Estes Park may be allowed to return to their homes Wednesday morning, park spokeswoman Traci Weaver said.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_12_Size blowing up 583 homes evacuated - § 5 references coded [10.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.62% Coverage

The Fern Lake fire, burning in Rocky Mountain National Park since Oct. 9, more than doubled in size overnight Friday, forcing the evacuation of 583 homes early Saturday.

Reference 2 - 0.96% Coverage

An unoccupied, privately owned cabin was destroyed, and many others were threatened, Schulz said.

Reference 3 - 1.70% Coverage

Realizing that the smoke was noticeably worse and infiltrating their home, they raced to get out, searching only for cellphones and a cat carrier. They were gone within minutes.

Reference 4 - 1.46% Coverage

The evacuation of Moraine Park Campground was ordered at 1:50 a.m. Saturday, Weaver said. Warnings were sent to about 1,100 home phones and cellphones.

Reference 5 - 5.20% Coverage

The Larimer County Sheriff's Office ordered evacuations for Colorado 66 and all adjacent streets, and Marys Lake Road up to Moraine Avenue to Marys Lake on the west side. Residents of High Drive and adjacent streets were allowed to return home by showing proper identification, but that area remains on pre-evacuation alert.

Residents evacuated from the west side of Marys Lake Road and adjacent streets were permitted to return home, and that area remained on a pre-evacuation notice; however, access to the neighborhood was unrestricted.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_12_Snow blankets fern lake fire as crews work to gain ground - § 1 reference coded [5.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 5.65% Coverage

All mandatory-evacuation orders have been lifted, and the last remaining pre-evacuation orders for residents in the Colorado 66 area south of Aspen Brook Drive were lifted Saturday afternoon.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_12_Wind fuels worry Strong gusts could create explosive mix in Marys Lake area - § 5 references coded [16.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.49% Coverage

After 250 firefighters tried to hem in the fire Sunday, 150 were assigned to the fire overnight, mainly in home-protection mode, Sheriff Justin Smith told residents at a town meeting Sunday night.

Reference 2 - 5.10% Coverage

Firefighting helicopters and air tankers were grounded Sunday afternoon because of winds, as ground crews shored up the perimeter. The Fern Lake fire started from an illegal campfire Oct. 9 in remote terrain and has

spread to 3,580 acres, but as of Sunday evening, only a privately owned cabin has been lost. No firefighters have been injured in the steep, rough terrain of Rocky Mountain National Park.

Reference 3 - 3.53% Coverage

Pre-evacuation notices have been sent to phone lines west of Marys Lake Road, from Moraine Avenue and Rock Ridge Road South to Colorado 7 and Fish Creek Road.

He said once the wind dies down, authorities would have a much better idea of when existing evacuees would be able to go home.

Reference 4 - 2.49% Coverage

As with Colorado wildfires last summer, people with breathing problems should stay indoors and avoid exerting themselves, fire-information officer Traci Weaver said at the community meeting.

Reference 5 - 3.11% Coverage

Early Saturday, wind gusts of up to 75 mph doubled the size of the blaze and pushed it 3 miles to the east in 35 minutes. At about 1 a.m. Saturday, residents of 583 homes along the Colorado 66 corridor were forced to leave and remained evacuated Sunday.

Files\\Denver Post_2013_03_Crews make gains on Galena fire - § 5 references coded [21.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 6.06% Coverage

The fire is burning near the High Park fire zone, where 87,284 acres burned last June. That blaze was caused by a lightning strike and grew to become the second-largest and second-most destructive fire in Colorado history, consuming 259 homes and causing one death.

Reference 2 - 3.66% Coverage

The Galena fire has not burned any structures, but Simons said homes were nearby on the upwind side of the blaze and about a quarter mile away on the downwind side.

Reference 3 - 5.13% Coverage

Simons said two firefighters have been injured -- one Saturday and one Sunday -- requiring treatment at a hospital. He characterized the injuries as "knees and ankles."

About 135 firefighters were fighting the fire Monday.

Reference 4 - 3.93% Coverage

Lory State Park is closed indefinitely while Colorado Parks and Wildlife assesses the damage. Numerous pedestrian bridges were burned, the agency said in a news release.

Reference 5 - 2.59% Coverage

Horsetooth Mountain Open Space and Soderberg Open Space also will remain closed until crews can assess the area.

Files\\Denver Post_2013_03_Winds feed blaze - § 4 references coded [13.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.77% Coverage

Officials said they sent out 860 evacuation phone calls. The evacuations to the north of the fire, where the first 281 calls were made, have been lifted. A second round of 579 calls, for homes to the south of the fire, went out at about 3:30 p.m. The Poudre Fire Authority said those evacuations would remain in effect through the night. The fire was 5 percent contained at 8:30 p.m.

Reference 2 - 4.56% Coverage

About 50 homes, and the park, were initially evacuated in the Galena fire.

Additional evacuations were issued at about 3:30 p.m. for areas south and west of Horsetooth Reservoir north of Larimer County Road 38E. Feeder streets to Shoreline Drive in the vicinity of Inlet Bay and north, up to and including Continental Circle, are part of the evacuation areas.

Reference 3 - 2.04% Coverage

Horseshoe Mountain Park is among the areas that have been closed. The Horsetooth Reservoir is closed for boating. Other closures will be considered Saturday.

Reference 4 - 2.20% Coverage

Earlier Friday, three structures -- two homes and the parks' visitors center -- were saved by fire crews, Christensen said. Now there are about 50 homes that are threatened.

Files\\Denver Post_2013_06_Feds release 20M in wildfire relief - § 4 references coded [15.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.24% Coverage

Communities hit hard by last summer's wildfires say it is about time the federal government is releasing nearly \$20 million to help repair damaged water supplies and reduce flood risk.

Reference 2 - 4.24% Coverage

The efforts take on increased importance as communities race to put in safety measures before the summer's monsoon rains, which could bring flooding to vulnerable areas, Langer said.

Reference 3 - 3.91% Coverage

Around the High Park fire west of Fort Collins, the money will be split between Larimer County and water providers that serve more than 300,000 residents, Bassinger said.

Reference 4 - 3.20% Coverage

Around the Waldo Canyon fire in El Paso County, work will be concentrated on protecting homes in the path of probable flooding, Langer said.

Files\\Denver Post_2013_08_High Park burn area getting new mulch - § 2 references coded [23.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 7.88% Coverage

Mitigation work has begun again to protect water that flows to Greeley and other cities after last year's High Park fire.

Reference 2 - 15.68% Coverage

Trucks and helicopters began hauling wood mulch this week to badly burned hillsides to keep soot and ash from running into the Poudre River, which is costly to clean. About 1,700 acres will be treated this year, the Greeley Tribune reported.

Files\\Denver Post_2013_10_Theres much good left behind on slopes - § 4 references coded [13.88% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.13% Coverage

RIST CANYON Mulch dropped by helicopters and timbers laid across charred slopes mostly held through the recent heavy floods -- proving the value of a \$10 million gambit that Greeley and Fort Collins took to

protect urban water supplies after wildfires last year.

Reference 2 - 3.89% Coverage

The early evidence here is sought around the Western states as wildfires increase in frequency and severity. The initial huge costs of fire suppression to protect homes lead to even bigger long-term costs of dealing with damage to water supplies.

Reference 3 - 3.89% Coverage

Last year, as the High Park and Hewlett Gulch wildfires scorched 136 square miles along the river and near Milton Seaman Reservoir, officials immediately began consulting with Denver Water about how the 2002 Hayman fire hurt Denver's watershed.

Reference 4 - 1.97% Coverage

Denver Water still is struggling, spending more than \$10 million for the still-incomplete dredging of Strontia Reservoir.

Files\Denver Post_2016_09_Briefs(3) - § 2 references coded [6.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.88% Coverage

LARIMER COUNTY The U.S. Forest Service and the Larimer County Sheriff's Office were fighting a fast-moving wildfire Sunday, and some evacuations were ordered.

Reference 2 - 3.32% Coverage

Residents of the Mill Creek subdivision and those who live on the east side of County Road 80C and south of the Colorado-Wyoming state line were told to evacuate, the sheriff's office said.

Files\Denver Post_2016_09_Larimer fire grows to 350 acres - § 2 references coded [13.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 5.12% Coverage

Air and ground crews continued to battle a fire in Larimer County that has consumed nearly 350 acres and forced evacuations in the northern part of the county toward the Wyoming state line.

Reference 2 - 8.35% Coverage

Deputies asked that homes in the immediate area and in the Mill Creek subdivision be evacuated. The Starwood fire was threatening 30 structures, in addition to watersheds north of Red Feather Lakes and the town of Livermore. But Larimer County authorities said there were no reports of damage or injuries.

Files\Estes Park Uplands_n.d._CWPP - § 4 references coded [2.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.68% Coverage

Wildfire hazard in the Uplands subdivision has a very high hazard rating across a large portion of the property (See the Forest Stewardship Plan). The wildfire hazard rating is very high in the denser areas of the ponderosa pine stands on the property. The areas with high wildfire hazard ratings have abundant surface fuels with low canopy base heights and canopy closure. Canopy base heights and closure are responsible for crown fire initiation and spread. The areas of the property with less trees and slope are classified as moderate. These hazards are mapped based on the expected fire behavior which is determined by vegetative cover type and perceived quantity and density of fuels. However, if the aspect is south or southwest, and/or if the slope is greater than 30%, increase the hazard class one category. Also, if slash is present and in significant quantities, increase the hazard class one category. The data used to determine the wildfire hazard rating in this model has not been updated to account for the increased dense roadside vegetation in the developed

portion of the subdivision and increased heavy surface fuel loading in the undeveloped portion. Therefore, the wildfire hazard rating is more likely very high across the entire subdivision.

Reference 2 - 0.41% Coverage

There are probably not more than 40 or 50 people living in the Uplands at any one time. The number, however, could be as high as 90. The biggest danger is the regeneration along the road and the fact that there is only one entrance and exit. Hopefully in the event of a wildfire evacuation would be possible and orderly.

Reference 3 - 0.33% Coverage

11 residences are built on lots of about one acre or more. There are 34 residences currently in the subdivision. Not counting the home just now finishing construction the Larimer County appraised value of the improvements is plus or minus \$23,000,000

Reference 4 - 0.20% Coverage

The views also help to raise the property values within the Uplands. Most lots have panoramic views of Longs Peak, Twin Sisters and the Estes Valley.

Files\\Estes Park_2009_CWPP - § 3 references coded [2.27% 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.

Reference 2 - 0.56% Coverage

5.1.3 Community Values to be Protected Of course, the first priority must be the protection of human lives. Other categories of values to be protected, in no specific order, are pets, wildlife, safety infrastructure, residential, commercial and government property improvements, and our local trees and forests. A more specific list identifying all community values to be protected would be too extensive to be included here.

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

Without emergency services being able to communicate, Estes Park responders could be working in isolation and would be in potential danger. The areas where our communications systems are most vulnerable are:

Files\\Glen Haven Retreat Communities_2007_CWPP - § 3 references coded [1.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

Historical/archeological structures - H Homes - H

Businesses/local economy - H Fire house and storage barn - H

Reference 2 - 0.49% Coverage

Above-ground fuel storage/individual propane tanks - L Utilities - M

Roads/selective access - H Bridges - H

Evacuation route development - H Community-owned vehicles – L Fire Department vehicles - H

Reference 3 - 1.20% Coverage

Natural Resources 12)

Rivers and streams/Riparian areas - H Scenic beauty - H

14) Wildlife - H 15) 16) 17) 18)

Seasonal Camps 19) 20) 21)

Intrinsic Values 22)

23) 24) 25) 26) 27)

Forested areas - H

Recreation/access to backcountry - H USFS picnic area - L

Community-owned open space – H

Cheley Girl's Camp - M Cheley Boy's Camp - M

Youth United - L Life - H

Sense of community identity - H Independence - M

Maintaining property values/investments - H Serenity/solitude - H

Health and Public Safety – H

Files\\HCRC_2009_03_Consensus Document DRAFT - § 1 reference coded [0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

good air quality

Files\\HCRC_2015_02_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [1.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.34% Coverage

Q. Do you think you will get to this in 10 years? A. We have a strong fuels program, administration has a commitment to this, and Oregon has committed resources. We are trying to create jobs in the woods, keep the mills operating.

I think we will commit to doing what we say we do. I think we have a good

team on the district. You have smoke constraints that will limit us – have to keep smoke out of towns. And follow state guidelines.

Files\\HCRC_2015_04_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [3.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.49% Coverage

Q. You said there is a mix of broadcast and pile burning on the NEPA area? A. Anything with mechanical treatments will be pile burned. This may or may not be broadcast. If it doesn't warrant burning – north aspect with grand fir – fire regime is completely different and I am not going there with fire. I am the burn boss – I don't want to burn a north aspect. Need best chance of success. Ranchers are vocal component of this thing; town is vocal about smoke in town. With the lack of snowpack we don't want to think about setting off a bunch of landing piles and then in June and July they wake up. All my burn plans I talk to wildlife – the NEPA is done but if there is something I need to mitigate for and get everyone on board. From road to road will be broadcast. There is a lot of complexity with smoke management. BLM also wants to put smoke in the air so we have to do a lot of coordinating among agencies.

Files\\HCRC_2015_05_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [0.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.66% Coverage

Jason McGovern: I have been thinking about your perspective a lot. I am trying to get away from everything being a fuels reduction. When I broke up the blocks that is not all broadcast burnings. Particularly in the north, most of that is burning piles. I still have to call it prescribed fire because it is still fire and putting up smoke.

Files\HCRC_2015_11_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [4.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.01% Coverage

Lessons Learned from the Canyon Complex Fire from Dana Skelly Dana provided a video produced by John Day FS on the Canyon Creek Fire. It is not available to the public but FS hopes to make it available in the future. Dana's points from the fires this season: □ Have to be able to do more prescribed burning both in terms of time (longer season) and scale (more acres).

- Need to communicate better with other resource folks about the timing and importance of prescribed fire.
- Need to plan ahead and let other agencies and forest users in on the planning. 1 | Page
- DEQ and EPA smoke constraints and the need for more burning makes accomplishing more burning difficult.

Files\HCRC_2016_10_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [11.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 11.10% Coverage

Had a good fall prescribed fire season but felt very lucky that they were able to conduct prescribed fires without converting into wildfires. It was a short season, but the prescribed fire crews never missed a burn day and they never had smoke into town. The crews burned as much as they could. The crews have a variety of things to burn, including slash and also trying to reduce fine fuels. Two other forests in the area had prescribed fires convert to wildfires. The Dairy Project prescribed fire was conducted most recently (10/8/16), on the day they burned the Ochoco forest had a fire convert to wildfire. On the Dairy project it was an active fire with thousands of spot fires but it was a very successful burn. In this project in the timber sale area the burn was beautiful. Heavier fuels and the trees looked good with bigger fuels burned well. Logging is not enough, important for optimum desired ecological conditions need to burn. Fall burning is better than spring to get optimum fire activity. With the prediction of a big storm (Oct. 15) it is anticipated the prescribed fire season is over. There are over 8000 acres of pile burning (essentially 1 pile for every 10 acres for landing piles) that still need to be conducted and this can occur after significant moisture. Wet conditions are actually desired for pile burning. However, the work force is small now, most seasonal positions are now terminated. USFS is finding that the smoke management officials (DEQ from Oregon Dept. of Forestry) have been out to the forest to help understand the issues more. They are working with USFS.

Files\HCRC_2017_03_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [0.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.79% Coverage

Need to get the story out. A lot of misunderstanding out there. There are a lot of people that don't know what is going on out there. There is a quality conversation going on out there. Need to get the information out – you are going to get smoke. Do you want it in the form of wildfire or prescribed?

Files\HCRC_2017_04_Common Ground - § 2 references coded [4.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.15% Coverage

Our goals are: • A resilient forest that is diverse in age, species, and density; that exhibits appropriate species composition and structure for the ecosystem; and that enables: - Normal or acceptable levels of fire, insect, and disease outbreaks - Resumption of natural fire and disturbance cycles - Good air quality - Good water quality - Where historically present, stands have a patchy, mosaic, clumpy appearance.

Reference 2 - 2.18% Coverage

Regarding Prescribed Fire Our goal is: • The use of prescribed fire is increased in time and scale so that 20,000 acres (or as many acres as is required to get Emigrant Creek district back to historic return intervals) are burned annually on the Emigrant Creek Ranger District to maintain the historic fire regime However, we recognize the difficulty in addressing safety and air quality concerns with the use of prescribed fire.

Files\\HCRC_2017_04_Meeting Notes(1) - § 1 reference coded [1.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.07% Coverage

Smoke Issue: I understand there are a few repercussions about violating smoke, once violated you are shut down? The main concern is the state doesn't want EPA stepping in to manage smoke.

Files\\HCRC_2017_10_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [1.68% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.68% Coverage

Recently talked with someone who did a 4,000 acre burn on the Ochoco and it was \$19/acre. Much less than it costs at \$5,000/acre to manage a wildfire. Practically speaking we are not going to get caught up on the amount of acreage that needs prescribed fire. Strategically place treatments with small amount of prescribed fire to manage a wildfire. We need to get much more strategic about future wildfires to make sure the wildfires help us. It is more complex, but we need an order of magnitude change is going to come in the form of wildfire. Use this as a tool to get social license for prescribed fire. We need to get this in front of congress, saving lives, saving resources.

Files\\HCRC_2017_12_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [1.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.70% Coverage

Two main barriers: 1. Having resources dedicated to initial attack and 2. Then having another whole set of resources to manage a wildfire start on the forest and we get a start on a project area where we are trying to manage. How many pile burning acres are backlogged? We are caught up on piles after this year. How much impact of smoke management? There is some but we have taken some risk because we have our own modeling. What is the biggest issue? If it is not one thing then it is another. From a national standpoint it is the same issue across the US. Many fire dependent ecosystems and then you get non-fire adapted species taking over and that is the issue and causes more smoke.

Files\\HCRC_2018_03_Meeting Notes - § 2 references coded [4.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.08% Coverage

When there are more big trees • When we are not afraid of stand replacing fires • When we hear from the public that they can recreate and economy is more stable • When we are confident about managing a lightning strike • Restoration is never ending • When we have sustainable timber harvests • When we don't get too excited about insect outbreak • When there is aspen all along the riparian areas • When the streams are proper functioning • When there are no invasive species • When we reach historic range of variability for tree species (2) • When we have a stable, sustainable local economy that includes people that live here (3) • When there are more log trucks on the road

Reference 2 - 1.20% Coverage

District wide danger tree project Harney County asked us to do this project because they were seeing these dead trees. Trying to respond to the county concern. This project is on all 2 and 4-digit roads – all likely and imminent danger and will do campgrounds.

Files\\HCRC_2018_05_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [8.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 8.33% Coverage

DEQ smoke management rules. Smoke sensitive receptor areas are in John Day and Burns. 2.5 microns or less impact people's health. Change in the proposal to allow some smoke intrusions allowed. 2 levels – 24 hours max and if it goes over the max. Also, the one-hour max - usually happens early in the morning when the air is not moving. Public comment is invited. Light spikes of smoke are not impacting public health. Q. How does this impact the municipalities, and do they need to deal with this? A. Not under ODF regulations. Even if someone is burning fields we document that as well. I represented the collaboratives on the revisions. Even though there is some movement and it is still very limiting.

If you

provide comments, DEQ, Oregon health authority, Still look at prescribed fire to be something that comes out of a tail pipe and that is what they are trying to regulate. Haven't had the conversation yet with landscape scale. There are certain areas where smoke stagnates in these counties and the challenge is at the night. Because there is now a communication plan. There is a protocol where people go through and there is a communication plan to help notify and mitigate for the vulnerable population. Have to alert and notify the public in a way we never have done before.

Files\\HCRC_2018_06_Field Trip Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [6.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 6.34% Coverage

A. More of an organizational issue? Is anyone making plans to change this in the future? There is economic risk and weather risk? We are figuring out forest burn plans for a landscape scale. There is a right fire, right piece of ground and right time. Smoke management and public perception is going better. But there are folks in town who think we are just burning up the forest and not capturing economic value of the resource. Tim (Boyce) has been a driving force for prescribed fire and has done a lot of good in educating.

Files\\HCRC_2018_08_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [2.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.11% Coverage

Showed slide of smoke in spring prescribed burn vs. smoke the first of August. (smoke during the spring burn had an increase in smoke during the night which dispersed early in the morning, whereas the smoke we're experiencing in August peaks at around noon)

Files\\HCRC_2018_09_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [4.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.07% Coverage

Smoke Management Letter to State - Pam Hardy

State level air quality regulations are way more restrictive than the national Clean Air Act. There is a proposal together that moves Oregon's 24 hr. standard closer to the national regulations.

Currently Oregon has a 1 hr. spike regulation. In the new proposal there's also an exemption from the 1 hr. spike on a community by community basis.

Files\\HCRC_2018_09_Rx ZOA - § 3 references coded [20.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 8.96% Coverage

Our goals are:

A resilient forest that is diverse in age, species, and density; that exhibits appropriate species composition and structure for the ecosystem; and that enables:

Normal or acceptable levels of fire, insect, and disease outbreaks

Resumption of natural fire and disturbance cycles

Best air quality possible commensurate with the proposed fire program

Good water quality

Where historically present, stands have a patchy, mosaic, clumpy appearance.

Reference 2 - 3.56% Coverage

It makes our forests susceptible to stand replacing crown fires. This destroys the timber value our community relies on as well as the natural beauty of the forest we would like to live in.

Reference 3 - 7.52% Coverage

The use of planned ignitions should increase in time and scale so that 20,000 acres (or as many acres as is required to get Emigrant Creek district back to historic return intervals) are burned annually on the Emigrant Creek Ranger District to maintain the historic fire regime. However, we recognize the difficulty in addressing safety and air quality concerns with the use of prescribed fire.

Files\\Hermit Park Open Space_2008_CWPP - § 2 references coded [1.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.15% Coverage

Identification of Values at Risk Using technology and local expertise, the Larimer County DNR has developed a base map and narrative of the community and adjacent landscapes of interest. This map will act as a visual aid from which the Larimer County DNR can assess and make recommendations. The base map includes, at a minimum, the following: • Inhabited areas and values at potential risk to wildland fire • Areas containing critical human infrastructure—such as evacuation routes, municipal water supply structures, and major power or communication lines—that are at risk from wildfire

- A preliminary designation of the community's Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) zone.

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

Risk to Other Values – An evaluation of risk to other values such as wildlife habitat, recreation and scenic areas, water supplies, and landscapes of historical, economic or cultural value.

Files\\Larimer County_2009_CWPP - § 2 references coded [0.97% 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.

Reference 2 - 0.60% Coverage

In 2002, the Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership (FRFTP) was developed jointly by the Pike and San Isabel National Forests (PSINF), the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests (ARNF), the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS), Rocky Mountain National Park and the Rocky Mountain Research Station (RMRS). The goal of the partnership strategy was to identify, prioritize and rapidly implement hazardous fuels treatment projects in the Front Range of Colorado. The strategy is long-term and allows agencies to move forward successfully over a ten-year period. The FRFTP implements the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy and Implementation Plan for Goal 2 (reduce hazardous fuels) and Goal 4 (community assistance) thereby is increasing agencies' ability to reduce risks to:

- o Public and firefighter safety, o Housing in the wildland urban interface, o Ecosystem function
- County Fire Plan 2009 7
- o Threatened and endangered species.

Files\\Manhattan Creek_2007_CWPP - § 3 references coded [2.68% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.00% Coverage

Fire History Over the past twenty years, approximately 161 wildfires burn on average over 2200 acres each year in Larimer County. In “slow” years, such as 1996, wildfires are relatively small. During the summer of 1996, several fires ranging in size from one acre to 180 acres, threatened 50 to 60 homes throughout Larimer County. However, although threatened, no homes burned.

At the other extreme is a year like 1994 when 340 fires, including the Hourglass Fire which destroyed 13 buildings at Pingree Park, burned through Larimer County. In addition to destroying 13 buildings at Pingree Park, the Hourglass Fire threatened 12 homes in the Poudre Springs area. Other recent fires include: □ The Snowtop Fire, in July 1993, which threatened at least 5 homes in Cedar Park. □ In 1995, the Bonner Peaks Fire threatened 8 homes west of Highway 287. □ In 2000, the Bobcat Fire burned 10,599 acres and destroyed 18 homes. □ Tragically in 2002 the Big Elk Fire burned 4413 acres and claimed 3 lives. □ In 2004, a home owner burning trash started the Picnic Rock Fire, which burned 8,908 acres and destroyed 1 home.

Reference 2 - 0.48% Coverage

High Priority • Human life/safety • Homes/Structures • Water supply/Quality (ElkHorn , Manhattan, and Rio RMDC creeks) • Trails/Open Space/Landscape/Environment • The Stupa • Wildlife – Critical Habitat • Live Stock/grazing • Economics – business and tourism

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

Low Priority • Power lines (Goodell Corner) o Transmission lines
• Telephone lines (CenturyTel Terminal Box)

Files\\Oregonian_2012_07_Eastern Oregon fires grow as residents cattle evacuate - § 4 references coded [14.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.75% Coverage

Ranchers near Frenchglen in Harney County scrambled to move livestock on Thursday as a new evacuation warning went into effect against a fast-moving wildfire that has spread to more than 60,000 acres.

Reference 2 - 5.28% Coverage

he U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the Harney County Sheriff’s Office told residents of about 10 homes near Harney Lake that they might be ordered to evacuate. The fire, fueled by hot, dry and windy weather, also threatens Frenchglen, a hamlet at the base of Steens Mountain. Late Wednesday, BLM and sheriff’s officials told Frenchglen residents to prepare for a possible evacuation.

Reference 3 - 4.04% Coverage

he Miller Homestead fire has closed the Page Springs campground on Steens Mountain and forced intermittent closures of Highway 205 between Diamond Lane and Frenchglen to Rock Creek Lane. An Oregon Department of Transportation crew is using a pilot vehicle to guide commuters through the smoke.

Reference 4 - 1.99% Coverage

The Longdraw fire has burned a number of range structures and killed some cattle. It jumped Highway 95 and caused extensive damage to a power line.

Files\\Oregonian_2012_07_Summary Miller Homestead Fire - § 2 references coded [6.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.87% Coverage

The multiagency team battling the wildfire imposed a Level Two evacuation order at 10 p.m. Thursday. Such an order does not have the force of law to compel people to leave and was "basically a get ready, be prepared" warning, said Mike Stearly, a Forest Service spokesman for the incident management team.

Reference 2 - 2.09% Coverage

Pushed by 23 mph winds, the flames took out power lines, leaving the hotel and her home temporarily without electricity, she said.

Files\\Oregonian_2014_07_Rancher salvages fire-scattered herd - § 3 references coded [4.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.85% Coverage

"It's not a pretty sight," Bill Wilber says. "The calves and cows with smoke inhalation have drool and snot running from their mouths and nose."

Reference 2 - 0.68% Coverage

It's a way of life and a countryside he loves, he says.

Reference 3 - 1.97% Coverage

"Take a look around," he says. "It's quiet, it's got great scenery. It's not very pretty today, but by next spring when this greens up, it'll be gorgeous."

Files\\Oregonian_2014_07_Weather prompts higher wildfire alert - § 4 references coded [17.69% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.22% Coverage

"The central part of the state will be a concern with the weather coming in," said Carol Connolly, a spokeswoman for the Northwest Interagency Coordination Center. "We aren't sure what is going to hit and how the fires will react to the wind and lightning if we get that."

Reference 2 - 4.02% Coverage

Bill Wilber is a fourth-generation rancher with 10,000 acres 45 miles east of Burns. He has lost seven cows and 13 calves so far. The veterinary bill for injured cattle could be enormous, he said. And besides the economic toll, losing cattle is an emotional affair. Ranchers feel close to their livestock, making losing them difficult.

Reference 3 - 3.63% Coverage

The Bridge 99 complex north of Sisters has grown to more than 5,800 acres, with mandatory evacuation orders in place for households along the Metolius River from Allen Springs Campground to Lake Billy Chinook. Residents in the Three Rivers subdivision are on a Level 2 alert. It is 25 percent contained.

Reference 4 - 6.82% Coverage

The Carlton complex south of Twisp, Washington, at nearly 238,000 acres and only 2 percent contained, is the largest wildfire in the state's history. The fires have burned dozens of homes, cut power lines, forced evacuations and closed State Route 20. The complex is so big that it was broken into three zones. Connolly said there are evacuation notices at all three levels. The Okanogan County Sheriff's Office said Rob Koczewski, 67, a retired Washington State Patrol trooper and U.S. Marine, died of an apparent heart attack while fighting a wildfire near his home.

Files\\Pinewood Reservoir_2008_CWPP - § 2 references coded [4.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.94% Coverage

Risk to homes, businesses, 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, 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.)

Reference 2 - 1.13% Coverage

Risk to Other Community Values – An evaluation of risk to other community values such as wildlife habitat, recreation and scenic areas, water supplies, and landscapes of historical, economic or cultural value.

Files\\Pinewood Springs_2010_CWPP - § 5 references coded [2.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.46% Coverage

Defensible Space Completed: Larimer County rated this a 5, which would indicate that 30-70% of all homes in the area have completed establishing and maintaining a defensible space around their home. PSFPD would score this as a 10, which would indicate that less than 30% of the homes have done so.

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

The Big Elk Fire took two weeks to contain, burned approximately 4,800 acres, and claimed the lives of three firefighters

Reference 3 - 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 4 - 0.48% Coverage

Pinewood Springs has a 50 acre-feet community water storage reservoir, water treatment plant, two water storage locations, four water storage tanks that total an additional storage capacity of 1.5 million gallons of water, the Little Thompson watershed, and district water distribution infrastructure.

Reference 5 - 0.61% Coverage

Additional infrastructure of value in Pinewood Springs includes three-phase electrical power, primarily used by the water treatment plant, above ground phone line coming up the canyon from Lyons, and two phone equipment cabinets containing electronics, and two designated escape routes. A map of Pinewood Springs infrastructure can be found in the Appendix of this document, on page 26.

Files\\Pole Hill_2009_CWPP - § 2 references coded [2.39% 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.

Reference 2 - 0.43% Coverage

Values Identified by those who are developing a plan: 1. Homes and home sites 2. Forests 3. Clean air 4. Quiet/solitude 5. Environment—Open Space/Watersheds 6. Neighbors 7. Wildlife 8. Livestock and pets 9. Privacy

Files\\Poudre Fire Authority_2011_CWPP - § 3 references coded [0.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

3.) Geographically, fire occurrence is heaviest in the eastern grasslands and agricultural areas, but the potential for large fire growth and pronounced property loss focuses attention to the west side of the district.

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

Within the PFA western WUI, four areas of special concern have been identified: Whale Rock, Redstone Canyon, North Horsetooth Area, South Horsetooth Area. PFA has assigned risk ratings to 18 subdivisions in its western area (map 16). These ratings are compared with 11 subdivisions rated in a 1997 CSFS study (Farmer) which were based on a combination of weighted factors, including fire hazard (comprised of emergency access, fuels, topography, construction characteristics, and water access), number of fires, and average fire size. Larimer County evaluated 14 subdivisions in the same area based on factors such as access, defensible space, home construction, surrounding fuels, and fire protection.

Reference 3 - 0.27% Coverage

In additions to structures, there are many other values at risk in PFA's WUI. These include critical infrastructure and natural resources. The most vulnerable values in PFA's jurisdiction are electrical utilities, water utilities, and natural areas. Each is touched upon briefly in this section with independent planning initiatives in process or pending. The City of Fort Collins Natural Areas Program has developed a series of fire management plans for its properties, while Horsetooth Mountain Park and Lory State Park each has active forest management programs. PFA currently has a grant under consideration for critical infrastructure assessment and planning which will allow specific concerns to be addressed in a more secure document.

Files\\Poudre Park_2008_CWPP - § 4 references coded [5.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 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.

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

Greyrock Trail at MM 113.4 is a popular hiking trail. There seems to be a fire up there almost every summer. There is a foot bridge crossing the river at the trail head.

Reference 3 - 2.86% Coverage

Over the past twenty years, approximately 161 wildfires burn on average over 2200 acres each year in Larimer County. In “slow” years, such as 1996, wildfires are relatively small. During the summer of 1996, several fires ranging in size from one acre to 180 acres, threatened 50 to 60 homes throughout Larimer County. However, although threatened, no homes burned.

At the other extreme is a year like 1994 when 340 fires, including the Hourglass Fire which destroyed 13 buildings at Pingree Park, burned through out Larimer County. In addition to destroying 13 buildings at Pingree Park, the Hourglass Fire threatened 12 homes in the Poudre Springs area. Other recent fires include:

□ The Snowtop Fire, in July 1993, which threatened at least 5 homes in Cedar Park. □ In 1995, the Bonner Peaks Fire threatened 8 homes west of Highway 287. □ In 2000, the Bobcat Fire burned 10,599 acres and destroyed 18 homes. □ Tragically in 2002 the Big Elk Fire burned 4413 acres and claimed 3 lives. □ In 2004, a home owner burning trash started the Picnic Rock Fire, which burned 8,908 acres and destroyed 1 home.

The Poudre Canyon Fire Protection District responds to an average of seven fire calls each year and many vehicle accidents that have the potential for starting a fire. Many of these calls turn out to be minor fires, however if the volunteer department were not in the area to respond, many could have turned into large fires quickly. One example is in April of 2003 when the Glen Echo Resort burnt to the ground. Due to the quick action from the Poudre Canyon Fire Protection District and their surrounding mutual aid partners, the fire was contained to just the building itself. Had the fire moved into the surrounding ponderosa pines it had the potential to spread rapidly through the Upper Poudre Canyon.

Reference 4 - 1.20% Coverage

Homes • Poudre River/watershed; the Poudre River is the only Wild and Scenic river in Colorado • Forests • Residents/visitors/people with special needs • Community infrastructure (i.e. bridges, power lines) • Gateway Park/reservoir • Clean air • Community center/historic school house • Hiking areas, especially Greyrock, Young’s Gulch, and Hewlett Gulch. • Businesses • Fire station • Pets, livestock • Wildlife • Campgrounds • River-based recreation • Access – roads, bridges; Highway 14 in particular as the major access route • Communication systems (although it was noted that the current communication system for residents – mainly telephone – is inconsistent and unreliable, and an improved communication system would be beneficial)

Files\Rist Canyon Volunteer Fire Department_2010_CWPP - § 6 references coded [6.30% 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 - 1.78% Coverage

Stove Prairie School is located in the RCVFD response area. The school represents a valuable historic and community resource and is well situated from a wildland fire perspective. The school has good defensible space and can serve both as an evacuation/support location and a command center in major events. Stove Prairie School has stand-alone backup generation and can be served by high speed internet. RCVFD has

emergency access to Stove Prairie School.

- Special Actions for Stove Prairie School include: o Early establishment of structure protection o Potential command center
- Buckhorn Church Camp. The Buckhorn Church camp is both a special risk and a potential command site. The site has multiple cabins as well as a meeting hall and dormitory. During the summer months, the church camp frequently hosts summer programs for children including disabled and special needs children. From this regard the church camp is a high priority for protection and evacuation. The location is defensible, but is reachable only by a single road (there are potential emergency egress routes, but they are long and rough).
- Special Actions for Buckhorn Church Camp o Early Evacuation notice and establishment of structure/evacuation protection

Reference 3 - 2.19% Coverage

Over the past twenty years, approximately 161 wildfires burn on average over 2200 acres each year in Larimer County. In “slow” years, such as 1996, wildfires are relatively small. During the summer of 1996, several fires ranging in size from one acre to 180 acres, threatened 50 to 60 homes throughout Larimer County. However, although threatened, no homes burned. At the other extreme is a year like 1994 when 340 fires, including the Hourglass Fire which destroyed 13 buildings at Pingree Park, burned throughout Larimer County. In addition to destroying 13 buildings at Pingree Park, the Hourglass Fire threatened 12 homes in the Poudre Springs area. RCVFD was 2nd in on the Hourglass fire operating under the nearest available resource plan for Larimer County. RCVFD did primary evacuation, structure protection and RCVFD Chief Gann was assigned as staging manager for the 1st shift. Other recent fires include: □ The Snowtop Fire, in July 1993, which threatened at least 5 homes in Cedar Park. □ In 1995, the Bonner Peaks Fire threatened 8 homes west of Highway 287. □ In 2000, the Bobcat Fire burned 10,599 acres and destroyed 18 homes. Bobcat fire bordered the south side of RCVFD’s response area.

- Tragically in 2002 the Big Elk Fire burned 4413 acres and claimed 3 lives. □ In 2004, a home owner burning trash started the Picnic Rock Fire, which burned 8,908 acres and destroyed 1 home.
- The Buckhorn-Davis Ranch fire in 2000 impacted approximately 100 acres in the heart of Rist Canyon □ Cloudy Pass fire – 2003. One (abandoned) stru

Reference 4 - 1.25% Coverage

The following items apply to all RCVFD areas. Note, the basis for prioritization of actions is the RCVFD Fire Operations Priorities as follows: 1) Safety of fire fighters and emergency responders. a. Note: to those not involved in emergency response, it may seem counter intuitive that the primary priority is the safety of the emergency responders. After all – regardless of actions taken, the emergency responders are accepting a higher level of risk and are tasked with (in the case of RCVFD, volunteer to) protecting life and property. Upon reflection, it is understood that the safety of the responders must be considered first because loss of emergency responders due to accident or injury during a response has a compounding effect of lowering the available response capability dramatically and immediately – which cascades to higher risk and impact for the public.

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

Safety and protection of the public

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

3) Protection of property/structures from oncoming emergencies

Files\Rustic Community_2007_CWPP - § 3 references coded [2.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.78% Coverage

ver the past twenty years, approximately 161 wildfires burn on average over 2200 acres each year in Larimer County. In “slow” years, such as 1996, wildfires are relatively small. During the summer of 1996, several fires ranging in size from one acre to 180 acres, threatened 50 to 60 homes throughout Larimer County. However, although threatened, no homes burned. At the other extreme is a year like 1994 when 340 fires, including the Hourglass Fire which destroyed 13 buildings at Pingree Park, burned through Larimer County. In addition to destroying 13 buildings at Pingree Park, the Hourglass Fire threatened 12 homes in the Poudre Springs area. Other recent fires include: □ The Snowtop Fire, in July 1993, which threatened at least 5 homes in Cedar Park. □ In 1995, the Bonner Peaks Fire threatened 8 homes west of Highway 287. □ In 2000, the Bobcat Fire burned 10,599 acres and destroyed 18 homes. □ Tragically in 2002 the Big Elk Fire burned 4413 acres and claimed 3 lives. □ In 2004, a home owner burning trash started the Picnic Rock Fire, which burned 8,908 acres and destroyed 1 home.

Reference 2 - 0.53% Coverage

High Priority • Human life/safety • Community members with special needs • Homes/Structures, including the community building, church, and the Eggers school • Emergency equipment and the fire truck • Water supply • Cache La Poudre River watershed • Aesthetics • Power lines and telephone lines • Roads and bridges • Forests

Reference 3 - 0.27% Coverage

Economic infrastructure/businesses and resorts • Wildlife and fish • Sense of community • Livestock and pets • Recreation (this was ranked medium to low in value)

Files\\Spencer Heights_2008_CWPP - § 2 references coded [2.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.63% Coverage

Over the past twenty years, approximately 161 wildfires burn on average over 2200 acres each year in Larimer County. In “slow” years, such as 1996, wildfires are relatively small. During the summer of 1996, several fires ranging in size from one acre to 180 acres, threatened 50 to 60 homes throughout Larimer County. However, although threatened, no homes burned.

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At the other extreme is a year like 1994 when 340 fires, including the Hourglass Fire which destroyed 13 buildings at Pingree Park, burned through Larimer County. In addition to destroying 13 buildings at Pingree Park, the Hourglass Fire threatened 12 homes in the Poudre Springs area. Other recent fires include: □ The Snowtop Fire, in July 1993, which threatened at least 5, homes in Cedar Park. □ In 1995, the Bonner Peaks Fire threatened 8 homes west of Highway 287. □ In 2000, the Bobcat Fire burned 10,599 acres and destroyed 18 homes. □ Tragically in 2002 the Big Elk Fire burned 4413 acres and claimed 3 lives. □ In 2004, a home owner burning trash started the Picnic Rock Fire, which burned 8,908 acres and destroyed 1 home.

Reference 2 - 0.81% Coverage

Priority Values-at-Risk • Homes, life safety • All structures, businesses, and historic sites, including: Arrowhead Lodge, the Trading Post, CDOT facilities, Home Moraine RV park, the fish hatchery, Sportsman’s Lodge, the Kinikinik Store
• Recreation resources: camping, picnic sites, water quality, forests and view-sheds • Water quality • Wildlife habitat • Infrastructure: utilities, bridges, roads • Secondary impacts, including: transportation, tourism, services, emergency services, water quality, property values

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

Fire and Fuel Hazard: Approximately 1598 acres (included in the 2,183 acres above) will be treated for fuel reduction and to break up large continuous fuel profiles. Besides treating areas adjacent to private land through Good Neighbor Agreements (discussed below under Wildland-Urban Interface), areas away from private land will be treated to modify the fuels profile to reduce the resistance to control and provide for firefighter safety in the event of a wildfire.

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

Wildland-Urban Interface: Other than where Forest Service structures or developments are concerned, most fuel reduction treatment activities adjacent to private land will be done to support work on the adjacent private land. Much of this support work will be done through the Colorado State Forest Service using Good Neighbor Agreements. Treatments around private land will be designed to reduce primary fire hazards of fuel loading, risk of crown fire, and the resistance to control near, or adjacent to, structures or improvements. Treatment areas without Forest access will be entered from private land

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

Scenic Values: Fuel breaks would be constructed and vegetation treatments implemented to improve long-term scenic values across the landscape. Those units visible from critical viewpoints or that contain high scenic value will be designed to blend with the existing landscape (see Attachment A).

Reference 1 - 0.55% Coverage

The purpose of this project is to: Modify existing and future fuel buildup from the MPB infestation to moderate fire behavior near structures and other resource values.

Maintain, restore or improve wildlife habitat and watershed conditions in the long term through road and trail management, aspen and sagebrush expansion, and shrub rejuvenation. Salvage the beetle-killed timber before it loses its marketable value.

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

Provide for worker and public health and safety within the burned area by removing danger trees along forest travel routes, trails, fences and other improvements and structures.

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

Provide for access and travel management. Provide motorized access to National Forest Lands within the Egley Fire Complex perimeter while improving watershed conditions by reducing road related-impacts, specifically negative impacts to water quality, fish and wildlife habitat.

Reference 3 - 1.37% Coverage

Danger Tree Removal Activities

I am authorizing the cutting of danger trees that are within 200 feet of roads, trails, fences, guzzlers and other improvements or structures. All roads proposed for danger tree

Egley Fire Restoration Project Decision Notice Page 5 of 24

removal are projected to be needed for restoration and/or management activities. The EA, Appendix C lists all roads that will have danger trees removed. A danger tree is a standing tree that presents a hazard to people

due to conditions such as, but not limited to, deterioration or physical damage to the root system, trunk, stem, or limbs and the direct or lean of a tree (FSH 6709.11, Glossary). The potential failure zone is the area that can be reached by any part of a failed tree (See Step 3 in Field Guide for Danger Tree Identification and Response). Generally, a danger tree that is within reach of roads, trails, fences, guzzlers and other improvements or structures are within 1½ a tree length (about 150 feet) plus additional distance for ground slope and tree lean.

Danger trees have been identified along 288 roads for a total of 365 miles, 1 trail for a total of 3 miles, 182 miles of fence, 25 guzzlers, and other improvements. I am authorized the cutting of these danger trees to abate the hazard. It is estimated there are about 19,500 acres along roads, trails, fences and improvements that could have danger trees cut down. However, the majority of danger trees are located in areas that burned at moderate to high severities, which is estimated at about 8,000 acres.

Files\\USFS_2008_09_Red Feather FONSI - § 1 reference coded [1.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.75% Coverage

he Red Feather Project Area contains several communities, municipal watersheds and infrastructure such as public utility corridors that are considered to be ‘at risk’ from potential wildfires. In addition, many of the conifer stands within the project area are in Condition Class 2 or 3 meaning the stands have missed one or more fire return intervals. Without low intensity fires, surface fuels and ladder fuels increase. These hazardous fuel conditions, when added to the intermix of private lands, creates potential for extreme wildfire behavior and unsafe conditions for firefighters that would be sent to suppress fires next to private property.

Files\\USFS_2009_01_Lonetree Fuels Reduction Project DM - § 1 reference coded [2.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.91% Coverage

The vegetation in the area is primarily mixed conifer stands consisting of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. Aspen exists in small pockets and stringers and is being encroached upon by the conifers. Past fire suppression activities, tree mortality from insect and disease loss, drought and plant succession have resulted in a build-up of hazardous fuels and overstocked stands within the project area. Approximately 1,649 acres are classified as very high fuel hazard with a tree canopy closure of 70% or greater. Because of the very high fuel hazard, a wildfire start in the Poudre Canyon could result in an intense wildfire with high severity. Prevailing southwest winds could drive a wildfire through National Forest land into the WUI, threatening private property. In 1994, a wildfire burned approximately 600 acres of private and National Forest and stopped just short of the Glacier View Meadows subdivision. In response to this potential threat and the previous experience with wildfire, various private landowners have been creating areas of defensible space on their property.

Files\\USFS_2010_04_Glen Haven Fuel Reduction FONSI - § 1 reference coded [1.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.43% Coverage

The Glen Haven Project Area contains several communities, municipal watersheds and infrastructure such as public utility corridors that are considered to be ‘at risk’ from potential wildfires. In addition, the amount of flammable fuels has increased due in part to immediate suppression of wildfires. Without low intensity fires, surface fuels and ladder fuels increase and, when added to the intermix of private lands, creates potential for extreme wildfire behavior and unsafe conditions for firefighters that would be sent to suppress fires next to private property.

Files\\USFS_2010_06_Elkhorn Project FONSI - § 2 references coded [1.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.64% Coverage

Reduce hazardous fuels on National Forest System (NFS) lands that could contribute to the increased spread and intensity of wildfire. Current fuels conditions, including dead trees killed by MPB, can contribute to uncharacteristically severe wildfire behavior that could threaten improvements on private property and affect natural resources on NFS land. Action is needed to restore these stands to stocking levels and species composition that more closely resemble typical conditions.

Reference 2 - 0.50% Coverage

Maintain and improve forest health in stands affected by the current mountain pine beetle (MPB) epidemic. Past uses in the Elkhorn project area, including heavy recreational use and timber extraction activities, and current and future predicted impacts including the MPB epidemic necessitate management to address forest health in order to move the area toward desired conditions.

Files\\USFS_2010_08_Forest-wide Fuels Reduction FONSI - § 3 references coded [1.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.09% Coverage

During the last ten years, mountain pine beetle (MPB) activity has dramatically increased across pine forests in Colorado. Due to the increase in dead and dying trees, the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests (ARNF) have analyzed the effects of cutting trees that are considered at risk of falling along roads, trails, and administrative sites within the ARNF. The Proposed Action is to employ a concerted effort to reduce the possibility of injury to ARNF visitors, employees, and property from falling trees, as well as to reduce the potential hazard and impacts of forest fires within the project area.

Reference 2 - 0.37% Coverage

The specific objectives described in the EA are to:

Provide for public, firefighter, and agency personnel safety along road and trail corridors by keeping travel corridors open for public and emergency use.

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

Provide for public safety along roads and trails and within administrative and designated recreation sites by reducing risks associated with falling trees.

Files\\USFS_2010_08_Jane Hazardous Fuel Reduction DM - § 1 reference coded [0.81% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.81% Coverage

I selected the Proposed Action (modified) because it responds to the purpose and need to (1) reduce fuels within the urban interface and (2) reduce the impact and severity of the current Western spruce budworm outbreak on National Forest System lands. The Selected Alternative will reduce canopy fuels, ladder fuels, and surface fuels across the

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Jane project area which will contribute to successful fire suppression and protection of life and property under most fire scenarios. The selected alternative decreases the amount of area with a high to extreme potential for crown fire by 22%, (EA Chapter 3, page 342). The Selected Alternative also reduces the amount of area with a high or medium risk to spruce budworm and Douglas-fir tussock moth by 14% and reduces the amount of area with a high or medium risk to bark beetles by 19% (EA Chapter 3, page 3-23).

Files\\USFS_2011_01_Magic Sky FONSI - § 1 reference coded [1.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.78% Coverage

The Magic Sky project area has been prioritized for treatment due to the large amount of acres in a high to very high fuel hazard condition and a high percentage of private land and other values at risk within and

adjacent to the project area. These hazardous fuel conditions, when combined with intermingled private lands, creates potential for extreme wildfire behavior and unsafe conditions for firefighters. Private lands within the project area include buildings and other infrastructure associated with the Magic Sky and Ben Delatour Scout Camps, the Sundance Trail Guest Ranch, as well as private residences within adjacent subdivisions. Segments of the Poudre REA utility line also exist within the project area.

Files\\USFS_2011_08_West Sugarloaf Stock Driveway DM - § 1 reference coded [0.76% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.76% Coverage

To reduce concentrations of fuels in close proximity to private property all generated slash should be lopped and scattered.

Files\\USFS_2012_06_Cedar Park FONSI - § 1 reference coded [1.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.64% Coverage

The Cedar Park project area has been prioritized for fuels reduction treatments due to the current high fuel hazard and a high percentage of private land and other values at risk within and adjacent to the project area. These hazardous fuel conditions, when combined with intermingled private lands, create potential for extreme wildfire behavior and unsafe conditions for firefighters and the public. The high density of homes in Cedar Park subdivisions and other private parcels translates to a substantial number of values at risk, including homes, utility lines and evacuation routes. In addition to these values at risk, the majority of the project area is within watersheds that contribute to the municipal water supply for the city of Loveland.

Files\\USFS_2012_06_Marshall Devine Hazardous Fuel Reduction Project DN - § 1 reference coded [0.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.52% Coverage

The selected alternative responds to the purpose and need to reduce fuels, alter fire behavior and move the area towards historical fire behavior and fire regime with historical fire effects on vegetation on National Forest System lands. The Selected Alternative will reduce canopy, ladder, and surface fuels across the Marshall Devine project area which will contribute to successful fire suppression and protection of life and property under most fire scenarios. The selected alternative decreases the amount of area with a heavy to moderate fuel loading by 21%, (EA Chapter 2, page 2-26).

Files\\USFS_2013_09_Upper Pine Hazardous Fuel Reduction DN - § 1 reference coded [0.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.40% Coverage

The selected alternative responds to the purpose and need to reduce fuels, alter fire behavior and move the area towards historical fire behavior and fire regime with historical fire effects on vegetation on National Forest System lands and salvage harvest recently killed trees. The Selected Alternative will reduce canopy, ladder, and surface fuels across the Upper Pine project area which will contribute to successful fire suppression and protection of life and property under most fire scenarios. The selected alternative decreases surface fuels, and understory and ladder fuels on 55% of the project area, (EA Chapter 2, page 2-30).

Files\\USFS_2015_05_Cherokee Park FONSI - § 1 reference coded [2.00% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.00% Coverage

Many of the ponderosa pine and mixed conifer stands in the project area do not exhibit characteristics typical of the fire regimes and condition classes expected at this elevation and location, and are considered outside the historic range of variation due to fire suppression activities. The combination of current fuels conditions and trees killed by mountain pine beetle (MPB) could produce uncharacteristically severe wildfire behavior

that would threaten improvements on private property and affect natural resources on National Forest system lands. Action is needed within the Cherokee Park project area to minimize the probability of crown fires that threaten values-at-risk, including homes, structures, wildlife habitat, watersheds and to restore the ecosystems to a more natural fire regime.

Files\\USFS_2019_02_Magic Feather DM - § 1 reference coded [0.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.79% Coverage

The High Park and Hewlett Gulch fires in 2012 provided clarity for how vulnerable the Cache la Poudre Watershed is to catastrophic wildfire effects. The effects from these fires included flooding and ash and debris flows into the Cache la Poudre River which provides drinking water to northern Colorado communities. These effects prompted discussions among private property owners, local governments, and non-profits on landscape scale restoration, regardless of ownership. This recognition helped to form The Coalition for the Poudre River Watershed to promote coordination between governments and non—government entities to restore the Cache la Poudre Watershed.

Files\\Upper Cherokee Park_2011_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [1.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.12% Coverage

Table 1. Community values at risk of wildfire, prioritized on a scale of Low-Medium-High. VALUE
PRIORITY Life / Safety Forest Health / Trees
Peacefulness / Tranquility Access / Roads
Investments / Homes / Property
Home Heating Fuel / Propane Tanks Aesthetics / Views
Recreational Opportunities e.g. ATVs, hiking Water Resources e.g. wells, creeks, pond Hunting
Opportunities
Wildlife / Wildlife Habitat
High High High High High High
Med Med Med Med Med