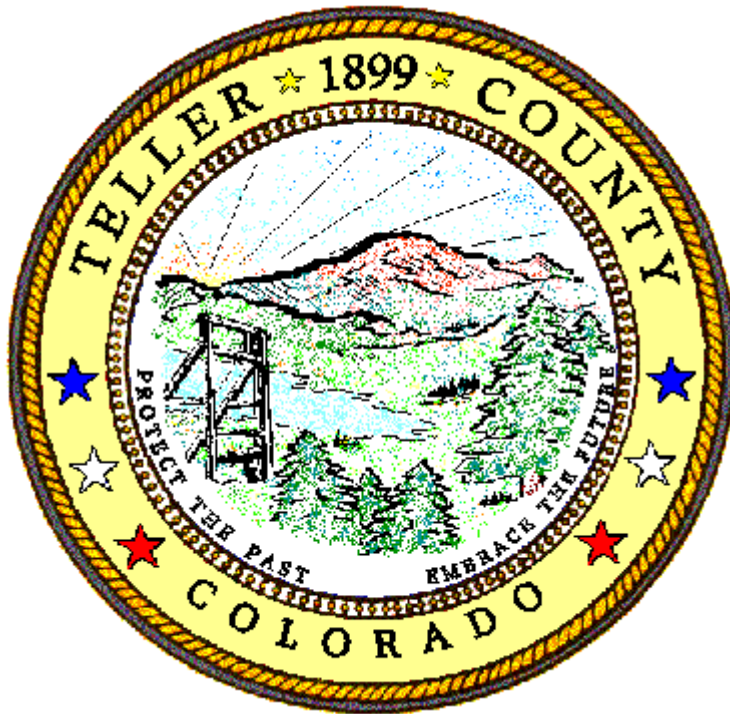


Community Wildfire Protection Plan



May 23, 2005

Community Wildfire Protection Plan Teller County, Colorado

1 Introduction

For many Teller County residents, the devastating fire season of 2002 brought into stark focus, the severity of a problem that has grown over the years to be increasingly menacing. According to a recent survey¹, Teller County Residents now perceive that the number one hazard to their safety is wildfire.



Figure 1 Damage from the Hayman Fire

Teller County has a special problem with wildfire hazards. It is heavily forested and nearly half the County is public land – much of which is dense forest. Fire suppression over many decades has caused ever-increasing over-forestation of much of our land. Teller County climate is naturally semi-arid and the drought conditions of recent years have made the overgrown forests even more vulnerable to catastrophic fire. Teller County is growing rapidly and much of the housing growth is in the “Wildland-Urban-Interface”. All this combines to make large portions of Teller County show up as a major “red zone” on Forest Service assessments.

Wildfire has always been a threat in the Rocky Mountains but in Teller County the hazard level has increased so dramatically in recent years that it has become a relatively “new problem”.

By 2004, increasing concern amongst citizens, Fire District officials, forest management agencies, and the Teller County Board of Commissioners led to a growing consensus that a Countywide fire plan would be beneficial. The incentive for communities to engage in comprehensive forest planning was given new and unprecedented impetus with the enactment in late 2003, of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA).

This landmark legislation includes the first meaningful statutory incentives for the US Forest Service (USFS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to give consideration to the priorities of local communities as they develop and implement forest management and hazardous fuel reduction projects. In order for a community to take full advantage of this new opportunity, it must first prepare a *Community Wildfire Protection Plan* (CWPP).

¹ (Source: Teller County FEMA All-Hazards Public Opinion Survey, Nov 2004)
TheCWPP.5 23 May 2005

1.1 The CWPP Commission

In May of 2004 the Teller Board of Commissioners passed Resolution #05-13-04 (24) to establish “The Teller County Community Wildfire Protection Plan Commission in conjunction within the framework of the Federal Healthy Forests Restoration Act... and to prepare and implement the Teller County Community Wildfire Protection Plan.”

“The Mission of the Teller County Community Wildfire Protection Plan Commission is to help reduce the risk to personal safety and property value by producing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan and helping to ensure proper use of the Plan by the responsible federal agencies, County Government, property owners and organizations.”

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) was signed into law in November 2003 and has the following implications of special importance to Teller County:

- Enhances the public land managers’ ability to reduce wildfire risk particularly in area of Wildland/urban interface.
- Streamlines the approval process for projects on public lands.
- Provides the opportunity for community input to project planning.
- Land managers are required to consider CWPP in planning for fire mitigation projects.
- It is a requirement of future funding requests.

There are three minimum requirements of the CWPP as described by HFRA:

1. Collaboration - Local and State Government representatives consulting with Federal & other interested parties.
2. Prioritize fuels reduction and preferred methods and types.
3. Treatment of Structure ignition potential– Recommend measures for homeowners and communities to reduce ignitability of structures throughout area addressed by plan.

The commission members are County residents appointed by the County Commissioners to represent physical locations, expertise, and community types throughout the County.

MEMBER	REPRESENTING
Marti Campbell	Coalition for the Upper South Platte Watershed
Garry Cote	Teller Co. Alliance of Property Owners Association.
John Gomes	City of Woodland Park, Police Department
Curt Grina	Citizen representative (Commission Chairman)
Greg Griswold	Office of Emergency Management
Jim Heenan	N. E Teller Fire District
Nick Lauria	Cripple Creek Emergencies Service
Dave Root	Colorado State Forest Service
Greg Winkler	Teller County Administrator

Additional support and input were provided by public land managers including United States Forest Service, National Park Service, Colorado State Forest Service, Teller County Fire Chief's Association, and Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership.

It is important to recognize that this CWPP Commission is the County's first effort to document a community wildfire plan. Accordingly it is intended as only the first step in a process that will continue for many years. Time and resource constraints required that this first publication is limited in scope and detail. The commission intends however, that this CWPP is a living document to which additional depth and refinement will be added in future years.

2 Community Identification & Description

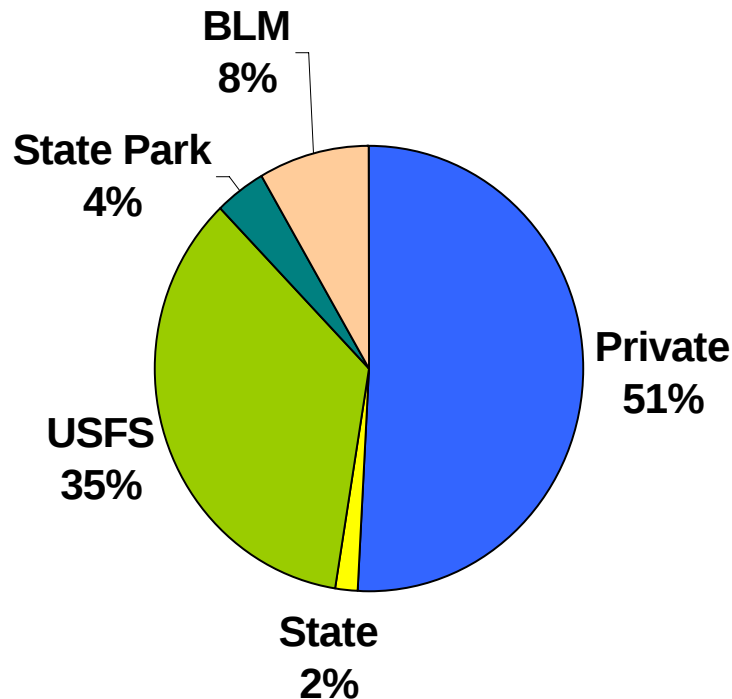
2.1 Teller County Physiographic Description:

Located in the center of Colorado, Teller County was established in 1899 from sections of El Paso and Fremont Counties in response to the request of the gold mining district for a more accessible local government. Approximately 559 square miles in size, Teller County ranges in elevation from 8000 ft in Woodland Park to 14,000 ft on the west side of Pikes Peak. The vegetation is primarily ponderosa pine and grasslands at lower elevations changing over to spruce and fir at higher elevations below timberline. Two watersheds are served by the drainages of Teller County – the Arkansas and the Upper South Platte. Both are water sources for Front Range Cities.

2.1.1 Land Ownership:

Half of Teller County's total of 357,760 acres is managed as public lands by government agencies.

Land Ownership in Teller County



2.1.2 Demographic Description:

The 2002 estimated population is about 22,000 people of whom approximately 42% live in one of three incorporated cities, Woodland Park, Cripple Creek and Victor. The remainder of the population lives either in one of four other unincorporated communities or in areas considered to be part of the Wildland/Urban interface. There are approximately 300 subdivisions within the County.

According to the 2000 census, there are an estimated 10,362 housing units in Teller County, with a median value of \$162,000. 69% of these structures were built before 1990 when little or no attention was given to wildfire risks. Teller County's population is increasing at a rate of roughly 3% per year.

2.1.3 Climate:

There are several misconceptions about Teller County weather and it is very difficult to predict weather in the mountains. Winters are usually mild with the heaviest snows occurring in the spring. Summers are cool and dry compared to other portions of the country. Drought has not been uncommon in recent years.

The Pikes Peak region ranks second in the United States for lightning strikes, yet portions of the County receive less than 15" of precipitation annually. NOAA estimates Teller County receives about 5,700 cloud-to-ground lightning strikes each year. In the last 20 years lightning has killed three individuals during July or August.

2.2 Wildland Fire Hazards:

The Wildland Fire statistics show that the overall size and cost of Wildland Fires is increasing at an unprecedented rate. The Hayman Fire of 2002 devastated Teller County environmentally, economically, and socially. Teller County lost 85 homes while the government lost \$74,000 in property tax revenue in 2002 and \$127,000 in 2003. This does not take into account the unrecoverable business and personal losses or the environmental damage.



Figure 2 Woodland Park in 2002 showing proximity to the Hayman Fire.

2.3 Hazard Profile - general:

The potential for wildland fire is extensive throughout Teller County due to its heavily forested acreage and the frequency of lightning and human caused ignition. Historically lightning was the cause of 48.5% of wildland fires reported between 1980 and 2003 on this portion of the Pike San Isabel National Forest. Smoking, campfires, arson and children cause another 25% with the remainder being other human caused ignitions.

Both the USFS and the CSFS have compiled Wildland Urban Interface Hazard Assessments on lands in Teller County, which indicate areas of “Red Zone” where present fuels, topography, and high value areas intersect.

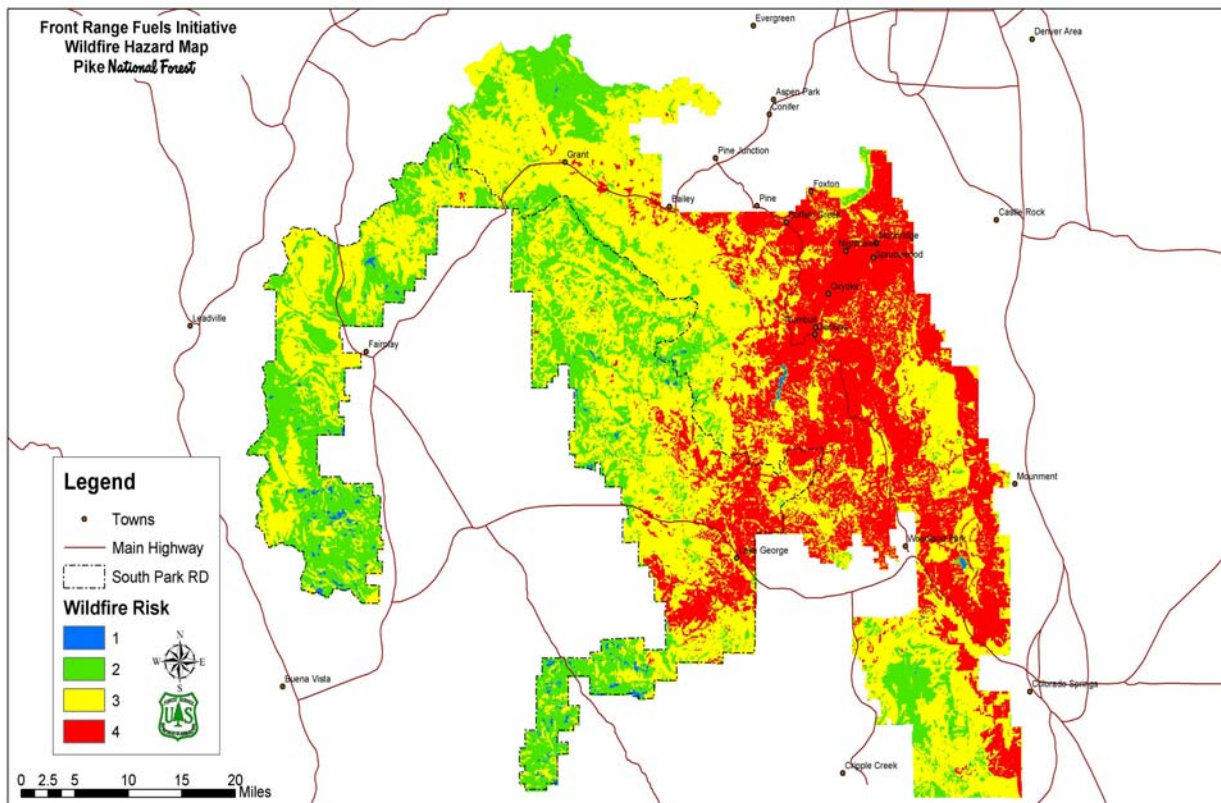


Figure 3 USFS Red Zone Map for Pike NF, central Colorado.

2.4 Wildland Fire Frequency and Severity:

2.4.1 Frequency

CSFS statistics show for the ten-year period of 1991-2000 the number of wildland fires in Colorado averaged 3,119 per year and total acreage burned averaged 70,000 per year.



In the 2002 fire season alone, more than 2000 fires burned 502,000 acres. Continued drought, insect, and disease damage is killing trees in record numbers and providing more fuel for future fires.

The environmental damage resulting from the fires will persist for centuries to come.



3 Community Assessment

3.1 Assessment Strategy

Before getting in to the details of hazard identification, the commission clarified a strategy to guide how the entire project would be pursued. The following are the key strategies that guided the work.

Empirical: One key element of the project strategy was a commitment to be empirical. In other words, the commission felt it essential to base its analysis and especially any conclusions, on observable, measurable, objective information.

Map oriented. Given the large scale of this project and the huge volumes of data involved, the commission quickly centered on using the Teller County map as the base of organizing hazard data. The Teller County Information Services Department has excellent computer-based mapping capabilities. Tools made available to the commission by the County IS department included mapping tools that can include many “layers” of data including topography, roads, infrastructure, fuels profiles, population densities.

Additionally, the commission worked with Colorado State Forest Service and the US Forest Service to use satellite imagery and aerial photograph imagery combined with mathematical modeling capability to forecast fire behavior in areas across the Teller County map. All of the map projection and mathematical modeling results could be projected into map displays using the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology.

Highest Priorities First: It was clear to the Commission members from the beginning that it would be easy to get consumed in detail that would threaten ever getting this project done. Accordingly, it was agreed at the beginning that study efforts would be *comprehensive* (in other words cover the entire County and all of the key factors) and identify the overall highest priority issues. But then, the strategy was *selective* – only certain selected priority issues were scrutinized to the level of detail needed as a foundation for recommendations. This meant for example, that detailed mitigation plans inside all County subdivisions, detailed cost analyses, and so on are not included in this CWPP. The commissioners intend that future versions of this living document will address increasing levels of detail as necessary.

Don't reinvent: An important aspect of the CWPP is to provide property owners with information on what they can do to increase safety. Property owner projects involving “defensible space”, structure ignitability factors, thinning specifications, and neighborhood fire protection require access to how-to information as well as information on sources of help including access to fire mitigation grants.

A wealth of high quality information on all these topics is readily available. Accordingly the CWPP does not attempt to restate, or reinvent this kind of information – rather the CWPP refers to major sources where citizens and organizations can find help.

Two-part Assessment: A primary purpose of the CWPP is to be a method of communicating to the US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, exactly what the community's priorities are to reduce the threat that adjacent Federal Lands pose to community values-at-risk.

A second purpose of the CWPP however, is to identify hazard issues on private land and point to ways to reduce vulnerability to wildfire hazard.

These two objectives are quite different. They required different tools, different criteria for ratings, and have different kinds of recommendations. Accordingly, the CWPP analysis efforts and recommendations are in two major parts: Part I deals with public lands. Part II deals with private property.

Whole-Subdivision Assessments: On behalf of the commission, professional staff from each of the Fire Districts performed an on-site assessment of 14 different factors in each of about 210 Subdivisions across the County. From these data, the commission summarized hazard ratings for two overall factors: namely, risk of catastrophic fire and subdivision preparedness for wildfire.

It is important to understand that these ratings are for the subdivision as a whole – not for individual properties within the subdivision. They represent an averaging or overview across the entire subdivision. Accordingly, certain specific areas within the subdivision may differ from the overall subdivision rating.

Integrate with FEMA All-Hazard Plan: It was noted that much of the work being undertaken would have direct application to the FEMA required Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan. A separate group was in parallel developing the initial all-hazard plan. The two groups agreed to cooperate on areas of potential overlap, and it was agreed that this CWPP would comprise the Wildfire Hazards section of the all-hazard plan. Also, in a joint effort, a countywide survey of public opinion regarding all hazards was completed. The hazard of greatest concern to Teller County residents responding was wildfire.

3.2 Mitigation Principles

The Commission based its data collection, data analysis, and final recommendations on several well-established principles of wildfire risk mitigation. A few of the key principles underlying the overall project are highlighted here.

3.2.1 Principle: Catastrophic Fire vs. Ground Fire and their Effects

While there are an infinite variety of wildfire behaviors, it is useful in the conifer forests that dominate Teller County to distinguish Catastrophic Fires from Ground Fires.

Catastrophic fires for this analysis are wildfires that move in dense forest and burn from the ground all the way through the tree crowns. They jump downwind by spotting and torching. They destroy forests, killing all or most trees, sterilizing soils, and accelerating erosion.

Ground fires burn through a forest with flames staying nearer the ground and generally not reaching up into the canopy. The effects of ground fires are often beneficial to the health and safety of the forest and long-term damage to the forest and watersheds is minimal.



Figure 4 Ground Fire

The mitigation strategies followed by the Commission were based on the notion that wildfires *will* occur and there is minimal (but some) opportunity to reduce the incidence of wild fire ignitions. The goal is to reduce the likelihood of catastrophic fire in any area where its spread threatens values such as structures, watersheds, and infrastructure. Further the goal is to provide areas or “zones” in the forest where an advancing catastrophic fire will “lay down” into a more benign ground fire.

3.2.2 Principle: Wildfire Behavior and Fire Suppression

Catastrophic fires are nearly impossible to suppress. In unfavorable weather conditions, fire crews will rarely try to suppress the advance of an aggressive catastrophic fire.

Ground fires present an opportunity for fire crews to be effective in suppressing the advance of the wildfire.

3.2.3 Principle: Causative factors

Catastrophic fires will usually occur in areas of increased forest density, steep terrains, plentiful “ladder fuels”, and lower tree moisture levels.

Ground fires will be usually maintained in areas where trees are thinned with substantial gaps in the canopy, trees are trimmed of low branches, ladder fuels are removed, and moisture levels are higher.

3.2.4 Principle: Thinning Works

A compelling body of evidence demonstrates that by performing thinning on an otherwise catastrophic fire-prone forest, its safety can be dramatically enhanced. Experience documents that even a dangerous crowning and torching fire that advances



Figure 5 Hayman Fire Advanced onto Previously Treated Area.

into a forest area that has been properly treated with thinning procedures, may “lay down” to become a manageable ground fire.

3.2.5 Principle: Buffer Zones Work.

Much of the mitigation strategy recommended by the Commission is based on creating “buffer zones” between values-at-risk and the dense forests where catastrophic fire behavior is likely. The fuel breaks or buffer zones should be designed to allow an advancing catastrophic fire to transition to a ground fire and hence give a possible opportunity to suppress the wildfire before it reaches values-at-risk.

3.2.6 Principle: Defensible Space works.

If sufficient defensible space is provided surrounding structures, a wildfire could advance through and around structures and other values without causing serious damage to values. Clearly, defensible space for a ground fire is more feasible than defending against an advancing catastrophic fire.



3.2.7 Principle: Mitigation Responsibility

The responsibilities of federal land managers for preventative fire mitigation are specific and quite limited. They have no responsibility for mitigation on private land. Likewise, the Fire Departments do not have mandated responsibility for preparing private property for fire safety. Accordingly, the largest opportunity to decrease risk from wildfire lies in the hands of private property owners acting individually or as a community.

3.3 Public Lands Assessment

3.3.1 Background

A study that focused on the Federal Lands wildfire hazards specifically within Teller County had not been done before so there was not a reliable “big picture” of the community’s risk from wildfires on public lands. A key objective for the CWPP project was to improve general problem understanding for all the citizens and affected organizations in the County. The CWPP is an opportunity to objectively present that “big picture” of key aspects of risk to community values across the County on a uniform evaluation scale.

The HFRA calls for another and more specific objective for the CWPP. That is to produce a “consensus statement” from the County to the federal land managers to say what the community considers the priorities for mitigation work on public lands in or near the County.

To achieve consensus in the recommendations, the guidelines for a CWPP emphasize the requirement for the project to be collaboration. The Teller County Commissioners and the CWPP Commission members were careful that the project was structured to achieve the collaboration called for by HFRA guidelines. The constituency of the Commission represents a broad cross section and cooperative working agreements with the US Forest Service, Colorado State Forest Service, National Park Service, Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership, and County Fire Districts further helped insure that the CWPP represents a reasonable consensus. Finally, the public at large was invited to provide input and comment during scheduled public meetings.

3.3.2 Summary of Project Tasks

3.3.2.1 Base map.

At the beginning of the project, the base map was established and a sophisticated capability for computer-generated mapping was engaged for the project. The County's Geographical Information System (GIS) specialist was made available as needed to the project. Throughout the project he provided extensive guidance and support as the commission explored the various data and modeling facilities available on the GIS platform.

3.3.2.2 Investigate Available Data And Select Data Layers For Analysis

The somewhat pioneering nature of this project led the commission members to explore many avenues – not all of which turned out to be valuable but all of which required a lot of time and review.

The vast amount of GIS-based data from satellite imagery, aerial photo imagery, and mathematical models of fuel characteristics, fire behavior, and so on was a challenge to sort through.

In the end, with a lot of help from GIS experts at the Colorado State Forest Service and the US Forest Service, a set of hazard data “layers” were agreed upon, that portrayed risk levels in the various areas of the map. The most influential factors in the final hazard maps were *Fuel Characteristics and Density* overlaid with *Population Density* in each sector. GIS databases for these factors were available.

Values-at-Risk are a critical element of this kind of analysis. We found that in Teller County, population density tends to co-vary reliably with many kinds of values at risk. Hence population density was a major factor.

Some available GIS data layers were eventually removed from the final analysis since they added confusing complexity to the maps without increasing the quality of hazard analysis. Wildfire ignition sources such as lightning strikes and campground locations were examples of this. Another was watershed areas – nearly the entire County comprises important watershed in the either the Arkansas or South Platte river basins, and so watershed layer data did little to add quality to the analysis.

3.3.3 Map Data basis: Factors used

The final maps used to analyze public land hazards combined primarily the following four factors into a simple color-coded legend of different hazard levels.

- Fuel Hazards
- Topography
- Population Density
- Prevailing Weather Conditions

3.3.4 Recommendations Decision Process

The most visible recommendation of the commission is the identification of specific areas (zones) in the National Forest where priority projects to achieve fuels reduction should be pursued. While the maps were helpful in the effort to determine these areas, there was in addition, considerable expert judgment applied. During several working sessions, the members identified two specific priority treatment zones.

Next these treatment zone recommendations were reviewed with the District Forester of the Colorado State Forest Service and with the Fire Management Officer at the Pikes Peak Ranger District. Both agreed that the commission's choices were sound and reasonable and neither offered any disagreement with the member's logic.

3.3.5 Mitigation Strategy

The mitigation strategy underlying the Commission's recommendation to the Forest Service is to create a zone between the National Forest and the specific areas of non-Forest lands, considered most at risk.

The method recommended is to create a "fuel break" in these zones that would afford reasonable opportunity for an advancing wildfire including catastrophic fire behavior to enter a zone of reduced fuel and transition to a ground fire that could be suppressed before it enters the values-at-risk beyond.

The fuel break or "buffer zones" should be thinned to a specification that will likely achieve the desired performance in a wildfire.

Even a casual look at the hazard map reveals many acres in many different locations of high-hazard National Forest and BLM lands adjacent to community values-at-risk. A few stand out, however and so as explained above, the commission has focused first on these.

The commission chose at this time to identified one first-priority zone and one second-priority zone. These zones were identified as the highest priority because the members agreed they are central to a serious problem.

The rationale for not identifying other nearly as serious risk areas is that we want to encourage the Forest Service to focus on what we consider to be the highest priority without being distracted by a long list of candidate treatment areas. We know that only limited funds for treatment will be available in the short term. When the first priorities are addressed and more funds become available the commission will add other areas needing treatment to the list. The list of all candidates for treatment is long – we feel an incremental approach to recommending these will add focus to the highest priorities first, yet allow for a multi-year progression of additional mitigation projects.

3.3.6 Recommendations

3.3.6.1 Overview.

As a glance at the base map reveals, there are many areas of over-dense forest on public lands posing a risk to adjacent community values-at-risk. Accordingly, there was some temptation to highlight all of them and recommend mitigation treatment on a huge scale across the County. As discussed above however, the members wanted to be quite focused in recommending a priority order to near-future wildfire mitigation projects.

One area stands out as a unique situation not only in Teller County but indeed as quite unusual in the forested Rocky Mountain region overall. That area is the forest surrounding the City of Woodland Park. There is an uninterrupted “corridor” of over-dense forest on steep topography that leads directly into and through the city. This “corridor” of heavy fuel loading extends from many miles out in the national forest in the same direction as the prevailing winds during the fire season toward and into the city on its west side. Indeed the central part of the city is itself heavily forested as shown in certain subdivision ratings within the city. A similar but probably, somewhat lower risk situation exists on other sides of the City as well.

The combination of this “extreme” rated area on the map and the heaviest concentration of values-at-risk in Teller County caused this area to be the focus of the Commissions initial recommendation to US Forest Service land managers.

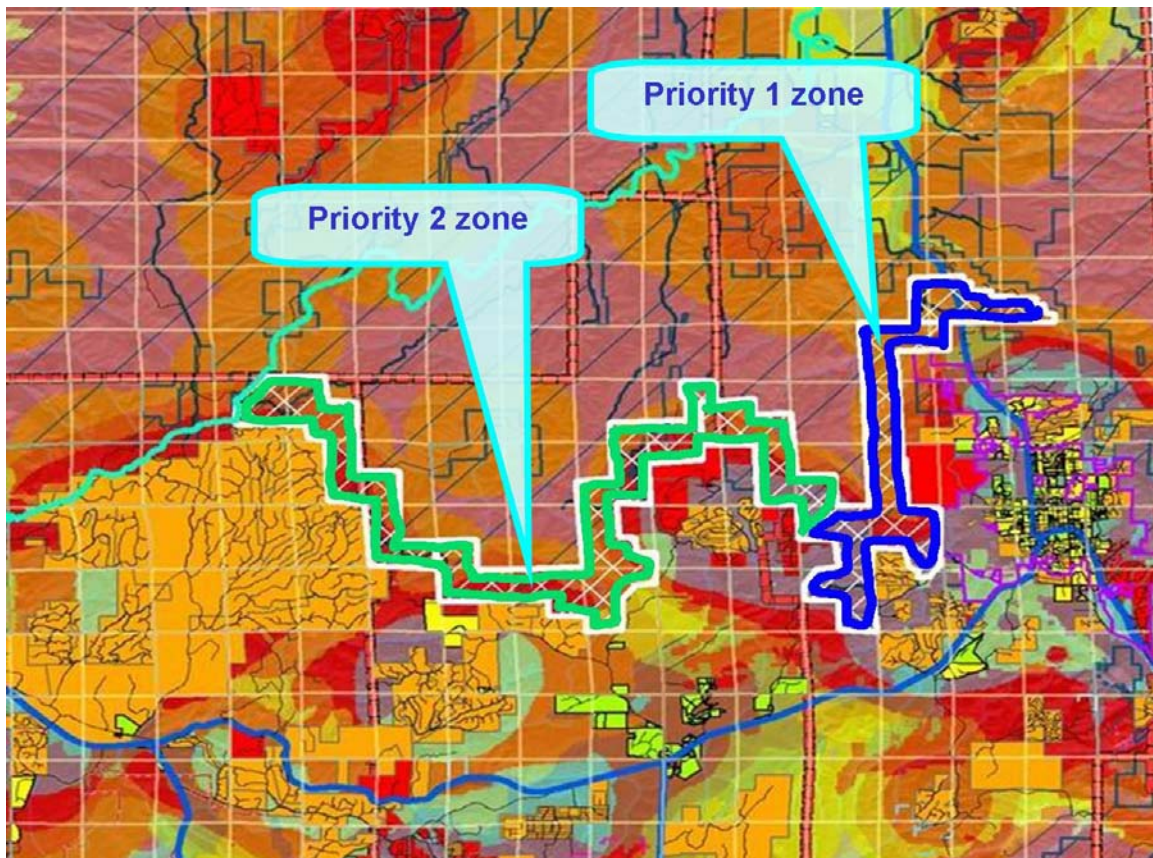
We have two recommendations to Federal Land Managers for this area:

- First, we recommend that the zones we have identified be given the highest possible priority to receive the resources needed for mitigation projects.

In the 2002 fire season alone, more than 2000 fires burned 502,000 acres. Continued drought, insect, and disease damage is killing trees in record numbers and providing more fuel for future fires.

- Second, we have identified primary and secondary priority zones where we believe fuels reduction treatment should be applied.

The National Forest boundary lies within about 1 mile of the city’s western boundary. Accordingly an effective risk reduction treatment needs to focus on areas inside the National Forest. To be even more effective however, substantial mitigation should also be done on the private land in the path to the city’s center. Accordingly the Commission recommends action to facilitate mitigation on these special private zones as well. Because these areas threaten not only each property owners’ land but also their neighbors in a dense population area, we believe the community should organize a parallel effort to improve safety in both public lands and private lands in this area.



3.3.6.2 Zone 1

The commission has identified priority zone 1 on the map as its highest priority for recommended treatment. We have outlined an area on the east boundary of the Pike National Forest in this area that is about ½ mile wide and about 7 miles long.

We recommend that an aggressive fuels reduction project be pursued in this area as soon as possible. We believe that conditions in at least portions of this zone warrant pursuing an initial fuels reduction effort on priority basis using the “Categorical Exclusion” process to expedite the project.

This zone is key to the over-forested corridor leading into the City of Woodland Park. Designation of this area as the first priority also took into account the intersection of Highways 24 & 67. These highways are a prime evacuation route and one of the major east-west routes in central Colorado for highway transportation.



Figure 6 Forest Corridor West From Woodland Park

3.3.6.3 Zone 2

Zone 2 is contiguous with Zone 1 and continues buffer zone protection west of Zone 1 to the USFS boundary with Indian Creek subdivision. While this area has a relatively heavy population, it contains less of the essential infrastructure. It does border Highway 24, which is a major transportation route.

3.3.6.4 Detail Project Definition

The Commission is concerned that the basic goal of fuels reduction in these two buffer zones is met but we expect the details of the project(s) to be determined in cooperation with the US Forest Service expert teams that will do planning and execution. The zone sizes and exact boundaries of the treatment area will likely be adjusted somewhat as details like topography, access roads, and treatment methods used are studied and determined. In other words, the Commission is committed to the “what” of these projects and remains open to refinement of the “how” as the projects take shape.

3.3.6.5 Treatment Methods for zones 1, 2

3.3.6.5.1 *Treatment Strategy*

The strategy we recommend to increase safety in these areas is to create buffer zones or “fuel breaks” by extensively reducing fuel loads and conditioning within the area to offer a strong chance of arresting an advancing catastrophic fire. The objective is to create a zone where fire crews can take a stand and likely be able to suppress even an aggressive wildfire advancing on this area, thereby preventing its entry into the private lands adjacent to this National Forest Boundary.

It must be remembered that the National Forest areas in these two zones is very close to population centers where it is a heavily used and highly-valued recreation area. Its natural wildland beauty is of huge value to the City and the area in

general. We require a treatment method that preserves and in fact enhances the scenic, recreational, and wildlife habitat value of the area. This is our home – we require it to be as, or more beautiful and useable for recreation than it is now.



Accordingly we envision a treatment method based on thinning to restore the forest to a natural and healthier state. This will affect the size of the area – the zone will need to be wider than for example, a clear-cut zone would have to be. It also drives choice of the treatment method itself – the forest must be left after the project looking attractive and

easily accessible to hikers and other visitors – both residents and tourists that frequently enjoy it now.

A technical specification for the extent and type of treatment will need to be developed. The specification will address factors like fuel loads, ladder fuels, ground-to-canopy heights, and canopy gaps. The Commission anticipates developing the specification in cooperation with the teams that will plan and execute the project(s). Again, the “what” is critical – the “how” is negotiable.

3.3.6.5.2 Treatment Method and Technology

As stated, this is a prime recreation area not only for all our residents but also as a contribution to the tourism that is critical to the area’s economy. After treatment, it must be attractive and access for visitors walking through the forest must be open throughout the area as it is now.



Figure 7 Chunking Treatment Area

A treatment method should be used that leaves an attractive “park-like” result throughout the treatment area. We believe that if properly done a “side effect” of treatment – will be to make it more desirable as recreation area than it is now and this can be achieved at little or no incremental cost. We believe that enhancement of the naturalness and accessibility will add significant value to the community and will help reduce any citizen objections to the project(s).

Again, the “what” is important to the Commission and the “how” is open to cooperative planning with the project planning team(s). There has been some consideration of preferred treatment technologies with the following conclusions:

Several projects in the Teller County have recently demonstrated the benefits of the techniques of “tree shearing” and “chip in place”. In these projects, most trees are cut using a hydraulic tree shear attachment on a simple tracked skid loader. That eliminates dangerous on-the-ground chainsaw work; is fast, quiet, and safe; and cuts stumps at or below ground level thereby eliminating unsightly stumps that impede accessibility. This is viewed as an important advantage.



Figure 8 Chip-in-place Treatment Area

Next, the cut trees (and material trimmed from low branches) are processed where they lie, by a mobile whole-tree chipper that moves through the forest on its own tracks and chips all material into small wood chips. The chips are spread out fairly uniformly in a thin layer on the forest floor where they significantly help increase soil moisture levels, retard erosion, and leave a clean attractive appearance. The process is safer than most because there is little or no handwork, limited chainsaw work, and no fire.

An additional benefit is that the process very effectively stops propagation of the many pine beetle types that are abundant in these forests with no additional treatment. This is quite important to these zones, as there are considerable beetle infestations within the areas.

Finally, recent project experience shows that use of tree shear and mobile chip-in-place technology is highly productive and hence cost competitive with the other methods. The Rocky Mountain Research Center and the Catamount Institute conducted one project as part of a study of alternative treatment methods at the Manitou Experimental Forest. This multi-year study is ongoing, but the superintendent at the station confirmed the benefits and observed that the chipping-in-place method gives the most attractive and clean result of the methods included in the study.

In conclusion, the Commission remains flexible to cooperatively planning the “how” of these projects including the treatment methodology used, but for the reasons explained, brings a strong preference for methods that leave a park-like result in the treatment area.

3.4 Private Lands Assessment

3.4.1 Background

The Commission agreed near the beginning of the project to include a second part to its evaluations and recommendations in order to address issues on private lands.

Consideration of private lands was considered appropriate to for several reasons.

- CWPP guidelines require that the CWPP address “Treatment of Structural Ignitability”. This of course involves consideration of private property.
- A condition that threatens values-at-risk is often not isolated to just public or private property. In fact there is in many cases, an important interdependence to achieve an increase of safety.
- Uniform Countywide assessment of wildfire hazards in subdivisions has not previously been done and it was clear that at least a cursory assessment would be valuable to guide and perhaps stimulate future mitigation efforts.

The Commission’s consideration of private lands was limited to creating an overall survey of hazard levels to increase citizen and organization awareness and to help encourage projects to increase safety.

3.4.2 Project Tasks

3.4.2.1 Identify basis for assessment data

The Commission agreed to assess overall hazard profiles at relatively general level and so decided to create as single general assessment for most of the platted subdivisions in the County.

It was immediately clear that the satellite and aerial photo imagery data available through our GIS-based tools were not detailed, accurate, or recent enough to provide meaningful subdivision–level assessments. It was decided therefore, that a new on-site assessment of most County subdivisions would be performed.

3.4.2.2 Subdivision Data Collection

A working group developed an assessment data collection plan and a corresponding Data Form to collect data on the hazard factors in the subdivisions. A sample assessment form is shown at attachment V.

About 220 packages containing a subdivision form a subdivision map, and preparation instructions we given to the Fire Districts. They in turn, sent fire crew staff to the subdivision to perform the assessments.

All the forms were returned and the data were transcribed into Excel spreadsheets for summary analysis.

3.4.2.3 Data Analysis

Two key measures were derived from the 14 factors on the form.

3.4.2.3.1 Factor 1: Catastrophic Fire Hazard.

Three of the 14 factors contribute to a general measure that we called “Catastrophic Fire Hazard”. This was intended as a general measure of the overall subdivision’s vulnerability to a catastrophic wildfire advancing through the subdivision. The major underlying factors were fuel loadings and topography.

The ratings for the Catastrophic Fire Hazard Factor ranged from a low of 3 to a high of 20. To help in understanding the ratings, four levels of hazard categories were developed from reviewing the data trends.

Catastrophic Fire Hazard Range Categories		
Rating Range	Category	Description
3 to 8	LOW	<i>Low fuels, moderate terrain:</i>
9 to 11	MODERATE	<i>Moderate fuels accumulation with steeper slopes. Has a likely opportunity for significant improvement.</i>
12 to 14	HIGH	<i>Heavy fuels accumulation and steeper slopes. Clear need for improvement.</i>
15 to 20	EXTREME	<i>Extreme fuels hazard combined with steep slopes. High priority mitigation is essential for safety</i>

3.4.2.3.2 Factor 2: Subdivision Preparedness

Twelve of the 14 factors contribute to a general measure that we called “Subdivision Preparedness”. This was intended as a general measure of the overall subdivision’s vulnerability to wildfire of any kind and the vulnerability of structures to damage or loss in a wildfire.

Subdivision Preparedness Factors

Factor	Description
SUBDIVISION DESIGN	

Factor	Description
Ingress/Egress:	Number and conditions of roads in and out of the area.
Primary Road Widths:	Road Widths
Accessibility:	Road steepness and usability
Secondary Road Terminus:	Road Ending suitability to turn-around
Average Lot Size:	Average Lot size
Street Signs:	Presence of Street Signs
VEGETATION	
Defensible Spaces Completed:	Extent to which most structures are prepared with Defensible Space
FIRE PROTECTION	
Response Time:	Response time from Fire Department
Hydrants:	Type and profile of Hydrants
Draft Sources:	Alternative Water Sources
STRUCTURE HAZARD	
Materials (Predominant):	Flammability of siding and roofing
UTILITIES (Gas and/or Electric)	Placement of Gas and Electric Utilities

The ratings for the Subdivision Preparedness Factor ranged from a low of 6 to a high of 42. To help in understanding the ratings, three levels of hazard categories were developed from reviewing the data trends.

Rating Range	Category	Description
Scores below 17	Good	Good preparedness
Scores 18 to 24	Problem Areas	Significant opportunities to increase safety.
Scores 25 to 42	Risk Areas	Significant controllable hazards & major opportunities to improve safety

3.4.3 Results: Catastrophic Fire Hazard

Not surprisingly, many of the lots in Teller County are in subdivisions that were rated vulnerable to catastrophic fire. The chart shown below shows the overall trend of lots in about 220 subdivisions.

Subdivision Summary: Catastrophic Fire Risk *Percent of Homes in Each Category*

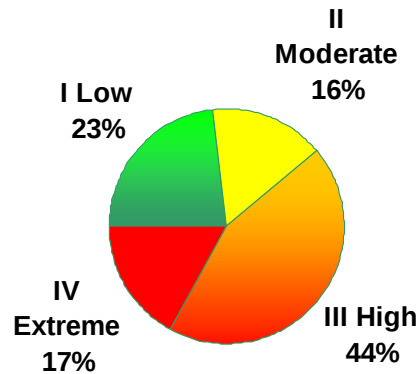


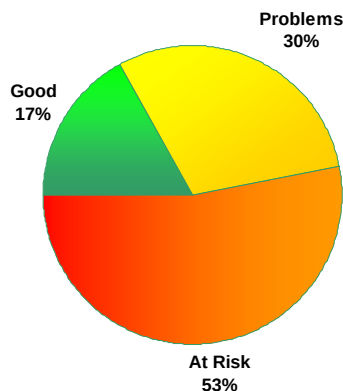
Figure 9



3.4.4 Results: Local Preparedness and Protection Capability

The chart below shows the trend of subdivision preparedness.

Subdivision Summary:
Preparedness
Percent of Lots in Each Category



While mapping the subdivision results assisted in the prioritization of public land fuels mitigation, the actual data results are more helpful to the planning for each subdivision. Fire professionals rated the 12 criteria used in the evaluation familiar with the subdivision under their protection, the area topography, and wildland fire behavior in each locale. (See sample.)

The decision was made to inform the subdivisions of their status in the ratings, but to avoid making specific recommendations to individual subdivisions. Categories were established to indicate the level of hazard, but individual fuels mitigation project plans should be developed for each community. These results are available to the public both through this plan and their respective fire districts. Mitigation efforts will need to be planned and agreed to by participating residents. (See. Appendix)

4 Preparedness to Respond

Teller County has extensive experience responding to wildfire incidents. The several fire incident responder agencies have relatively mature capabilities, plans, resources, and infrastructure. A description of this extensive capability is beyond the scope of this CWPP because thorough documentation is available in other publications.

One key document to reference is the “Teller County Annual Operating Plan” (TCAOP) which describes operational plans, standard operation procedures, mutual aid agreements, cooperative agreements. Agencies that participate in the TCAOP include all local Fire Departments, US Forest Service, Colorado State Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and National Park Service.

Another document reference is the Teller County FEMA All Hazards Plan.

5 Community Mitigation Plan: Implementation and Monitoring

5.1 Program Goals and Objectives:

We recommend that the several local governments and federal and state agencies operating in the County cooperate in supporting programs to increase the safety and health of our forests on both private and public lands.

The programs should address the following goals and objectives:

Goal #1 – Reduce frequency and/or severity of Wildland fires in Teller County
▪ Objective #1 Reduce the fuel load at strategic locations in the WUI
○ <i>Action#1 Develop model for wildland fire risk analysis</i>
○ <i>Action #2 Work with federal agencies to identify high risk & high priority properties within the WUI.</i>
○ <i>Action #3 Develop partnerships and funding opportunities to execute the fuels mitigation projects.</i>
▪ Objective #2 Improve over all health of publicly owned forests
○ <i>Action #1 Participate in state and federal programs to improve condition of forested lands.</i>
▪ Objective #3 Increase voluntary landowner responsibility for fuel reduction
○ <i>Action #1 Include CWPP in Teller County Website for public access.</i>
○ <i>Action #2 Strengthen public education efforts and education.</i>
○ <i>Action #3 Increase public awareness and support of County mitigation efforts.</i>

Goal #2 Reduce vulnerability of local assets to Wildland fire impacts
▪ Objective # 1 Improve the defensibility of residential and commercial properties against Wildland fire.
○ <i>Action #1 Institute voluntary programs for homeowners and businesses in WUI.</i>
○ <i>Action #2 Encourage County Planners and Building Dept to revise codes and regulations to reduce ignition potentials and increase defensibility of structures and property.</i>
○ <i>Action #3 Encourage public education at all levels regarding forest health and wildfire occurrence as a natural hazard they can mitigate.</i>
▪ Objective #2 Reduce vulnerability of critical infrastructure to wildfire impacts
○ <i>Action #1 Identify and prioritize areas at risk.</i>
○ <i>Action #2 Develop and prioritize mitigation projects.</i>
○ <i>Action #3 Pursue funding for prioritized projects.</i>

5.2 Implementation and Monitoring Action Plan

This first CWPP is a starting point. The implementation work lies ahead and we recommend that the Commission take a leadership role in encouraging implementation. Besides specific initial recommendations, the Commission recommends the following actions to continually enhance the CWPP, and improve community effectiveness in accomplishing wildfire hazard mitigation in the future.

Re-charter and Reorganize the CWPP Commission. The CWPP needs to be a living document. The CWPP Commission is a logical custodian of continual evolution of the CWPP. We believe that upon acceptance and publication of the first edition CWPP, the Teller Commissioner should charter a new CWPP Commission.

Based on the somewhat different role, now that an initial CWPP is done and based on experience of working with this Commission structure, we recommend the following be considered in organizing the future Commission:

- Retain multidisciplinary profile and citizen participation.
- Establish the lead role as a Director who is a County employee or contractor with this duty clearly included in his/her job description.
- Establish specific reporting responsibility to the County Administrator and Commissioners.
- Establish a volunteer advisory committee. This will help ensure broad representation in the Commission without over burdening volunteers. That is important to get the senior-level expertise needed to provide educated advice.
- Establish a working Task Plan that includes the Actions summarized below.

Projects Oversight. The re-chartered Commission should monitor the CWPP recommendations – treating them as projects with formal project management discipline. The Commission should monitor all ongoing projects’ funding, timing, priorities, and progress against schedule and work to facilitate progress. Project status along with recommendations should be reported to the County Administrator, USFS, CSFS, and County Commissioners.

Special Zones Projects: The projects for CWPP-recommended zones 1 and 2 should be treated as special collaborative projects by defining and encouraging private-land projects that will complement the public land projects to achieve the overall objectives for threat reduction in specific areas. The Commission director should actively help drive these projects, providing the leadership to organize community groups, homeowners associations and the Zone 1 & 2 project teams.

Citizen Information Center: Volumes of information are available for citizens to help plan and execute projects to increase safety of their communities. So much information is available in fact, that sorting through it is daunting to the average citizen. We recommend that the County should work with the Colorado State Forest Service to establish a specific resource – perhaps within the CSFS district office where citizens can have one-stop-access to a set of resources specifically organized to support citizen and HOA efforts to perform wildfire threat mitigation including defensible space projects. Resources available at this “center” should include:

- Printed educational material selected specifically for Teller County’s situation
- Lists of sources of planning help
- List of Contractors and Consultants
- List of funding sources including specific guidance on how to apply for grants

Publicize and Promote the CWPP. We recommend that each local government actively help to publicize and promote the CWPP using their existing resources like publications and websites. A “speakers list” should be available so interested groups can have a

standardized and sanctioned presentation on the CWPP itself and extended information on how organizations can proceed with projects. Candidate speakers are CWPP Commission members and other key people qualified for the list.

Additional promotion opportunities are publicizing good community projects, and establishing a recognition program to acknowledge projects and perhaps individuals that support the program goals.

Consider Land Use Regulation Enhancements. Many Colorado communities are adding “firewise” requirements into their land use regulations. We recommend that Teller County consider adding requirements for new developments to be made “firewise” prior to development. There are extensive requirements for water drainage in new site plans – perhaps there should be similar requirements to reduce extreme hazards caused by over-dense vegetation and other factors.

Continue the Slash/Mulch Program. Since 2003 the County has sponsored a program that establishes multiple sites where citizens can take slash material for disposal. This promotes individual citizen activity to reduce hazardous excessive vegetation on their property. Material is chipped into mulch at the sites and made available for citizen use.

The program has been successful, growing, and effective in accomplishing its goals. Continued funding should be sought and the program continued.

Responder Needs Assessment. The Commission recommends that a project be established to systematically analyze needs of each County Fire Department to improve response to wildfire incidents.

Continue Priority Zone Identification. As progress is made on the initial priority zones identified in this CWPP, the Commission must continue to analyze threats and prepare additional priority zone recommendations for subsequent treatment projects.

7 Declaration of Agreement:

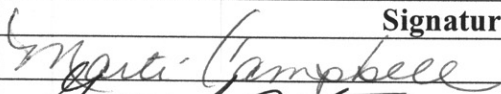
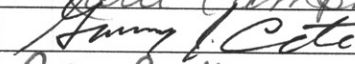
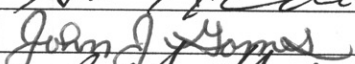
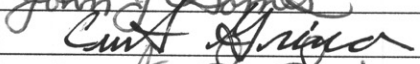
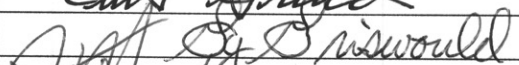
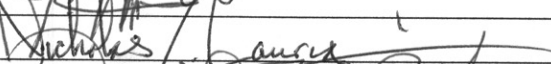
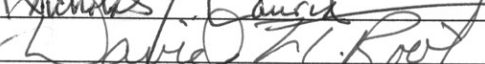
Each of the following organizations has been directly represented on the Commission membership and concurs with the adoption of this CWPP.

- Office of the Teller County Administrator
- Fire Districts
- Teller Office of Emergency Management
- CUSP
- City of Woodland Park
- Colorado State Forest Service
- Teller County Alliance of Property Owners Associations, Inc.

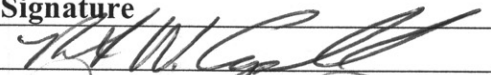
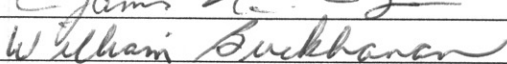
Each of the following organizations has participated in and provided technical support to aspects of the CWPP effort and recommends that this CWPP should be adopted by Teller County.

- County Fire Districts
- National Park Service – Fossil Beds National Monument
- Colorado Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership
- USFS: Pikes Peak National Forest

The members of the Teller County CWPP Commission hereby recommend adoption of this CWPP.

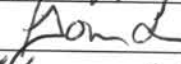
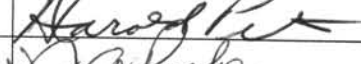
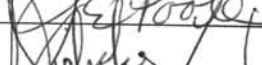
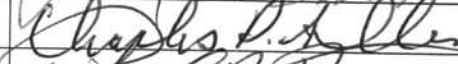
MEMBER	Signature
Marti Campbell	
Garry Cote	
John Gomes	
Curt Grina	
Greg Griswold	
Jim Heenan	
Nick Lauria	
Dave Root	
Greg Winkler	

This Teller County Community Wildfire Protection Plan dated 23 May 2005 is accepted by the Teller County Commissioners.

Commissioner	Signature
Robert Campbell	
James Ignatius	
William Buckhanan	

Fire Chief Concurrence

The Teller County Fire Chiefs hereby mutually agree and recommend adoption of this CWPP by the Teller County Board of County Commissioners.

Chief	District/Department	Signature
Jim Heenan	NETCFPD	
Tom O'Connor	DFPD	
Harold Petersen	FFPD	
John Poole	VVFD	
Nick Lauria	CCES	
Lance Crummet	FMFPD	
Chuck Allen	MCFPD	
Rich Bowman	GMFFD	

7 Acknowledgements

The Commissioners gratefully acknowledge the valuable contribution of the following partners to this effort.

The Fire Chiefs and many fire fighters in the Teller County Fire Districts who participated in periodic reviews of progress and developed the subdivision assessment data.

Marc Rucker, Teller County Department of Information Services: Marc was the GIS expert who developed all of our GIS products.

Skip Edel, Colorado State Forest Service. Skip was instrumental in making the extensive satellite imagery, aerial photo imagery and fire hazard modeling data available to the commission and helping us to navigate its complexity.

Nan Johnson, Colorado State Forest Service/Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership. Nan's help in finding reference resources and guiding us within HFRA requirements was of great help to the commission

Mike Kerrigan and Eric Zannotto, US Forest Service – Pikes Peak National Forest. Mike and Eric provided access to key USFS resources and provided wildfire expertise to the project throughout the study phase.

Elise Bowne, US Forest Service, advised on using the GIS databases and Fire Hazard Models.

Rick Wilson and Jeff Mow, National Park Service – Fossil Beds National Monument. Jeff and Rick provided access to Park Service resources including grant programs and supported the project throughout the study phase.

8 Enclosures:

8.1 BOCC Resolution on the CWPP

***8.2 County Map with wildfire hazard model results and
Subdivision Catastrophic Fire results***

8.3 Map highlighting initial priority treatment zones

8.4 Data table and pie charts of subdivision hazard ratings

8.5 Sample Subdivision Assessment Form

8.6 Complete Individual Subdivisions rating table.

8.7 All Hazard Survey – Response Summary

8.8 Fire District Chiefs Concurrence Page

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF TELLER COUNTY,
COLORADO.

RESOLUTION # 05-13-04(24)

A RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING THE TELLER COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AND THE TELLER COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN COMMISSION IN CONJUNCTION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE FEDERAL HEALTHY FORESTS RESTORATION ACT SIGNED INTO LAW EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 3, 2003 TO PREPARE AND IMPLEMENT THE TELLER COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN.

WHEREAS, Title I of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) authorizes the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to expedite the development and implementation of hazardous fuel reduction projects on federal land managed by the U.S. Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management when certain conditions exist, and;

WHEREAS, the Act emphasizes the need for federal agencies to work collaboratively with communities in developing hazardous fuel reduction projects and places priority on treatment areas identified by communities themselves in a Community Wildfire Protection Plan, and;

WHEREAS, the Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership is a collaborative approach by federal, state, and local agencies to manage wildfire risks across a ten county area of Colorado's Front Range, and;

WHEREAS, the Teller County Board of County Commissioners hereby finds, determines and declares that the preparation and implementation of the Teller County Community Wildfire Protection Plan and the adoption of this Resolution is necessary for the preservations and protection of the public health, safety and welfare of the inhabitants of Teller County, Colorado, and;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Teller County Board of County Commissioners hereby formally establishes the Teller County Community Wildfire Protection Plan Commission for the following established purposes;

- 1) To prepare and implement the Teller County Community Wildfire Protection Plan within the context of the collaborative agreements and the guidance established by the Teller County Community Wildfire Protection Plan Commission and agreed to by the applicable local government, local fire departments, and State agency responsible for forest management, in consultation with interested parties, specifically

the citizens of Teller County and Federal land management agencies managing land in the vicinity;

- 2) To identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommend the types and methods of treatment on Federal and non-Federal land that will protect an at-risk community or its essential infrastructure;
- 3) To recommend measures to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout an at-risk community.
- 4) To have the Teller County Community Wildfire Protection Plan Commission report bi-monthly to the Teller County Board of County Commissioners during regular public meetings of the Teller County Board of County Commissioners regarding the progress of the TCWPP;
- 5) To present a completed plan for adoption by the Teller County Board of County Commissioners by December 31, 2004.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the members of the Teller County Community Wildfire Protection Plan Committee are hereby appointed by the Teller County Board of County Commissioners representing the following community areas;

State Representative:	Mr. Dave Root, Colorado State Forest Service
County Representative:	Mr. Greg Griswold, Office of Emergency Management, Teller County, Colorado
County Representative:	Mr. Greg Winkler, County Administrator
Municipal Representative:	Mr. Nick Lauria, Chief Cripple Creek Fire Department
	Mr. John Gomes, Woodland Park Police Commander
Special District Representative:	Mr. Jim Heenan, Chief NETCFPD
Citizen Representative:	Mr. Garry Cote, President Teller County Property Owners Alliance Association
Citizen Representative:	Mr. Curt Grina, Citizen

THE FOREGOING RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE TELLER COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF TELLER COUNTY, COLORADO ON THE 13TH DAY OF MAY, 2004.

TELLER COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

By: _____
Gerald M. Bergeman, Chairman

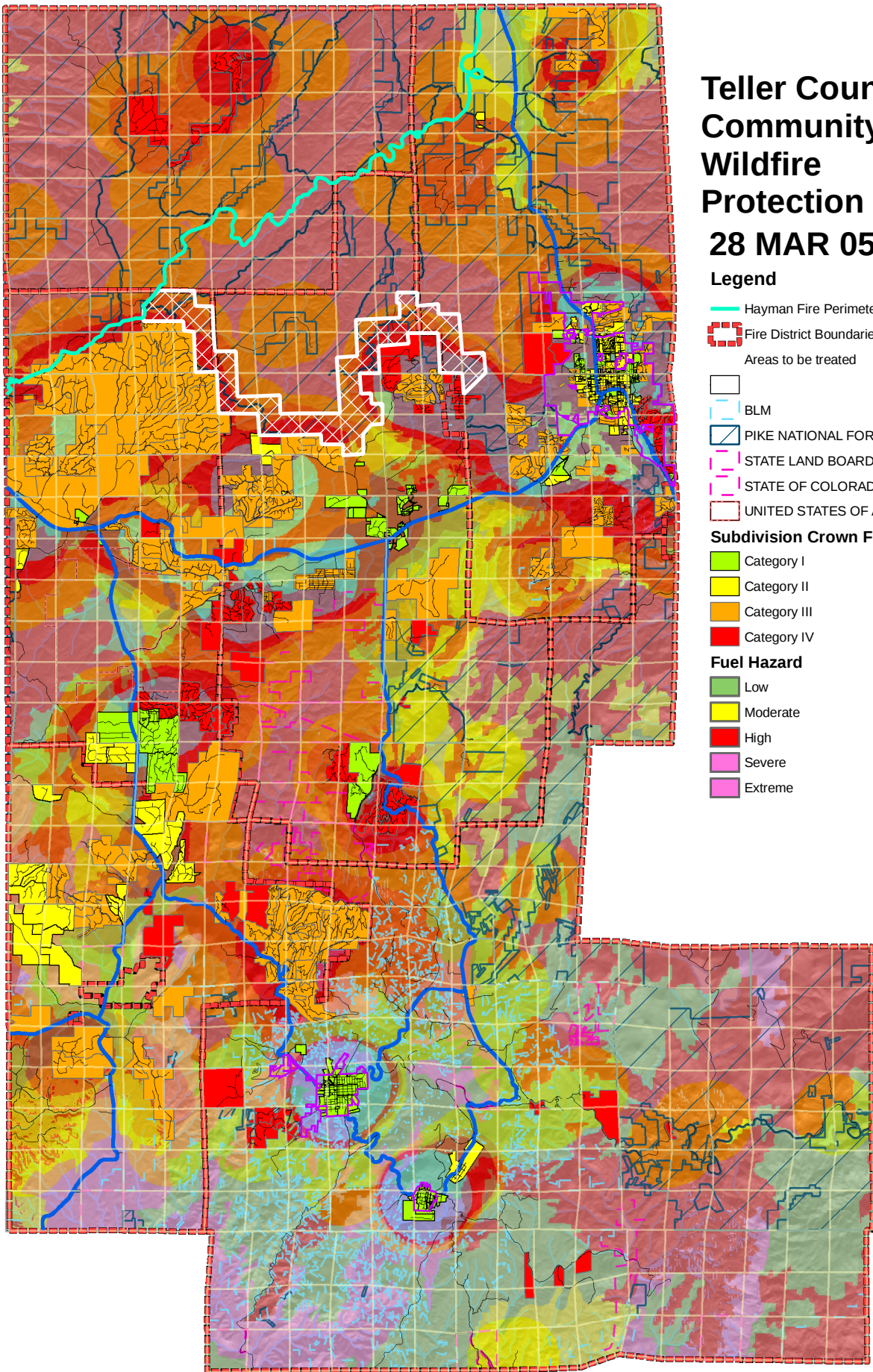
ATTEST:

By: _____
Patricia A. Crowson, Teller County Clerk & Recorder

Teller County Community Wildfire Protection Plan 28 MAR 05_A

Legend

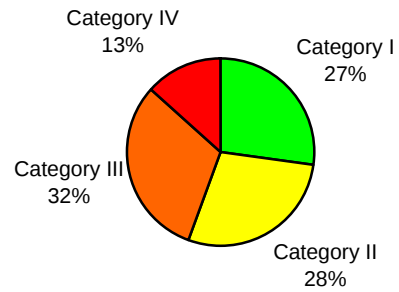
-  Hayman Fire Perimeter
-  Fire District Boundaries
-  Areas to be treated
-  BLM
-  PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
-  STATE LAND BOARD
-  STATE OF COLORADO
-  UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (FFB)
- Subdivision Crown Fire Hazard**
 -  Category I
 -  Category II
 -  Category III
 -  Category IV
- Fuel Hazard**
 -  Low
 -  Moderate
 -  High
 -  Severe
 -  Extreme



Crown Fire Hazard

Category	Subdiv.	Category	# of Lots
I	59	I	4285
II	61	II	2992
III	67	III	8403
IV	29	IV	3321

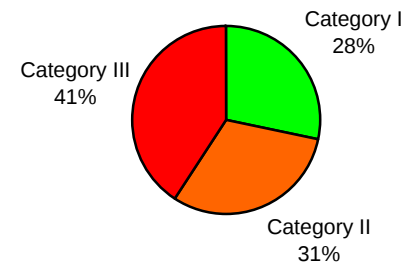
Teller Subdivisions with Crown Fire Hazard



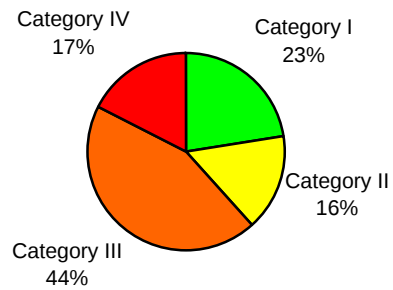
Property Loss Hazard

Category	Subdiv.	Category	# of Lots
I	61	I	3150
II	67	II	5696
III	88	III	10155

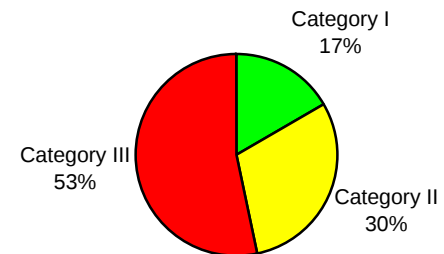
Teller Subdivisions with Property Loss Hazard



Teller Lots with Crown Fire Hazard



Teller Lots with Property Loss Hazard



SUBDIVISION WILDFIRE HAZARD RATING FORM

Fire District:

Subdivision:

# Lots in Subdivision:	Rated By _____	Date of Rating: ____/____/2004
------------------------	----------------	--------------------------------

A. SUBDIVISION DESIGN

1. Ingress/Egress:

- Two or more roads, primary route	0	
- One road, primary route, plus alternative	2	
- One way in/out	3	

2. Primary Road Widths:

- Minimum 24 ft.	1	
- Less than 24 ft.	3	

3. Accessibility:

- Smooth road, grade less than 5%	1	
- Rough road, grade less than 5%	3	
- Other	5	

4. Secondary Road Terminus:

- Loop road or cul-de-sacs w/turn-around radius greater than 45 ft.	1	
- Cul-de-sac turnaround radius less than 45 ft	2	
- Dead-end roads less than 200' length	3	
- Dead-end roads over 200' length	5	

5. Average Lot Size:

- More than 10 acres	3	
- Between 1 and 10 acres	2	
- Less than 1 acre	1	

6. Street Signs:

- Present	0	
- Not Present	2	

B. VEGETATION

1. Fuels/Density (General):

- Grass w/scattered trees or oak brush	1	
- "Thinned" Conifers (10 ft. or more between trees)	3	
- Sagebrush/willow	5	
- Moderately dense conifers or oak brush	7	
- Dense, continuous conifers and/or thick oak brush	10	

2. Defensible Spaces Completed:

- More than 70% of improved sites	1	
- Between 30 – 70% of improved sites	5	
- Less than 30% of improved sites	10	

C. TOPOGRAPHY

1. Slope (Predominant):

- Less than 8%	1	
- Between 9 – 20%	4	
- Between 21 – 30%__	7	

D. FIRE PROTECTION

1. Response Time:

- Within 15 minutes	1	
- Within 16 – 30 minutes	2	
- Greater than 31 minutes	3	

2. Hydrants:

- 500 gpm hydrants: less than 1,000' spacing	0	
- Hydrants, but less than above or pump-site available on-site.	1	
- No hydrants or pump-site	1	

3. Draft Sources: (Complete only if no hydrants or pump-site)

- Sources w/in 20 min round trip	0	
- Sources w/in 21-45 min round trip	1	
- Sources greater than 46 min round-trip	3	

E. STRUCTURE HAZARD

1. Materials (Predominant):

- Roof and siding materials non-wood	1	
- Flammable siding/non-flammable roof (includes mobile home)	3	
- Flammable roof	5	

F. UTILITIES (Gas and/or Electric)

1. Placement:

- All underground	0	
- One underground, one above ground	1	
- All aboveground	1	

Comments (continue on back)

Subdivision Wildfire Hazard Ratings Teller County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Mar-05

Subdivision	FPD	Ingress Egress	Road Width	Accessibility	Road Terminus	Lot Size	Street Signs	Fuel Density	Defensible Space	Slope	Response Time	Hydrants	Draft Sources	Materials	Utilities	Crown Fire Hazard	Category	Property Loss Hazard	Category	# of lots
ALPENHEIM SUB	NE Teller	0	1	1	5	1	0	7	10	1	1	0		3	1	9	II	23	II	15
Alpine Vale	4 mile	3	3	5	5	2	0	7	10	4	1	3	1	3	1	13	III	37	III	41
ALPINE VILLAGE TOWNHOMES	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0		3	0	3	I	9	I	22
ARABIAN ACRES	Divide	0	1	3	2	1	0	10	10	4	3	3	2	5	1	15	IV	31	III	209
ARCADIA HTS	Cr Ck	3	3	3	2	1	0	1	1	4	1	1		3	1	6	I	19	II	26
ARROWHEAD ESTATES	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	1	0		3	1	5	I	10	I	67
ASPEN HILLS	NE Teller	0	3	3	1	3	0	7	10	4	1	3	1	3	1	14	III	29	III	62
ASPEN MOORES	Divide	3	1	3	2	2	2	10	10	4	3	3	2	5	1	16	IV	37	III	43
ASPEN VILLAGE	Divide	3	1	5	2	2	0	7	5	4	1	3	1	5	1	13	III	29	III	48
B LAZY M RANCH (UNPLATTED)	Florissant	3	1	3	2	2	0	7	5	4	1	3	1	5	1	13	III	27	III	10
B Lazy M	4 mile	3	1	5	2	3	0	7	5	4	1	1		3	1	14	III	25	III	28
Bear Trap	4 mile	0	1	1	2	3	0	7	10	4	1	1		3	1	14	III	23	II	122
BEAVER VALLEY VILLAGE	Victor	3	3	3	5	2	0	7	10	7	2	3	1	5	1	16	IV	38	III	33
BERGSTROM ADD (COMM)	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	1	1	0		3	1	5	I	12	I	13
BILLUPS & BARNES	Florissant	3	3	3	3	3	2	10	10	4	1	3	2	5	1	17	IV	39	III	17
BLUE MOUNTAIN	Florissant	2	1	3	2	2	0	7	5	1	1	3	2	3	1	10	II	25	III	33
BLUEBIRD HILL (UNPLATTED)	NE Teller	3	1	3	5	2	0	7	10	4	1	3	1	3	1	13	III	33	III	14
BORMANS ADD	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	2	0	7	10	1	1	0		3	1	10	II	20	II	28
BROKEN WAGON ESTATES (UNPLATTED)	NE Teller	3	1	3	1	2	0	7	5	4	1	1		3	1	13	III	21	II	12
BROKEN WHEEL VILLAGE	Divide	3	1	5	2	2	0	7	5	4	1	3	1	5	1	13	III	29	III	46
C D WEAVERS	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	10	1	1	0		3	1	9	II	19	II	41
CAPITOL HILL	Cr Ck	2	1	5	1	1	0	1	1	4	1	0		3	1	6	I	16	I	54
CC Mtn Est (60)	4 mile	3	1	1	1	2	0	7	10	4	1	1		3	1	13	III	24	II	60
CC Ranches	Cr Ck	3	1	5	5	2	0	7	10	4	1	3	2	3	1	13	III	36	III	143
CC Timbers	4 mile	3	3	3	5	3	2	7	10	4	2	3	2	3	1	14	III	40	III	30
Chateau West 1,2	4 mile	0	1	3	1	2	0	7	10	4	1	3	1	3	1	13	III	26	III	107
COLO.WOODLAND ESTATES 1994	Divide	3	3	5	5	2	2	7	10	4	2	3	1	3	1	13	III	40	III	10
COLONIAL VILLAGE	NE Teller	3	1	1	1	1	0	10	5	1	1	0		3	1	12	III	17	I	11
COLORADO MTN EST N&E	Florissant	3	1	5	2	1	0	10	5	4	1	3	2	3	1	15	IV	27	III	805
COLORADO MTN EST S & W	Florissant	3	1	3	1	2	0	3	5	1	1	3	2	3	1	6	I	25	III	805
COLORADO RANCH AREA	Divide	3	1	1	1	2	0	1	5	1	1	3	1	3	1	4	I	22	II	32
COLUMBINE RANCH	NE Teller	2	1	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	5	I	16	I	14
COLUMBINE VILLAGE TOWNHMS	NE Teller	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0		3	0	3	I	11	I	36
COLUMBINE VALLEY A VAC & REPLAT OF GRABER ESTATES	NE Teller	2	3	1	5	1	0	1	1	1	1	0		1	0	3	I	15	I	36
CONIFER COURT SUB	NE Teller	3	1	1	1	1	0	7	5	1	1	0		3	1	9	II	17	I	10

Notes

dead end road

some topo rated 7

difficult access/big trucks

Subdivision																					
	FPD	Ingress	Egress	Road Width	Accessibility	Road Terminus	Lot Size	Street Signs	Fuel Density	Defensible Space	Slope	Response Time	Hydrants	Draft Sources	Materials	Utilities	Crown Fire Hazard	Category	Property Loss Hazard	Category	# of lots
COUGAR CANYON EST (AMENDED)	Divide	3	1	5	5	3	0	10	10	7	3	3	3	2	3	1	20	IV	39	III	7
COUNTRY RIDGE EST	NE Teller	0	1	5	1	1	0	10	10	1	1	0			3	0	12	III	22	II	68
Creeside Est.	4 mile	3	1	1	1	3	0	3	1	1	1	1			3	1	7	I	16	I	9
CRESTWOOD PARK	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	1	1	1	0			3	0	9	II	9	I	80
Cripple Crk Mtn Est	4 mile	0	1	1	1	2	0	7	10	4	1	1			3	1	13	III	21	II	1602
CRYSTAL PEAK	Florissant	0	1	1	1	2	0	7	5	4	1	3	1	5	1		13	III	21	II	129
CRYSTAL PEAK RANCHES	Florissant	3	3	3	5	2	0	7	10	4	1	3	1	5	1		13	III	37	III	12
CRYSTAL SPRINGS RANCH	Florissant	3	3	1	5	3	2	7	10	4	1	3	1	5	1		14	III	38	III	42
CRYSTOLA M & B	GMF/CP	3	3	1	5	2	2	10	10	4	1	1	2	3	1		16	IV	34	III	19
CRYSTOLA PINES	GMF/CP	3	3	1	1	2	0	7	10	4	1	3	2	3	0		13	III	29	III	41
CUMMING TRACK (UNPLAT'D-VAL W/M&B)	NE Teller	3	1	1	1	1	2	7	10	1	1	0			3	1	9	II	24	II	49
DAMON	Cr Ck	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0			3	1	3	I	10	I	28
DAVIDS SUB	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	10	1	1	0			3	1	9	II	19	II	20
Deer Mtn	4 mile	3	1	1	2	2	0	7	10	1	1	3	1	3	1		10	II	28	III	57
DEWELL ADD & REPLAT B3	NE Teller	0	3	1	1	1	0	3	5	7	1	0			3	1	11	II	16	I	63
DIVIDE RANCHES	Divide	2	1	1	1	2	0	1	5	1	1	1			1	0	4	I	15	I	32
DIVIDE SOUTH	Divide	0	1	1	1	2	0	7	5	4	1	3	1	3	1		13	III	19	II	31
Dome Rock	4 mile	3	1	1	2	2	0	7	10	1	1	3	1	3	1		10	II	28	III	29
DRUID HILLS 1 & 2	Florissant	0	1	3	2	2	0	7	5	4	1	3	2	5	1		13	III	25	III	117
Eagle Crest 1-3	4 mile	3	1	1	1	2	0	7	10	1	2	3	2	3	1		10	II	29	III	182
EAGLE PINES 1	NE Teller	3	1	1	1	2	0	3	1	1	1	0			1	0	6	I	11	I	20
ELK VALLEY ESTATES (1990)	Divide	3	1	1	1	2	0	7	5	4	1	3	2	3	1		13	III	23	II	32
EVERGREEN ACRES	NE Teller	3	1	1	1	2	0	7	10	1	1	3	1	3	1		10	II	27	III	8
EVERGREEN HEIGHTS	NE Teller	3	1	1	1	1	0	7	10	4	1	0			3	0	12	III	21	II	54
EVERGREEN SUB	NE Teller	3	1	1	1	1	0	7	10	4	1	0			3	1	12	III	22	II	33
EVERGREEN HEIGHTS 3&4	NE Teller	3	1	1	1	1	0	7	5	4	1	0			3	0	12	III	16	I	22
FAIRWAY PINES #1 (11/95)	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	10	5	1	1	0			1	0	12	III	11	I	24
FAIRWAY PINES 2	NE Teller	3	1	1	1	2	0	7	10	1	1	0			1	0	10	II	20	II	26
FAIRWAY PINES 3	NE Teller	3	1	1	1	2	0	7	10	1	1	0			1	0	10	II	20	II	29
FIRST ADDITION	Cr Ck	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0			3	1	3	I	12	I	152
FLORISSANT AMMEDED #1	Florissant	0	1	1	1	2	0	3	5	4	1	3	1	5	1		9	II	21	II	52
FLORISSANT HEIGHTS	Florissant	3	1	3	5	2	0	7	5	4	1	3	1	3	1		13	III	28	III	215
FLORISSANT SOUTH & West	Florissant	0	1	1	2	2	0	1	5	1	1	1			3	1	4	I	17	I	14
FLYING CLOUD	NE Teller	3	1	3	1	2	0	7	5	4	1	1			3	1	13	III	21	II	28
FOREST EDGE PK	NE Teller	0	1	5	1	2	0	7	5	4	1	0			3	0	13	III	18	II	153
FOREST EDGE TOWNHOMES	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0			3	0	3	I	9	I	24
FOREST GLEN	Florissant	3	1	1	5	2	0	7	1	4	1	3	1	5	1		13	III	24	II	56
FOSTERS ADD	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	10	1	1	0			3	1	9	II	19	II	138
Four Mile Ranch	4 mile	3	3	1	5	2	0	7	10	4	3	3	3	3	1		13	III	37	III	10

Notes

Locked gate

Ladderfuels !!

Subdivision	FPD	Ingress	Egress	Road Width	Accessibility	Road Terminus	Lot Size	Street Signs	Fuel Density	Defensible Space	Slope	Response Time	Hydrants	Draft Sources	Materials	Utilities	Crown Fire Hazard	Category	Property Loss Hazard	Category	# of lots	Notes
FREEMAN PLACER	Cr Ck	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0		3	1	3	I	10	I	374	
FREMONT ADD	Cr Ck	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0		3	1	3	I	10	I	285	
FULLVIEW	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0		3	1	3	I	10	I	85	
GILLETT	Cr Ck	3	3	3	5	2	2	7	10	4	2	3	2	3	1	1	13	III	39	III	37	
GOLD VALLEY ADD	Cr Ck	2	1	1	1	2	0	1	5	1	1	0		3	1	1	4	I	17	I	71	
GOLDEN BELL	Divide	3	1	5	2	2	0	7	5	1	1	3	1	5	1	1	10	II	29	III	69	
GOLDEN EAGLE RIDGE	NE Teller	3	1	1	1	1	0	7	10	4	1	0		1	0	0	12	III	19	II	9	
GOLDFIELD	Victor	0	3	5	2	1	0	1	10	7	1	0		5	1	1	9	II	28	III	262	good hydrants
GRANDVIEW ESTATES	Divide	3	1	1	1	2	0	1	5	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	4	I	22	II	60	
GRAY HORSE RANCH (PREV THE MEADOWS)	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0		3	0	0	3	I	9	I	17	
GRAY HORSE RANCH 2 & 3	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0		3	0	3	I	9	I	32	
GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS	GMF/CP	3	3	5	5	3	0	10	10	4	1	1		5	1	1	17	IV	37	III	34	3 hydrants
GREENS ADD	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	10	1	1	0		3	1	1	9	II	19	II	68	
HACKMANS & REPLAT	NE Teller	3	1	1	1	1	0	3	5	1	1	0		3	1	1	5	I	17	I	21	
HAYDEN PLACER	Cr Ck	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0		3	1	1	3	I	10	I	420	
Hidden Canyon	4 mile	3	1	5	2	3	2	7	10	4	1	3	2	3	1	1	14	III	36	III	7	
High Chateau 1,2	4 mile	3	1	1	1	2	0	7	10	4	1	3	1	3	1	1	13	III	27	III	85	Locked gate
HIGHLAND ADD	NE Teller	0	1	1	2	1	0	7	5	1	1	0		3	1	1	9	II	15	I	77	
HIGHLAND HILLS	NE Teller	0	1	1	2	1	0	7	10	4	1	0		3	1	1	12	III	20	II	41	
HIGHLAND LAKES	Divide	3	1	5	1	2	0	7	5	4	1	1		5	1	1	13	III	25	III	517	
Highland Meadows	4 mile	3	1	5	2	2	0	7	10	4	1	3	2	3	1	1	13	III	33	III	103	
HIGHLAND VIEW ADD	Cr Ck	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	4	1	0		3	1	1	6	I	12	I	10	
HOLIDAY HILLS	NE Teller	3	1	3	5	2	0	7	10	4	1	3	1	3	1	1	13	III	33	III	76	
HUNTS ADD	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	5	4	1	0		3	1	1	12	III	14	I	34	
INDIAN CREEK	Florissant	0	1	3	2	2	0	7	5	4	1	3	2	5	1	1	13	III	25	III	1063	
J D K SUB	Florissant	2	1	3	2	2	0	7	5	4	2	3	2	3	1	1	13	III	26	III	30	
JAMESTOWN SQUARE	NE Teller	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0		5	0	0	3	I	13	I	25	
JO DANDY GOLD FLATS	Cr Ck	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0		3	1	1	3	I	12	I	17	
KELLYS SUB	NE Teller	3	1	1	5	1	0	7	5	1	1	1		3	1	1	9	II	22	II	25	
KOWITZ TRACTS (UNPLATTED)	NE Teller	0	1	1	5	1	0	7	10	1	1	0		3	1	1	9	II	23	II	10	
LA MONTANA MESA 1,2	Florissant	3	1	1	2	2	0	7	5	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	10	II	24	II	167	
LAKE ADD	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	10	1	1	0		3	1	1	9	II	19	II	135	
Lakemoor West	4 mile	3	1	1	5	2	0	7	10	4	1	1		3	1	1	13	III	28	III	81	
Lakeview Forest	4 mile	3	1	5	5	3	2	10	10	7	1	1		3	1	1	20	IV	35	III	11	
LAS BRISAS RANCHETTES	Florissant	2	1	1	2	2	0	1	5	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	4	I	23	II	117	
LAUREL	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	1	1	0		3	1	1	5	I	16	I	11	
LAWRENCE	Victor	3	3	5	5	1	2	1	10	7	1	1		5	1	1	9	II	37	III	138	no access roads
LAWRENCE SUNNYSIDE	Victor	3	3	5	5	1	2	1	10	7	1	1		5	1	1	9	II	37	III	56	predominatly vacant
LAZY M ESTATES	Divide	3	1	1	1	2	0	1	5	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	4	I	22	II	26	

Subdivision																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Subdivision	FPD	Ingress	Egress	Road Width	Accessibility	Road Terminus	Lot Size	Street Signs	Fuel Density	Defensible Space	Slope	Response Time	Hydrants	Draft Sources	Materials	Utilities	Crown Fire Hazard	Category	Property Loss Hazard	Category	# of lots
PINES SUB	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	2	0	7	10	1	1	0		3	0		10	II	19	II	14
PISGAH PARK	Cr Ck	3	3	3	5	1	2	1	10	4	1	3	1	3	1		6	I	36	III	21
RAINBOW VALLEY	Divide	2	1	5	1	2	0	10	10	7	2	3	1	3	1		19	IV	31	III	541
RAINBOW VALLEY RANCH	Divide	2	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	1		5	I	26	III	25
RANCH ESTATES	NE Teller	3	3	3	5	2	0	7	10	4	1	3	1	3	1		13	III	35	III	431
Ranch Resorts	4 mile	0	1	1	1	2	0	7	10	1	1	1		3	1		10	II	21	II	271
RASPBERRY MTN (MID CO INV)	Divide	3	3	5	5	2	2	10	10	7	2	3	2	3	1		19	IV	41	III	20
RED MOUNTAIN	NE Teller	0	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	0		3	0		4	I	11	I	8
RESERVE AT TAMARAC	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	10	1	1	0		3	0		9	II	18	II	53
RESERVE AT TAMARAC 2	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	10	1	1	0		3	0		9	II	18	II	28
RESERVE AT TAMARAC 3&4	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	10	1	1	0		3	0		9	II	18	II	26
RESERVE AT TAMARAC 5	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	10	1	1	0		3	0		9	II	18	II	24
RIDGEWOOD	NE Teller	3	1	3	1	2	0	7	10	4	1	1		3	1		13	III	26	III	119
ROLLING PARK	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	3	5	1	1	0		3	1		5	I	14	I	36
ROSEWOOD HILLS	NE Teller	2	1	3	1	2	0	7	10	4	1	3	1	3	1		13	III	28	III	60
SHADOW LAKE	Divide	0	3	3	5	2	0	10	10	7	3	3	2	5	1		19	IV	37	III	49
SHERWOOD FOREST 1-8	Divide	2	3	3	2	1	0	7	5	4	2	3	2	5	1		12	III	29	III	588
SKYCREST (UNPLATTED)	Divide	3	1	3	3	3	0	10	10	7	3	3	2	5	1		20	IV	37	III	20
SPRING VALLEY 1-10	Divide	2	3	3	3	2	0	7	5	4	2	3	2	5	1		13	III	31	III	303
SPRUCE RIDGE PROPERTIES SUB 1&2	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	10	4	1	0		3	1		12	III	19	II	23
STEFFAS	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	5	4	1	0		3	1		12	III	14	I	93
STEWART PLACE SUBDIVISION 1	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	5	1	1	0		3	0		9	II	13	I	30
SUGAR PINE HEIGHTS	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	2	0	3	1	4	1	3	1	3	1		9	II	15	I	14
SUMMER HAVEN	NE Teller	2	1	1	1	2	0	7	10	4	1	3	1	3	1		13	III	26	III	30
SUNCREST AT MEADOW PARK	Divide	3	1	1	1	2	0	1	5	1	1	1		1	0		4	I	16	I	39
SUNNY GLEN	NE Teller	3	1	1	2	1	0	10	5	4	1	0		3	0		15	IV	17	I	52
SUNNY GLEN RETREAT SUBDIVISION	NE Teller	3	1	1	2	1	0	3	5	4	1	1		1	0		8	I	16	I	15
SUNNYSLOPE ACRES	NE Teller	0	3	1	5	2	2	7	10	4	1	0		3	1		13	III	28	III	76
SUNNYWOOD MANOR	NE Teller	2	1	3	1	1	0	7	5	4	1	1		3	1		12	III	19	II	241
Sunrise Ridge Ranch	4 mile	3	3	1	1	3	0	7	10	1	2	3	2	3	1		11	II	32	III	12
TARA VISTA ESTATES & TOWNHOMES	NE Teller	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0		3	0		3	I	11	I	29
THUNDERBIRD ESTATES 1	NE Teller	3	3	3	1	1	2	7	5	1	1	0		3	1		9	II	23	II	44
TIERRA DEL SOL	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	10	1	1	0		3	1		9	II	19	II	59
Timber Mesa	4 mile	3	1	3	5	3	2	7	10	1	2	3	3	3	1		11	II	39	III	10
TRANQUIL ACRES 1-3	NE Teller	3	1	3	5	2	0	10	10	4	1	3	1	3	1		16	IV	33	III	300
TROUT HAVEN 1-5	Divide	0	3	3	3	2	0	10	5	7	3	3	2	5	1		19	IV	30	III	240
Turkey Rock Rch	Mtn Comm	3	1	3	2	2	0	7	5	7	2	1	1	3	1		16	IV	24	II	285

Notes

gated & locked

Locked gate

Steep grades

Subdivision	FPD	Ingress Egress	Road Width	Accessibility	Road Terminus	Lot Size	Street Signs	Fuel Density	Defensible Space	Slope	Response Time	Hydrants	Draft Sources	Materials	Utilities	Crown Fire Hazard	Category	Property Loss Hazard	Category	# of lots
TWIN ROCKS	Florissant	0	1	3	1	2	0	7	1	4	1	3	1	5	1	13	III	19	II	82
TWIN ROCKS	Divide	0	1	1	1	2	0	7	5	4	2	3	2	5	1	13	III	23	II	10
VALLEY HI MOUNTAIN EST 1-3	Florissant	3	1	3	2	2	0	7	5	4	1	3	2	3	1	13	III	26	III	96
VALLEY PEAK VILLAGE TWNHMS	NE Teller	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0				3	I	12	I	12
VICTOR BROOKVILLE ADD	Victor	0	1	1	5	1	0	1	10	7	1	0				9	II	25	III	9
VICTOR CITY VIEW ADD DIST 50	Victor	2	3	5	3	1	0	1	10	7	1	0				9	II	31	III	22
VICTOR COLUMBINE ADD DIST 50	Victor	0	1	1	3	1	0	1	10	7	1	0				9	II	23	II	7
VICTOR CUNNINGHAM ADD	Victor	0	3	1	3	1	0	1	10	4	1	0				6	I	25	III	63
VICTOR FIRST ADD	Victor	0	1	1	3	1	0	1	10	7	1	0				9	II	23	II	22
VICTOR LITTLE MONTANA ADD	Victor	2	1	5	3	1	0	1	10	7	1	0				9	II	29	III	34
VICTOR MC K ADD	Victor	0	3	5	3	1	0	1	10	7	1	0				9	II	29	III	11
VICTOR NEW ADD	Victor	0	1	1	5	1	0	1	10	4	1	0				6	I	25	III	17
VICTOR ORIG	Victor	0	1	5	3	1	0	1	10	4	1	0				6	I	27	III	523
VICTOR PROVIDENCE ADD	Victor	0	1	1	3	1	0	1	10	4	1	0				6	I	23	II	31
WEST VICTOR	Victor	2	3	5	3	1	0	1	10	7	1	0				9	II	31	III	23
WEST WOODS TOWNHOMES	NE Teller	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0				3	I	10	I	24
Western Hills	4 mile	3	3	1	5	2	2	3	10	1	1	3	1	3	1	6	I	35	III	12
WESTWOOD LAKES	NE Teller	3	1	3	5	1	0	7	5	4	1	1				12	III	24	II	180
WHISPERING PINES	Divide	3	1	1	1	2	0	7	1	4	1	1				13	III	15	I	76
WHISPERING WINDS	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	5	1	1	0				9	II	14	I	16
Wildhorn(& Luth. Valley)	Mtn Comm	2	3	5	2	2	0	10	5	4	1	3	1	3	1	16	IV	28	III	84
WOODED GLEN SUBDIVISION	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	5	1	1	0				9	II	14	I	8
WOODLAND HILLS	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	10	1	1	0				9	II	19	II	33
WOODLAND PARK ORG	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	10	1	1	0				9	II	19	II	28
WOODLAND VALLEY	NE Teller	3	1	1	1	2	0	7	10	4	1	0				13	III	23	II	25
WOODLAND VALLEY RANCH	NE Teller	3	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	0				4	I	11	I	44
WOODLAND WEST 1-6	NE Teller	3	1	3	1	2	0	7	10	4	1	1				13	III	26	III	127
WOODLAND SOUTH	NE Teller	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	10	1	1	0				9	II	19	II	20
WOODROCK	Divide	3	1	5	5	2	0	10	10	7	2	1				19	IV	33	III	93
YOUNGS ADD	NE Teller	3	3	3	5	1	2	10	10	4	1	3	1	3	1	15	IV	36	III	9

Notes

mapping errors

roads washed out

Rating Key: Crown Fire Hazard

	Category 1	3 to 8
	Category II	9 to 11
	Category III	12 to 14
	Category IV	15 to 20

Property Loss Risk

	Category 1	6 to 17
	Category II	18 to 24
	Category III	25+