



Summit County Community Wildfire Protection Plan



Wildfire Is Everyone's Fight



SUPPORTING AGENCIES

Summit County Government, Summit County Office of Emergency Management, Colorado State University Extension, Lake Dillon Fire Rescue, Red White and Blue Fire Protection District, Copper Mountain Consolidated Metropolitan District, United States Forest Service, Colorado State Forest Service, Town of Breckenridge, Town of Dillon, Town of Silverthorne, Town of Blue River, Town of Frisco, Town of Montezuma

First Adopted 2006
Re-Adopted 2018
Revised 2016

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Summit County's permanent resident population has more than doubled in the last several decades, with a corresponding increase in new development occurring in forested areas that have a high risk of wildfire. The community has a vested interest in minimizing the hazard of wildfire in these areas. The community, through various forums, has expressed a desire to maintain forests which not only have a reduced hazard of wildfire, but are also diverse and healthy.

Given that resources to address this concern are limited, officials from Summit County, local fire districts, state and federal forest agencies, towns and others joined forces to develop the community's first wildfire protection plan. This plan, known as the Summit County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), was adopted in 2006.

Early in the development of this first plan, participating entities agreed that it should be generally consistent with the national model for community wildfire protection planning, as set forth by the National Association of Counties and other organizations. This national model for wildfire protection planning is an extension of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) authorized by Congress in 2003.

The original CWPP was prospective in nature in that it established the Summit County Wildfire Council and set forth various objectives, actions and policies designed to reduce the risk and impact of wildfire. Since the plan's inception, the Wildfire Council and staff have continually reviewed and refined the CWPP to meet the community's changing needs concerning wildfire protection. While the 2006 plan envisioned cooperation between various agencies, one of the most important refinements that make this an extremely effective program is the close collaboration between the County, local fire-protection districts, the Colorado State Forest, the U.S. Forest Service and the towns.

Refinements to the plan have included the establishment of "focus areas," the creation of an annual grant program to encourage and financially support fuels reduction efforts and the creation of a long-term funding mechanism through the adoption of Referred Measure 1-A in 2008 to help pay for those efforts. Further refinements include new language regarding the use of the five models that form the Community Protection Assessment (Chapter X), the need for community preparedness and evacuation planning (Chapter VII), the addition of requirements to the grant program to minimize the proliferation of noxious weeds in fuels reduction projects (Chapter XII) and management recommendations for the reduction of fire hazards for each focus area (Appendix A).

II. AUTHORIZATION

The initial authorities for community wildfire planning came from the HFRA. Title I of HFRA outlined requirements for reducing hazardous fuels on federal lands. The Summit County plan was developed to be consistent with the requirements of the HFRA and to provide Summit County with a countywide baseline from which to begin community wildfire planning in coordination with the U.S. Forest Service. The Colorado Legislature has since created specific law guiding the community planning at a County government level. The statutes providing authorization for this planning are outlined below:

- C.R.S. 23-31-312 Community wildfire protection plans, County government, guidelines and criteria, legislative declaration, definitions

- C.R.S. 29-22.5-103 Wildland fires, general authority and responsibilities
- C.R.S. 30-10-512 Sheriff to act as fire warden
- C.R.S. 30-10-513 Sheriff in charge of forest or prairie fire
- C.R.S. 30-10-513.5 Authority of Sheriff relating to fire within unincorporated areas of the County
- C.R.S. 30-15-401.7 Determination of fire hazard area, community wildfire protection plans, adoption, legislative declaration, definition.

III. PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to identify areas where the hazard and potential community impact of wildfire is greatest and to guide and coordinate community efforts to reduce the risk of wildfire through public education, reduction of hazardous fuels and reduction of structural ignitability.

IV. GOALS

The main goals of the HFRA are to enhance life-safety for residents and responders and to mitigate undesirable fire outcomes to property, infrastructure, the environment and quality of life. This CWPP addresses these goals and guides the Summit County community in implementation. The goals of this plan are to:

1. Identify and mitigate areas that are at particular risk from wildfire loss, especially those areas that are “at risk” as identified in Title I of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003. See <http://summitcountyco.gov/909/Community-Wildfire-Protection-Plan> for at risk areas.
2. Develop and/or inform plans to reduce potential loss of property, critical infrastructure and valued ecological resources while protecting the safety of the public and firefighters.
3. Implement, manage or fund projects identified in this plan.
4. Improve the public’s understanding of our existing community fire protection infrastructure and limitations.
5. Inform members of the public of the benefits of reducing wildfire hazard and their responsibilities to do so.
6. Provide a meaningful structure to update plans and strategies in the future.
7. Engage interested members of the public and affected governmental agencies to shape and effectively implement this plan.
8. Inform and support future land use decisions.
9. Integrate wildfire risk reduction and planning efforts with other County environmental and sustainability planning goals and activities.

V. COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN STANDARDS

CWPPs are a direct extension of the HFRA authorized by Congress in 2003. In an effort to promote these plans and to encourage consistency in the development of these plans, a model handbook was prepared by the Communities Committee, National Association of Counties, National Association of State Foresters, Society of American Foresters and the Western Governors’ Association. The Summit County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Towns, Upper Colorado River Interagency Fire Management Unit, the Colorado State Forest Service and fire chiefs for Lake Dillon, Red White and Blue, and Copper Mountain Consolidated Metropolitan Districts agreed that the development of the

CWPP should be generally consistent with this national model. CWPP minimum standards are:

- Collaboration
- Prioritized fuel reduction
- Treatment of structural ignitability.

A. COMMUNITY AND AGENCY ENGAGEMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

The HFRA calls for collaboration among affected agencies and interested members of the public with an emphasis on the involvement of federal agencies. The Summit County Wildfire Council (SCWC) is the collaborative body for Summit County. The SCWC meets regularly to discuss and direct the implementation of the CWPP.

VI. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A. 2006 SUMMIT COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

In March of 2005, the local fire protection districts/departments, the USFS, Upper Colorado River Interagency Fire Management Unit, the Colorado State Forest Service, Northwest Colorado Council of Governments and the BOCC agreed to create a Countywide CWPP based on the national model promulgated by the National Association of Counties and others. There was agreement that the multi-jurisdictional effort in the Upper Blue basin, spearheaded by the Town of Breckenridge and facilitated by Gary Severson with the Northwest Colorado Council of Governments, would be a component of this Countywide plan and would serve as a model as to how the Countywide program should be structured. After approval of the draft plan, the Summit County Wildfire Council was formed and formally adopted the first Summit County Wildfire Protection Plan in September of 2006.

B. FORMATION OF THE SUMMIT COUNTY WILDFIRE COUNCIL

Consistent with the direction given in the joint March 2005 meeting referenced above, the outline of this report and general strategy for reducing the risk of wildfire were developed jointly by the staffs of the Lake Dillon Fire Protection District, the Northwest Colorado Council of Governments and Summit County on April 15, 2005 and subsequently presented to both the federal and state forest services for their endorsement. An important mechanism established in this April outline was the creation of the Summit County Wildfire Council (SCWC). Direction of the SCWC includes:

- **Direct** the formation of mutually agreed upon objectives for the CWPP and determine the level of financial and human support needed to accomplish the priorities identified in the plan.
- **Review** staff-produced documents from the perspective of whether the product or process being proposed will aid locally elected officials and federal land management agency managers in making better, cooperative decisions.
- **Guide** revisions and plan updates in order to improve their quality as decision making tools and guide the implementation of these plans.
- **Evaluate** the plans and the process used to produce them.
- **Recommend** follow-up actions for the participating jurisdictions' actions to improve the process.

- **Communicate** actions and proposed actions regarding wildfire mitigation and forest-health activities to the public and other governmental jurisdictions.
- **Adopt and Revise** the CWPP as determined necessary.

The SCWC oversees staff recommendations on fuels reduction projects, allocation of grant funding and strategic policymaking on critical issues.

C. HISTORICAL SUPPORT FOR WILDFIRE PROTECTION

Summit County has been a leader in proactive wildfire mitigation issues for the past two decades. After the Black Tiger Fire in July of 1989 destroyed 44 structures in Boulder County, the Summit County Board of Commissioners, along with stakeholders in the fire protection community, formed a task force to examine wildfire issues. This diverse task force made several strategic recommendations to the community. After analysis of these strategic recommendations, a two-tiered approach was initiated. One strategic goal was to enhance the public education efforts on wildfire prevention and mitigation issues to the community. The second broad strategic goal was to establish criteria in local building and/or fire codes to reduce structural ignitibility and improve defensible space around new construction.

In 1992 a chapter was added in the Uniform Building Code that contained specific criteria on defensible space, non-combustible roofing materials and key provisions for reducing structural ignitibility. A part-time employee was added to the staff of the Summit County Building Department to enforce the new provisions in the Building Code and educate the public on the new provisions. The Summit County fire districts provided enhanced education efforts on the strategic and tactical issues involved with wildfire mitigation. This part-time position was expanded to a full-time position in 2001, with the Summit Fire Authority funding one half of the position and Summit County Government funding the other half.

Since the infancy of the wildfire program, Summit County has received numerous grants from various sources at the state and federal levels. Summit County received its first grant in 2002 to fund fuels reduction efforts and to create a comprehensive countywide plan. Community support for wildfire protection efforts was clearly demonstrated in 2008 with the approval of Referred Measure 1-A, a twelve year property tax levy to support wildfire prevention efforts as well as other County-wide initiatives. The Board of County Commissioners has voiced their intent to devote funds from this tax levy annually toward wildfire mitigation efforts and to build a cash reserve to fund fire suppression costs.

Pre-disaster mitigation is critical to minimizing loss during a wildfire. Colorado has had its share of devastating wildfires in the past decade. The trend emerging is that fires are becoming less numerous but more destructive. Between 2010 and 2013 Colorado had the four most destructive wildfires in state history in terms of homes lost. The Four Mile Canyon (162 homes), High Park (259 homes), Waldo Canyon (346 homes) and Black Forest (511 homes) fires destroyed a combined 1,278 homes and cost hundreds of millions of dollars to fight. While these types of fires are rare, they are described as low frequency but high risk.

VII. CURRENT COMMUNITY STATUS

A. COMMUNITY PROFILE

Geographical Overview

Summit County is located in the central mountains of Colorado, approximately 70 miles west of Denver. Interstate 70 bisects the county east to west, serving as a conduit to bring visitors from the Denver metropolitan area and Colorado's Western Slope.

Summit County's land area covers approximately 619 square miles, of which approximately 80 percent is public lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service. Approximately 20 percent of the land in the county is privately owned and managed.

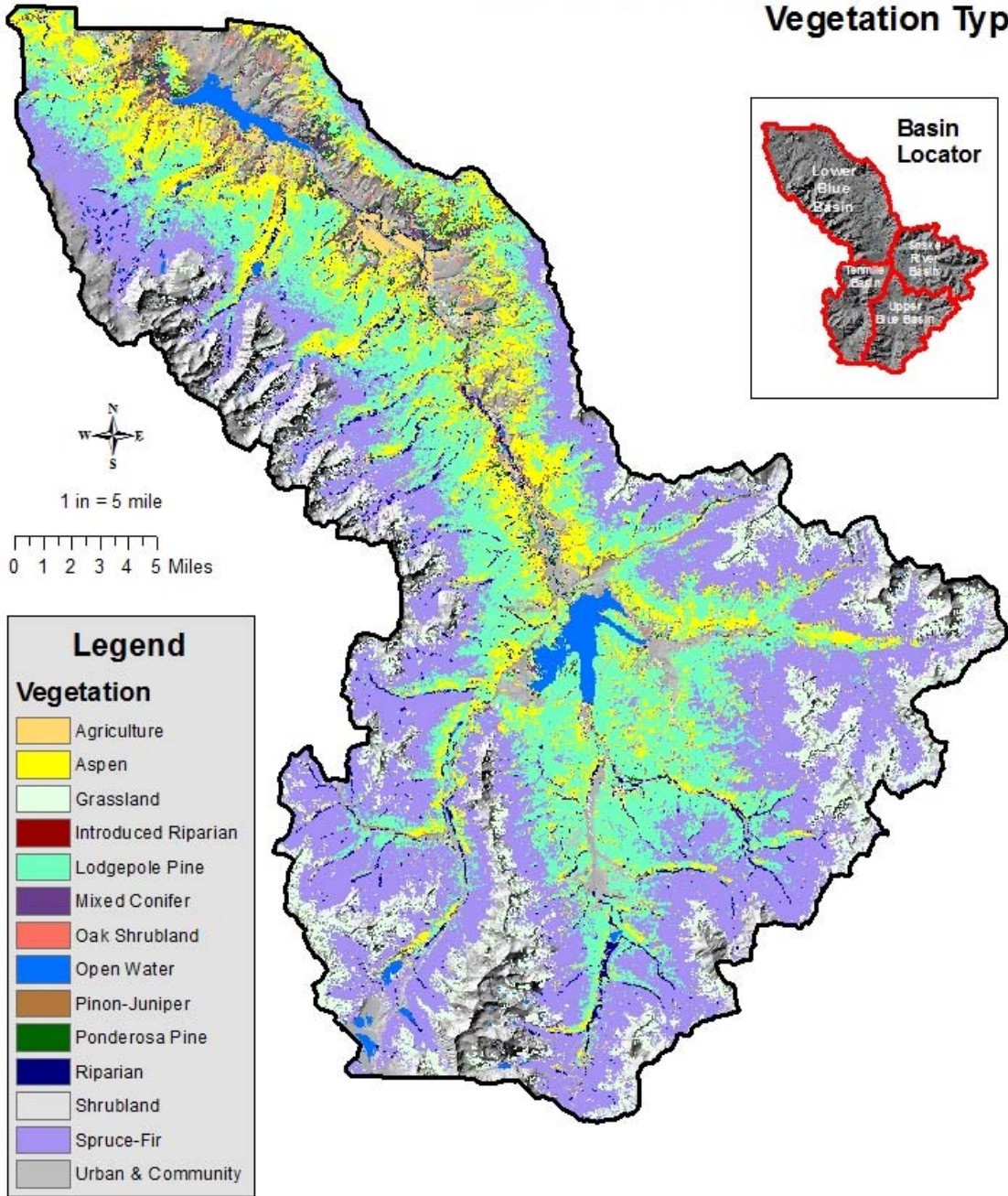
Elevations in the county range from 7,500 feet in the broad valley of the Blue River to 14,270 feet at the summit of Gray's Peak. The county's lowest elevations, in the lower Blue Valley, are comprised mainly of sage meadows. Above 9,000 feet, vast coniferous forests of Lodgepole Pine, Engelmann Spruce and Subalpine Fir dominate the landscape. Areas above 11,500 feet (approximate tree line) consist of rock, snow and alpine tundra.

The Blue River flows from south to north, serving as Summit County's major drainage basin. Two major tributaries spill into the Blue River: the Snake River and Ten Mile Creek. The Blue River supplies two large reservoirs: the Dillon Reservoir in the central part of the county, and Green Mountain Reservoir in the county's northern end.

Fuels and Vegetation

Summit County's fuel types, elevation and geographical location play an important part in identifying the natural fire return interval, or fire regime. A fire regime is the period of time in which a forest is dependent on a fire for forest health. Summit County falls within three main fire regimes. Fuel types are the driving factor in identifying the fire return interval or natural fire regime. A large percentage of Summit County homes fall within Fire Regime IV due to the predominant lodgepole forest. The fire frequency for Fire Regime IV is predicted to be between 35-200 years. Although fires are less frequent for this fire regime, they are predicted to be high severity fires intended to consume or kill most of the aboveground vegetation (land fire). The maps below are used to identify the type of fire regime in Summit County and the type of fire that is predicted for this fuel type.

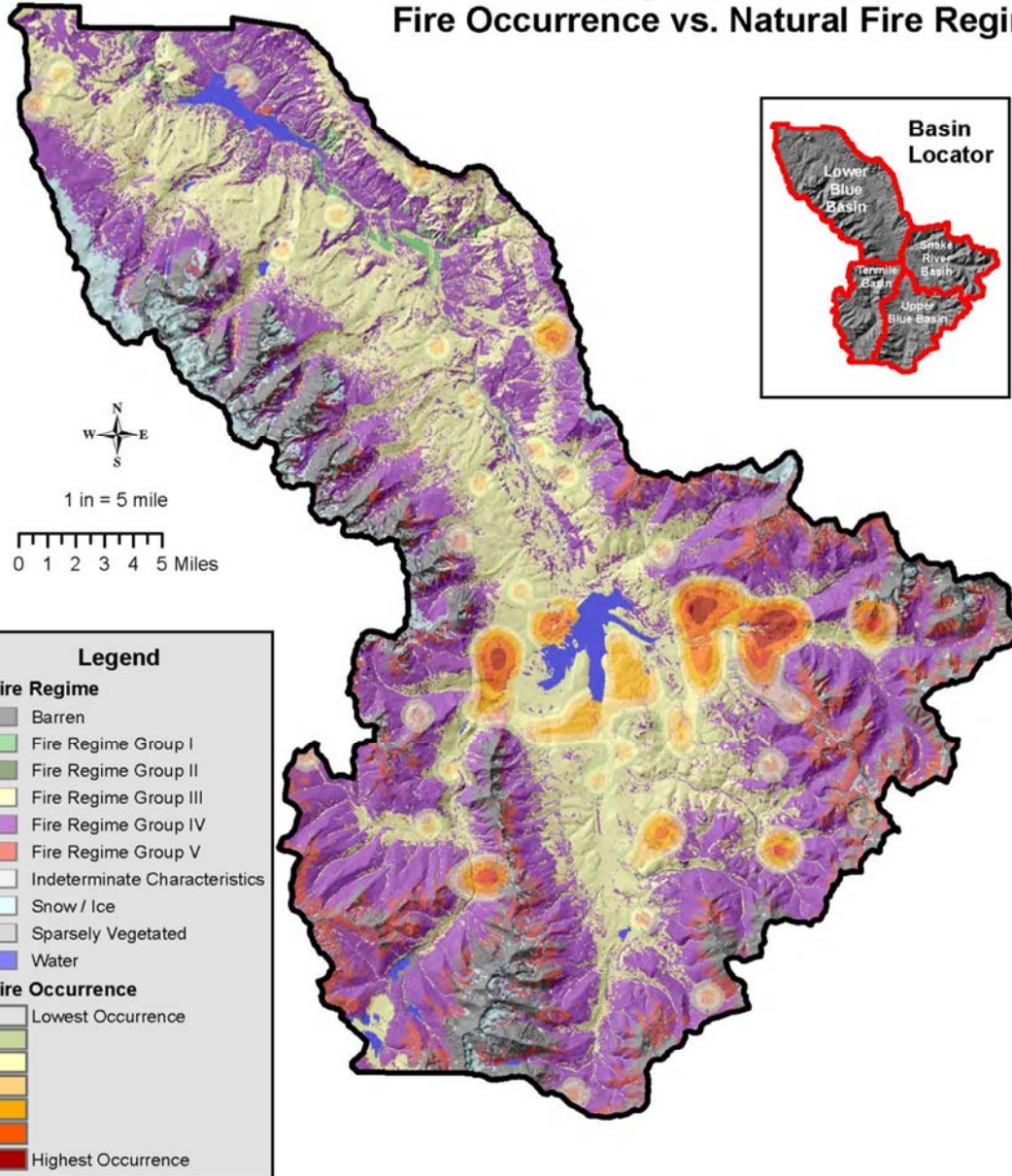
Summit County, CO Community Wildfire Protection Plan Vegetation Types



Data Source: CO-WRAP

At an elevation in excess of 8,000', very few vegetation types cover the Summit County landscape.

Summit County, CO Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2016 Community Protection Assessment Fire Occurrence vs. Natural Fire Regime



*Summit County falls within three fire regime groups, III, IV, and V. Fire occurrences are more common in fire regime group III but with less severity.

Data Source: CO-WRAP (Fire Occurrence), LANDFIRE (Fire Regime)

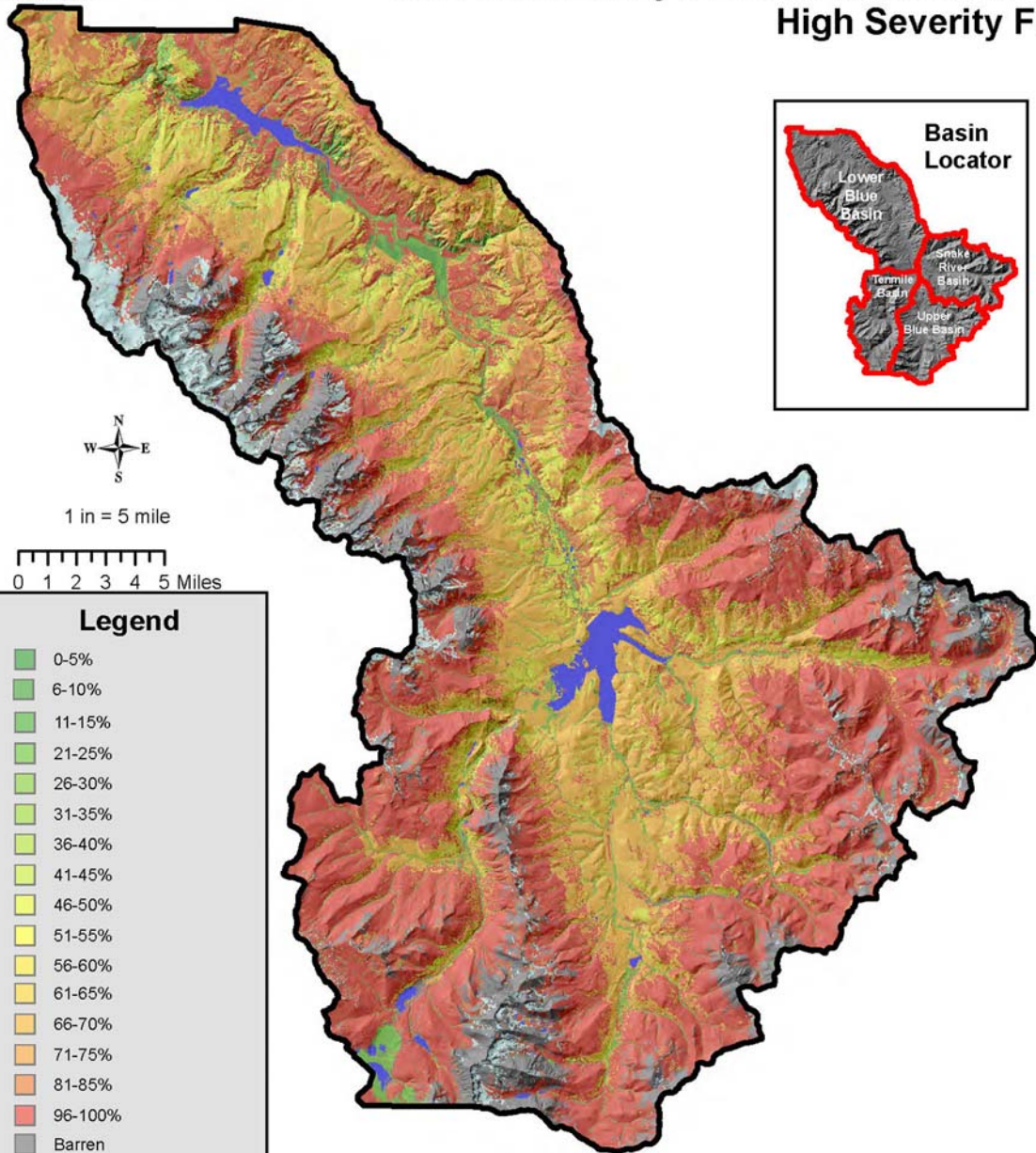
Fire Regimes

Group	Fire Return Interval	Severity
I	< 35 years	Low/ Mixed
II	< 35 years	Replacement
III	35-200 years	Mixed/ Low
IV	35-200 years	Replacement- High Severity
V	200+ years	



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Summit County, CO Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2016 Community Protection Assessment High Severity Fire



Legend	
0-5%	
6-10%	
11-15%	
21-25%	
26-30%	
31-35%	
36-40%	
41-45%	
46-50%	
51-55%	
56-60%	
61-65%	
66-70%	
71-75%	
81-85%	
96-100%	
Barren	
Indeterminate Fire Regime	
Snow / Ice	
Sparsely Vegetated	
Water	

Data Source: LANDFIRE, <http://www.landfire.gov/>

Fires in a large portion of Summit County can be described as low frequency, high severity.

Population Growth and Development in the Wildland Urban Interface

Summit County's permanent resident population has more than doubled in the last 20 years, with an estimated permanent resident population of 30,299 in 2015¹. Much of this residential growth has occurred in the forested "wildland urban interface" (WUI), where private lands abut federal lands, largely due to the beauty, recreational opportunities, solitude and scenery that these areas provide. As development in the WUI continues, there is a corresponding increase in the hazard that wildfire presents to lives, property and community resources.

Additionally, with the county's reputation as a national and international center for winter sports and outdoor recreation, peak seasonal population in Summit County increases to nearly 150,000 people², greatly increasing the potential hazard posed by wildfire.

B. WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE (WUI)

The Wildland Urban Interface or WUI is defined as the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped lands or vegetative fuel.

It is estimated that approximately **99 percent** of Summit County's total population, or **30,299 people**, live within the WUI.



Houses added to the landscape increase the challenges with fire management.

The WUI area can be defined into two categories, the WUI and the Wildland Intermix. The Wildland Intermix is an area where there is no defined boundary between the forest and human development. The picture above is a good example of a Wildland Intermix. The forest and homes are intermixed. These areas are very prevalent in Summit County and create

¹ Source: Summit County Planning Dept., 2015

² Source: Summit County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, August 2013

unique hazards to residents living within them. Road access, water sources and firefighter capabilities are further challenged in these areas.

The WUI map of Summit County is a geographical representation of where the forest and urban development meet. Since embers from wildfires can travel up to one mile and can vary depending on fuel, weather and topography an area outside of the WUI is still subject to threat from wildfires.

Colorado is one of the fastest growing states in the nation, with much of this growth occurring outside urban boundaries. This increase in population across the state will impact counties and communities located within the WUI. The WUI is described as the area where structures and other human improvements meet and intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. Population growth within the WUI substantially increases the risk from wildfire.³

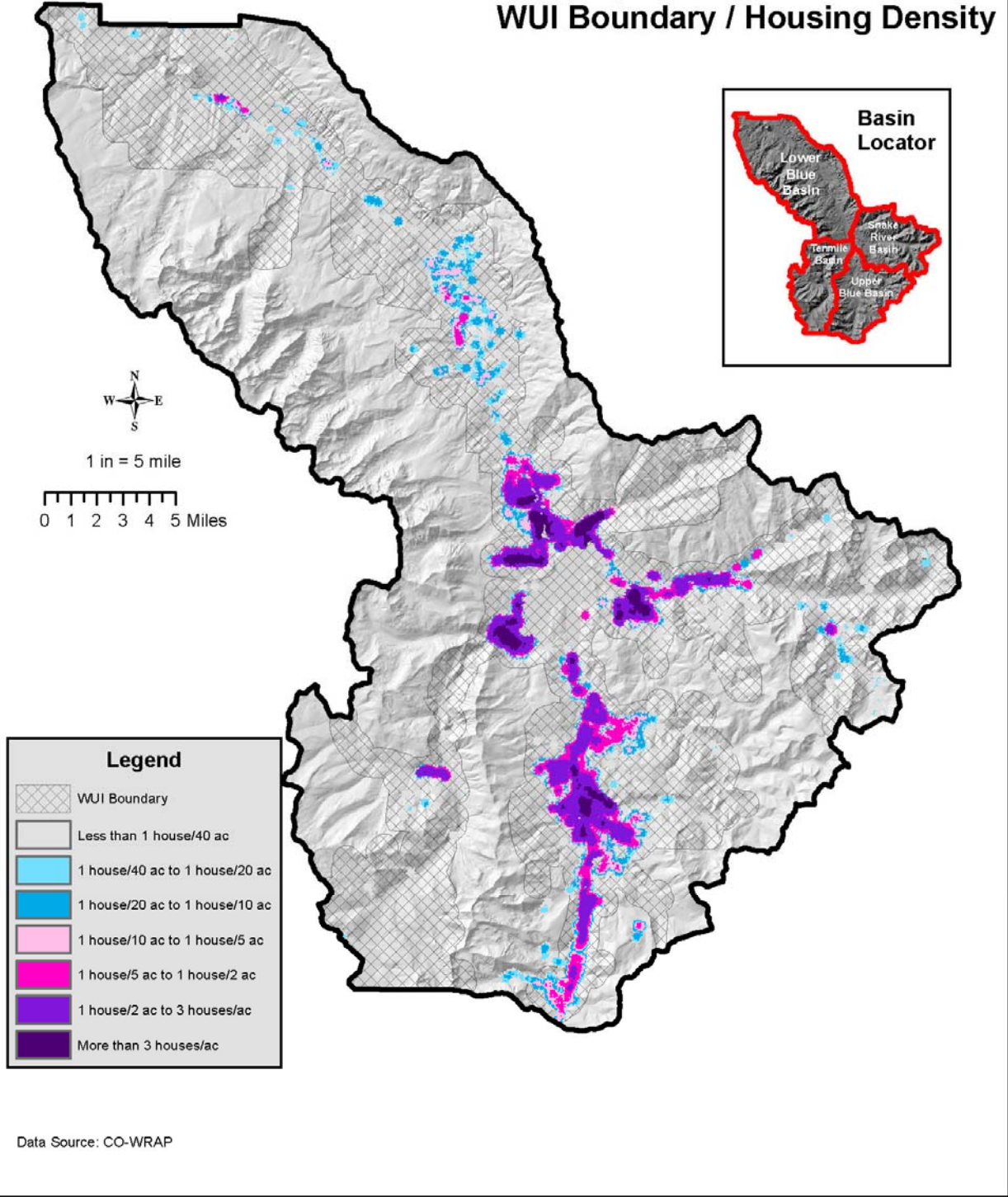
For the purposes of this plan the WUI area can be defined as one-half mile from improved parcels and also includes areas of special interest such as ski areas, critical watersheds and the I-70 corridor where fire would adversely affect human improvement on the landscape. The WUI was drawn regardless of ownership, jurisdiction or administrative designation. A visual depiction of the Summit County WUI area can be seen on the WUI Boundary/Housing Density map..

³ CSFS: COwrap



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Summit County, CO Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2016 Community Protection Assessment WUI Boundary / Housing Density



Housing density within the WUI boundary

C. THE PINE BEETLE EPIDEMIC

Between approximately 2002 and 2012, Summit County experienced an epidemic outbreak of mountain pine beetle.

Summit County experienced an epidemic outbreak of mountain pine beetle. During this epidemic nearly every mature lodge pole pine stand in Summit County was impacted.



The percentage of dead forest is clearly identified by the red needles.

This was the second pine beetle epidemic in the county over the last 30 years. The most recent epidemic extended far beyond the boundaries of Summit County. In 2012, it was estimated that 3.4 million acres of forest in Colorado had some level of mountain pine beetle activity. The epidemic reached its peak in Summit County between 2007 and 2008 and was declared to be at its end in 2013. While the most recent pine beetle epidemic is over, the effects will be felt for decades to come. Present and future generations must work to reduce the impacts of the most recent epidemic and prevent future outbreak. Current and future active management will help to diversify the forested landscape and create a healthier, more resilient forest.

Summit County is now in the position of dealing with the later stages of the pine beetle epidemic. The forest has gone through many stages of forest decay. Many areas have seen significant amounts of blow down. The increased amount of fuel close to the ground increases potential fire behavior. Standing dead trees have become a hazard to emergency response personnel as well as the public. Falling trees are likely to impact escape routes and result in delayed fire response.

D. NEED FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT

Any time people place their homes in the forest, a need arises to manage the forest. In Summit County, this management is centered on reducing the potential impacts of wildfire. Reducing fire hazard comes in many forms, including fuel breaks and defensible space, and is not just the responsibility of one party. Fuels reduction work needs to be a coordinated effort by all parties, and projects must cross jurisdictional lines to be effective.

Over 80% of the forested lands within Summit County are lodgepole pine forests. All lodgepole pine forests, alive or dead, are considered a high fire hazard forest type. Fire within this fuel type tends to be infrequent (on the order of 150-250 years), but very intense in nature. A fire can move quickly if it burns as an active crown fire, spreading from tree to tree. In addition to intense crown fire, spot fires can be expected one-half to one mile from the head of the fire. Although they are natural, crown fires can be very destructive when occurring near homes or critical infrastructure. Wildland fires are naturally occurring events and many forests are dependent on fires for forest health. The lodgepole forest is a stand replacement type forest in which the forest needs a disturbance, such as fire, for regeneration.

“Wildland Fire threat increases in lodgepole pine as the dense forests grow old.” (CSFS)



Photo: CSFS - Wildland fire involving Lodgepole Pine forest

E. FOREST MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

When Summit County drafted the CWPP in 2006, there was limited fuels reduction or forest management activity occurring in the County. Most activities occurring at the time were focused on controlling pine beetle activity. A great deal has changed since that time. With the creation of the original CWPP came the establishment of the Summit County Wildfire Council (SCWC). The SCWC has made a tremendous impact on forest management in Summit County. Through regular meetings, public outreach and various programs, the SCWC has

helped to coordinate efforts and direct many landowners to conduct fuels reduction activities on their own property.

The SCWC strives to implement cross-boundary, multi-jurisdictional projects which provide the greatest amount of protection to life and property. One of the first of these projects in Summit County occurred in the Iron Springs/ Summit Medical Center focus area. This project included fuels reduction activities on National Forest, County and private properties. Activity began in 2006 and was completed in 2009, greatly reducing the hazard to the area. The Iron Springs/ Summit Medical Center projects have provided protection for the hospital, Summit County government offices, county shops at the County Commons and more than 75 residences in the Bill’s Ranch community and the Town of Frisco.

Appendix A includes a list of forest management activities that have occurred in Summit County from 2006 to the present.



Multiple projects have occurred to reduce fuels.



Regeneration shows age diversity.

F. PROJECT PRIORITIZATION

The CWPP identifies areas that are in critical need of fire hazard reduction and preparedness. Since resources – both time and money – are limited, prioritizing projects is paramount to implementing this CWPP. Through hazard mapping and field visits, the SCWC has identified “Focus Areas,” or locations most in need of work. Annually, the SCWC reviews focus areas

and determines priorities based on several factors, including community buy-in, resources within the community and cooperative projects in the vicinity. Community involvement is the most important factor in successfully implementing projects.



Fuel breaks have been created throughout many areas in Summit County to push the forest back from homes. Beetlekill trees were removed.

Forest Management is a top priority for Summit County. Removing the dead trees reduces available fuels which reduces fire intensity. Removing fuel from areas around homes has shown to be highly effective to home survival.



Unmanaged forest with dead and downed trees and branches



Slash on the ground indicates that forest management treatments have occurred in this area

G. NEED FOR CITIZEN PREPAREDNESS AND EVACUATION PLANNING

Individual preparedness is paramount when it comes to wildfire planning. Action taken by homeowners in advance of a wildfire is one of the simplest things that can be done to prevent the loss of life and property. Summit County's Ready, Set, Go! program instructs homeowners to create defensible space around structures, prepare an evacuation kit and develop a family communication plan, and to be willing and prepared to evacuate when the order to do so is given. Each individual is ultimately responsible for his or her own safety and the safety of family members. [Ready, Set, Go!](#) Steps are outlined below.



Ready: Creating defensible space around structures includes the removal of most flammable vegetation from the side of each structure to 30' away from the structure (zone 1). From 30' – 100' (zone 2), flammable vegetation should be thinned. Clusters of trees and shrubs should be well spaced. By modifying the vegetation, the desired outcome is to create a naturalized buffer from the structure out and away from the structure.

Set: Preparing an evacuation kit is an easy and economical way to ensure you know what to take when an evacuation order is issued. Include three days worth of supplies for each family member and pets. Cash, water, clothing, food, first aid and prescription medicines are just the basics. Create an inventory of household possessions by taking digital pictures or video and store important papers digitally or physically away from the structure. Contact your insurance agent to verify replacement value coverage in the event of wildfire loss.

Go: Evacuate when ordered to do so. The public is strongly encouraged by the Summit County Wildfire Council to be prepared to immediately respond to directions from public safety officials regarding wildfire emergencies. The public must prepare for the possibility of being evacuated from their home, or for not being allowed to return to their home if an evacuation order and security perimeter have been issued. The public should develop and practice home emergency plans to include all family members and pets. Abundant sources of preparedness information are available in Summit County. The section titled "Public Education" outlines more details on our efforts.

Due to the diverse nature of Summit County's residents and guests, notifications regarding fire conditions and evacuations must be communicated to the public through a number of redundant methods. The communication methods available in Summit County are:

- Reverse telephone dialing (commonly referred to as Reverse-911™)
- Cellular device text messaging
- Emergency Alert System (EAS) supported by the National Weather Service broadcast
- Radio and television announcements and scroll
- Public address systems and announcement from public safety vehicles
- Door-to-door notification.

The assessment of wildfire behavior will be a factor in the decision of the sheriff, fire or police chief to order an evacuation. The evacuation route will be identified by the incident commander and will be communicated to the public by the methods identified above. The Summit County GIS Department has prepared a wildfire evacuation map book, which creates uniquely identified zones, population numbers and road miles for all developed areas of Summit County. Municipal government evacuation planning has been done in coordination with the Summit County map book.

The decision to order an evacuation because of a wildfire entails a series of steps that are contingent upon the personal preparedness of the members of the public and their ability to evacuate their property immediately and then follow the instructions being provided. More information about evacuations can be located in the [Summit County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan](#).

Each wildfire incident and situation will be influenced by the current fire behavior, current weather conditions and available fuels. Therefore, it has been the decision of the Office of Emergency Management not to pre-identify and establish evacuation routes for wildfire.

All wildfire evacuations will contain these consistencies: the incident commander will identify major thoroughfare roads as evacuation routes, the sheriff's office or police department will isolate the impacted area with a large-area perimeter and restrict access, the incident commander will use the notification methods identified above to announce and give directions regarding the evacuation, and the Office of Emergency Management will establish a place for those evacuated to report and continue to receive incident-specific information.

H. REDUCTION OF STRUCTURAL IGNITABILITY

Recent research has clearly demonstrated that ember production from a wildfire can act as a significant source of ignition in structural ignitions. The reduction of structural ignitability via building modifications can have a significant impact on a structure's ability to withstand a wildland fire. Items such as Class "A" rated roof materials, non-flammable material on the side of building, metal gutters (as opposed to vinyl), recycled compounds for decking materials, the protection of openings in soffits and gables and double pane windows can make a difference.

In 1992 Summit County added a chapter to the former Uniform Building Code that contained specific criteria for defensible space and for more fire resistive construction. Chapter 45 was added to the 2012 International Residential Code, which has been adopted in Summit County. Chapter 45 has specific criteria on the reduction of structural ignitability. Compliance with Chapter 45 is required on all new construction and most remodels to single family dwellings. Minimizing the chances of structural ignition via minor building modifications combined with defensible space results in a positive synergistic effect on a structure's ability to withstand a wildfire.

Recent post-analysis of catastrophic fires has shown the positive impact that defensible space around homes has had on reducing structural ignitability. Summit County implemented a very

successful chipping program in 2014, 2015 and 2016 to encourage homeowners to remove fuel from areas around their homes.

I. DEFENSIBLE SPACE/ FUELS REDUCTION

Defensible space is an area around a structure where fuels and vegetation are treated, cleared or reduced to slow the spread of wildfire towards the structure. Defensible space also reduces the chance of a structure fire moving from the building to the surrounding forest and creates a safe zone for firefighters to carry out their work.

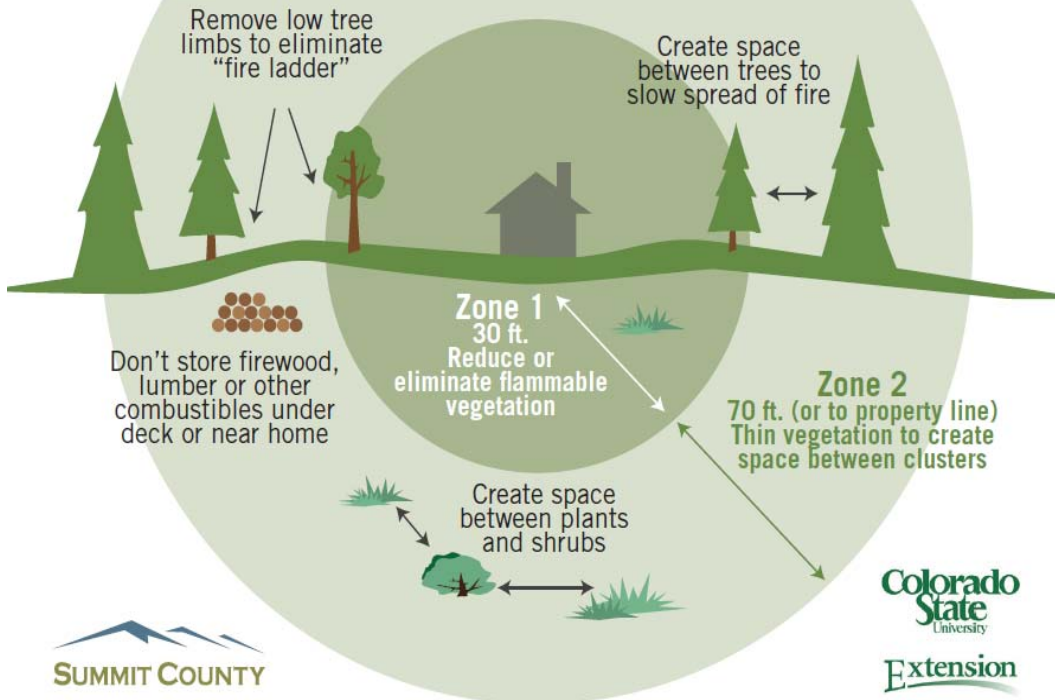
It is recommended that every home, business and structure in Summit County have defensible space.



The Summit County Chipping Program gives homeowners the opportunity to reduce fuels around their homes and have it removed at no personal cost.

There are several different specific standards for defensible space within Summit County, including those outlined in the Colorado State Forest Service publication “Creating Wildfire-Defensible Zones”, Summit County Residential Building Code Chapter 45, the Breckenridge Defensible Space Ordinance and others. Each standard varies slightly, but all agree in general principal. Specifics of each of these standards or general information about defensible space can be obtained from the agencies listed above or the local fire protection district.

Create DEFENSIBLE SPACE around your home



SummitCountyCO.gov/wildfiremitigation

J. PUBLIC EDUCATION

Community outreach and education are key activities which have contributed to the continued success of the SCWC. From the beginning, the SCWC recognized community outreach and education as the cornerstone of a successful wildfire mitigation program. The SCWC recognizes five specific programmatic target areas: defensible space, fuels reduction, reducing structural ignitability, preparedness and family planning for evacuation, and general forest health and continued vegetation maintenance. Each of these has been described in this section. To make these target areas easy for the public to internalize the SCWC has adopted the International Association of Fire Chiefs *Ready, Set, Go!* campaign: www.wildlandFireRSG.org

To improve wildfire protection efforts in the community, numerous community outreach and education efforts have been implemented. Additionally, ongoing outreach and education strategies around the five programmatic target areas have been developed and are being disseminated. Examples include:

- Presentations to professional organizations
- Community presentations
- Field trips for elected officials and the public
- Farmer's Markets and wildfire mitigation fairs
- On-site one-on-one landowner/homeowner meetings.

Additionally, marketing efforts aimed at increasing citizen awareness of the importance of wildfire prevention include:

- Mobile billboards on the sides of county buses
- Floating ads at the movie theater
- Radio and television spots as well as newspaper ads.

The overarching goal of this effort is to increase public awareness of the inherent hazards associated with living in a forested area, while providing residents and visitors tools to protect themselves, their property and vital infrastructure.



Public education in Summit County is the responsibility of many agencies. To provide a coordinated public information message, the SCWC directed staff to form the Education Subcommittee of the Wildfire Council to address this issue. This subcommittee is tasked with organizing educational information to be disseminated to all Summit County agencies that maintain public outreach. Ultimately, this coordinated information is made available to residents and guests so they are prepared in the event of a wildfire. SCWC outreach messaging has disseminated thousands of items to reinforce the *Ready, Set, Go!* message. Over the years items such as informational flyers, stickers, magnets, and cloth shopping bags have been given away.

In addition to educating the residents of Summit County, the SCWC recognized the need to educate the large number of guests who visit the county each year. The SCWC is currently working on addressing this large and ever-changing group. One project that has been implemented to address this group was the interpretive sign project. Six permanent sets and one mobile set of interpretive signs are placed throughout Summit County to answer visitors' questions about forest health and wildfire.



One of six interpretive signs around the county

VIII. EXISTING FIRE PROTECTION INFRASTRUCTURE

The three Summit County Fire Districts are comprised of career firefighters. The 24/7 staffed fire stations include:

Station #1	Copper Mt. – Copper Mt. Fire
Station #2	Frisco – Lake Dillon Fire
Station #4	North Breckenridge – Red, White & Blue Fire
Station #6	Central Breckenridge – Red, White & Blue Fire
Station #7	Blue River – Red, White & Blue Fire
Station #8	Dillon – Lake Dillon Fire
Station #11	Keystone – Lake Dillon Fire

A first alarm wildfire assignment in Summit County is filled with a heavy Task Force from the three fire districts. Wildfires can quickly exhaust initial resources creating a need for additional resources. A second alarm wildfire assignment brings in an out-of-county Strike Team, consisting of apparatus from Kremmling Fire, Northwest (Alma) Fire, Leadville Fire, Vail Fire and Eagle River (Avon) Fire. Summit County has agreements with agencies outside of the county including Colorado State Forest Service, USFS, Kremmling Northwest Fire, Leadville Fire, Vail Fire and Eagle River Fire. The U.S. Forest Service generally has one apparatus stationed in Summit County on a seasonal basis which improves initial response capabilities.

All firefighters in Summit County are trained and certified in the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) criteria to at least the Firefighter II level and are Red Carded. This national certification establishes a minimum level of expertise and compatibility with our federal and state partners. Many firefighters have achieved higher levels of certification in the NWCG system to include: Firefighter I, Engine Boss, Strike Team Leader, Task Force Leader, Division Supervisor, Wildfire Investigator and Type III & IV Incident Commanders.

The following apparatus is available in Summit County for wildland or WUI responses:

Copper Mt.: 1 Type VII engine, 1 Type VI engine, 2 Type I engines, 1 Ladder Truck.

Red, White & Blue Fire: 2 Type VI engines, 1 Type VII engine (seasonal), 1 Type III engine, 2 Type I engines, 1 Type II Tactical Water Tender and 1 Ladder Truck.

Lake Dillon Fire: 2 Type VI engines, 1 Type III engine, 4 Type I engines, 1 Type II Tactical Water Tender, 1 Type II Water Tender, 1 Ladder Truck.

All Summit County fire districts actively participate in out-of-county wildfire response across the United States. This enables firefighters to gain valuable experience and training that may not always be found in Summit County. Additionally, some firefighters are active members of regional and statewide incident management teams (IMTs) where they gain additional exposure to larger incidents. The Summit County fire districts work in strict compliance with the National Incident Management System to ensure coordination and safety.

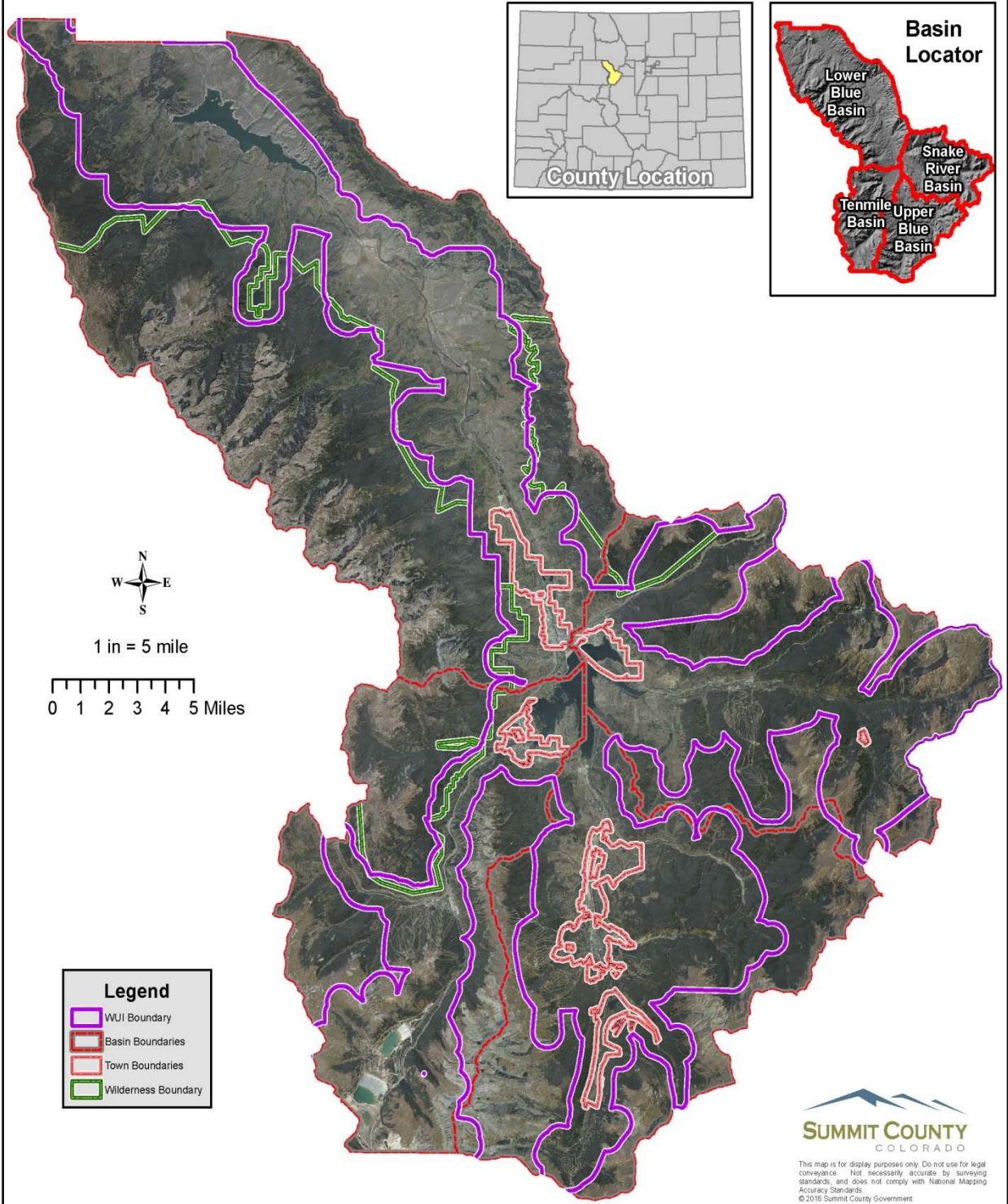
IX. COMMUNITY BASE MAP

Understanding the basic geography of the County is a prerequisite to developing any effective strategy to reduce wildfire risk within a community. A community base map has been prepared to provide this understanding of the basic geography within the county through the preparation of a series of digital data layers used to describe the details of the county. The base map contains the following data layers:

1. Basin Boundaries
2. Town Boundaries
3. Private Parcel Boundaries – with Summit County Assessor data for ownership
4. White River National Forest Lands
5. Wilderness Area Boundaries
6. Streams, Lakes, and Reservoirs
7. Fire Response Zones
8. Roads and Trails Centerline
9. Aerial Imagery from September 2010
10. Dip sites for Aerial Resources
11. 10M Digital Elevation Model.

The different layers may be overlaid to allow closer examination of an area and to aid in mapping. These data layers are to be used with the Community Protection Assessment (see Chapter X) to better understand and analyze the conditions in Summit County. All data listed above and below are maintained by the Summit County GIS Department.

Summit County, CO Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2016 Base Map



X. COMMUNITY PROTECTION ASSESSMENT

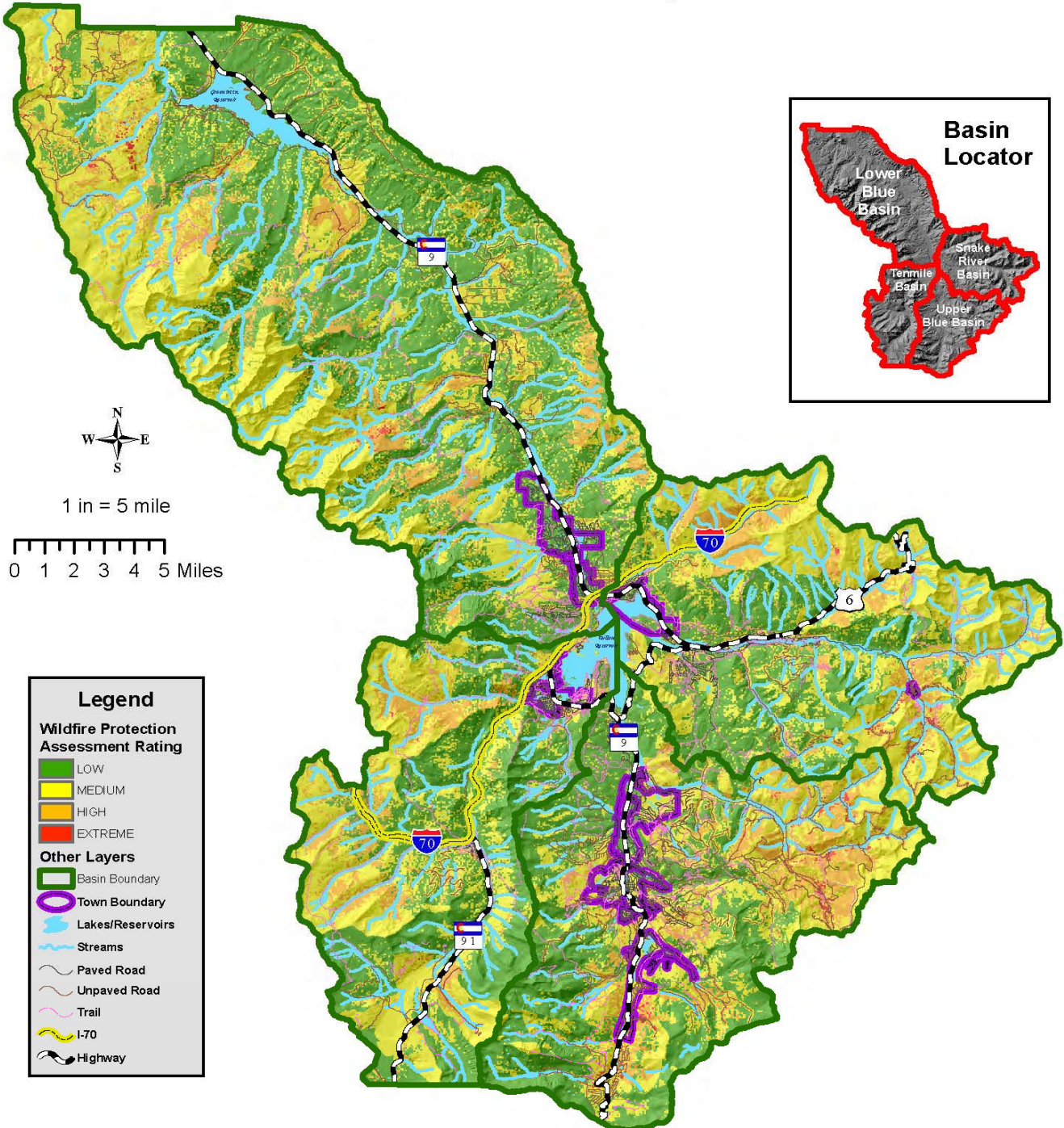
The Community Protection Assessment map was developed using standard GIS modeling techniques. The original model was developed by ESRI in partnership with the Colorado State Forest Service and Teller County. Summit County GIS staff modified the original model to fit more accurately the environmental and infrastructure conditions in Summit County and prepared all data for input. The model consists of five sub-models adopted directly from the Community Wildfire Protection Plan handbook:

- A. Fuels hazards
- B. Risk of wildfire occurrence
- C. Essential infrastructure at risk
- D. Community values at risk
- E. Local preparedness and firefighting capability.

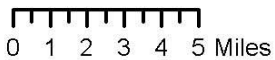
Below is a breakdown of each of these sub-models. Once all sub-models were run, the outputs were combined using standard data-merging protocols which simultaneously incorporate all five contributing factors outlined above. Each sub-model received equal weighting in the final model analysis. This assessment can also be interpreted in depth by examining each sub-model component individually.














The real strength of this approach is that the final output establishes those areas where the need for fire protection is the greatest. The Community Protection Assessment Map depicts the level of wildfire hazard as Low, Medium, High and Extreme.

Summit County, CO Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2016 Community Protection Assessment



1 in = 5 mile



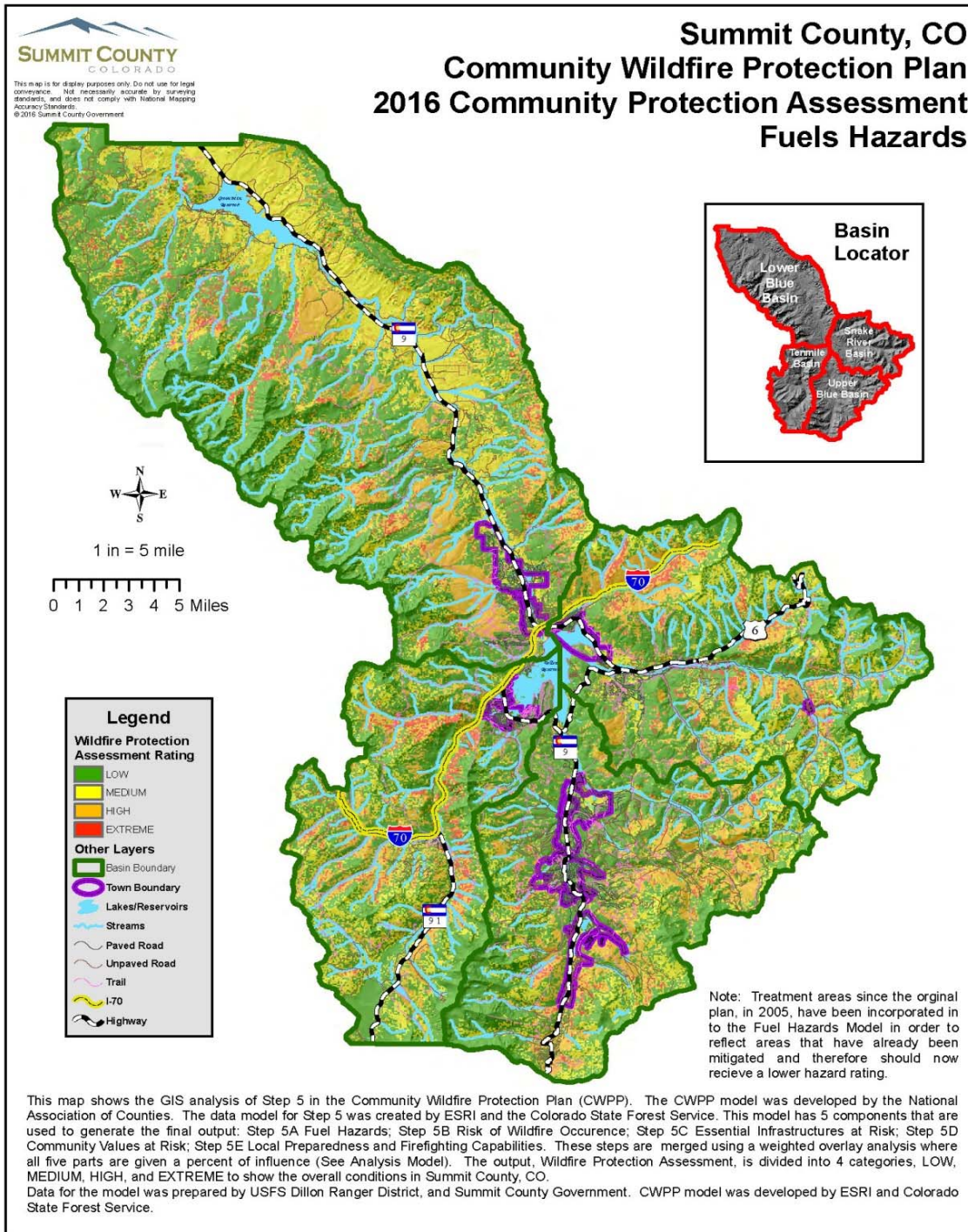
Legend	
Wildfire Protection Assessment Rating	
	LOW
	MEDIUM
	HIGH
	EXTREME
Other Layers	
	Basin Boundary
	Town Boundary
	Lakes/Reservoirs
	Streams
	Paved Road
	Unpaved Road
	Trail
	I-70
	Highway

This map shows the GIS analysis of Step 5 in the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). The CWPP model was developed by the National Association of Counties. The data model for Step 5 was created by ESRI and the Colorado State Forest Service. This model has 5 components that are used to generate the final output: Step 5A Fuel Hazards; Step 5B Risk of Wildfire Occurrence; Step 5C Essential Infrastructures at Risk; Step 5D Community Values at Risk; Step 5E Local Preparedness and Firefighting Capabilities. These steps are merged using a weighted overlay analysis where all five parts are given a percent of influence (See Analysis Model). The output, Wildfire Protection Assessment, is divided into 4 categories, LOW, MEDIUM, HIGH, and EXTREME to show the overall conditions in Summit County, CO.

Data for the model was prepared by USFS Dillon Ranger District, and Summit County Government. CWPP model was developed by ESRI and Colorado State Forest Service.

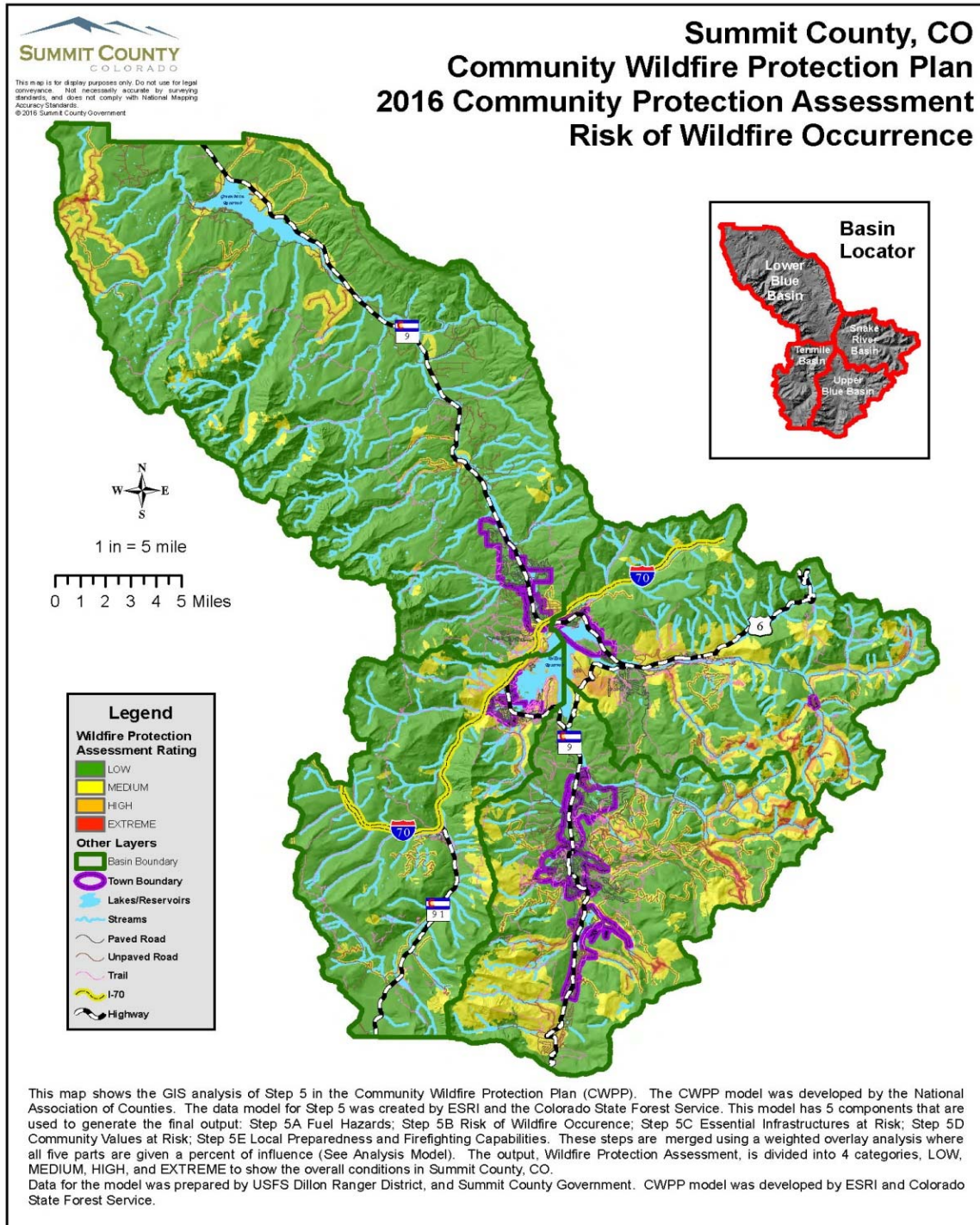
A. SUB-MODEL 5A - FUELS HAZARDS

Fuels hazards are modeled in 5A using information obtained from FlamMap. FlamMap is a fire behavior mapping and analysis program that computes potential fire behavior over an entire FARSITE landscape for constant weather and fuel moisture conditions. 5A uses the outputs of crown-fire activity, heat per unit area, rate of spread and flame length to model the fuels hazard present across the county. Each one of these four components gets equal weighting in the model. The map below shows the results of sub-model 5A.



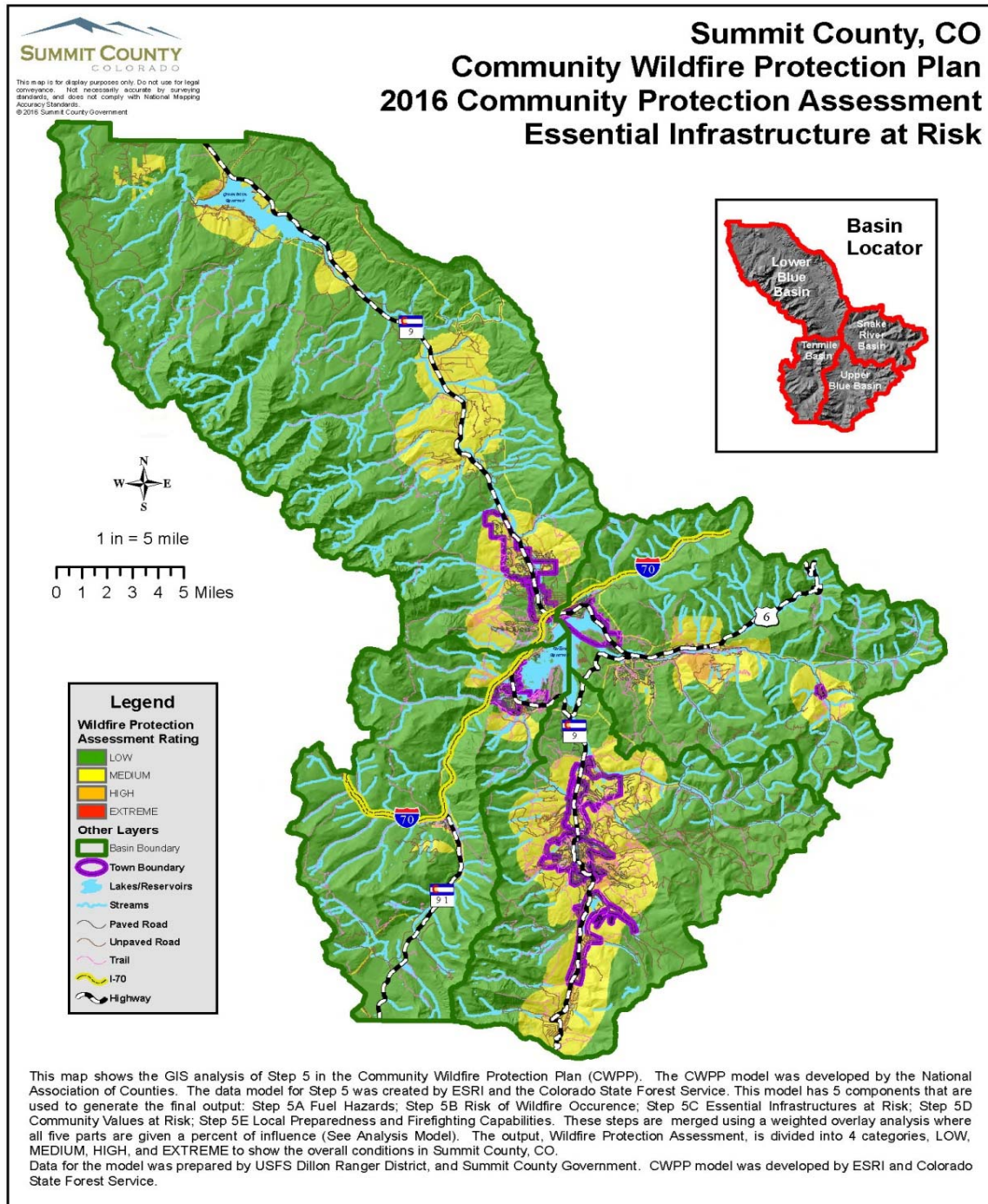
B. SUB-MODEL 5B - RISK OF WILDFIRE OCCURRENCE

Risk of wildfire occurrence is modeled in 5B. Layers utilized in this model include buffered roads, lightning strike density, historical wildfire sites, known dispersed camping areas and developed campsites. These five layers are combined into four major fire-risk categories; roads grid, lightning, fire occurrence and camping areas. Each one of the four components received equal weighting in the model outputs. The map below shows the results of sub-model 5B.



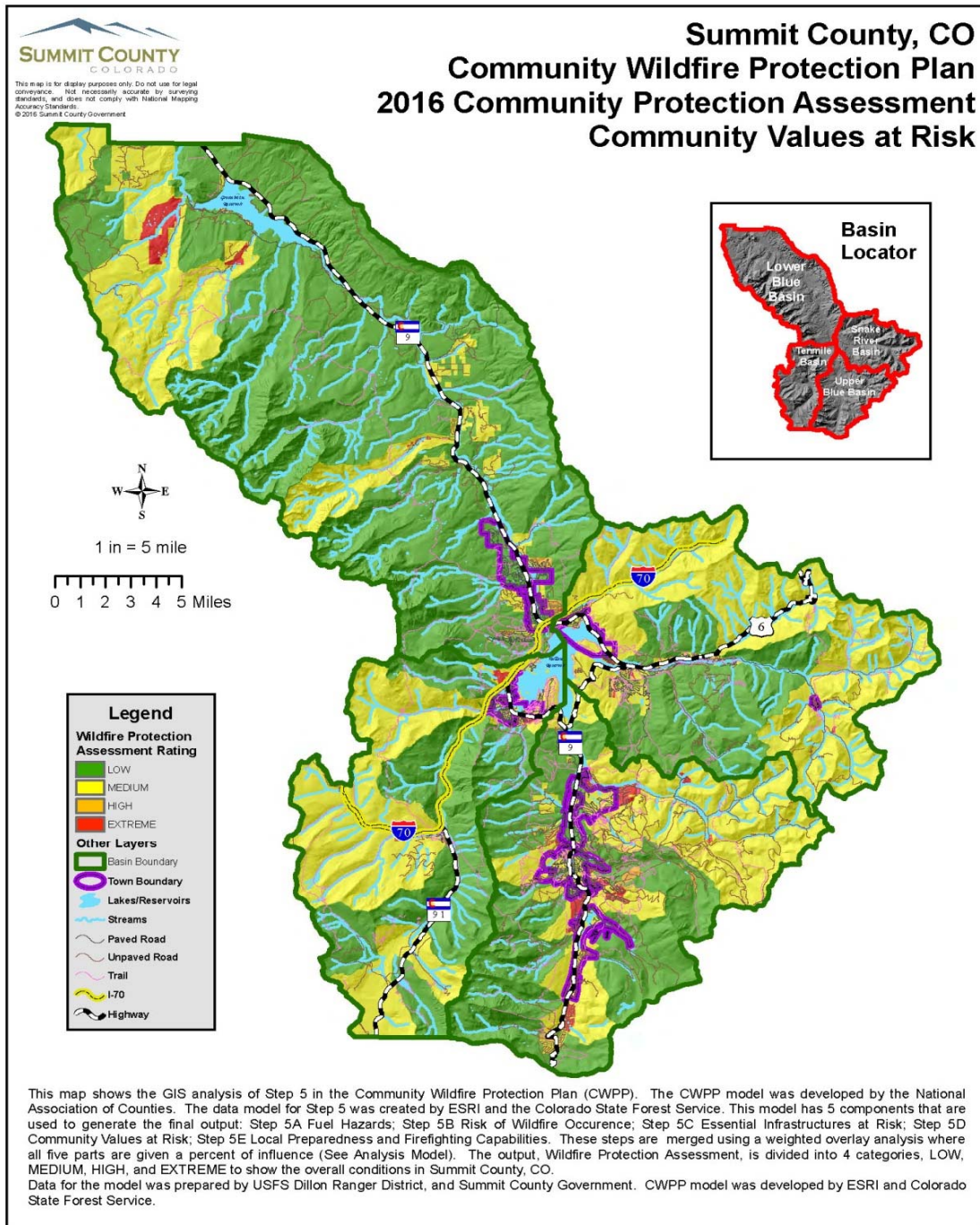
C. SUB-MODEL 5C - ESSENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AT RISK

Essential infrastructure at risk is modeled in 5C. Six different layers were utilized for this model: watersheds, homes, businesses, communications structures, power lines and escape routes. The watershed layer that was utilized was the critical watershed layer from the 2010 Blue River Watershed Assessment. The six layers were not given equal weighting in this model. Homes and businesses were given 18 percent weighting, while the rest received 16 percent weighting. This difference reflects the intent of this CWPP. The map below shows the results of sub-model 5C.



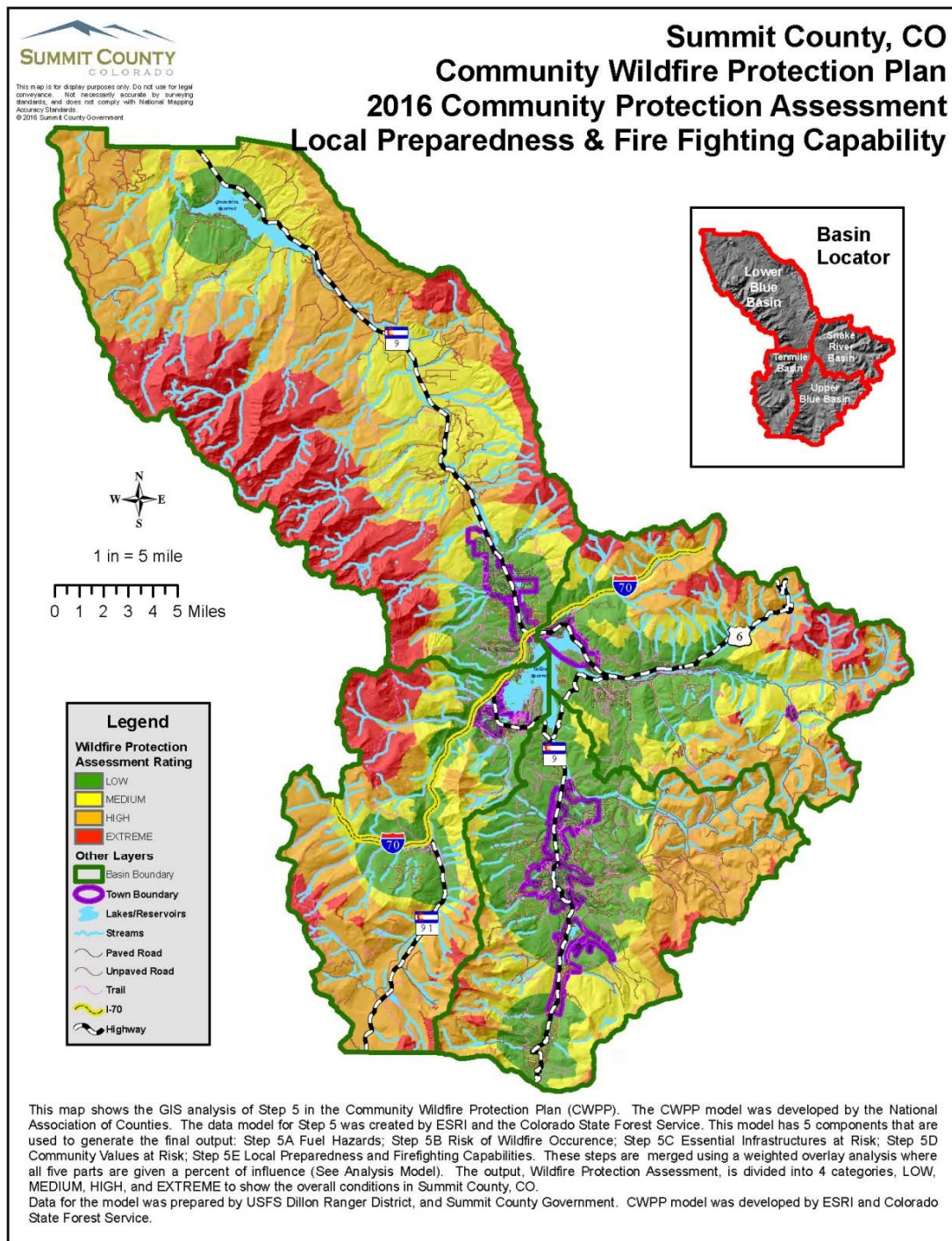
D. SUB-MODEL 5D - COMMUNITY VALUES AT RISK

Community values-at-risk is modeled in 5D. Two different layers were utilized for this model: subdivision hazard rating and threatened and endangered species. The subdivision hazard rating is derived from the rating a subdivision is given when it is platted in unincorporated Summit County. No information is available for subdivisions within town boundaries because the rating is not required for their plats. The two layers are not equally weighted. Subdivision hazard rating is weighted at 75 percent and threatened and endangered species are weighted at 25 percent. The map below shows the results of sub-model 5D.



E. SUB-MODEL 5E - LOCAL PREPAREDNESS AND FIRE FIGHTING CAPABILITY

Local preparedness and firefighting capability are modeled in 5E. Five different layers were utilized in this model: fire station locations, slope, roads, water sources and dead-end roads. These five layers were combined into four different categories for the model: fire stations, roads, water sources and dead-end roads. These four categories were equally weighted in the sub-model. The map below shows the results of sub-model 5E.



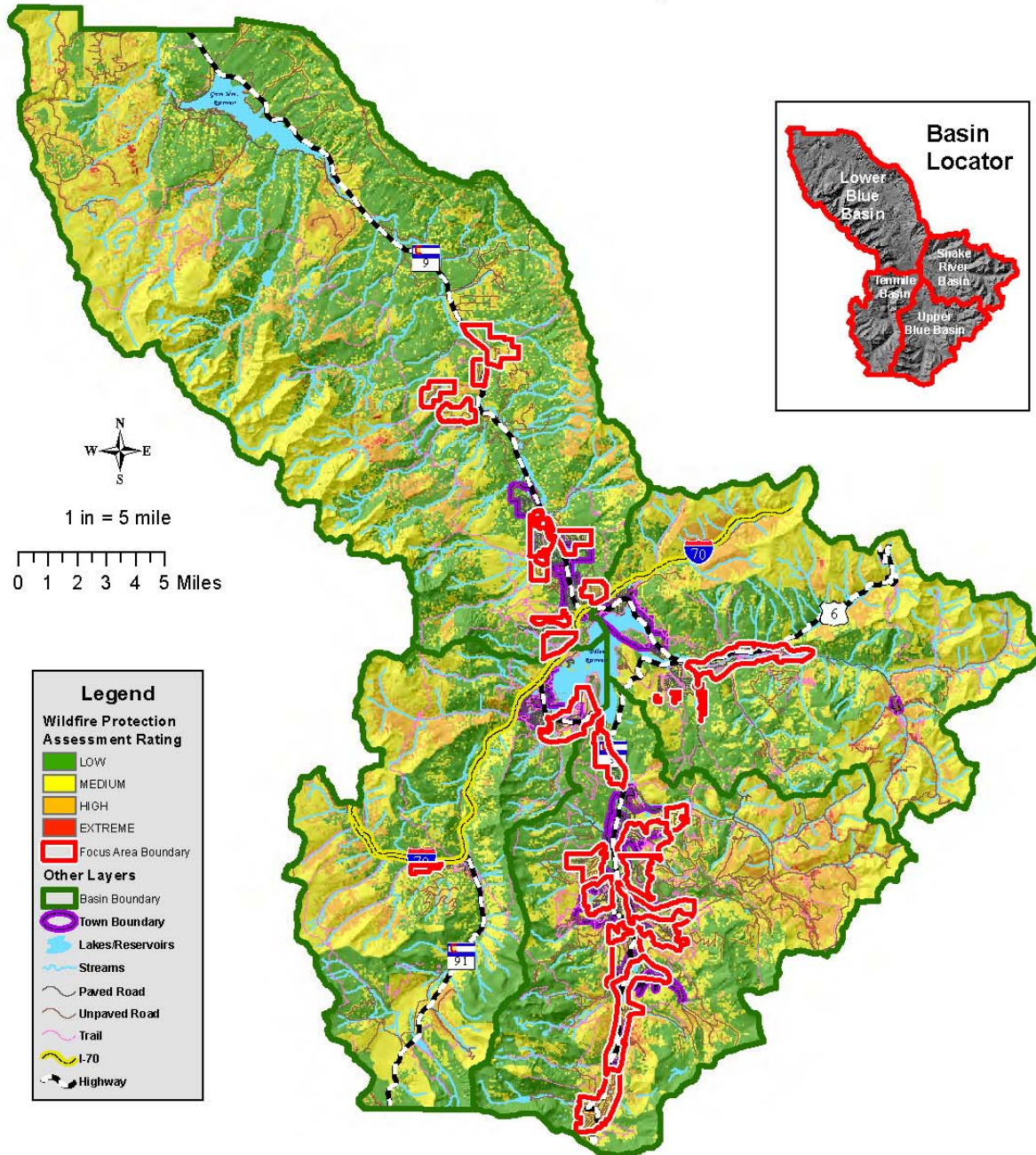
XI. FOCUS AREAS FOR REDUCING WILDFIRE HAZARDS

Using the Community Protection Assessment Map to identify those areas with the greatest need for fire protection, the SCWC established more limited areas where community resources should be focused to reduce potential damage from wildfire. The focus area map shows the 27 “focus areas” identified by the SCWC in 2010. A listing of the focus areas may be found in the table below. The identification and designation of these focus areas relies heavily on the Protection Assessment Map as well as the recommendations of staff and site inspections of each area by members of the SCWC. The interjection of common and practical sense through the recommendations of staff and adjustments made to reflect the values of the community as expressed by the SCWC eliminate some of the modeling imperfections that are apparent in the computer generated Community Protection Assessment Map. Focus areas may also be adjusted if appropriate to include critical community infrastructure such as transmission lines and protection of watersheds that supply municipal and community water systems. Adjustments to focus area boundaries to reflect watershed protection should be based on detailed scientific analysis.

Concurrent with the identification of these focus areas, the SCWC established management recommendations to reduce the risk of wildfire. Management recommendations for reducing the hazard of wildfire are outlined in Appendix A. Mitigation projects are prioritized based on wildfire risk and infrastructure at risk. Fuel types, house density, slope, aspect and fuel types are used to determine appropriate mitigation projects. Focus areas are numbered starting from the north and ending in the south. Appendix A also has focus areas grouped by River Basins:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Focus Area</u>	<u>River Basin</u>
1	Acorn Creek	Lower Blue
2	Sierra Bosque	Lower Blue
3	Boulder Creek Ranch	Lower Blue
4	Pebble Creek Ranch	Lower Blue
5	Eagles Nest	Lower Blue
6	Hamilton Creek	Lower Blue
7	Ruby Ranch	Lower Blue
8	Ptarmigan	Lower Blue
9	Mesa Cortina	Lower Blue
10	Salt Lick Gulch- USFS	Lower Blue
11	Keystone	Snake River
12	Keystone Ranch	Snake River
13	Summit Cove	Snake River
14	Lewis Ranch	Ten Mile
15	Iron Springs/ Hospital	Ten Mile
16	Iron Springs/ Gold Hill	Upper Blue
17	Summit Estates	Upper Blue
18	Golden Horseshoe North	Upper Blue
19	Golden Horseshoe South	Upper Blue
20	Peak 7	Upper Blue
21	Peak 8	Upper Blue
22	French Gulch	Upper Blue
23	Boreas Pass/ Baldy Rd	Upper Blue
24	Warrior's Mark	Upper Blue
25	Crown/ Bekkedal	Upper Blue
26	Blue River	Upper Blue
27	Quandary Village	Upper Blue

Summit County, CO Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2016 Community Protection Assessment



This map shows the GIS analysis of Step 5 in the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). The CWPP model was developed by the National Association of Counties. The data model for Step 5 was created by ESRI and the Colorado State Forest Service. This model has 5 components that are used to generate the final output: Step 5A Fuel Hazards; Step 5B Risk of Wildfire Occurrence; Step 5C Essential Infrastructures at Risk; Step 5D Community Values at Risk; Step 5E Local Preparedness and Firefighting Capabilities. These steps are merged using a weighted overlay analysis where all five parts are given a percent of influence (See Analysis Model). The output, Wildfire Protection Assessment, is divided into 4 categories, LOW, MEDIUM, HIGH, and EXTREME to show the overall conditions in Summit County, CO. Data for the model was prepared by USFS Dillon Ranger District, and Summit County Government. CWPP model was developed by ESRI and Colorado State Forest Service.

XII. WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS STRATEGIES

A. OBJECTIVE - ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION MAPS

1. ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN A COMMUNITY BASE MAP

DISCUSSION: Knowing the location of residences, businesses, governmental buildings, water supply improvements, roads and other physical improvements is a prerequisite to developing wildfire protection strategies that can effectively guide efforts to protect these improvements.

ACTIONS/POLICIES:

- a. Periodically the SCWC should review the Community Base Map to determine if there is reason to believe community patterns have changed sufficiently to warrant updates to the Community Base Map.
- b. If the SCWC determines that the Community Base Map should be updated, the SCWC should ask Summit County GIS staff to make appropriate updates.

2. ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN COMMUNITY PROTECTION ASSESSMENT MAPS

DISCUSSION: With limited community resources available to implement wildfire-reduction efforts, it is imperative to understand where the hazard of wildfires is the greatest and where these fires may have the greatest impact on individuals, homes, businesses, essential community infrastructure and other values that the community has defined as important. (See Section VII for more discussion.)

ACTIONS/POLICIES:

- a. As new data becomes available, the SCWC should review the community values that are used in weighting the Community Protection Assessment maps with affected jurisdictions to determine if there is reason to believe community values have changed which may substantially alter the Community Protection Assessment.
- b. If the SCWC determines that community values influencing the Community Protection Assessment have substantially changed, the SCWC should work with affected jurisdictions and interested citizens to update these community values. SCWC should also review community assessment maps against the master plans and any other planning policies adopted within the county.
- c. If the SCWC determines that the protection assessment maps need to be updated, the SCWC should request that County GIS update these maps as necessary.

3. ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN MAPS THAT IDENTIFY WHERE HAZARD REDUCTION EFFORTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND WHERE THEY SHOULD BE PURSUED

DISCUSSION: Excluding land within wilderness areas, there are more than 8,000 acres or approximately 12.5 square miles of land within the County classified as having a high or

extreme need for fire protection. Given the magnitude of the problem, especially in light of limited resources to reduce this hazard, the community must focus wildfire protection efforts to those areas where the hazard is the greatest and essential community values are threatened. See the accomplishment map book at the following link:

<http://summitcountyco.gov/DocumentCenter/Home/View/404>

ACTIONS/POLICIES:

- a. Each January, or as otherwise established by the SCWC, it is recommended that the SCWC should review the current “Focus Areas” map. If the SCWC determines that the Focus Areas map needs to be updated, the SCWC should direct the appropriate changes and formally adopt the amendments to the plan.

B. OBJECTIVE - IMPLEMENT THE NATIONAL COHESIVE STRATEGY

DISCUSSION: The vision set forth by The Wildland Fire Leadership Council states, “To safely and effectively extinguish fire, when needed; use fire where allowable; manage our natural resources; and as a nation, live with wildland fire”. The National Cohesive Strategy stresses the importance of three main objectives.

ACTIONS/POLICIES:

1. Restore and Maintain Resilient Landscapes.
2. [Fire Adapted Communities:](#)
 - a. Focus on home defensive actions.
 - b. Focus on combination of home and community actions.
 - c. Adjust building codes.
 - d. Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.
3. Safe and Effective Emergency Response
 - a. Prepare for large, long –duration wildfires.
 - b. Protect structures and target landscape fuels.
 - c. Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

C. OBJECTIVE - ESTABLISH PRESCRIPTIONS FOR MINIMIZING THE IMPACTS OF WILDFIRE

DISCUSSION: Reducing the impact of wildfire on essential community infrastructure and community values requires sound and practical measures be established. These measures need to reflect technical factors as well as practical considerations and community values.

ACTIONS/POLICIES:

1. Each January, or as otherwise established by the SCWC, the SCWC staff should review prescriptions for minimizing the impacts of wildfire to determine if, based on the experience of the prior year, the prescriptions are still valid. If staff feels changes are needed, the changes shall be brought to the SCWC for discussion and formal action.
2. Land ownership will often dictate the authority for prescriptions. Prescriptions that are funded through the Summit County Grant program will be reviewed by the Summit County Wildfire Mitigation Specialist, the SCWC and approved by the County Commissioners.

D. OBJECTIVE - FUND AND IMPLEMENT THE CWPP

DISCUSSION: Promoting forest health and reducing the hazards of wildfire are monumental efforts. Aggressive funding at all public and private levels are necessary if we are to significantly reduce the hazards of wildfire and impacts of wildfire to our communities and essential infrastructure.

In 2008 residents of Summit County voted to approve a mill levy to help fund the implementation of the CWPP. This mill levy, as well as numerous cost share grants and funding from state and federal sources, have helped the partners of the Summit County Wildfire Council implement fuels reduction and wildfire mitigation projects in nearly every part of the county. While great work towards the reduction of wildfire hazards have occurred, many hazards still remain throughout the county.

ACTIONS/POLICIES:

1. Summit County Government’s Wildfire Prevention Grants are a competitive cost share reimbursement program available to Summit County landowners and homeowner groups for the purpose of offsetting the cost of fuels reduction efforts and other projects identified in the CWPP (see section XIII for an overview of funded projects).
2. Any recommendation from the SCWC to the BOCC for funding should meet all of the following criteria:
 - a. The project is within Summit County, Colorado;
 - b. Private and/or other governmental funded match is required;
 - c. The project meets wildfire prevention priorities identified in the CWPP; and
 - d. The project is or will be ready to implement during the funding cycle.

E. OBJECTIVE – SUPPORT NEIGHBORHOOD, SUBDIVISION AND COMMUNITY EFFORTS TO REDUCE THE HAZARD OF WILDFIRES

DISCUSSION: Wildfire-hazard mapping shows numerous areas within the County as having significant hazard of wildfire. The ownership pattern in these areas is often fragmented with multiple diverse ownerships and interests. Planning beyond the scope of this CWPP is ever present and ongoing. The SCWC should provide information and support to all efforts which are practical.

ACTIONS/POLICIES:

1. Work with homeowner associations and neighborhood groups to develop effective programs for reducing wildfire hazard using neighborhood resources.
2. To the extent practical, encourage homeowner associations and neighborhood groups to coordinate efforts to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of fire reduction efforts.

F. OBJECTIVE - INFORM THE PUBLIC ABOUT THE HAZARDS OF WILDFIRE AND RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

DISCUSSION: All members of the SCWC and signers of this CWPP have agreed that informing the public about the hazard of wildfire coupled with an emphasis on personal responsibility toward emergency preparedness is an important part of implementation of this plan. These parties have also agreed that the messages provided to the public should be as uniform as possible.

ACTIONS/POLICIES:

1. Coordinate a consistent message to educate the public about defensible space, fuels reduction, reducing structural ignitability, preparedness and family planning for evacuation, and general forest health and continued vegetation maintenance.
2. Annually the SCWC should direct staff to prepare and review a public information plan. The public information plan, at a minimum, should include:
 - a. Public education efforts from the previous year;
 - b. Identification of the education materials and programs to be used and the strategy for distribution and community outreach;
 - c. How public education efforts are targeted to those areas with high wildfire hazard;
 - d. How public education efforts can be devised to augment private and neighborhood endeavors;
 - e. How public education efforts will be directed to the second homeowner and guest populations.
3. Support cooperative efforts to:
 - a. Reduce the number of human-caused fires by raising overall public awareness of the potential losses from wildfire and promoting good wildfire prevention safety measures as a civic responsibility.
 - b. Maintain coordination and collaboration among agencies with fire and fuels management responsibilities in enacting fire restrictions and developing and disseminating prevention and restriction materials and information.
 - c. Increase public understanding of landscape dynamics as part of the overall effort to create a community vision of our forested landscape as a fire-adapted ecosystem that needs disturbance such as insects and wildland fire to remain resilient and productive.
 - d. Develop consistent fire prevention and mitigation messages. These messages should explain the need to prevent wildland fires and mitigate the hazards from wildfires in areas where they are difficult to manage and have the potential for great destruction, as well as the need to manage wildfires in areas where they are desirable and can be managed safely to help restore and sustain the ecosystem.

G. OBJECTIVE - PREVENT THE PROLIFERATION OF NOXIOUS WEEDS IN FUELS REDUCTION AREAS

DISCUSSION: Noxious weeds can become an issue after any ground disturbing activity, including logging. The Summit County Board of County Commissioners has stated that they “do not want to trade the wildfire problem for a noxious weed problem”. Every effort should be made to prevent noxious weeds from taking over areas where fuels reduction efforts have occurred.

ACTIONS/POLICIES:

1. Work with the Summit County Weed Control Department to monitor and control noxious weeds in logged areas.
2. Educate landowners and loggers on the identification and control of noxious weeds.
3. Work with municipal, state and federal agencies to control noxious weeds on the lands under their management.
4. Provide inexpensive solutions and incentives to landowners who control noxious weeds on their own properties.

H. OBJECTIVE – SUPPORT THE UTILIZATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS

DISCUSSION: Management of forested lands to promote forest health and reduce the hazard of wildfire is expensive. Markets for logs and biomass would significantly reduce costs.

ACTIONS/POLICIES:

1. Work with the U.S. Forest Service and Colorado State Forest Service to support the use of wood products within the county and state.
2. Provide technical support and guidance for any business utilizing forest products in and around Summit County.
3. Support the utilization of wood produced by projects implemented using Wildfire Council Grant funds.

XIII. IMPLEMENTATION

The Summit County CWPP outlines and defines community goals toward wildfire prevention. Since its inception in 2006, the CWPP provides an ongoing cohesive strategy which Wildfire Council members and staff use to direct project work on the ground throughout the county. The CWPP is annually reviewed and refined to meet the community's changing needs concerning wildfire protection. For over a decade the wildfire preparedness conversation has matured from a prospective concept which set forth various objectives, actions and policies to a robust outcome driven effort. In that time, an ongoing funding mechanism enabled the establishment of the fuel reduction grant program, the CWPP grant program and created an opportunity for the BOCC to address additional progressive wildfire prevention activities as they arise. Through strategic partnerships between multiple federal, state, local and private landowners, ongoing engagement has led to the completion of a variety of projects every year. As people continue to choose to live in the forested environment of Summit County, wildfire prevention and outreach education will continue to be a priority well into the future.

In December of 2008, the Summit County BOCC adopted the first Summit County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP), which is updated every 5 years. This plan is in accordance with the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, which is necessary to achieve grant eligibility from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The MHMP is a comprehensive natural disaster planning document that incorporates the wildfire-specific planning contained within the CWPP. The MHMP contains community specific hazard and risk information regarding erosion and deposition, landslide, mud and debris flow, mountain pine beetle infestation and wildfire. The MHMP was updated in 2014.

A. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

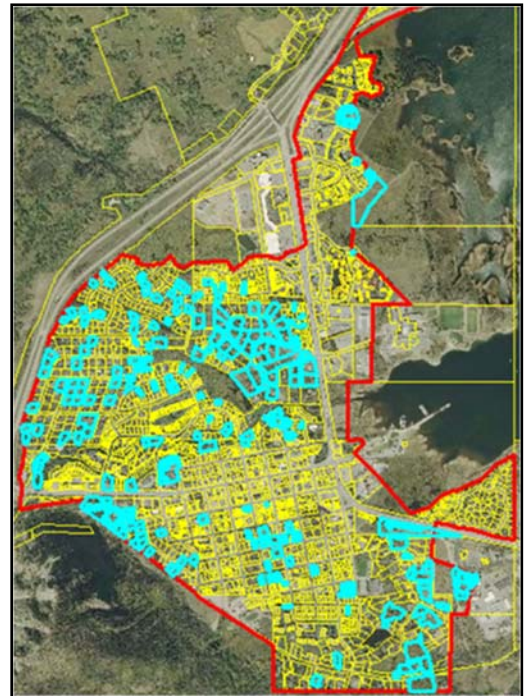
Wildfire prevention activities are an ongoing effort. Agencies and government entities have all participated in various fuel reduction treatments since the implementation of the CWPP began in 2006. To understand the community condition, staff tracks all county funded projects with a focus on fuel reduction and community protection outcomes. Quantifiable metric tracking establishes where wildfire prevention activities have taken place which, in turn, informs SCWC members about where to focus wildfire prevention efforts in the future. Qualitative measures help SCWC members gauge public understanding of wildfire prevention actions. Every year the public continues to submit grant requests. Public inquiry on forest health issues and seedling tree sales continue to demonstrate public interest in forest health issues. Since 2014, participation in the chipping program has increased.

“I just wanted to say thank you to Summit County and all involved in helping make the chipping program so successful. My husband and I took advantage of both chipping cycles that visited our neighborhood this summer. The previous owners of our property had allowed it to get very overgrown and there were massive piles of debris we were able to clear for both fire mitigation and property beautification purposes. I was very encouraged to see that the program was a success. Kudos for getting another grant to help extend the program for next summer! Thanks again, and keep up the good work, makes us all proud to be Summit County residents.”

“Nice job again this year on the wood chipping service through Bill’s Ranch Neighborhood in Frisco. Your crews were courteous, safe and efficient. We all appreciate the pros doing the more difficult and dangerous part of our fire mitigation program, as many of us are not physically able to load large chipper equipment or haul it away.”

“I wanted to thank-you for leaving a note for me on a woodpile ... and thanks for the efforts trying to lower the fire danger in Summit County.”

“The Summit County Chipping program for 2015 was a great help to Miner’s View Estates. We also participated in the same program for 2014 ... The folks who did the chipping were wonderful.”



The above map shows an example of chipping program participation metrics. Each aqua-highlighted parcel put slash piles out, thereby reducing the amount of fuel load throughout neighborhoods.

Wildfire Prevention Chipping Program Metrics

	Chipping Season			Historic Total
	2014	2015	2016	
Piles	5,025	5,187	5,979	16,191
Homes (round 1 & round 2)	1,664	2,204	2,213	6,081
Homes (no duplicates)	1,486	1,973	1,971	5,430
Houses participate in both rounds	163	231	242	636
Acres	1,681	2,551	1,554	5,786
Chip Back Piles	n/a	n/a	21	21
Contaminated Piles	n/a	123	82	205
Late Piles	n/a	74	69	143
Cubic Yards of woody biomass tracked	4,400	6,300	5,480	16,180

Woody Biomass Utilization

- Eagle Valley Clean Energy – Gypsum power plant
- Climax Mine – mine waste reclamation
- Swan River Restoration – stream bank stabilization
- Summit County Government – Buildings and Grounds landscaping
- Summit School District – landscaping
- Frisco Historic Park - landscaping
- Individual resident-at-large mulch pick up
- Individual resident-at-large firewood pick up

Participation Breakdown by Town

2016 per-Town Tally (Piles/Homes)	Total	2015 per-Town Tally (Piles/Homes)	Total	2014 per-Town Tally (Piles/Homes)	Total
Blue River	385/119	Blue River	442/158	Blue River	507/192
Breckenridge	488/203	Breckenridge	530/245	Breckenridge	899/254
Frisco	257/143	Frisco	206/113	Frisco	258/116
Montezuma	13/2	Montezuma	13/8	Montezuma	29/7
Dillon	74/34	Dillon	108/43	Dillon	74/24
Silverthorne	590/281	Silverthorne	460/251	Silverthorne	121/57

**SUMMIT COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PREVENTION
PROJECTS FUNDED 2006 - 2016**

2006 Hazardous Fuel Reduction (HFR) Projects Funded				
10 Projects Funded	Total Project Cost	Grant Award	Acres	Cost Per Acre
Total	\$230,734.50	\$129,782.00	110.30	\$2,091.88

2007 HFR Projects Funded				
29 Projects Funded	Total Project Cost	Grant Award	Acres	Cost Per Acre
Total	\$958,484.23	\$643,301.00	285.60	\$3,356.04

2008 HFR Projects Funded				
5 Projects Funded	Total Project Cost	Grant Award	Acres	Cost Per Acre
Total	\$143,430.64	\$137,938.00	47.00	\$3,051.72

2009 HFR Projects Funded				
Project Name	Total Project Cost	Grant Award	Acres	Cost Per Acre
Eagle's Nest Defensible Space	\$36,000.00	\$18,000.00	61.00	\$590.16
Hamilton Creek Water Tank Clearing	\$50,000.00	\$12,000.00	8.00	\$6,250.00
Summit County Open Space/ Town of Silverthorne	\$10,000.00	\$5,000.00	6.50	\$1,538.46
Bills Ranch	\$75,000.00	\$25,000.00	31.00	\$2,419.35
Baldy Mountain Townhomes	\$14,000.00	\$7,000.00	20.00	\$700.00
Bekkedal	\$45,000.00	\$15,000.00	48.50	\$927.84
Town of Breckenridge	\$142,320.00	\$71,160.00	71.00	\$2,004.51
Blue River Corkscrew	\$22,000.00	\$11,000.00	19.00	\$1,157.89
Upper Highlands HOA	\$99,960.00	\$49,980.00	32.00	\$3,123.75
Cucumber Creek Estates Fuels Break	\$20,000.00	\$10,000.00	13.00	\$1,538.46
Shock Hill HOA	\$48,886.00	\$24,443.00	19.50	\$2,506.97
Woodwinds Property Management	\$61,374.00	\$30,787.00	21.00	\$2,922.57
Discovery Hill/Red White and Blue Fire District	\$2,850.00	\$1,100.00	7.00	\$407.14
Peak 7 West	\$65,000.00	\$32,500.00	3.00	\$21,666.67
Sunrise Ridge Townhouse Association	\$11,000.00	\$5,500.00	1.00	\$11,000.00
Total	\$703,390.00	\$318,470.00	361.50	\$1,945.75

2010 HFR Projects Funded				
Project Name	Total Project Cost	Grant Award	Acres	Cost Per Acre
Daley Ranch	\$12,000.00	\$6,000.00	4.40	\$2,727.27
Discovery Hill D-Space 1	\$79,982.50	\$39,991.25	26.80	\$2,984.42
FEMA Grant for Keystone	Completed 2011			
Great Divide Condo	\$4,416	\$2,208	1.00	\$4,416.00

Lewis Ranch	\$28,950	\$14,475	7.00	\$4,135.71
Ptarmigan	\$31,632	\$15,000	16.00	\$1,977.00
Riverwood	\$4,030	\$2,015	8.20	\$491.46
Summit Estates	\$107,630	\$53,815	33.40	\$3,222.45
Town of Breckenridge and Summit County Open Space HB1199 Grant - BlueDanube/CountyCommons/BlueRiver Corkscrew/ BarneyFord/HighlandsPark	\$165,000	\$25,000	117.00	\$1,410.26
Warrior's Mark	\$19,090	\$9,545	3.50	\$5,454.29
Warrior's Preserve	\$4,165	\$2,083	2.50	\$1,666.00
Willow Brook Metro District	\$47,891	\$23,945	41.63	\$1,150.39
Total	\$504,786	\$194,077	261.43	\$1,930.87

2011 HFR Projects Funded

Project Name	Total Project Cost	Grant Award	Acres	Cost Per Acre
Miners View Fire Fuels Reduction Program	\$40,163.00	\$20,082.00	28.50	1,409.23
Shock Hill Single Family Properties - Phase 3	\$12,050.00	\$6,025.00	13.90	866.91
Town of Blue River Hazardous Fuels Reduction	\$14,985.00	\$7,493.00	3.60	4,162.50
Highlands Park Lots 119, 120, 126, 132	\$12,600.00	\$6,300.00	9.82	1,283.10
Ranch at Breckenridge - Filing 1&2, Lots 10&19	\$10,500.00	\$4,635.00	6.40	1,640.63
Summit Estates Fire Mitigation	\$81,330.00	\$40,635.00	23.10	3,520.78
Summit Estates Fire Mitigation Ashner/Perez Property	\$16,720.00	\$8,360.00	5.20	3,215.38
Shock Hill Wildfire Mitigation Program-Phase 2	\$16,800.00	\$8,000.00	13.00	1,292.31
Ptarmigan Mountain HOA	\$30,779.00	\$15,000.00	25.80	1,192.98
Discovery Hill Defensible Space Initiative 2	\$19,155.00	\$9,578.00	8.70	2,201.72
Settlement Forest Health	\$5,424.00	\$2,712.00	1.00	5,424.00
Spruce Valley Ranch Fuel Reduction 2011	\$59,343.50	\$26,500.00	39.60	1,498.57
561 GK Healthy Forest and Fuel Reduction	\$4,375.00	\$2,188.00	9.50	460.53
Willowbrook Metro District - Additional 2 acres	\$6,000.00	\$3,000.00	2.00	3,000.00
Town of Breck/SC HB1199 Grant (Golden Horseshoe)	\$300,000.00	\$50,000.00	90.30	3,322.26
Match for FEMA Grant - Keystone	\$100,000.00	\$25,000.00	48.30	2,070.39
Total	\$730,224.50	\$235,508.00	328.72	2,221.42

2012 HFR Projects Funded

Project Name	Total Project Cost	Grant Award	Acres	Cost Per Acre
Pebble Creek Ranch Fuels Reduction 2012	\$24,308.00	\$9,968.00	9.00	\$2,700.89
Pebble Creek Ranch - 1800	\$11,823.74	\$2,500.00	5.30	\$2,230.89
Town of Blue River HFR Project	\$20,000.00	\$10,000.00	5.50	\$3,636.36
Highlands Golf Course Filing 10, Lot 40	\$11,574.00	\$5,787.00	6.40	\$1,808.44

Summit Estates Fire Mitigation - 2012	\$53,923.00	\$26,550.00	28.90	\$1,865.85
Spruce Valley Ranch Fuels Reduction 2012	\$72,086.25	\$33,375.00	28.00	\$2,574.51
Gold Hill Fuels Reduction	\$28,500.00	\$14,250.00	20.80	\$1,370.19
Adams & American Placer	\$37,258.00	\$18,629.00	7.70	\$4,838.70
Claimjumper Defensible Space	\$1,958.70	\$980.00	1.00	\$1,958.70
Miner's View Lots 6 & 8 Fuels Reduction Program	\$7,384.00	\$3,692.00	4.50	\$1,640.89
Ranch at Breckenridge - Filing 1, Lots 1,2,4,6,7,11	\$57,195.00	\$28,597.00	37.10	\$1,541.64
Highlands LH 1 Rounds Road	\$48,465.00	\$24,233.00	24.00	\$2,019.38
Ptarmigan - 2012	\$14,534.82	\$6,734.00	11.90	\$1,221.41
Total	\$389,010.51	\$185,295.00	190.10	\$2,046.35
2012 CWPP Implementation Projects Funded				
Project Name	Total Project Cost	Grant Award	Acres	Cost per Acre
Claimjumper Condos and Pinewood Village D-Space	\$26,800.00	\$12,275.00	8.50	\$3,152.94
Summit Guest Ranch	\$6,725.00	\$2,800.00	1.00	\$6,725.00
Summit Estates <i>Cistern</i> Project	\$99,826.00	\$49,913.00	N/A	N/A
Total	\$133,351.00	\$64,988.00	9.50	\$14,036.95
2013 HFR Projects Funded				
Project Name	Total Project Cost	Grant Award	Acres	Cost Per Acre
Golden Horseshoe II - (1/2 CODNR:1/6ToB, OST, SCWC)	\$36,793.00	\$30,240.10	74.30	\$495.20
Acorn Creek HFR 2013	\$29,847.28	\$14,923.64	6.00	\$4,974.55
Town of Blue River HFR 2013	\$9,910.00	\$4,955.00	1.70	\$5,829.41
Pebble Creek Ranch HFR 2013	\$26,747.00	\$11,525.00	22.50	\$1,188.76
86 Gold Hill Rd / Shelton Residence HFR 2013	\$16,500.00	\$8,250.00	13.20	\$1,250.00
Ptarmigan HFR 2013	\$10,813.00	\$5,398.00	15.20	\$711.38
Elk Crossing Defensible Space Project	\$5,850.00	\$2,925.00	3.80	\$1,539.47
Blue Ridge Amendment/ Sunchaser Estates Mitigation	Forfeited	Forfeited	0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$136,460.28	\$78,216.74	136.70	\$998.25
2013 CWPP Implementation Projects Funded				
Project Name	Total Project Cost	Grant Award	Acres	Cost per Acre
Town of Blue River Clean Up	\$9,100.00	\$8,190.00	5.00	N/A
Acorn Creek <i>Cistern</i> Project	\$109,619.19	\$97,000.00	N/A	N/A
Ptarmigan <i>Access/Egress</i> Improvement	\$18,000.00	\$10,000.00	N/A	N/A
Upper Blue River Basin <i>Address Project</i> (Red, White & Blue FPD)	\$6,653.74	\$1,763.08	N/A	N/A
County Roadway Hazard Tree Removal (Road & Bridge Dept.)	\$20,644.00	\$20,644.00	38.60	\$534.82
Straight Creek Road Hazard Tree Removal	\$7,992.50	\$7,193.25	11.50	\$695.00

Total	\$172,009.43	\$144,790.33	55.10	\$614.91
2014 HFR Projects Funded				
Project Name	Total Project Cost	Grant Award	Acres	Cost Per Acre
Highlands at Breck Golf Course	\$7,806.00	\$3,903.00	1.60	\$4,878.75
Town of Blue River	\$52,780.75	\$26,390.38	18.56	\$2,843.79
Timber Trail Association	\$43,180.00	\$20,000.00	15.00	\$2,878.67
Pebble Creek Ranch Foundation	\$20,043.75	\$9,250.00	12.00	\$1,670.31
Highlands at Breck Filings 2-5	\$790.00	\$395.00	N/A	N/A
Total	\$124,600.50	\$59,938.38	47.16	\$2,642.08
2014 CWPP Implementation Projects Funded				
Project Name	Total Project Cost	Grant Award	Acres	Cost per Acre
Town of Breckenridge - Chipper site	\$36,915.18	\$25,000.00	N/A	N/A
Lake Dillon Fire - Address signs	\$3,725.66	\$1,862.83	N/A	N/A
Total	\$40,640.84	\$26,862.83	0.00	N/A
2014 CHIPPING Program	Total Project Cost	Grant Award	# of Homes	Cu Yds Removed
	\$209,781.12	\$62,500.00	1,486	4,400
2015 HFR Projects Funded				
Project Name	Total Project Cost	Grant Award	Acres	Cost Per Acre
Pebble Creek Ranch Foundation 2015	\$20,483.75	\$10,035.00	14.00	\$1,463.13
Theobald 2015	\$5,000.00	\$2,500.00	1.60	\$3,125.00
Town of Blue River 2015	\$18,597.00	\$9,112.00	4.93	\$3,772.21
Town of Silverthorne - Smith Ranch	\$14,300.00	\$7,150.00	7.50	\$1,906.67
Warrior's Preserve	\$23,119.50	\$11,559.75	2.50	\$9,247.80
Whispering Pines Ranch	\$12,600.00	\$6,300.00	4.00	\$3,150.00
Total	\$94,100.25	\$46,656.75	34.53	\$2,725.17
2015 CWPP Implementation Projects Funded				
Project Name	Total Project Cost	Grant Award	Acres	Cost per Acre
Bekkedal Wildfire Mitigation Cisterns	\$34,501.74	\$28,260.00	N/A	N/A
Town of Breckenridge Slash Site	\$38,198.00	\$19,099.00	N/A	N/A
Total	\$72,699.74	\$47,359.00	N/A	N/A
2015 CHIPPING Program	Total Project Cost	Grant Award	# of Homes	Cu Yds Removed
	\$186,908.58	\$100,000.00	1,973	6,300

2016 HFR Projects Funded				
Project Name	Total Project Cost	Grant Award	Acres	Cost Per Acre
Highlands - Parcel A	\$12,000.00	\$6,000.00	3	\$3,750.00
Pebble Creek Ranch Foundation - 2016	\$21,082.50	\$10,516.00	12	\$1,756.88
Ruby Ranch 2016	\$41,130.00	\$14,400.00	12	\$3,427.50
Summit Estates 2016	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Theobald 2016	\$6,000.00	\$3,000.00	2	\$3,000.00
Town of Blue River 2016	\$46,950.00	\$23,475.00	11	\$4,416.75
Town of Dillon	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Total	\$127,162.50	\$57,391.00	40	\$3,192.63
2016 CWPP Implementation Projects Funded				
Project Name	Total Project Cost	Grant Award	Acres	Cost Per Acre
Town of Breckenridge 2016	\$0.00	\$0.00	N/A	N/A
Ptarmigan Cisterns	\$24,445.26	\$22,000.73	N/A	N/A
Total	\$24,445.26	\$22,000.73	N/A	N/A
2016 CHIPPING Program	Total Project Cost	Grant Award	# of Homes	Cu Yds Removed
	\$185,820.90	\$50,000.00	1,971	5,480
Total Wildfire Prevention Projects 2006 - 2016	Total Project Costs	Grant Contribution	Acres	Cost Per Acre
145	\$5,168,041.11	\$2,442,574.92	1,907.47	\$2,709.37

I. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Access Route - Principal vehicular ingress and egress to a structure or through a development, crossing more than one parcel, including public and private roads, streets, and lanes that extend to and intersect with a publicly maintained road, street, or lane.

Aspect - Direction toward which the slope faces.

Brush - Shrubs and scrub vegetation or other vegetative growth heavier than grass but not a full tree size.

Combustible - Any material that, in the form in which it occurs or is used, and under the conditions anticipated, will ignite and burn.

Defensible Space - A natural or man-made area, where vegetation capable of carrying a fire has been sufficiently treated, modified, or removed to slow the rate of spread and reduce the intensity of a fire; provide a safe area for fire suppression operations; and slow or prevent a fire from traveling – in either direction – between a structure and the vegetation.

Emergency Access Route - A maintained vehicular roadway for ingress.

Fire Adapted Communities (FAC) – Incorporates people, buildings, businesses, infrastructure, cultural resources, and natural areas to prepare for the effects of wildfire.

Fire Break – An area, usually a long strip of undetermined width, wherein all flammable fuels have been removed to the mineral soil layer for the purpose of stopping a fire's spread.

Forest Management Plan – A plan prepared by a professional forester that describes the current condition of the subject site and the proposed management activities to be conducted by the applicant. The plan shall describe how these activities improve forest health and reduce wildfire hazards. The plan shall address all components of site vegetation. Elements of the plan may include, but are not limited to, insect and disease, wildlife values, aesthetics, and other multiple resource objectives.

Fuel Break - An area, usually a long strip strategically located, wherein vegetative fuels are reduced in volume and maintained to cause a reduction of fire intensity if ignited by a wildland fire.

Fuel Loading - The volume of fuel in a given area, generally expressed in tons per acre.

Fuel Modification - The removal of fuels, increase in spacing of individual plants, or reduction of fuel loading.

Hand Thinning - The use of chainsaws and manpower to remove fuels from the prescribed area. Hand thinning has a low impact on soils, erosion and accidental removal of vegetation not involved in the prescription. This type of treatment is often used in steep terrain, valuable or fragile ecosystems.

IBC - The International Building Code.

Mechanical Thinning - The use of machinery such as excavators, are used to remove vegetation.

National Cohesive Strategy – A collaborative process with active involvement of all levels of government and non-governmental organizations, as well as the public, to seek national, all-lands solutions to wildland fire management issues.

Prescription – A detailed plan that reduces the threat of wildfire in a specified area. Prescriptions may include mechanical thinning, prescribed burn, lop and scatter, fuel breaks, pile burning, chipping, etc.

Prescribed Burning - A type of prescription to reintroduce fire as a natural means of fuel reduction and creating a fire resilient landscape.

Slope - Upward or downward incline or slant, usually calculated as a percent of slope (rise or fall per 100 feet of horizontal distance).

Wildland - An undeveloped area in its natural state containing vegetation characteristic of the region and undisturbed topographical conditions.

Wildland Urban Interface - An area where development and wildland fuels meet at a clearly defined boundary.

Wildland Urban Intermix - An area where development and wildland fuels meet with no clearly defined boundary.

Wildfire - An unplanned and unwanted fire requiring suppressive action; an uncontrolled fire, usually spreading through vegetative fuels but often threatening structures.

Wildfire Hazard - The condition of the natural and built environment creating a wildfire opportunity that is so adverse to past, current, or foreseeable construction or land use as to constitute a significant hazard to public health, safety or property. The term incorporates the combined effects of slope, aspect, topography, climatic conditions, weather, wildfire behavior, existing vegetation, and state of the vegetation, and may also incorporate additional factors such as evacuation conditions, density of structures, history of fire occurrence, and local emergency service availability.

Wildfire Mitigation Plan - A plan prepared by a professional forester that describes the current condition of the subject site and the proposed management activities to be conducted by the applicant. The plan shall describe how these activities reduce wildfire hazard levels.

APPENDIX A – MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REDUCING FIRE HAZARDS WITHIN EACH FOCUS AREA

LOWER BLUE RIVER BASIN

The management recommendations listed below are an idealistic set of treatments that when complete will greatly reduce the impact of wildfire on life and property in Summit County. The management recommendations are not specific prescriptions. Specific prescriptions must be developed by the entity charged with the management of the property. Project implementation on national forest system land must go through the NEPA process, during which specific prescriptions will be developed. For more information on the specific prescriptions for lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service and their associated NEPA documents, contact the Dillon Ranger District of the White River National Forest.

The general management recommendation for all homes and businesses within Summit County is to create good defensible space and maintain it. In addition, all homes and businesses should comply with Chapter 45 of the International Code of Residential Construction with regard to building materials and standards, as well as defensible space requirements.

Many of Summit County’s focus areas cross multiple ownerships and jurisdictions. To accomplish the management recommendations for these focus areas, all parties must work together towards the common goal of protecting life and property.

Appendix A provides specific recommendations to reduce the hazards associated with wildfire for each individual focus area. Each recommendation is broken into four sections. The first gives a general description of the focus area including location, access, infrastructure and community information. The second describes recommendations of fuels reduction projects located in the specific focus area. The third provides a map of the specific focus area with the location of recommended treatments and completed treatments shown. Individual home defensible space recommendations are not shown on the map since it is recommended that every home or business within Summit County have defensible space. The fourth section gives general recommendations for reducing wildfire hazards. These recommendations are further split into four parts in order of importance: home construction, landscaping/fuels, preparedness planning/evacuation and infrastructure.

For assistance with implementation of any of the recommended treatments in Appendix A, or to further discuss any of the projects, please contact your local fire protection district, the Colorado State Forest Service or Summit County CSU Extension.

Acorn Creek - The Acorn Creek focus area is located along the east side of Highway 9 approximately 8 miles north of the Town of Silverthorne. Homes within the community are generally older and not built with Firewise building materials. All homes built after 1992 meet the Chapter 45 building codes for building materials. Access to the community is limited to one road (Ute Park Rd). Several points along this road are not adequate to support two-way traffic. Street signs throughout the focus area are present; however, they are non-reflective and made of combustible materials. Most homes within the focus area have visible non-reflective address signs that may not be adequate in emergency situations. Utilities throughout the focus area consist of mostly above ground power lines and most homes are serviced by natural gas; however, some homes have above ground propane tanks. Additionally a major power transmission line bisects the focus area as well as high pressure gas lines. Currently no emergency water supply exists within the community. The majority of this focus area has light flashy fuels with pockets of extremely heavy fuels.

Creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

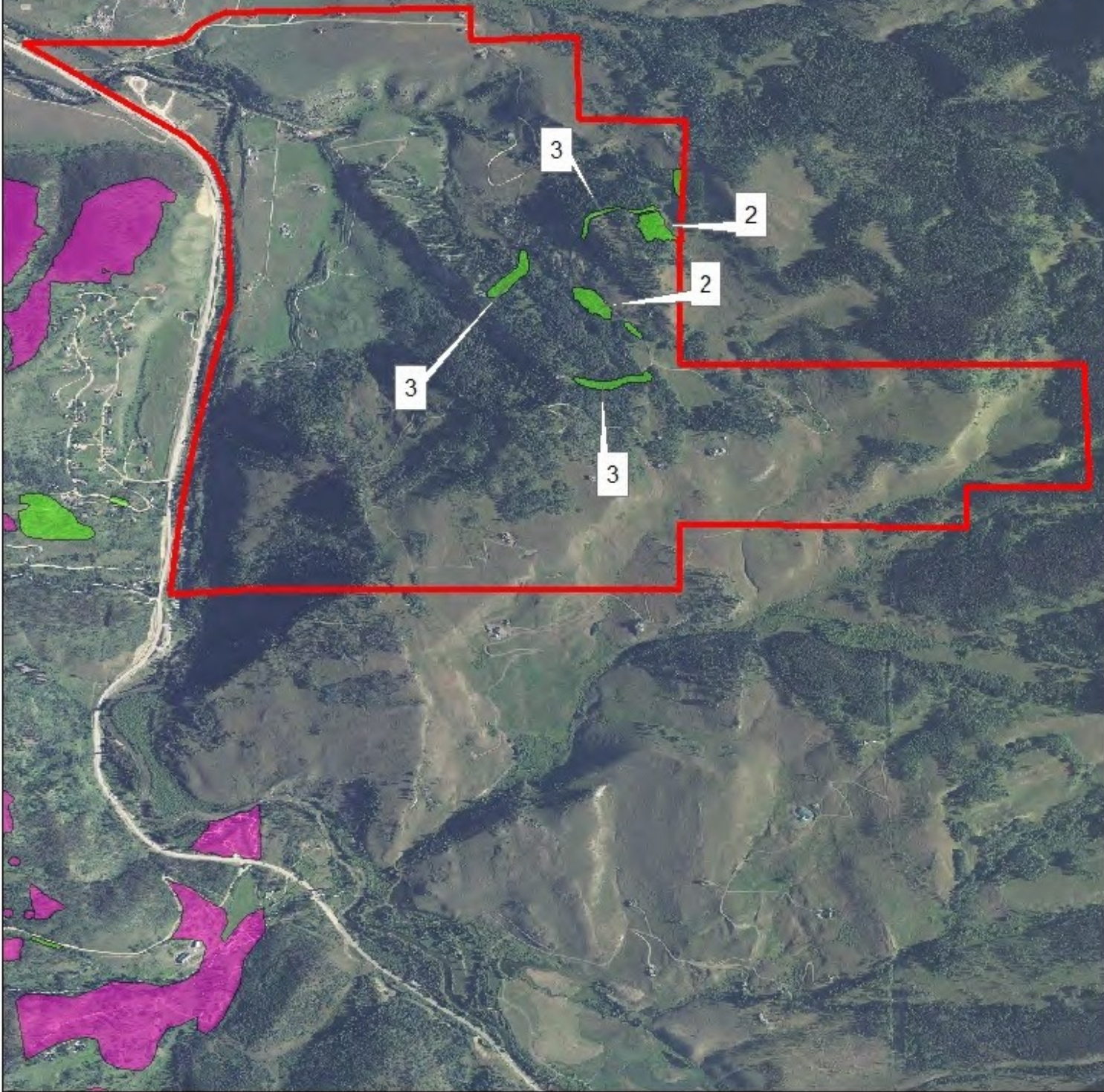
Acorn Creek Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing; sage treatments	~ 200' around home
Shaded Fuel Break	2	Creation of shaded fuel break. General spacing of 12 ft between crowns desired.	Hand felling, mechanical	7 Acres
Road Side Hazard	3	Reduction of fuels along forest sections of road.	Hand felling, mechanical	9 Acres

Acorn Creek

Legend

-  Focus Area Boundary
-  Recommended Treatment
-  Completed Treatment



Acorn Creek General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Widen narrow spot on Ute Park Rd. near Blue River to support two-way traffic.
		Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Lake Dillon Fire Rescue.
		Develop an emergency water supply within the community for use during either a wildland or structure fire.

Sierra Bosque - The Sierra Bosque focus area is located approximately 6 miles north of the Town of Silverthorne on the west side of Highway 9. Access to the community is via one road (Blue Ridge Rd.) which loops through the community. The majority of homes within this focus area have adequate defensible space. Street signs are present and reflective. Addresses are present but non-reflective. Power is above ground and gas is underground. No emergency water supply exists within the community.




The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

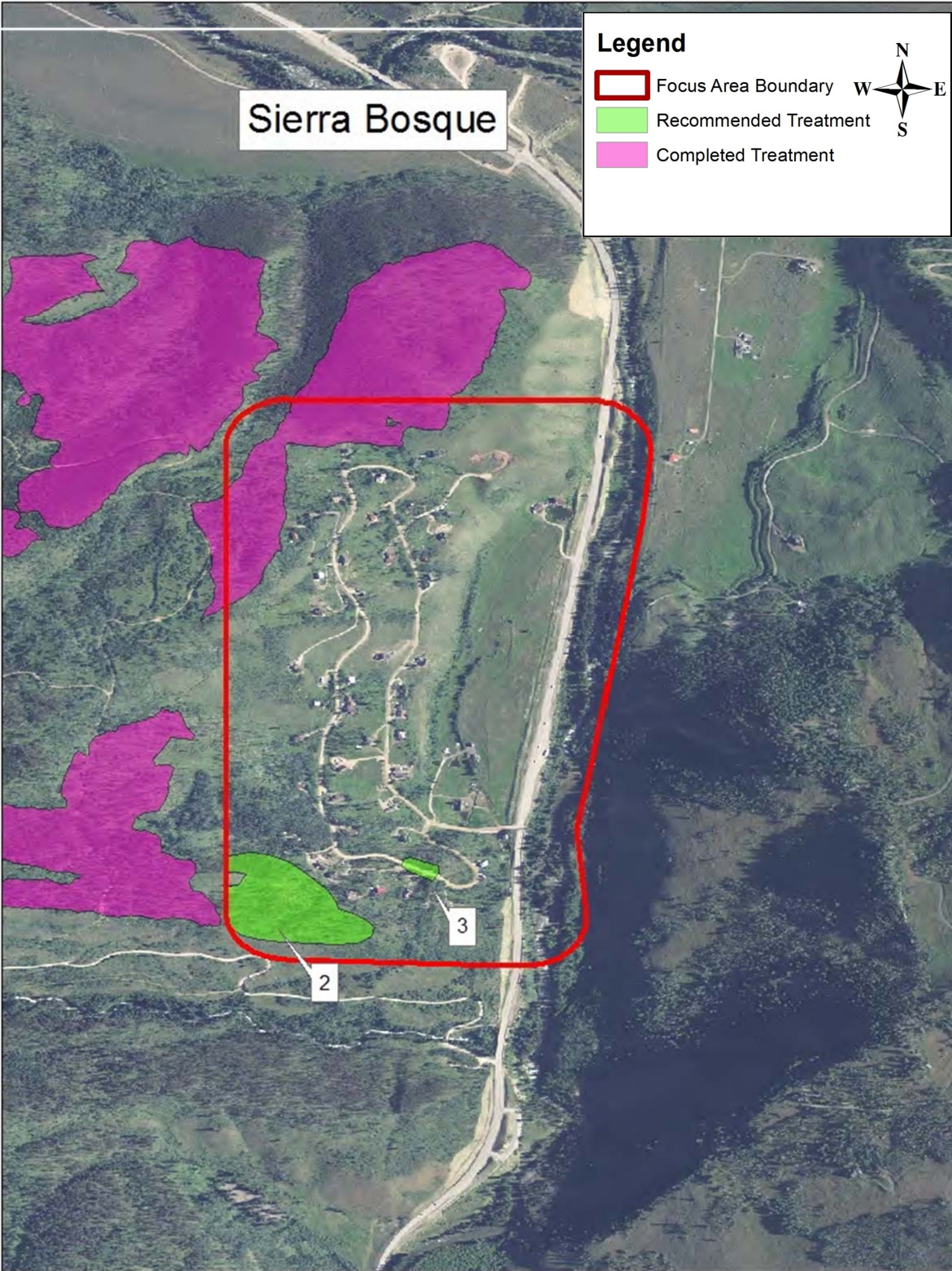
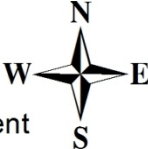
Sierra Bosque Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Maintain Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing; sage treatments	~ 200' around home
USFS Fuels	2	Completion of fuels reduction closest to home on southwest corner of subdivision.	Limited mechanical, hand felling	11
Blue Ridge Road Hazard Tree	3	Removal of all dead trees within 2 tree lengths of the road and power lines.	Hand felling	2

Sierra Bosque

Legend

-  Focus Area Boundary
-  Recommended Treatment
-  Completed Treatment



Sierra Bosque General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4” in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Lake Dillon Fire Rescue.

Boulder Creek Ranch - The Boulder Creek Ranch focus area is located approximately 6 miles north of the Town of Silverthorne on the west side of Highway 9 along Boulder Creek Rd. Many homes within Boulder Creek Ranch are older and are not constructed with noncombustible roofing or siding. Access is limited to one narrow, steep road (Boulder Creek Rd.). A bridge near the bottom of the road is not load rated and may limit the size of emergency equipment. The majority of homes on the east end of the focus area are accessed by bridges that are not load rated. Fuels consist of sage, over mature aspen and lodgepole pine stands heavily affected by mountain pine beetle. Many of the homes do not have visible addresses and the ones that do exist are non-reflective. Street signage is sporadic, but where present is reflective. Power is located above ground and many homes have above ground propane tanks. Several low hanging power lines may present problems during emergencies. Water is very limited in the focus area. Boulder Creek runs along the access road; however it provides very few good draft points.


The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

Boulder Creek Ranch Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing; sage treatments	~ 200' around home
Road Side Hazard Tree	2	Removal of all dead and dying trees within 2 tree lengths of the road.	Hand felling, limited mechanical	50-100 feet from all roads
Cross Boundary Fuels Reduction	3	Completion of treatment units as identified in North Summit WUI NEPA as well as adjacent private property.	Mechanical, limited mechanical, hand felling	136

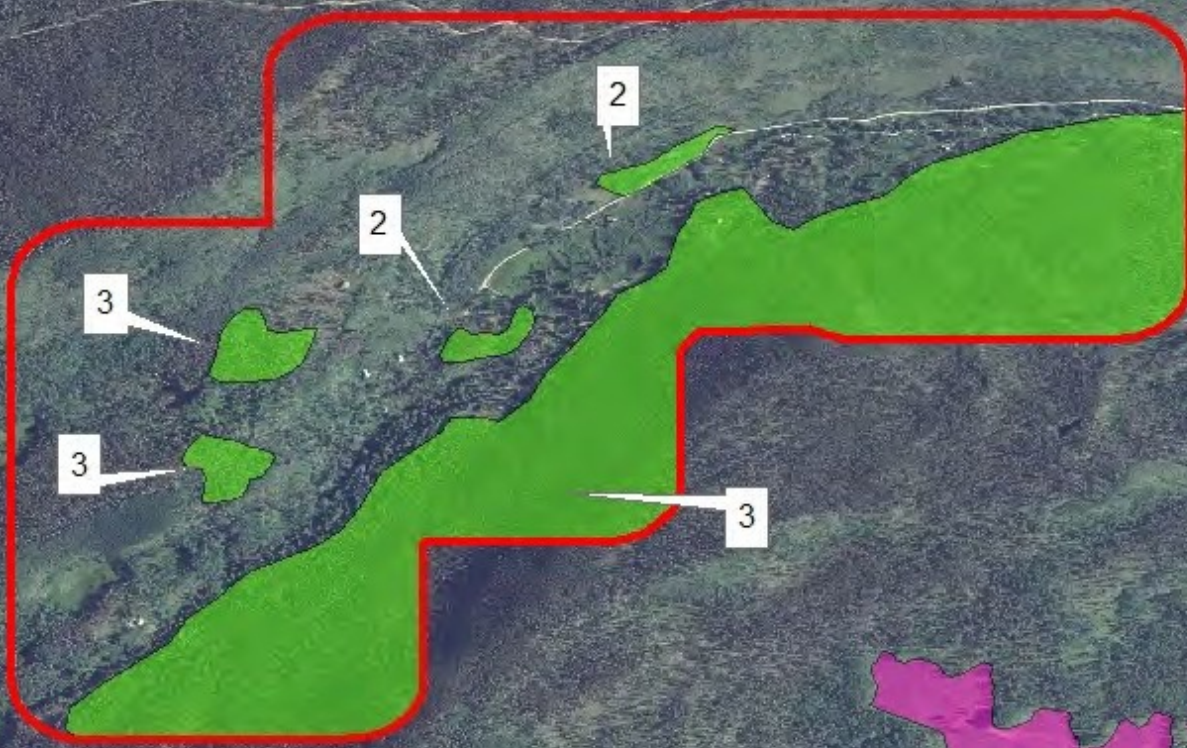
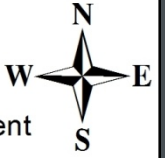
Boulder Creek Ranch

Legend

 Focus Area Boundary

 Recommended Treatment

 Completed Treatment



Boulder Creek Ranch General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Establish and post bridge limits on Boulder Creek Rd. and private drives.
		Install reflective road signs with names that match county records.
		Develop an emergency water supply within the community for use during either a wildland or structure fire. Potential site may be near bridge at bottom of Boulder Creek Rd.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Lake Dillon Fire Rescue.
		Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.

Pebble Creek Ranch - The Pebble Creek Ranch focus area is located approximately 4 miles north of the Town of Silverthorne on the west side of Highway 9. Major fuels reduction and defensible space work has occurred in this focus area. Most homes have defensible space and a 30 acre clear cut has removed hazardous fuels inside the subdivision. The USFS also completed a fuels reduction project adjacent to the community further reducing fire hazard. Road access to the community is a long one-way-in/one-way-out road (Pebble Creek Rd.). Within the community roads are well maintained and looping; however some homes have longer driveways with small turnarounds at the house. Street signs are present and reflective. Addresses are present and non-reflective. Both power and propane are located above ground. Emergency water is available from a draft site located in a pond at the western end of the community. A large irrigated hay meadow is present in the community which may be suitable as a helispot in the event of a fire nearby. A large accumulation of building materials and combustible items are located at a ranch on the west end of the focus area. This site may present challenges and hazards to firefighters responding to a fire in the area.




The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

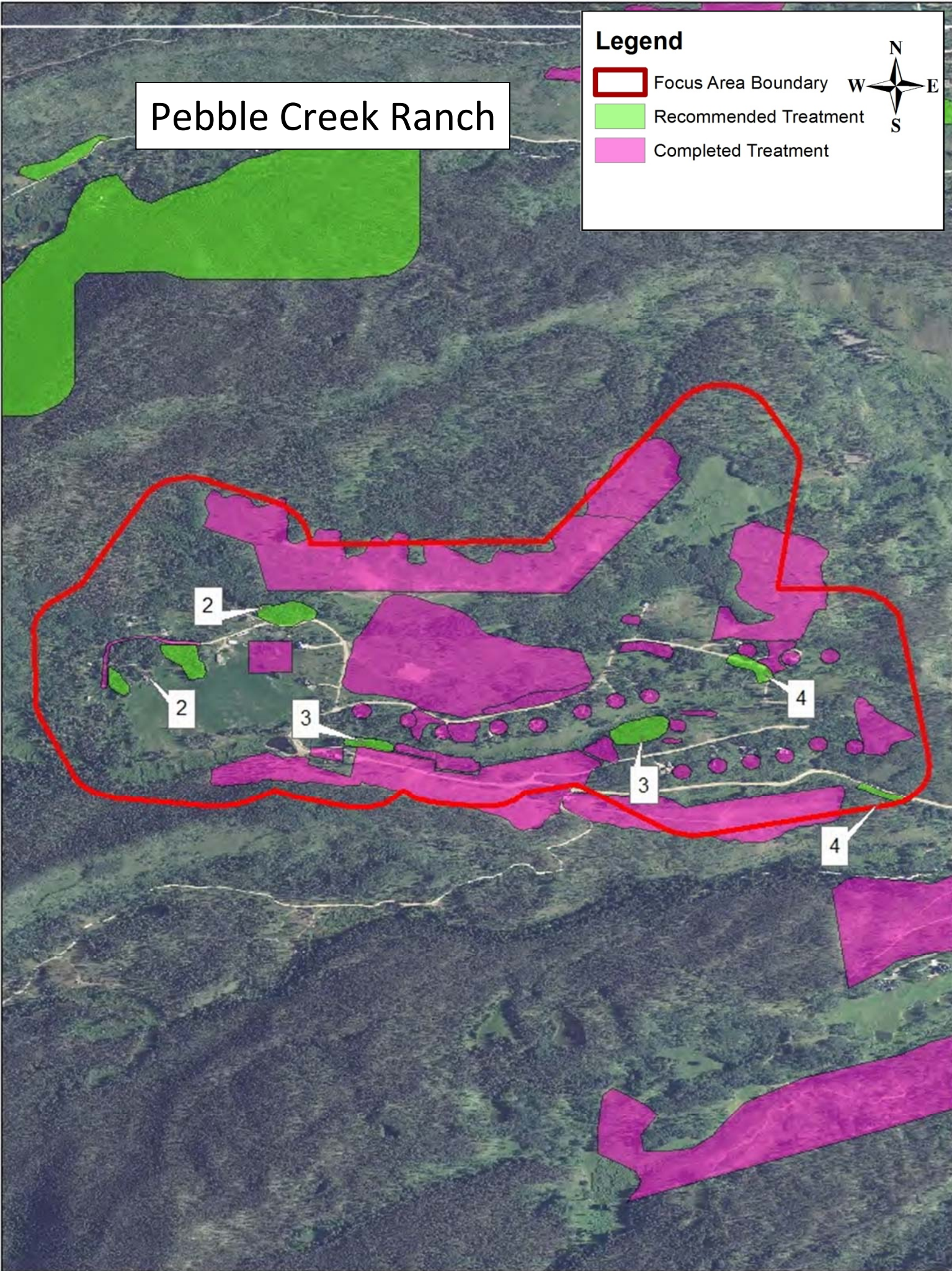
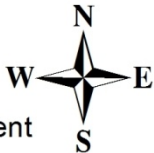
Pebble Creek Ranch Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Maintain Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
Summit Guest Ranch Defensible Space	2	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
Pebble Creek Fuel Reduction	3	Continuation of fuel break located near Pebble Creek.	Mechanical, limited mechanical	3
Road Hazard	4	Removal of dead trees within falling distance of roads.	Hand felling	2

Pebble Creek Ranch

Legend

-  Focus Area Boundary
-  Recommended Treatment
-  Completed Treatment



Pebble Creek Ranch General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Lake Dillon Fire Rescue.

Eagles Nest - The Eagles Nest focus area is located at the northern end of the Town of Silverthorne on the west side of Highway 9. The focus area covers the Three Peaks, Eagles Nest and Willowbrook Highlands subdivisions. Nearly every home within this focus area has good defensible space; however it was noted that many homes have landscape trees planted within the zone 1 of the defensible space. Road access is good and water is available in hydrants throughout the community. Utilities consist of buried power and gas. Street signs are present throughout the community and made of reflective materials. Addresses are present; however they are non-reflective.


The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

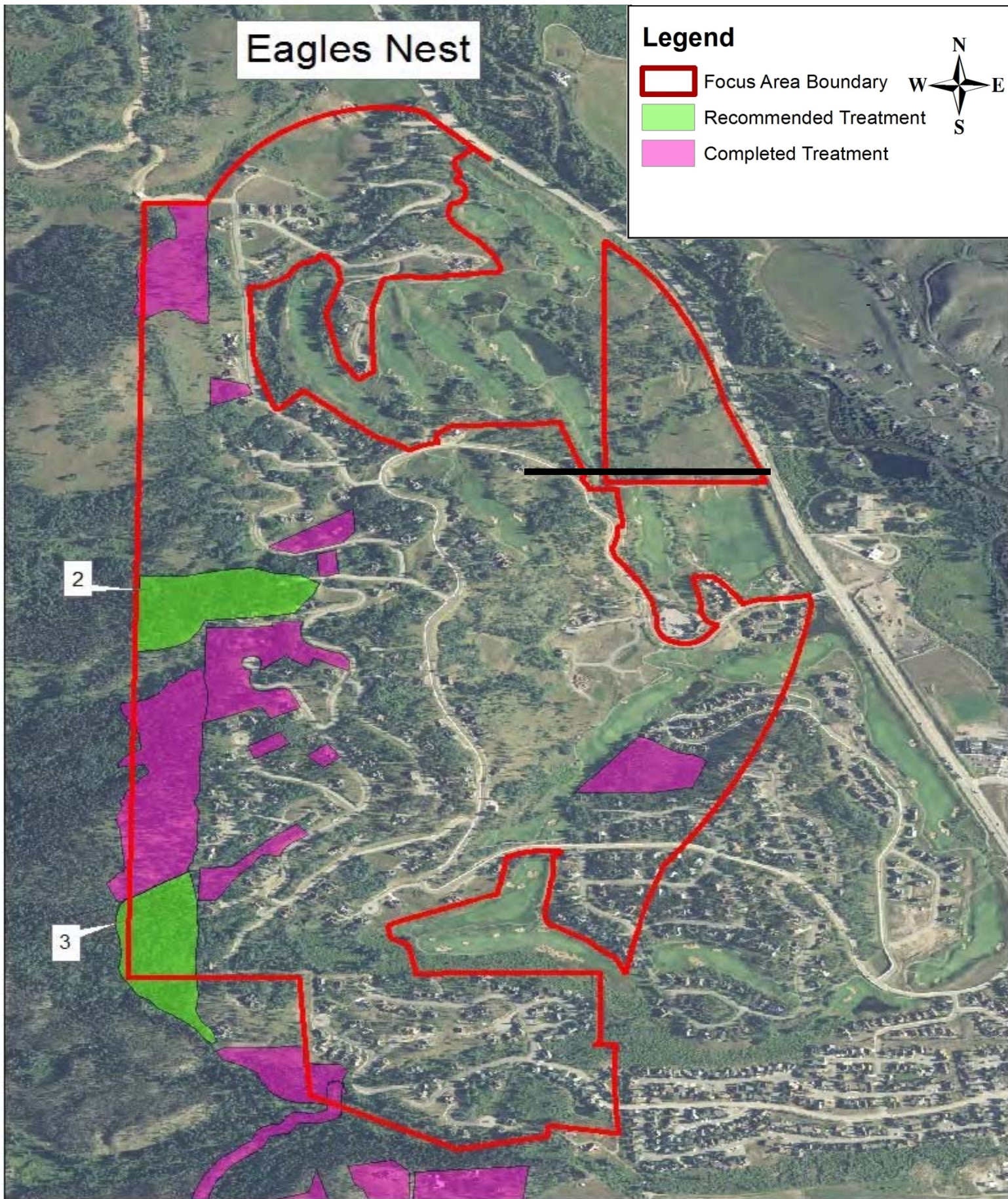
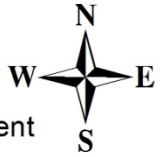
Eagles Nest Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Maintain Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
Arnica Lane Fuel Break	2	Shaded fuel break of private and USFS property in draw leading from Arnica Lane.	Limited mechanical, hand felling and piling	14
Two Cabin Fuel Break	3	Extension of USFS fuel break west of Two Cabins Dr.	Hand felling and piling	14

Eagles Nest

Legend

-  Focus Area Boundary
-  Recommended Treatment
-  Completed Treatment



Eagles Nest General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Discourage the planting of landscape trees within zone 1 of defensible space.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger,
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Lake Dillon Fire Rescue.

Hamilton Creek - Hamilton Creek is a single family home community located on the north eastern edge of the Town of Silverthorne on the east side of Highway 9. The focus area includes the Hamilton Creek and South 40 subdivisions. Significant fuels reduction activity has occurred in this focus area. Most homes within Hamilton Creek have good defensible space. Homes within the South 40 subdivision have a mix of defensible space. Many of the homes located near the river have very little defensible space. Road access in Hamilton Creek is good along wide paved roads with adequate turnarounds. South 40 has narrow dirt roads with limited turnarounds and confusing signage. Egress exists between Hamilton Creek and Angler Mountain Ranch via Hamilton Creek Road and Bald Eagle Road. An old emergency egress exists between South 40 and the adjacent property to the north. Water is available in hydrants throughout the community. Street signs are present and reflective. Addresses are present but non-reflective. Utilities - both power and gas - are buried in Hamilton Creek and above ground in South 40. Low hanging power lines in South 40 may limit access of emergency equipment.




The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

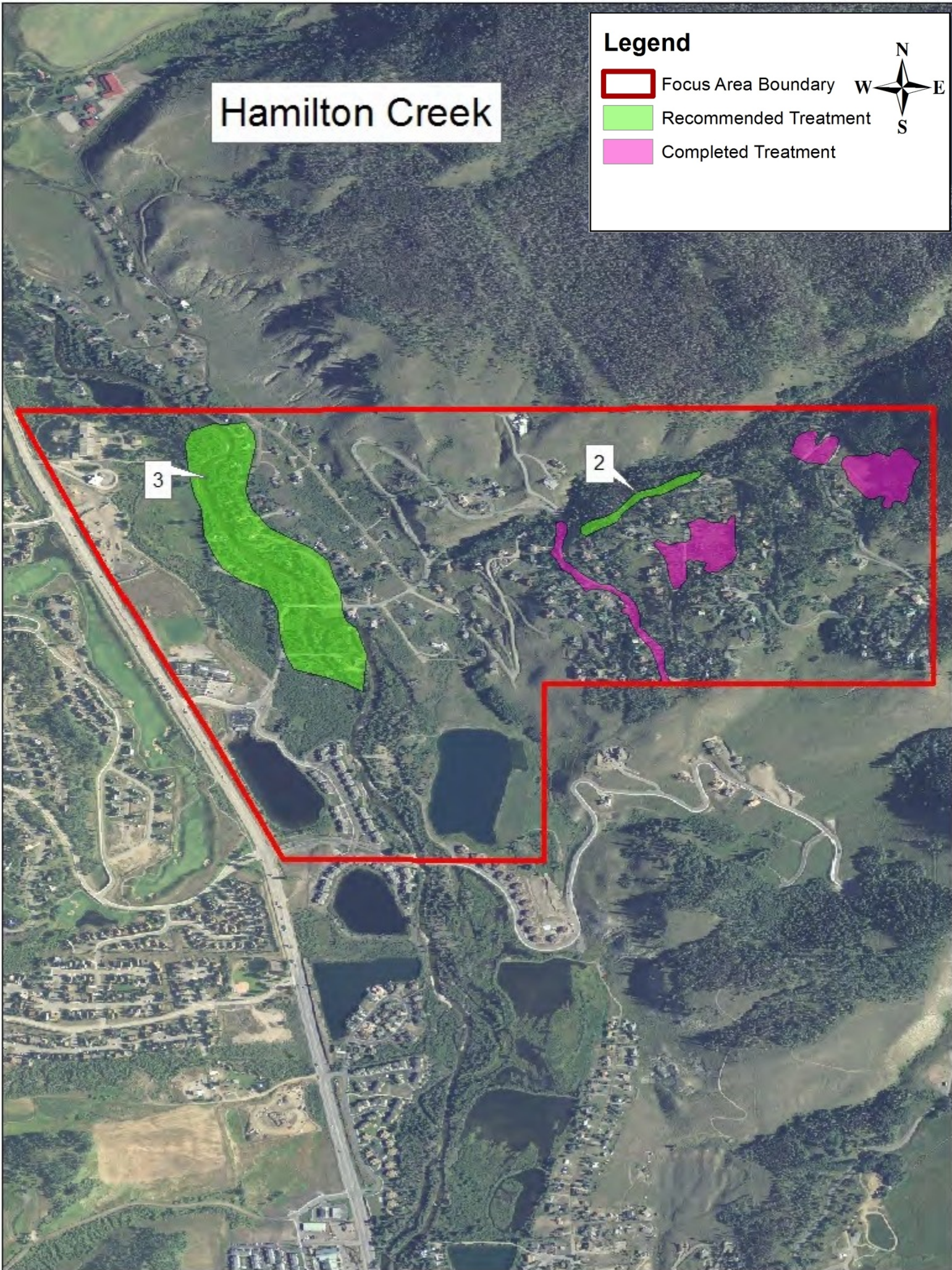
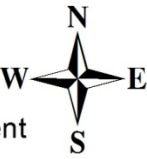
Hamilton Creek Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Maintain Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
Hamilton Creek Fuel Break	2	A small fuel break on the South side of Hamilton Creek to create a break between the heavy fuels and homes.	Limited mechanical, hand felling	10
South 40 Linked Defensible Space	3	Linked defensible space of all homes in South 40 along the Blue River.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	28

Hamilton Creek

Legend

-  Focus Area Boundary
-  Recommended Treatment
-  Completed Treatment



Hamilton Creek General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Change Sign at Corner of Lakeview Circle and Hamilton Creek Rd. to reflect the presence of emergency egress route.
		Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Brush willows back 20-30 from road edges throughout North 40 to facilitate access and line of sight.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Re-grade/ mow emergency egress at north end of Hillside Dr.
		Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Lake Dillon Fire Rescue.

Ruby Ranch - The Ruby Ranch focus area is located on the west side of the Town of Silverthorne between the Eagles Nest and Mesa Cortina Subdivisions. Terrain within the focus area is steep and gullied. Major fuels reduction work has occurred within this focus area. To the extent possible landowners should clear as much of the remaining dead trees and ground fuel as practical. Roads are good with adequate turnarounds; however there is only one road to access the community. Fire hydrants exist throughout the community however they are not suitable for emergency water. Street signs are present and reflective but on a post made from combustible materials. Addresses are present and reflective. Utilities are all buried.




The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

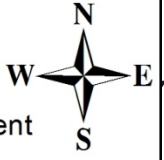
Ruby Ranch Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Maintain Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
Fuel Break	2	Removal of all standing and down dead and all live pine over 20 ft tall.	Mechanical, limited mechanical	4

Ruby Ranch

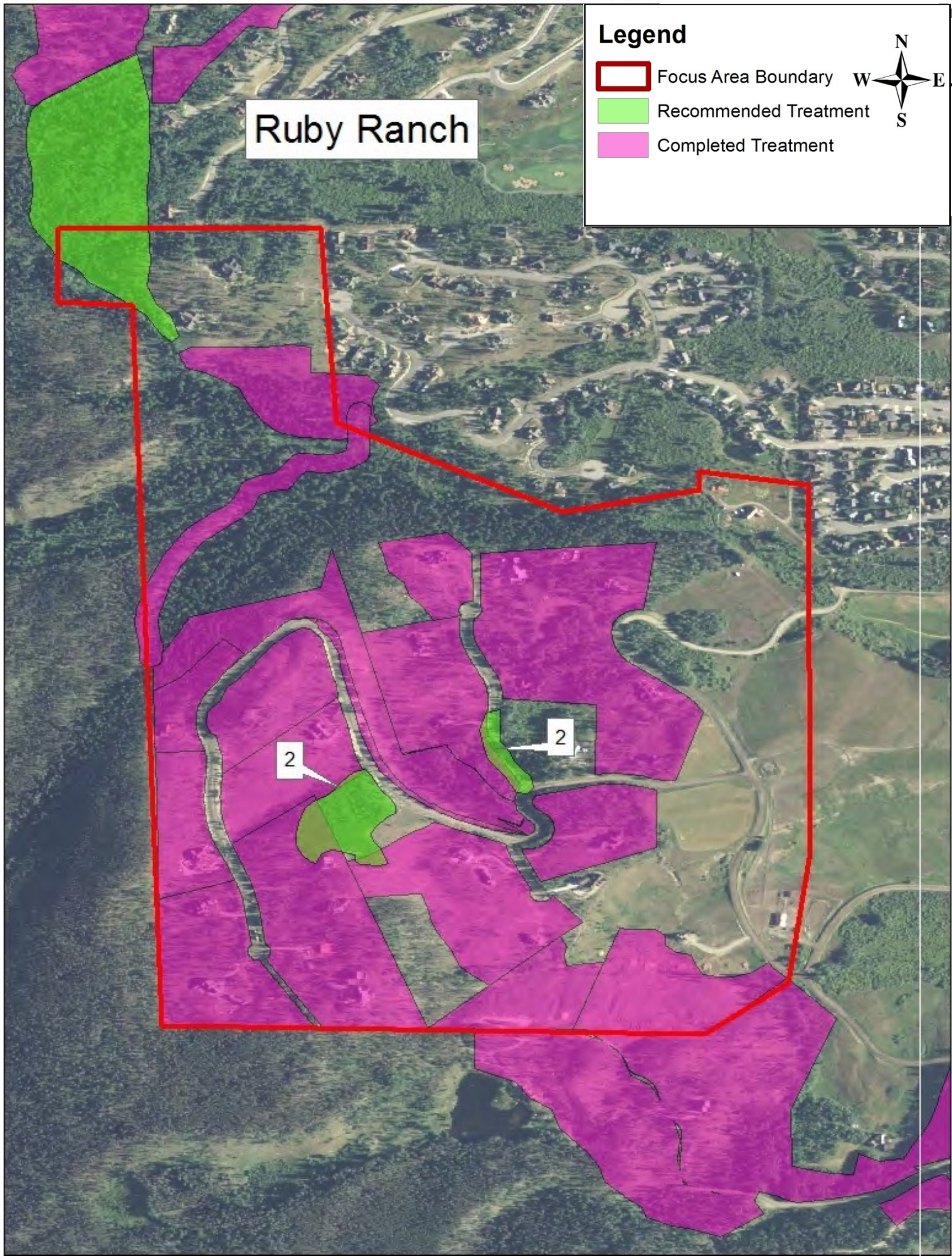
Legend

-  Focus Area Boundary
-  Recommended Treatment
-  Completed Treatment



2

2



Ruby Ranch General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Reconstruct bridge between Ruby Ranch and Willowbrook to facilitate emergency egress.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Increase hydrant service lines to meet LDFR requirements for emergency water.
		Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Lake Dillon Fire Rescue.

Ptarmigan - The Ptarmigan focus area is located directly east of the Town of Silverthorne and is bordered on the south by I-70. The area includes a mix of fire hazards. Poor roads and the lack of emergency water are major limiting factors within the community. Many homes are built with combustible roofs and siding. Homeowners should consider replacing combustible roofs and siding with non-combustible materials. Two egresses exist within the community, but secondary roads are narrow, steep and in poor condition. Street signs are present throughout the community, but are confusing and misleading in places. Many dead end roads exist without No Outlet signs present. Addressing throughout the community is infrequent or inconsistent and where present is non-reflective. Power throughout the community is above ground; gas is buried for the lower half of the community and above ground propane for the upper half. No emergency water exists for the focus area.




The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

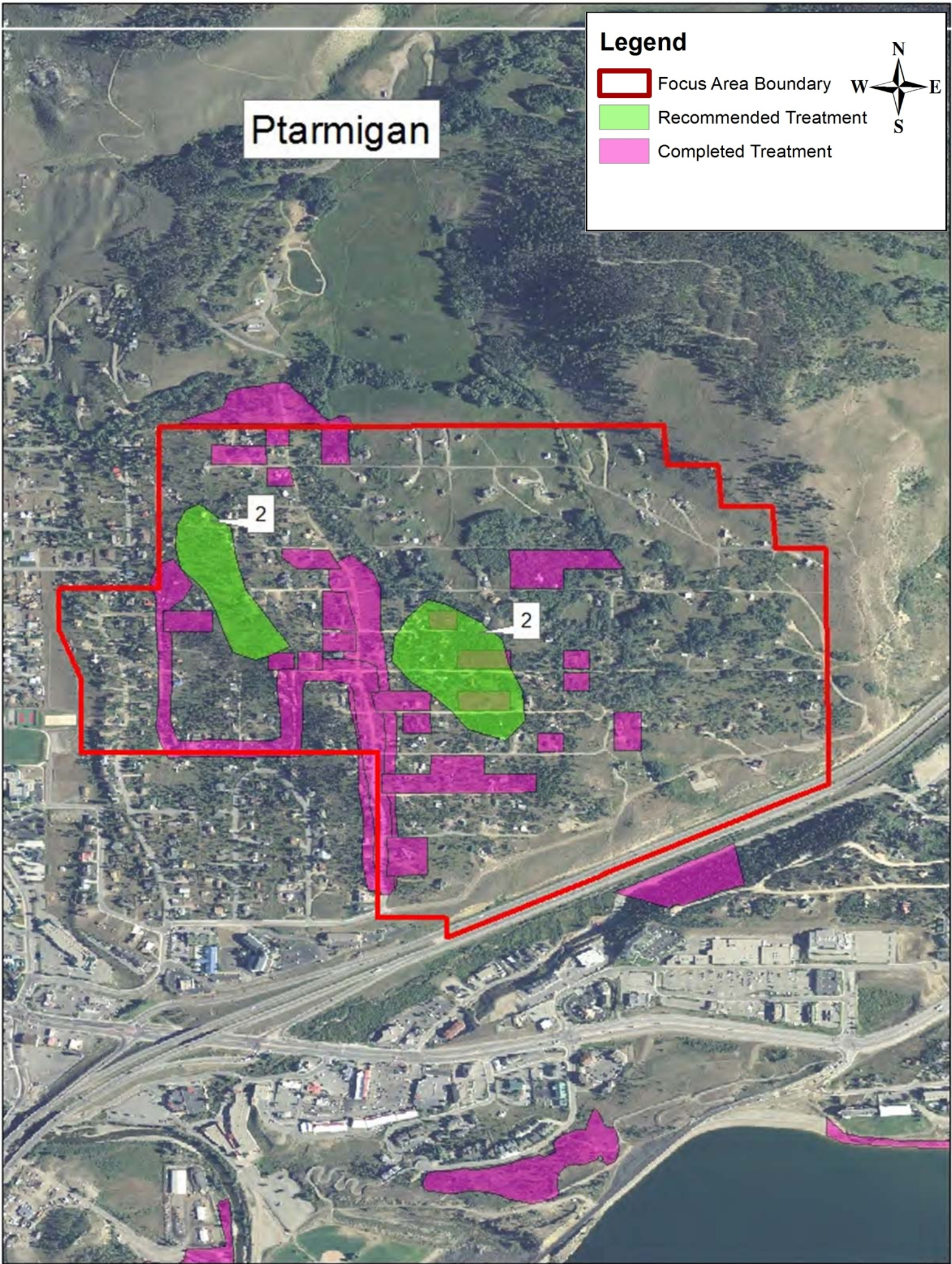
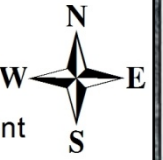
Ptarmigan Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing; sage treatments	~ 200' around home
General Thinning	2	Thin exist advanced regeneration to a crown spacing of 10 ft.	Hand felling	22

Ptarmigan

Legend

-  Focus Area Boundary
-  Recommended Treatment
-  Completed Treatment



Ptarmigan General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Re-grade/ repair roads. Where possible bring road system up to county standards to assist in access of emergency vehicles.
		Improve road signage to reflect on the ground road names and install No Outlet signs on every dead end road.
		Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Lake Dillon Fire Rescue.
		Develop an emergency water supply within the community for use during either a wildland or structure fire.

Mesa Cortina - The Mesa Cortina focus area is located directly west of the Town of Silverthorne. Significant fuels reduction efforts have occurred within this focus area. Nearly every home in the western half of the community has good defensible space. Homes on the eastern half of the community have mostly light flashy fuels and aspen stands located on the property. Roads are good with most roads looping or ending in an adequate sized turnaround. In the event of wildfire traffic volume may overwhelm the road infrastructure. Water is available throughout the community in hydrants. Street signs are present and reflective. Addresses are present but non-reflective. Power is above ground and gas is buried. Many above ground power lines are low hanging which may hamper emergency equipment access to parts of the focus area.

The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.


Mesa Cortina Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Priority	Description	Methods	Acres
Maintain Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home

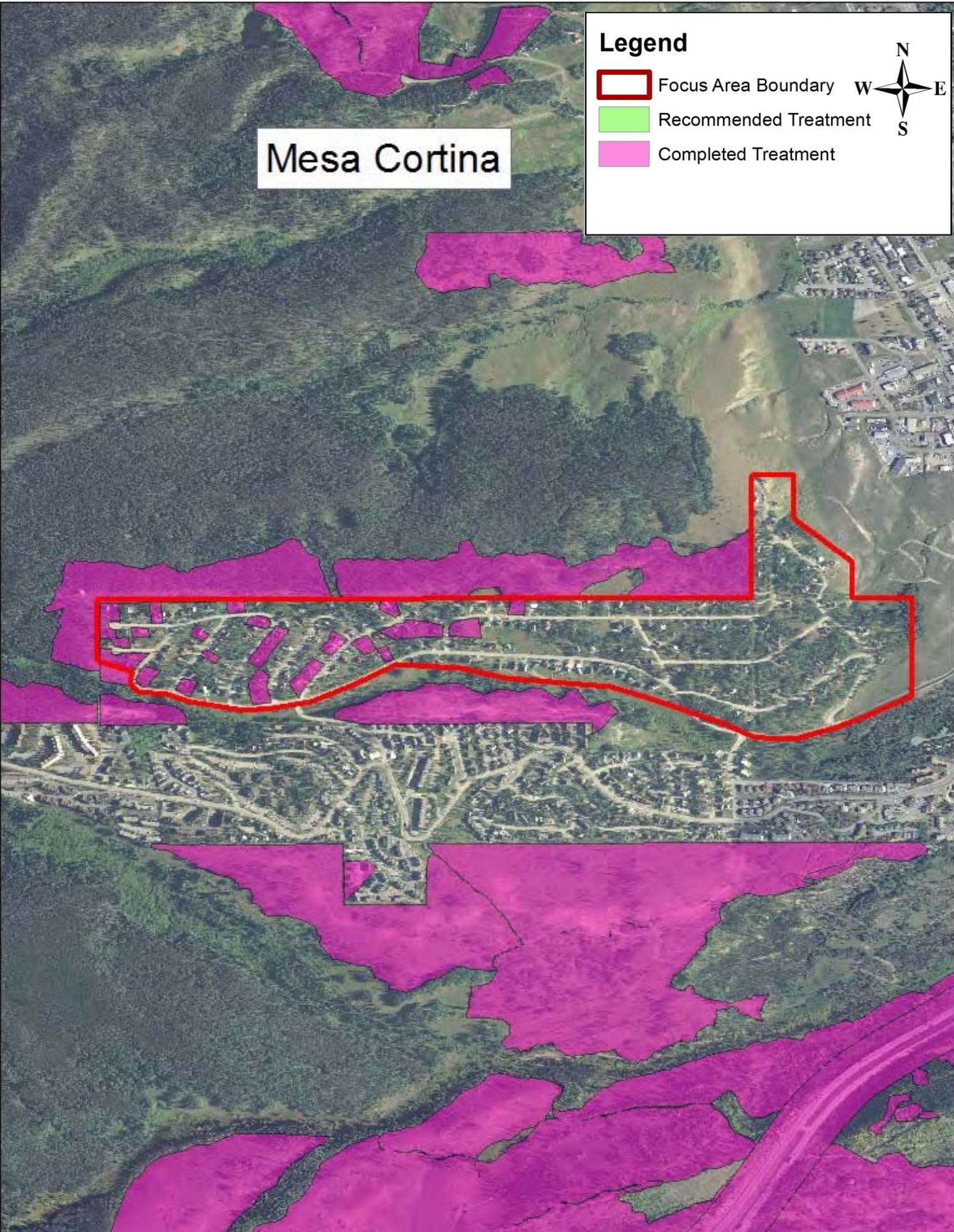
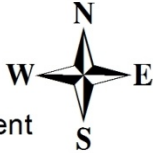
Mesa Cortina

Legend

 Focus Area Boundary

 Recommended Treatment

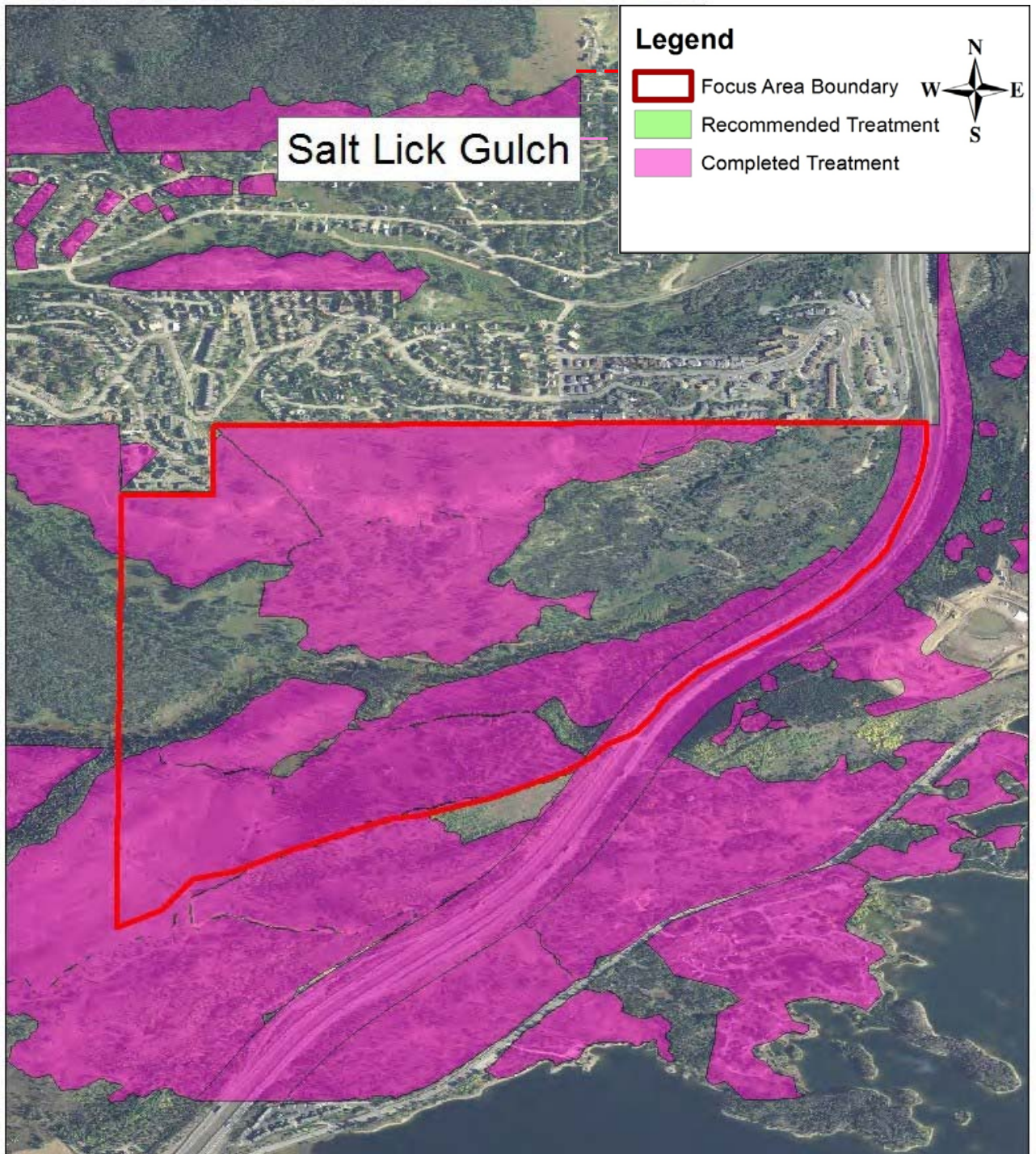
 Completed Treatment



Mesa Cortina General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Where possible work on burying overhead power lines.
		Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Lake Dillon Fire Rescue.

Salt Lick Gulch - USFS - The Salt Lick Gulch focus area is located directly south of the Town of Silverthorne between Wildercrest and I-70. This focus area is entirely on USFS property. No Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations or General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations tables are included since the majority of this focus area has completed treatments. Future management should focus on keeping the fuels treatment area effective over time.



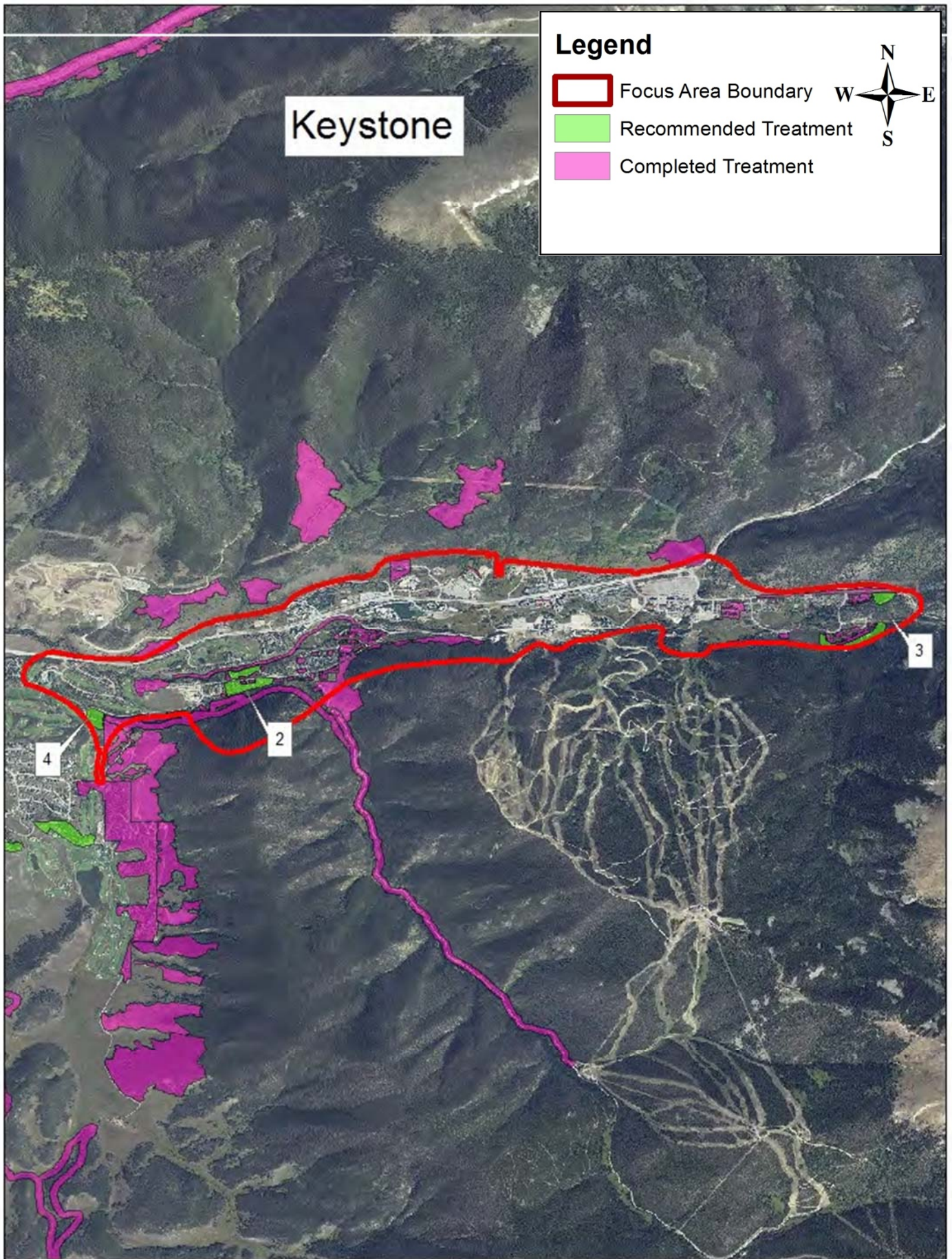
SNAKE RIVER and TEN MILE RIVER BASINS

Keystone - The Keystone focus area is located approximately 5 miles east of the Town of Dillon at the base of Keystone Resort. The Keystone focus area contains a mix of fire hazards. Roads and water are good throughout the focus area. Some areas have completed major fuels reduction projects, while others still have major hazardous fuels issues. Fuels reduction and defensible space are badly needed on the single family homes located along Soda Springs Road. Street signs are present and reflective and addresses are present but generally non-reflective. Utilities are generally buried, with the exception of the transmission line located along Montezuma Road.

The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

Keystone Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
Single Family Homes Defensible Space	2	Linked defensible space around all the single family homes on Soda Springs Rd.	Hand felling and limbing	~ 200' around home
East End Fuel Reduction	3	Fuel break located east of Trapper's Crossing and Alders..	Mechanical, limited mechanical and hand felling	14
USFS Roadside Fuels	4	Roadside fuels reduction in corner of Keystone Ranch Road.	Mechanical, limited mechanical	5



Keystone General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

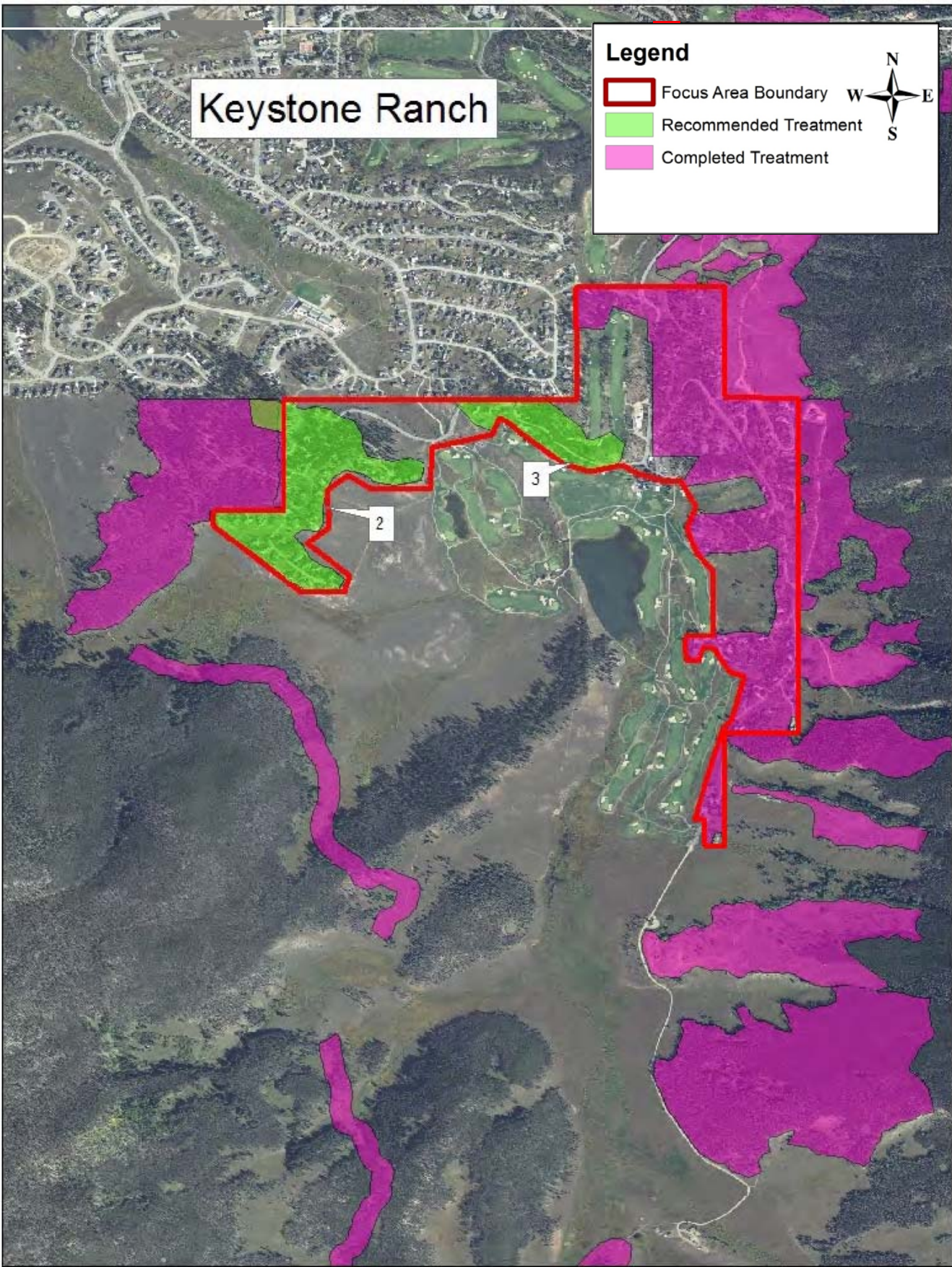
Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Lake Dillon Fire Rescue.

Keystone Ranch - This focus area covers the Keystone Ranch areas and the adjacent National Forest System land. The USFS has completed several large clearcut units adjacent to private property within the focus area. On the private property in general the forest has been thinned out and the ground fuels have been removed. Very little fuels reduction has occurred in zone 1 and zone 2. In some cases homeowners have even planted additional flammable vegetation within zone 1. Creation of defensible space is recommended around every home, and will greatly enhance the effectiveness of the general fuels reduction activity. Street signs are present and reflective. Addresses are present but non-reflective. Utilities are all buried and emergency water exists in hydrants throughout the focus area. Roads are paved and adequate turnouts are present throughout the focus area. An emergency access to Summit Cove exists between the East and West Ranch communities.

The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

Keystone Ranch Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

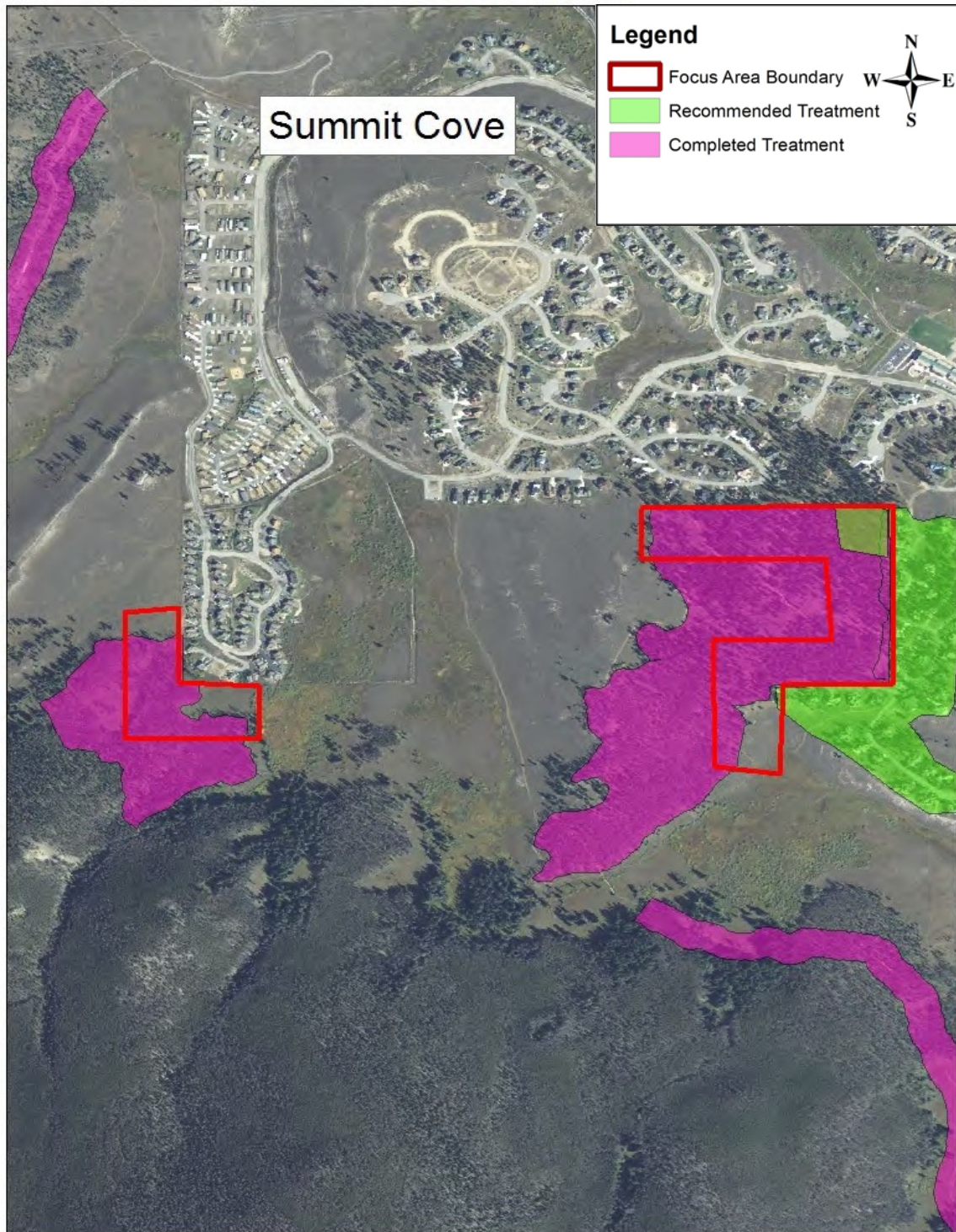
Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details. Focus on Zone 1.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
West Ranch Linked Defensible Space	2	Linked defensible space of all homes in the West Ranch.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
Yarrow Ln Linked Defensible Space	3	Linked defensible space of all homes in the Yarrow Lane and Penstemmon Rd. area.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home



Keystone Ranch General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4” in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Lake Dillon Fire Rescue.

Summit Cove - The Summit Cove focus area is located approximately 4 miles south east of the Town of Dillon between the Summit Cove and Keystone Ranch subdivisions. No Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations or General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations tables are included since the this focus area is entirely on UFSF property. Fuels reduction is recommended and is addressed in the NEPA documents which cover this focus area. Specific prescriptions can be obtained by contacting the Dillon Ranger District.

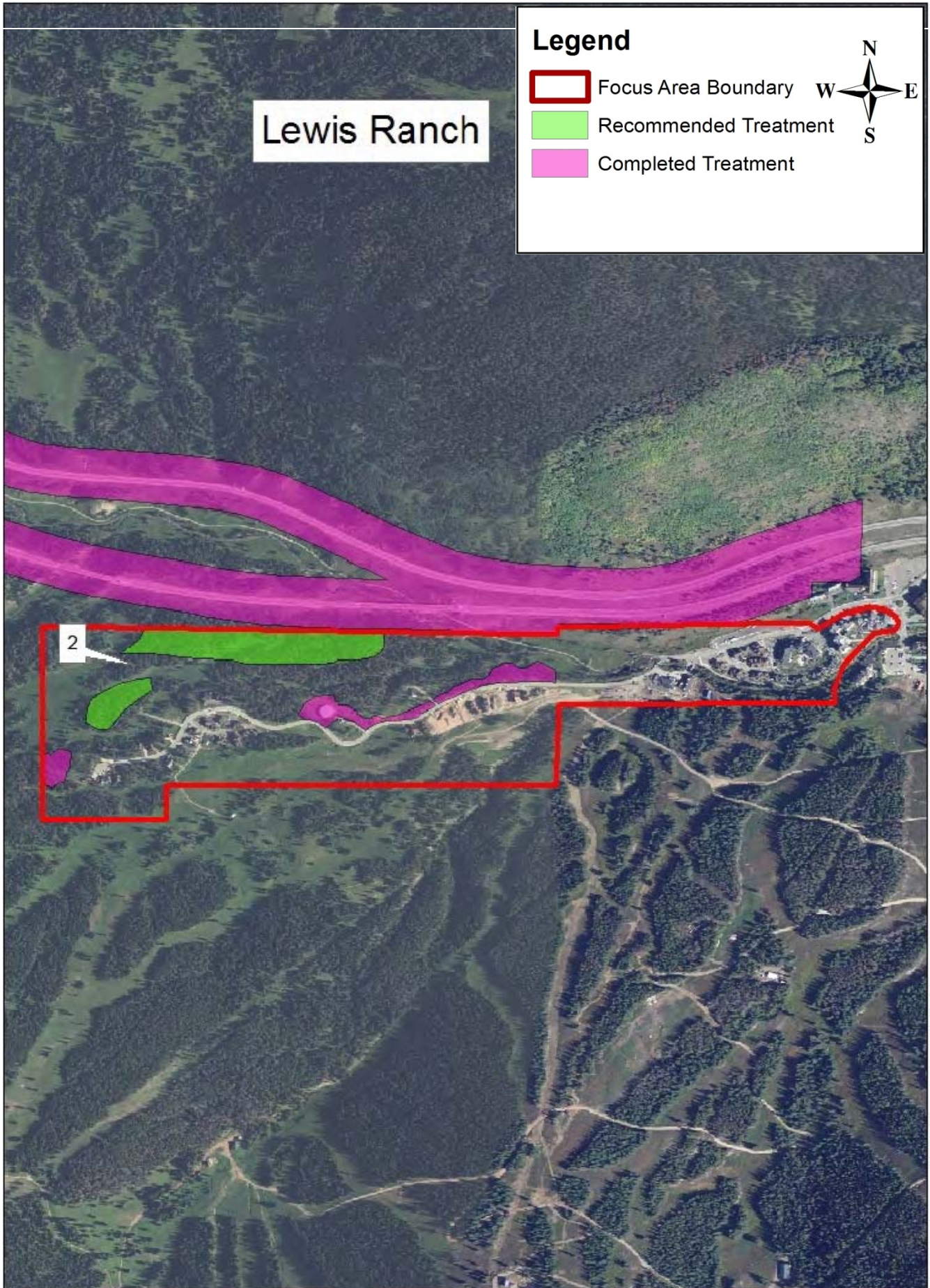


Lewis Ranch - The Lewis Ranch focus area is located at the far western end of the Copper Mountain Resort Base. It is a single family home community bordered on the south by the Copper Ski Area and east by I-70. Approximately half of the homes within the community have defensible space. Road access is good via Lewis Ranch Rd. Two load rated bridges provide access to several of the homes. Turnarounds are generally good, but equipment may have to go all the way to the end of the road for a sufficient turn-around space. Water is available throughout the community in hydrants. Street signs are present and reflective. Addresses are present and non-reflective. Utilities are all buried.

The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

Lewis Ranch Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Priority	Description	Methods	Acres
Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
Fuel Break	2	Continue to expand fuel breaks on the north and east sides of the focus area.	Mechanical, limited mechanical, hand felling	11



Lewis Ranch General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

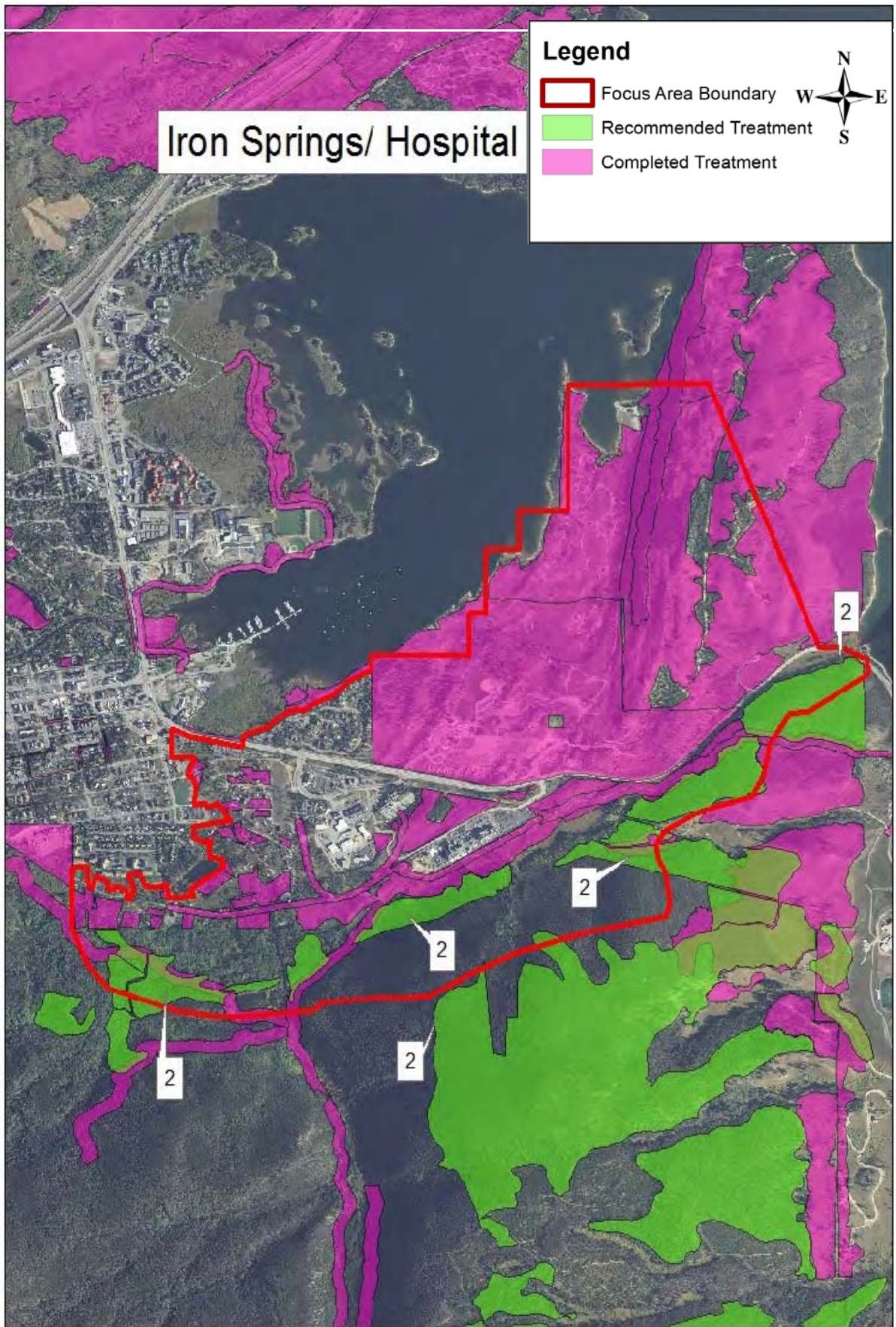
Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Copper Fire.

Iron Springs/ Hospital - The Iron Springs/ Hospital focus area is located immediately southeast of the Town of Frisco. The focus area covers Bill’s Ranch, Water Dance, County Commons, Frisco Peninsula and adjacent National Forest System lands. Major work has been accomplished within this focus area. A very good fuel break exists around the southeast and eastern portions of this focus area. Many homes within the Bill’s Ranch subdivision have created defensible space. Homes that have combustible roofs and siding should replace them with non-combustible materials. Where fuels reduction projects have been implemented, future management should focus on keeping the fuel breaks effective. Throughout the focus area street signs are generally present and reflective, and addresses are present but non-reflective. Bill’s Ranch Road signage is inconsistent and in places does not match with county road name records. Power is above ground and gas is buried. Emergency water is in hydrants, with the exception of Bill’s Ranch subdivision, which has no water. Roads are generally good, with the exception of sections of Bill’s Ranch, where roads are narrow and substandard. Several emergency egresses exist within Bill’s Ranch; however, they are narrow and not marked.

The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

Iron Springs/ Hospital Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Maintain Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand Felling and limbing, mowing	~ 200’ around home
Ophir Mountain Fuels Project	2	Fuels reduction in the WUI area.	Hand felling, limited mechanical, mechanical	1461



Iron Springs/ Hospital General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Identify and mark emergency egress route out of Bill's Ranch. Several exist but are narrow and not signed.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Load rate and post crossing at Tracy Lane and Boggs Rd.
		Brush back willows along roads throughout Bill's Ranch.
		Improve road signage throughout the Bill's Ranch community to better facilitate location of homes and evacuation routes.
		Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Lake Dillon Fire Rescue.

UPPER BLUE RIVER BASIN

Iron Springs/ Gold Hill - The Iron Springs/ Gold Hill focus area is located approximately 2.5 miles south of the Town of Frisco on the West side of Highway 9. The focus area covers the Gold Hill and Highland Meadows Subdivisions as well as Summit County High School and the adjacent National Forest System property. Significant fuels reduction has occurred within this focus area, including completion of a fuel break by the USFS on the western section. Defensible space throughout the focus area is good with areas still needing some work. Some older homes within Gold Hill are built with combustible roofing and siding. Street signs are present and reflective. Addresses are present but non-reflective. Power is above ground and gas is below ground. Emergency water is split: Gold Hill has no emergency water, while Highland Meadow has hydrants. Roads throughout the focus area are generally good; however they are one-way-in/one-way-out in the Gold Hill and Highland Meadows subdivisions.




The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

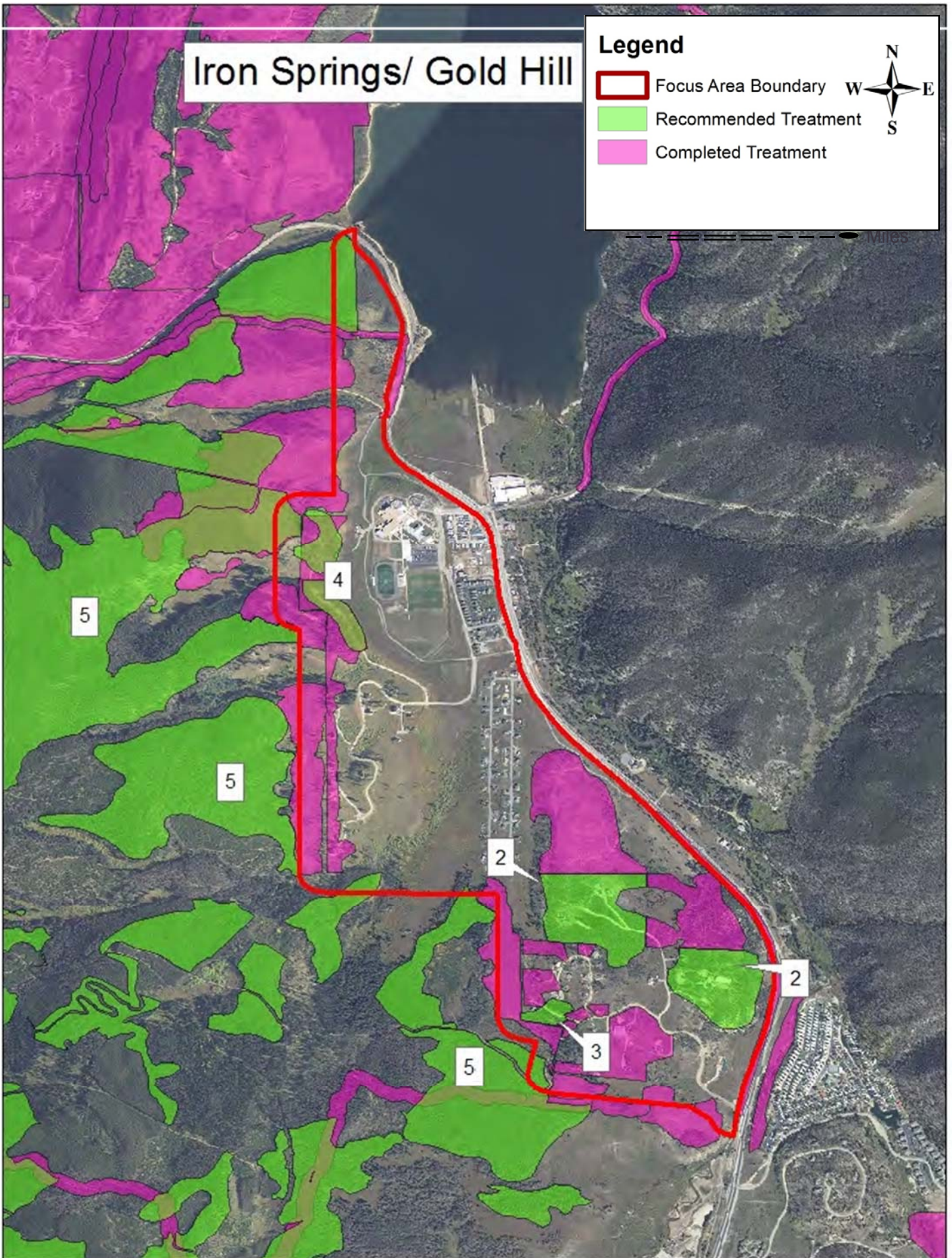
Iron Springs/ Gold Hill Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Maintain Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
Gold Hill Fuel Break	2	Removal of all standing and down dead trees.	Mechanical	53
Defensible Space	3	Defensible space around individual homes.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
Defensible Space	4	Defensible space around individual homes.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
USFS Ophir Mountain Fuels Reduction	5	Completion of treatment units as identified in Ophir Mountain NEPA.	Mechanical, limited mechanical	1461

Iron Springs/ Gold Hill

Legend

-  Focus Area Boundary
-  Recommended Treatment
-  Completed Treatment



Iron Springs/ Gold Hill General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Red, White and Blue Fire.

Summit Estates - The Summit Estates focus area is located east of the Town of Breckenridge on the south side of Tiger Road. Access to the focus area is via a one-way-in/one-way-out road, Estates Drive. Roads are generally good with adequate turnarounds at all dead end roads. Terrain throughout the focus area is steep and gullied. Defensible space throughout the community is generally good. Significant fuels reduction work has been completed on private open space, and is planned on adjacent national forest system land. Street signs are present but non-reflective and are made of combustible materials. Addresses are present but non-reflective. Utilities are underground. Emergency water exists in a series of cisterns throughout the community.




The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

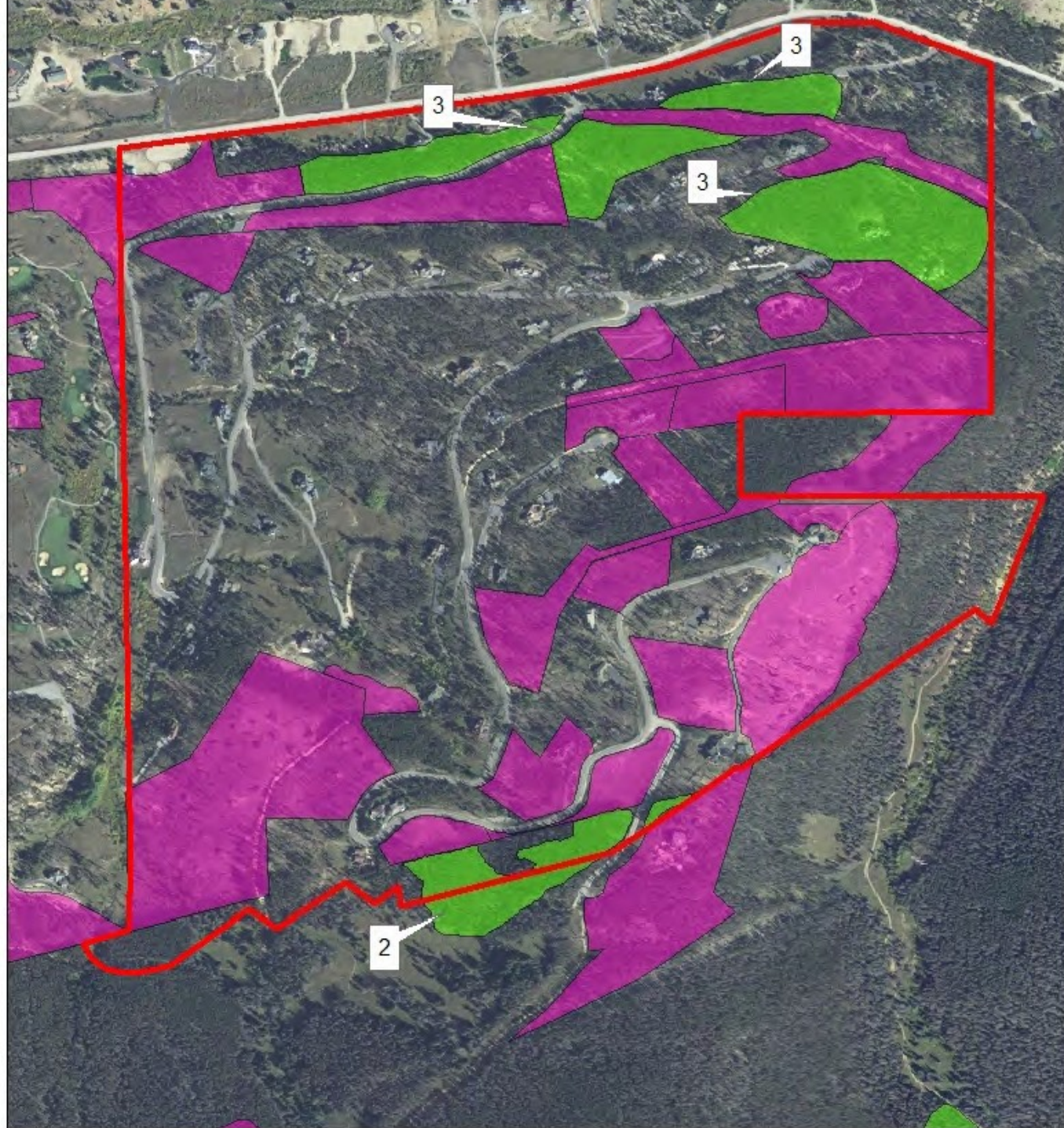
Summit Estates Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Priority	Description	Methods	Acres
Maintain Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
Breckenridge Fuels and Forest Health Project	2	Completion of treatment units as identified in Breckenridge Fuels and Forest Health NEPA.	Limited mechanical, hand felling	6
Entrance road fuels reduction	3	Reduction of fuels in dense forested stands near the entrance road. General spacing of 10-12 ft.	Hand felling, limited mechanical	22

Summit Estates

Legend

-  Focus Area Boundary
-  Recommended Treatment
-  Completed Treatment



Summit Estates General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop secondary egress route between Summit Estates and the Highlands.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Red, White and Blue Fire.
		Explore emergency access from Estates Drive to golf course.
		Develop emergency water supply within community.

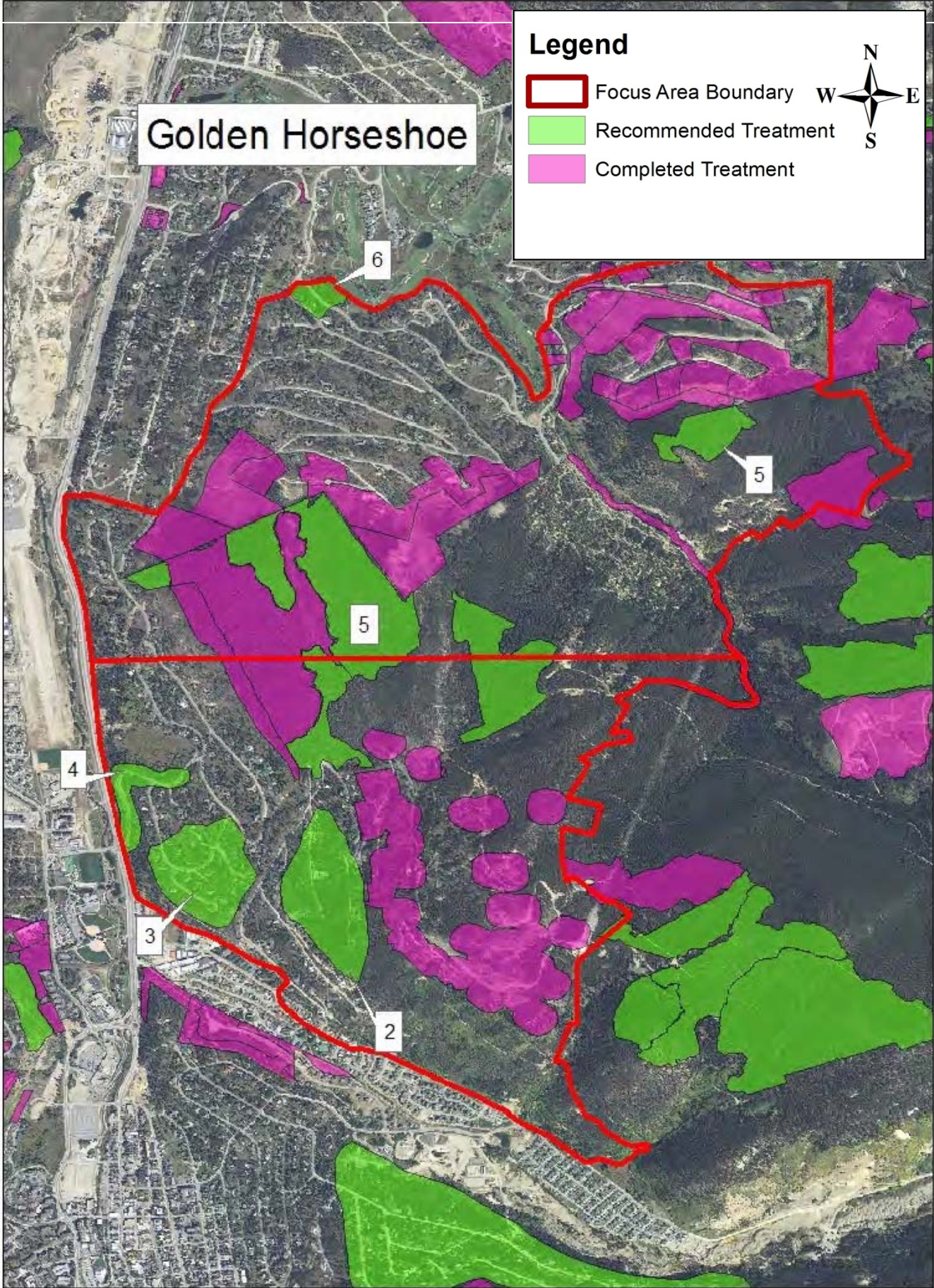
Golden Horseshoe North and South - The Golden Horseshoe focus area is located in the northeast portion of the Town of Breckenridge between the Breckenridge Golf Course and French Gulch. Ownership within the Golden Horseshoe consists of private, Town of Breckenridge, Summit County and USFS. Land use can be classified into two categories: developed and open/forest. In the developed areas good defensible space is present on approximately half of the homes. Street signs are present and reflective, and addressing is generally present and typically non-reflective. Utilities consist of buried power with the exception of the far southern portion of the focus area; gas is buried. Emergency water is generally present with a few communities having little to no water. Access is good with multiple loop or connecting roads.

The undeveloped area of this focus area is a heavily used motorized and non-motorized recreation area. Numerous official and unofficial roads/trails cross the area providing ready access to most parts of the focus area with small fire equipment. Water sources are very limited in the undeveloped area with some draft points located in the valley bottoms. Several above ground power lines cross this area. Buried gas and communications lines are also present. Unseen hazards and historically valuable sites are readily present in this area due to past mining. The heavy recreation traffic represents a higher chance of fire occurrence. Fuels reduction in the open/forest portion should be focused on providing maximum protection to the adjacent development.

The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

Golden Horseshoe North and South Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
Bearing Tree Linked Defensible Space	2	Linked defensible space of all homes in the Bearing Tree Rd. area.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	43
Dyer Trail Linked Defensible Space	3	Linked defensible space of all homes in the Dyer Trail area.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	36
Highlands Drive Shaded Fuel Break	4	Shaded fuel break on 100 ft either side Highlands Dr.	Hand felling; limited mechanical	12
Breckenridge Fuels and Forest Health	5	Completion of treatment units as identified in Breckenridge Fuels and Forest Health NEPA.	Mechanical, limited mechanical, hand felling	142
Fairways Drive Shaded Fuel Break	6	Shaded fuel break focused on area adjacent to road.	Mechanical	6



Golden Horseshoe North and South General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Sign critical turns with emergency exit signs.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Red, White and Blue Fire.
		An emergency equipment road map should be developed for the undeveloped area which includes accessible roads with names and numbers, turnouts, water sources, know hazards, etc.

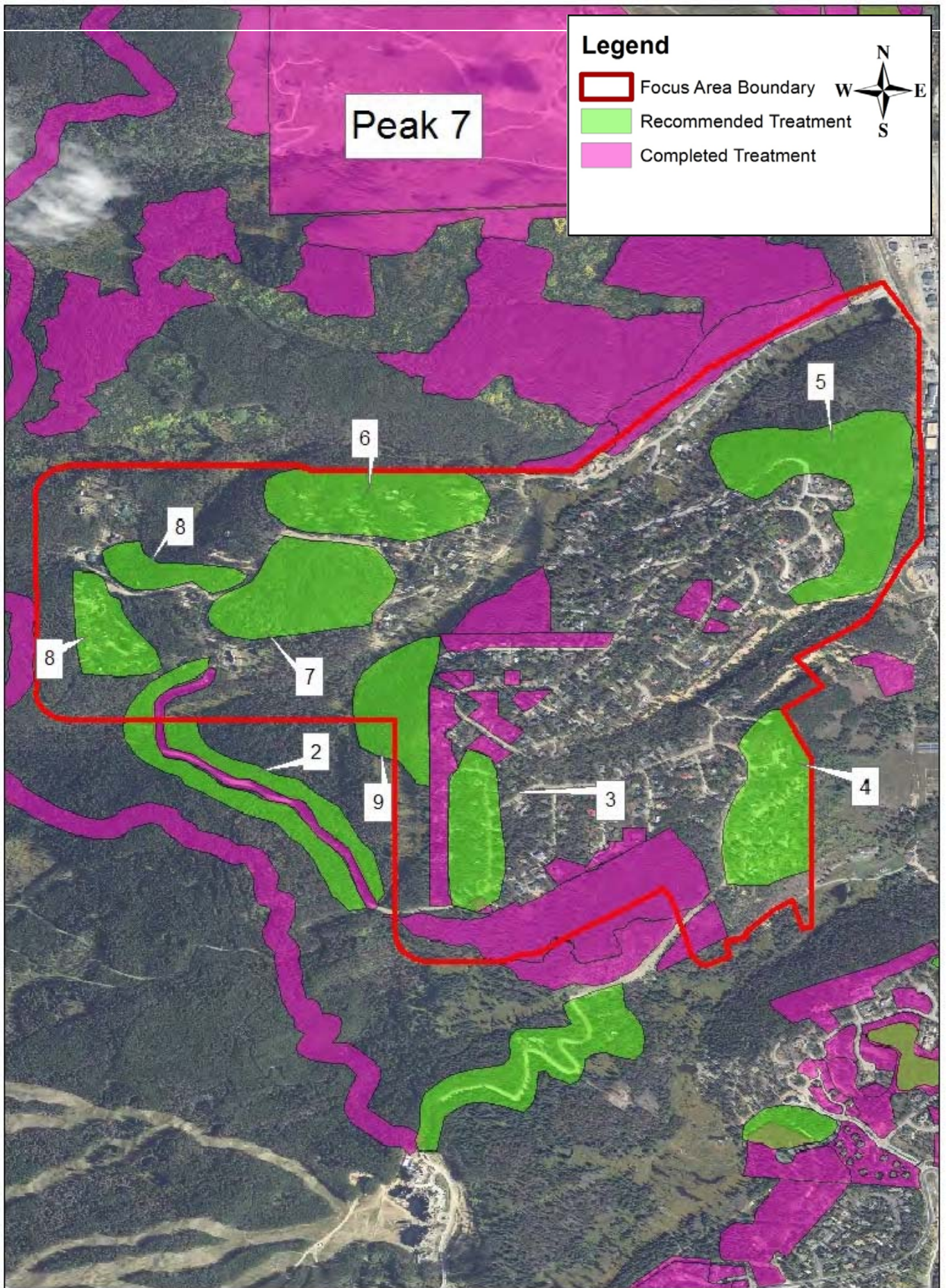
Peak 7 - The Peak 7 focus area is located 1/2 mile northwest of the Town of Breckenridge. The Peak 7 focus area is made up of over 400 individual lots, a few larger tracts of land (greater than 5 acres) and National Forest System lands. Access and water (hydrants) throughout the focus area are generally good. The road system has 2 access points (Barton Rd. and Ski Hill Rd.); however, in the event of evacuation traffic volume may overwhelm road capacity. Defensible space has been created on a portion of the homes within the community. Some older homes within the Peak 7 focus area are built with combustible roofing and siding. Street signs are present and reflective. Addressing is inconsistent throughout the community; where present they are non-reflective. Power is above ground and gas is buried.

The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

Peak 7 Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
County Road 3 to Ski Hill Road Hazard Tree	2	Removal of all dead and dying trees within 2 tree lengths of the road.	Hand felling, limited mechanical	50-100 feet from all roads
Protector Cir Linked Defensible Space	3	Linked defensible space of all homes on the inside of the Protector Cir. Loop.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	15
Discovery Road Linked Defensible Space	4	Linked defensible space of all homes on Discovery Rd., Twin Pines Ct., Sitzmark Rd. and Burro Ln.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	24
Blue Ridge	5	Cross boundary	Mechanical,	37

Road Fuel Break		fuel break around Blue Ridge Rd. to Ski Pole Ct.	limited mechanical	
Winterwood Linked Defensible Space	6	Linked defensible space of all homes in the Winterwood Subdivision	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	25
Protector Placer Fuel Break	7	Shaded fuel break/ patch cuts on the Protector Placer inside Barton Rd.	Mechanical, limited mechanical	26
Slalom Drive Linked Defensible Space	8	Linked defensible space of all homes on Slalom Rd. and CR 926	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	20
Breckenridge Fuels and Forest Health Project	9	Completion of treatment units as identified in Breckenridge Fuels and Forest Health NEPA	Mechanical, limited mechanical, hand felling	17



Peak 7 General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

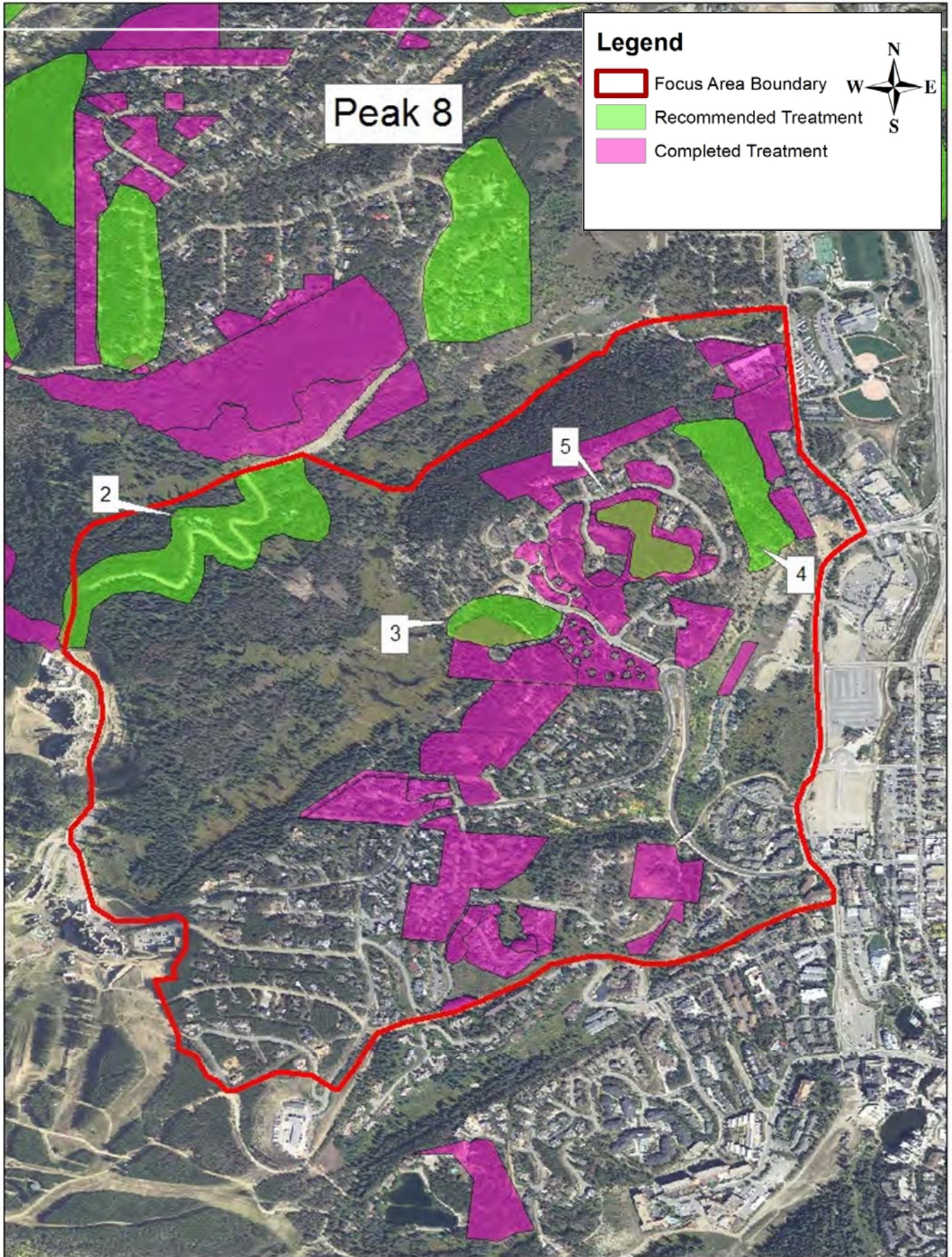
Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Improve road signage throughout the focus area to include more "no outlet" and "emergency exit" signs on critical intersections.
		Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Red, White and Blue Fire.

Peak 8 - Peak 8 is located on the west side of the Town of Breckenridge at the base of Breckenridge Ski Resort. The focus area is a grouping of many individual subdivisions and multifamily housing complexes. Road access is generally good via Ski Hill Road; however, in the event of evacuation traffic volume may overwhelm road capacity. Hydrants are present throughout the focus area. Defensible space varies greatly within this focus area. Some subdivisions have good defensible space while others have none. Several subdivision-specific fuels reduction plans exist within this focus area; communities should follow their specific plan. Street signs are present and reflective. Addresses are present but not reflective. Utility location varies throughout the focus area with power being both buried and above ground. Gas is buried in most places, with few homes using propane.

The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

Peak 8 Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
County Road 3 to Ski Hill Road Hazard Tree	2	Removal of all dead and dying trees within 2 tree lengths of the road.	Hand felling, limited mechanical	24
Gondola Station Fuel Break	3	Shaded fuel break/ patch cut.	Hand felling, limited mechanical	6
Pence Miller Fuel Break	4	Fuel break above and below Pence Miller Trail.	Hand felling, limited mechanical	10
Shock Hill Inside Fuel Break	5	Increase spacing in existing fuel break.	Hand felling, limited mechanical	5



Peak 8 General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

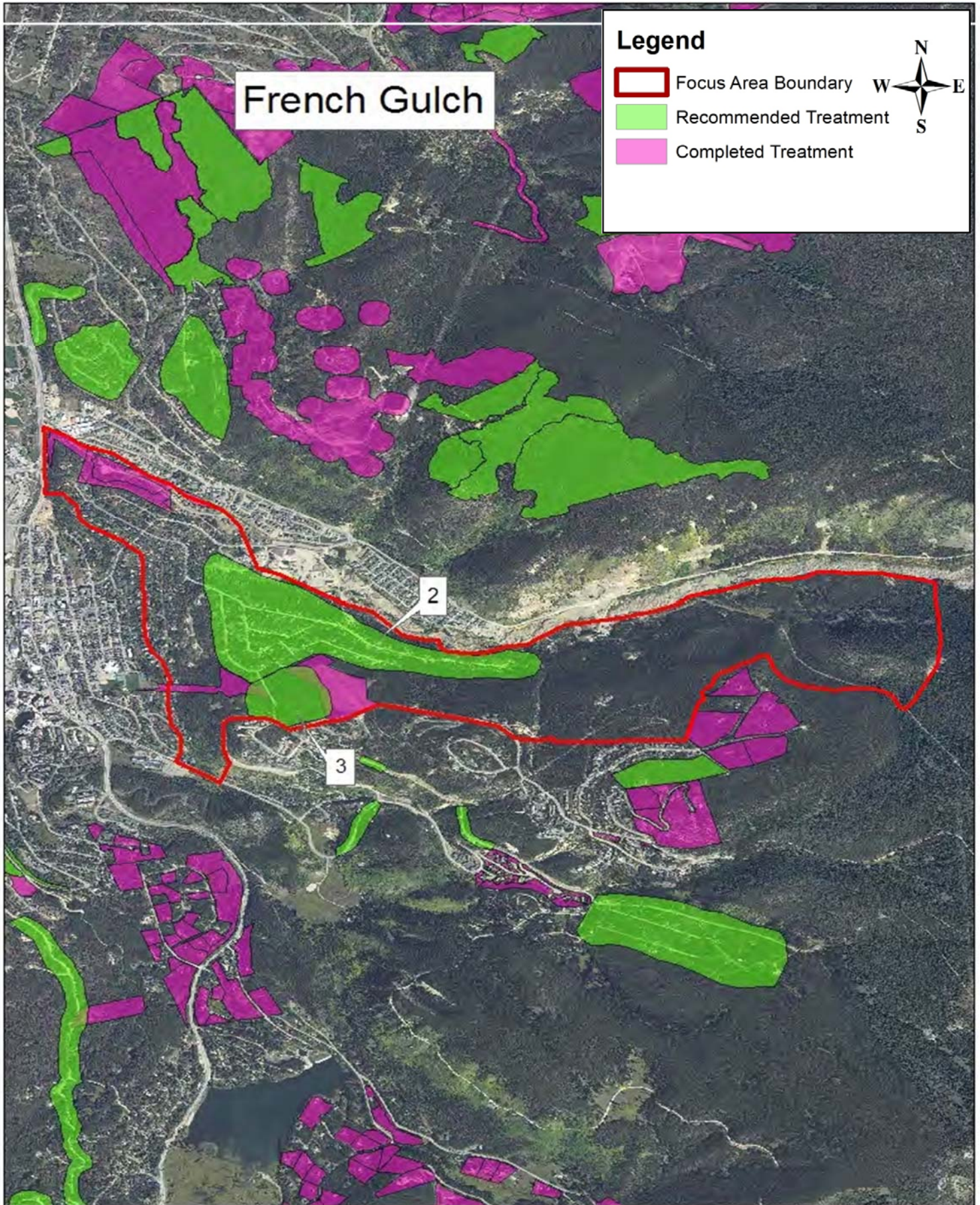
Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
		Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
Infrastructure	4	Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Red, White and Blue Fire.

French Gulch - The French Gulch focus area is located directly east of the Town of Breckenridge on the north flank of Baldy Mountain. Ownership within French Gulch consists of private, Town of Breckenridge and Summit County. Land use can be classified into two categories: developed and open/forest. In the developed areas few homes have good defensible space. Street signs are present and reflective, and addresses are present on some homes, but are non-reflective. Utilities consist of above ground power and buried gas in some areas with the rest being above ground propane. Water is available to some parts of the focus area, but large portions have no emergency water. Roads vary greatly throughout the focus area, with numerous steep narrow roads and many locked gates. In the open/forested parts the area is heavily forested with mixed conifer forests and mountain pine beetle affected pine stands. Slopes are very steep and the area is heavily used by recreationalists.

Creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

French Gulch Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing; sage treatments	~ 200' around home
Moonstone Linked Defensible Space	2	Linked defensible space of all homes in the Moonstone Area.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	135
CR 503 Fuel Break	3	Patch cuts to link Barney Ford and Carter Park fuel breaks.	Mechanical, limited mechanical	31



French Gulch General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

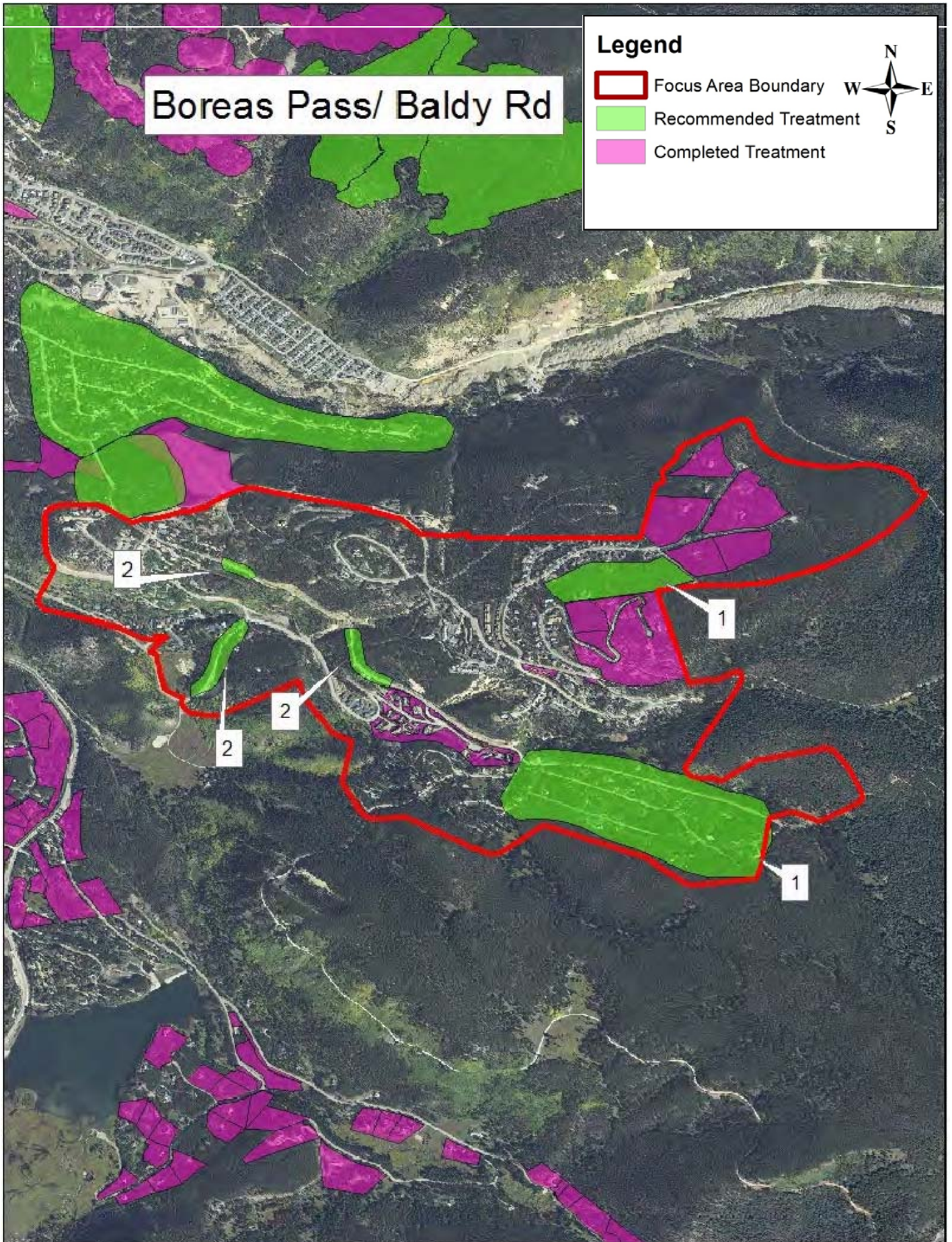
Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Red, White and Blue Fire.

Boreas Pass/ Baldy Rd. - The Boreas Pass/ Baldy Rd. focus area includes a portion of the eastern part of the Town of Breckenridge and some areas of unincorporated Summit County on Baldy Mountain. The focus area is a grouping of many individual subdivisions and multifamily housing complexes. Road access and water are good; however in the event of evacuation traffic volume may overwhelm road capacity. Defensible space varies greatly within this focus area. Some subdivisions have good defensible space while others have none. Street signs throughout the focus area are present and reflective. Addresses are generally present, but made of non-reflective materials. Utilities throughout the focus area are buried as well.

The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

Boreas Pass/ Baldy Rd Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing; sage treatments	~ 200' around home
Roadside Clearing	2	Reduction of fuels within 2 tree lengths of road surface along Boreas Pass Rd. and Illinois Gulch Rd.	Mechanical, limited mechanical, hand felling	13 Acres



Boreas Pass/ Baldy Rd. General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

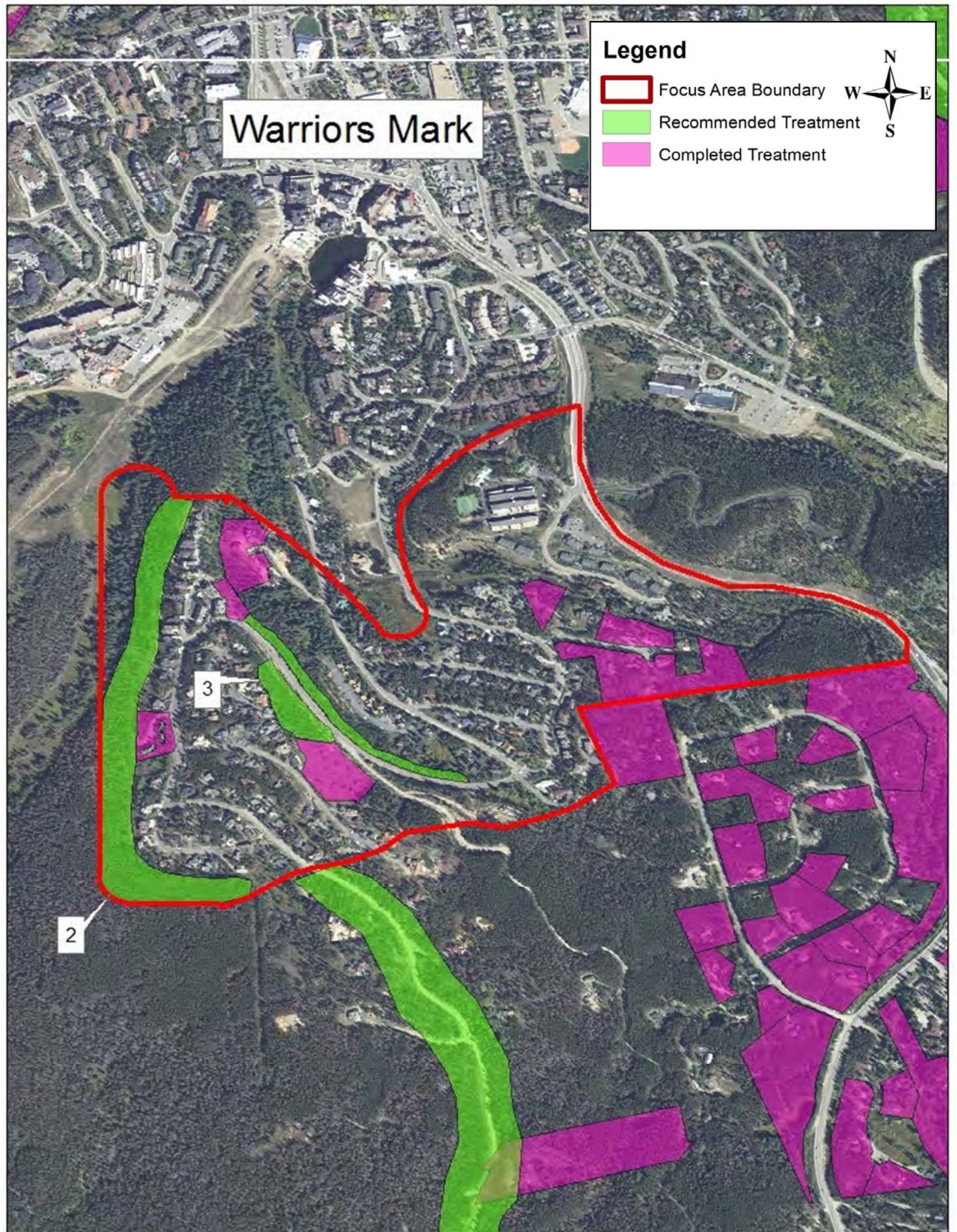
Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4” in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Red, White and Blue Fire.

Warriors Mark - The Warriors Mark focus area is located on the south end of the Town of Breckenridge directly east of the Breckenridge Ski Area. Warriors Mark is a grouping of many individual subdivisions and multifamily housing complexes. Road access is good with paved Town streets. Emergency water is available in hydrants throughout the focus area. A few subdivisions have good defensible space, while most have not created any. Terrain varies throughout the focus area and can exceed 60% slope in places. Some older homes within the focus area are built with combustible roofing and siding. Street signs are present and reflective. Addresses are present and non-reflective. Utilities are generally underground.

The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

Warriors Mark Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Priority	Description	Methods	Acres
Maintain Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing; sage treatments	~ 200' around home
Breckenridge Fuels and Forest Health Project	2	Completion of treatment units as identified in Breckenridge Fuels and Forest Health NEPA.	Mechanical, limited mechanical, hand felling	15
White Cloud Roadside Fuels	3	Reduction of fuels within 100 feet either side of White Cloud Drive.	Limited mechanical, hand felling	4



Warriors Mark General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

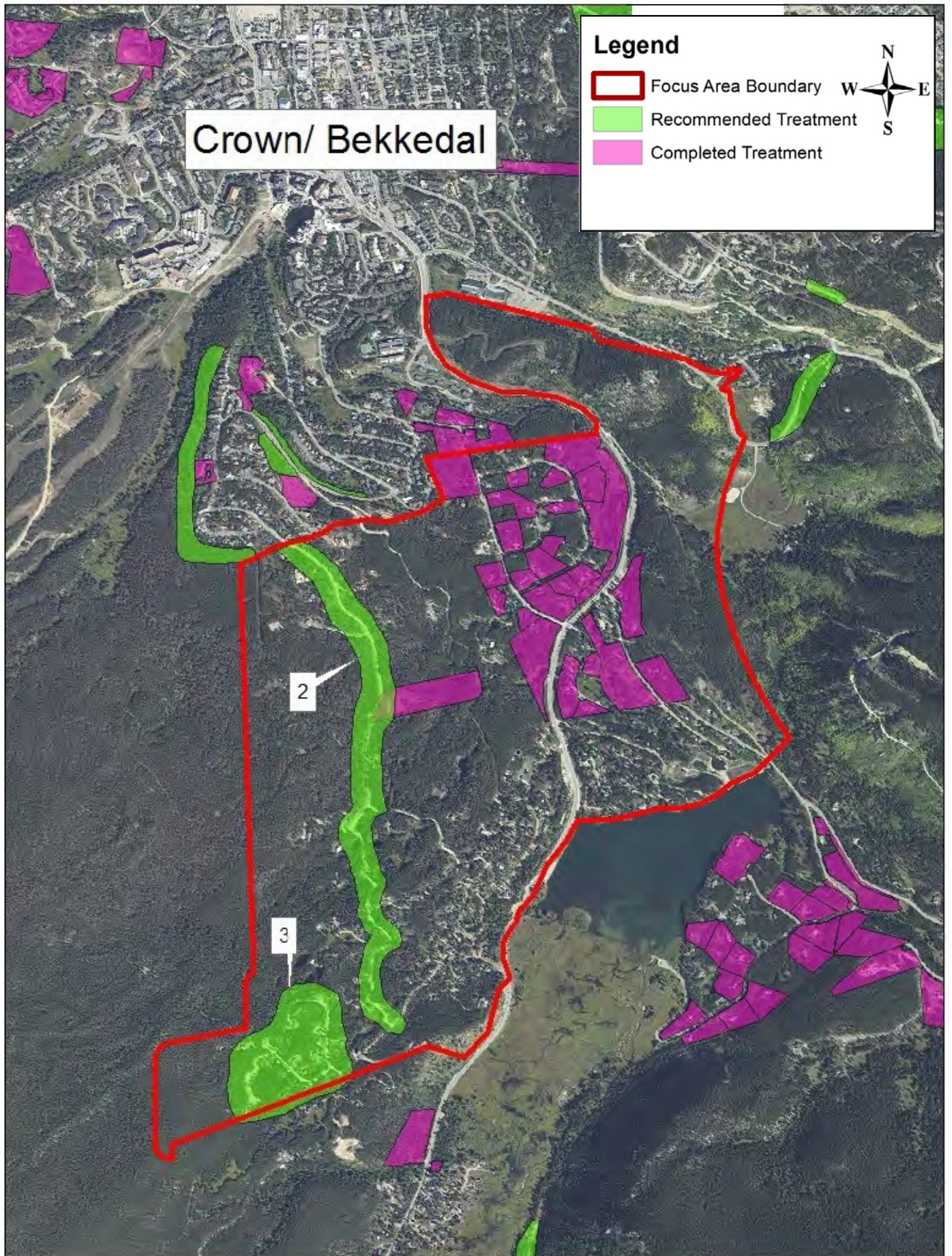
Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Red, White and Blue Fire.

Crown/ Bekkedal - The Crown/ Bekkedal focus area is located between the Towns of Breckenridge and Blue River and straddles Highway 9. The focus area covers the Bekkedal and Crown Subdivisions. Forest types throughout the area are a mix of spruce-fir and mature lodgepole pine. Lot sizes vary from a ¼ acre to 5 acres or more. Fuels reduction work has occurred in areas, but overall few homes have good defensible space. Most homes within the Bekkedal Subdivision have good zone 1 defensible space, but need further fuels reduction in zones 2 and 3. Road access is generally fair with parts of the Crown having very steep narrow dead ending roads. Many hazardous dead trees exist within falling distance of roads within the community. These may present an access/egress issue in the event of an evacuation and pose a safety risk to community members daily. Driveways are generally longer than average and small turnarounds at the house are common. Emergency water is not available in the focus area, but is accessible along Highway 9. Utilities are located above ground with some homes having buried gas. Low hanging power lines are common throughout the focus area. Street signs are generally present and reflective. Addresses are present on newer homes, but overall are not generally visible from the road and where present are non-reflective.

The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

Crown/ Bekkedal Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
Roadside Fuel Break	2	Shaded fuel break/ clearcut 100 ft either side of Gold King Way.	Hand felling, limited mechanical	50-100 feet from all roads
Sunset Dr. Linked Defensible Space	3	Linked defensible space of all homes in the Sunset Dr. area. See section VII. I for details.	Mechanical, limited mechanical, hand felling	38



Crown/ Bekkedal General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

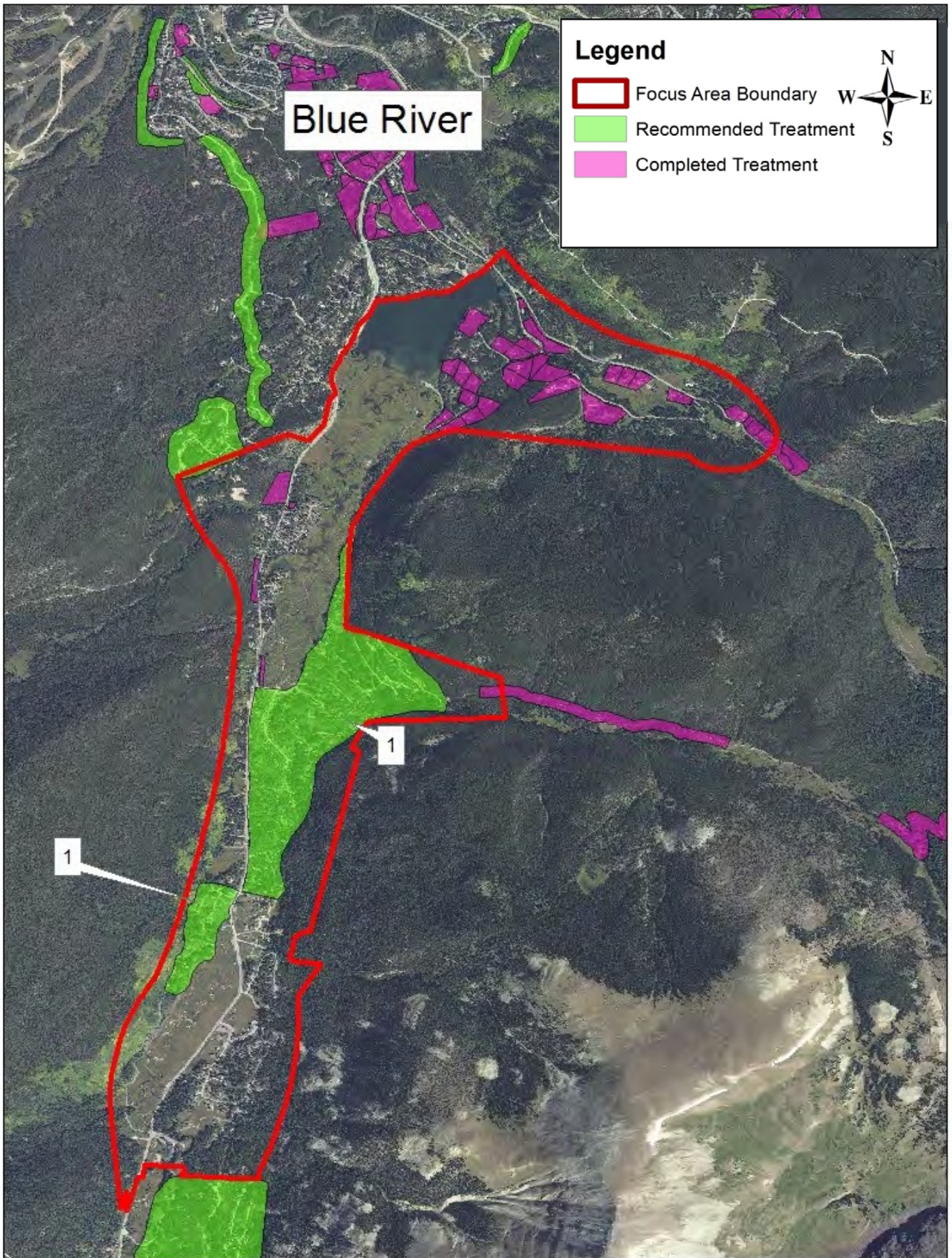
Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and the Red, White and Blue Fire.

Blue River - The Blue River focus area covers all of the Town of Blue River as well as some communities in unincorporated Summit County and National Forest System property. Very few homes have good defensible space. Road conditions vary greatly from nearly impassible 4 x 4 roads to state highways. Most roads within the focus area do not support two-way traffic. Street signs throughout the focus area are generally present and reflective except in Spruce Valley Ranch where they are non-reflective and on combustible material. Addresses are generally are not present through most of the focus area, but where present are non-reflective and on combustible materials. Generally, utilities are above ground except in Spruce Valley Ranch where the power is below ground. Water varies greatly throughout the focus area. It is generally understood that the only water source is drafting from the Blue River. Fuels throughout the focus area consist of dense lodgepole pine and spruce and fir forests. Some areas of lodgepole pine have experienced heavy mortality due to mountain pine beetle.

The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

Blue River Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing; sage treatments	~ 200' around home
Road Side Hazard Tree	2	Removal of all dead and dying trees within 2 tree lengths of the road.	Hand felling, limited mechanical	50-100 feet from all roads
Indiana Creek Road Improvement	3	Rerouting and reconstruction of Indiana Creek Road near Spruce Creek Ranch.	Mechanical	N/A
Breckenridge Fuels and Forest Health	4	Completion of treatment units as identified in Breckenridge Fuels and Forest Health EA	Mechanical, limited mechanical, hand felling	771



Blue River General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

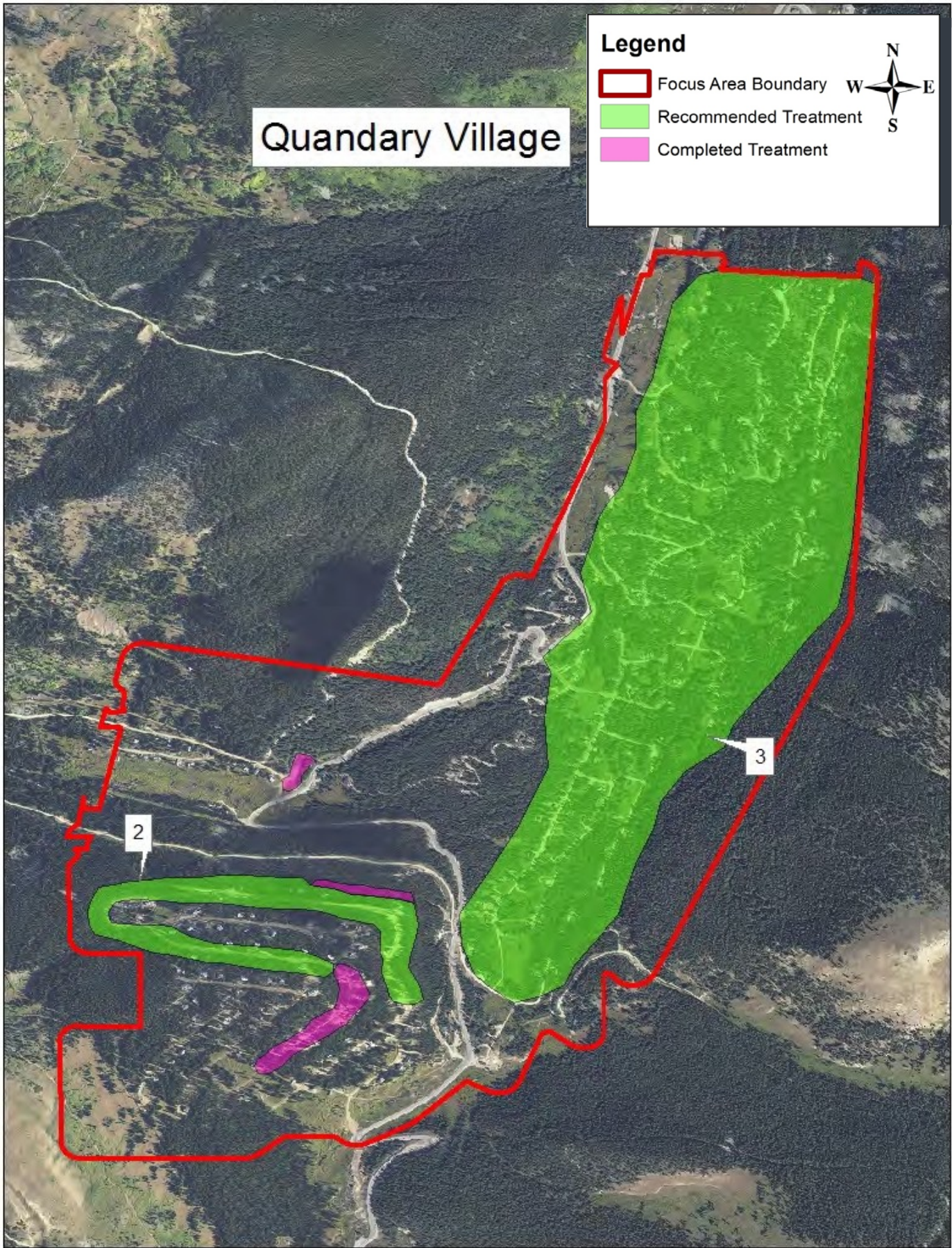
Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Explore connection between Rio Azul Rd. and 97 Circle for emergency egress.
		Explore connection between Calle De Plata and Hwy 9 for emergency egress.
		Improve first corner on FSR 611 to facilitate better emergency access.
		Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Red, White and Blue Fire.
		Develop emergency water supplies within the community for use during either a wildland or structure fire.
		Upgrade existing roads to better accommodate emergency vehicle traffic.

Quandary Village - The Quandary Village focus area is located directly south of the Town of Blue River and straddles Highway 9. The focus area consists of many small developments. Fuels in the area consist of heavy spruce-fir types. Defensible space varies greatly throughout the focus area. Roads are variable, from Highway 9 to nearly impassable 4x4 roads. Street signs are present and reflective in most areas. Addresses are present in areas, but where present are non-reflective. Water is present in some of the developments, but overall is not readily accessible. Utilities consist of overhead power and a mix of buried gas and above ground propane tanks. Several low hanging power lines exist in the Tordal subdivision which may restrict emergency equipment access.

The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

Quandary Village Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
Road Side Fuel Break	2	Creation of fuel break 100 feet either side of road throughout Quandary Village.	Hand felling, limited mechanical	46
Tordal Linked Defensible Space	3	Linked defensible space of all homes in the Tordal area.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	398



Quandary Village General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop secondary egress routes from Tordal and Quandary Village.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Where possible bring road system up to county standards to assist in access of emergency vehicles.
		Improve/ relocate street signage.
		Raise or bury low hanging power lines.
		Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Red, White and Blue Fire.
		Develop an emergency water supply within the community for use during either a wildland or structure fire.