

Local Government Wildfire Mitigation Efforts
 Presented to General Assembly's Standing Committee on Wildfire Matters
 By Colorado Counties, Inc & Colorado Municipal League

County	Wildfire codes	Slash Piles	Proscribed Burn	Wood Markets	Mitigation Projects
Archuleta Pagosa Springs	<p>Archuleta County Multi-Hazard Mitigation of 2012 identified wildfire risk across the county.</p> <p>CWPP adopted = 2008</p> <p>Local high school students brought information and suggestions to the BOCC which they implemented changes to the County website to provide information to the public easily.</p> <p>SJHFHP performed a networking and educational role in bringing information to the public, funding mitigation work in the county park (Cloman Park) and helping communication between the various agencies working on cross boundary mitigation.</p> <p>Echo Canyon Ranch became the first Firewise Community USA, recognized in Archuleta County in addition to</p>	<p>FireWise collaborated with the County to establish three slash depots across the county where residents can bring woody material for chipping, at no charge to them. In the first three months of operation, approximately 450 acres worth of mitigated slash was processed with this program. DNR grant funds were a major part of the funding.</p> <p>FireWise provided a county wide chipper rebate program to refund homeowners part of their chipping costs as an incentive for those who did not use the slash depots.</p>	<p>Pagosa Fire Protection District, covering the majority of the population center, issues burn permits and limits the size of piles and restricts burning to appropriate weather conditions.</p>	<p>Forest Health LLC, has secured a long term stewardship contract to mitigate in the San Juan National Forest. It is also operating on private land and county owned lands.</p> <p>Material removed will be gasified and will fuel electrical generators that eventually could provide up to 25% of the County's power.</p> <p>Two large greenhouses at Chimney Rock Farms purchase the chips for their biomass woodchip boiler that runs an aquaponic operation, which supplies green vegetables to Durango School</p>	<p>65% of the land in the county is managed by the USFS, BLM, BIA and the State. These agencies have been active in performing mitigation within their jurisdictions.</p> <p>Received \$54,310 in DNR grants. For one SJFH project.</p> <p>The County utilized Secure Rural Schools Act, Title III funds to support two organizations focused on wildfire threat, forest and watershed health, FireWise of Southwest Colorado (FireWise) and the San Juan Headwaters Forest Health Partnership (SJHFHP).</p> <p>In 2014, NRCS provided EQIP funds to mitigate 300 acres of private land in the county.</p> <p>Echo Canyon Ranch and Loma Linda subdivision both did extensive mitigation work with matching grants from DNR, through FireWise.</p> <p>The San Juan Headwaters Forest Health Partnership, in collaboration with the Town of Pagosa Springs, the Forest Health Company and the Southwest Conservation Corps, has applied for and received a grant from the Colorado State Forest Service to help improve forest condition on Reservoir Hill, Pagosa Springs largest park at about 120 acres.</p> <p>SJHFHP initiated a Citizen Science Project to monitor the effectiveness of the mitigation work</p>

<p>Boulder City of Boulder</p>	<p>developing the first subdivision level CWPP in the County. The Archuleta County-CSU Extension Office collaborated with FireWise and local mitigation contractors to provide defensible space and home ignition zone workshops throughout the summer. The County Building Department issues defensible space guides and fire resistant building information with all building permits. County management has participated in educational seminars on building codes within the WUI.</p>	<p>Community forestry sort yard operating since 2008. Open May through August. Free for residents. Open burns for slash piles. Sheriff provides burn permits and permission.</p>	<p>Burns on open space and park lands. Developed planning and operations manual that county and Sheriff Office put together. Mirrors state regulations. Public meetings</p>	<p>District 9-R and fresh fish to local grocers.</p>	<p>in Cloman Park. The Office of Emergency Management worked extensively with FireWise to develop strategies to help private land owners get information and assistance with mitigation.</p>
<p>Boulder City of Boulder</p>	<p>Wildfire mitigation plan for all new builds include defensible space and ignition resistant building materials, and maintenance of keeping slash and logs away from structure. Work with wildfire mitigation specialist to implement required plan. Additional requirements for fire hazard areas</p>	<p>Community forestry sort yard operating since 2008. Open May through August. Free for residents. Open burns for slash piles. Sheriff provides burn permits and permission.</p>	<p>Burns on open space and park lands. Developed planning and operations manual that county and Sheriff Office put together. Mirrors state regulations. Public meetings</p>	<p>Two biomass utilization system in county facilities: heating in Parks/Open space (10 yrs old), water and heating at County Jail (3 yrs old). Fuel from sorting yards, and mitigation projects on open space lands. Projected</p>	<p>\$1,124,650 from the state. County got around \$900K and fire protection districts got smaller amounts County money mostly went to Wildfire Partners program – a new program that engages private land owners in WUI areas. Provides assessments, reports on how to improve safety and reduce risks to private property. Evaluations on what measures they can take to become wildfire partner and may recommend other measures – rebates available on some mitigation measures. Partnering with insurance companies so that if</p>

	<p>identified within the code.</p> <p>Codes in place for 20 years and updated in the last two years.</p> <p>City of Boulder adopted the 2012 Wildland Urban Interface code in late 2013 with city amendments.</p>	<p>County pays \$208,000/year for \$90,000 operating budget, one FTE and two seasonal employees.</p>	<p>before proscribed burns.</p> <p>Jointly managed between Sheriff office and Parks/Open Space office.</p>	<p>fuel source available indefinitely and planned for in the future.</p>	<p>private land owner becomes wildfire partner then insurance companies will provide insurance for home.</p> <p>Did two fuels reduction projects on open space properties, and purchased a tub grinder to be used at sort yard for community end users of wood chips. Communities also may rent/use the chipper in the community for a day.</p>
<p>Clear Creek</p>	<p>Current building code process requiring defensible space, class A fire resistant materials with new construction in the county.</p> <p>Significant fire break construction and water supply installation requirements provided in the Saddleback Grande Preserve Platting approval.</p>	<p>County contributes money to the county transfer station slash disposal program</p> <p>Open burn permit in place that complies with CDPHE and DFPC regulations</p>	<p>Working with the USFS in a proscribed burn project in the Mad Creek drainage by Empire</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Received \$7,200 mitigation grant money from state.</p> <p>The grant funds supply a wood grinder and loader to dispose of the materials. The County is partnering with Alpine Waste and Recycling, who haul the materials away. Alpine Waste and Recycling can remove three times more material than Clear Creek County and repurposes it for composting. The estimated treatment area is 600 acres, including 300 homes.</p> <p>Clear Creek Fire Authority covers all of Clear Creek County with exception of an area in the Southeast portion that is in the Evergreen Fire Protection District. CCFA is a volunteer department with limited resources.</p> <p>Our most hazardous area is adjacent to the EFPD. CCFA presently is focusing on upgrade and improvement to recruitment and training for response.</p> <p>Other DNR grant money went to Mount Vernon Country Club community, approximately 35 acres, with 106 homes, a large dining and recreational business, an elementary school and a community church. The project protected the</p>

<p>Douglas Town of Larkspur</p>	<p>CWPP update 2011 Emergency Management along with Facilities Fleet and Emergency Support Services (FFESS) has begun the planning process for updating our Hazard Mitigation Plan. This plan will give strategies for mitigating our number one threat, Wildfire. OEM is working very closely with FFESS to produce an updated Emergency Preparedness Guide for our citizens. The guide contains a large section Wildfires and Wildfire mitigation guidelines. Language in the county master plan that encourages wildfire risk reduction whenever possible by the county, fire protection district and individual property owners. As part of the land use review process wildfire hazards must be evaluated and mitigated.</p>	<p>Town of Larkspur has established a FireWise communities program and is looking at implementing slash piles.</p>	<p>water infrastructure and Clear Creek watershed from erosion and contamination caused by wildfires.</p>
			<p>Received \$146,125 in state mitigation grant money. Grant money helped treat 165 acres of county owned land including Keene Ranch, Dawson Butte, and Sage Port open spaces and the Perry Pine subdivision. Additional money went to the Blue Mountain Ranch (BMR) water utility treatment area on 65 acres of private land on Bell Mountain and the upper Glade Gulch, which is located in unincorporated Douglas County. The area includes the BMR well site, drinking water treatment plant, and water storage/distribution system. The Coalition for the Upper South Platte also used some grant money for treating additional areas of Park, Teller, Douglas, El Paso, and Jefferson County. The treatment area is 1,000 acres of private and non-Federal public land, including land owned/managed by municipal water utilities and several state parks. The Douglas County Sheriff's Office newly formed Wildfire Hand Crew is working closely with Douglas County Open space to identify areas where the team can perform hazardous fuels reduction</p>
			<p>N/A</p>

<p>El Paso Colorado Springs Manitou Springs</p>	<p>Defensible space, mandatory wildfire mitigation, restrictions on landscaping, all part of land use code. Class A roofing required if in wildfire areas, Mitigation plans required which must include, but not be limited to: access, ingress, egress, evacuation, fuel modification, water supply, construction location and design of structures and ignition potential.</p> <p>The City of Colorado Springs amended current wildfire mitigation provisions of the 2009 International Fire Code on 12/5/12. These are local ordinances that are not based upon the ICC WUI or NFPA codes or standards. A copy of the ordinance can be found <u>here</u> and is attached to this report.</p> <p>Manitou Springs is also a FireWise Community. They have a collection twice a year for community residents to bring in slash piles to chip.</p>			<p>\$625,125 in DNR mitigation grants.</p> <p>County wildfire mitigation project targeted 120 acres of county land, specifically the Fox Run Regional Park in the Black Forest region. Efforts protected park infrastructure and local water supplies, prevented potential fires from spreading to adjacent communities, and created a staging ground for firefighters in the case of an emergency.</p> <p>Follow up mitigation focused on El Paso County's Fox Run Regional Park (FRRP) in order to reduce the risk of wildfire spreading from FRRP to adjacent communities along three sides of the park. Grant funds protected infrastructure including a water storage tank and pump house, and created a defensible space and safety zone for firefighters. Mile High Youth Corps crews mitigate the 30 acre treatment area.</p> <p>Grant funds helped mitigate the Woodmoor Improvement Association located in northeast El Paso County between northern Colorado Springs and southern Douglas County. The treatment area is 25 acres with 50 homes.</p> <p>El Paso County was included in the Coalition for the Upper South Platte's project mitigating 1,050 acres in multiple jurisdictions.</p> <p>Another DNR funded project included 101 acres in two open space properties; Ute Valley and Red Rock Canyon in Colorado Springs and Manitou Springs. The land is owned by the City of Colorado Springs, Recreation, and Cultural Services Department. 1337 homes adjacent to the treatment areas.</p> <p>\$204,992 in mitigation grants from the state.</p>
<p>Gilpin</p>	<p>Residential structures built</p>	<p>Maintains a free</p>	<p>County does not</p>	<p>Public Works has a</p>

<p>Central City</p> <p>Black Hawk</p>	<p>from fire resistant materials are exempt from permit fees (up to \$2,000). Sprinkler systems beyond code eligible for \$3,000 exemption.</p> <p>Reforestation, forest thinning and/or defensible space initiatives with CSFS review are exempt from building/zoning requirements.</p> <p>Black Hawk is a FireWise Community. In the last year, they have gone door-to-door distributing information on mitigation procedures as well as evacuation plans. Those materials are also available at city hall.</p> <p>Central City has considered adopting the ICC WUI code. They have not done so yet. The City has also participated in Gilpin County FireWise and Ready-Set-Go Activities.</p>	<p>slash/log processing program for residents, open April-Oct.</p> <p>Central City actively inspects slash piles and residents participate in the Gilpin County slash program.</p>	<p>do any proscribed burns.</p> <p>There is an open burn permit process for private landowners.</p>	<p>chipper/grinder that processes the larger biomass into chips to power the boiler at new Public Works building.</p> <p>Smaller biomass is turned into mulch that is distributed free to residents.</p>	<p>Used to help private landowners mitigate and remove hazardous fuels.</p> <p>\$1000 for individual grants and up to \$10,000 for community grants.</p>
<p>Grand</p> <p>Town of Winter Park</p>	<p>Planning to update codes.</p> <p>Citizens coming around to idea that new construction should be built to higher standards</p> <p>Manage state's air</p>	<p>In place for six years.</p> <p>Allowed to burn slash piles year round.</p> <p>Must get permit and</p>	<p>Mostly slash piles.</p> <p>CSFS helped in past burns on private lands</p> <p>Federal lands</p>	<p>Pellet mill in Kremmling and North Park to the north of county (Jackson County).</p> <p>Pole yards in Granby and</p>	<p>New Wildfire Council developed to educate and coordinate.</p> <p>\$300,000 for mitigation work along county roads securing ingress/egress issues – DNR grants.</p> <p>One project included 212 acres of private land and utility right-of-way land in Grand County,</p>

	<p>emission program at county level.</p> <p>Plan that recommends both FireWise development and specific fire reduction actions.</p> <p>Winter Park adopted Community Wildfire Protection Plan.</p>	<p>communicate with sheriff dispatch to burn.</p> <p>158 burn days, 1,200 burn hours last year.</p> <p>Winter Park has operated a forestry program for ten years to deal with pine beetle mitigation. Including tree cutting, hauling of tress and slash, open burning regulations, and operation of public burn site.</p> <p>Paid for by property tax instituted by voters in 2004</p>	<p>not much happening in last years.</p>	<p>Tabernash.</p>	<p>specifically Grand Lake and Tabernash. The treatment area contains high voltage power lines.</p> <p>Another project included 475 acres of private land and land owned by Northern Water in Larimer and Grand County, specifically Willow Creek, Shadow Mountain, Lake Estes and Pinewood & Pole Hill.</p> <p>Some ARRA money in the past for mitigation.</p> <p>Continue to get some money from BLM.</p> <p>Working on increasing water storage in subdivisions for structure and wildfire preparation.</p>
<p>Jefferson</p> <p>City of Golden</p>	<p>Defensible space for new construction, addition of over 400 s.f., adopted 2012 fire code, but not wild land urban interface fire code,</p> <p>Language in master plan about the importance of planning in WUI areas.</p> <p>One hindrance is small lot sizes in WUI in JeffCo so owners enjoy the visual breaks (trees) for privacy.</p>	<p>In a transition year Sheriff office and Emergency Management have collectively provided specific days for communities to bring slash geared to reduce WUI haz fuel. Funded through solid waste fund from some tipping fees from landfill – trying to</p>	<p>State certified burn program for private landowners and quite a few wanting their certification, but right now only one class in state to date and out of 17 students 12 were ‘fire’ people.</p>	<p>Nobody locally who can take a significant amount of wood, even non-traditional products aren’t happening – transportation costs prohibit the emergence of any market.</p> <p>Some firewood market</p>	<p>\$616,413 in DNR mitigation grants for nine projects.</p> <p>One project included 300 acres of Jefferson County park land, owned by the City and County of Denver, including Genesee Park, Fillius Park, and O’Fallon Park.</p> <p>Another project reduced wildfire hazard, improved egress route safety, protected watersheds and infrastructure and improved overall forest health on 443 acres of private and Homeowners Association lands in Jefferson County, in particular Brook Forest Estates, Piano</p>

	<p>City of Golden is also considering further amendments to their Fire Code. They are beginning their code review shortly.</p> <p>The City of Golden has established the city of Golden Community Wildfire Protection Plan that was adopted in 2007 with Jefferson County Emergency Management.</p>	<p>get multiple sites established to move an air current incinerator around because chips from slash is too much quantity for the solid waste fund to handle, but idea got shot down. Now private entity tasked with remote slash collection with some county support in partnership incinerator</p> <p>Nixed based off public perception of what the incinerator would be.</p> <p>Private landowners continue to burn slash on their lands, some smaller communities have burns on private lands.</p> <p>State permits and criteria limit the times and windows for burn times. Difficult because along Front Range.</p>	<p>No moderate or high complexity burn plans, except broadcast burns beyond just piles, however many piles to be burned on private, state and fed lands – many requests for Gov to lift EO and allow state employees to participate in moderate and high complexity burns.</p> <p>Beginning stages of working group to get policy in place to help guide permit process for fire districts – very political and moving slowly to ensure everyone is involved and informed.</p>	<p>Post and poles for fences</p> <p>Studies on bio heating for county buildings, but nothing done to date mainly because timber industry infrastructure and landowner perceptions against wood harvesting.</p>	<p>Meadows, Stanton, and West Ranch. Grants funds helping to sustain six biomass boilers installed at different sites, including kids camps, to provide winter heating and hot water to end-users.</p> <p>Coalition for the Upper South Platte received grant funding for mitigation work in Jefferson County.</p>
<p>La Plata</p>	<p>Proposed driveway standards.</p>	<p>County runs two transfer stations that allow slash</p>	<p>Difficult because four different fire districts –</p>	<p>No markets anymore: saw mills are out of business</p>	<p>\$477,035 awarded from DNR for 6 projects</p> <p>FireWise SW CO serves 5 county area (M, LP,</p>

<p>Town of Bayfield</p> <p>City of Durango</p>	<p>BOCC looking at new land use regulations to be adopted in 2015.</p> <p>Fire districts have opportunity to engage in beginning of planning process when foundation and driveway being built.</p> <p>DNR grant helped pay for CWPP implementation grants</p>	<p>materials to be dropped off at certain times -- bring in grinder and grind during the year -- can't sell the slash/ground materials.</p> <p>Relax some of the air quality standards from CDPHE because it limits the number of days they are able to burn.</p> <p>Defensible space is good, but difficult to dispose of wood.</p>	<p>drier environment than in the past so the controlled burns harder to manage earlier in the season and reticence to burn, but need to keep fire as a part of the environment as good land management</p>	<p>- logging trucks going over one of the most dangerous passes in CO and not bringing the logs to La Plata.</p> <p>Communities may rent a chipper and coordinate with FireWise who provides a rebate to the group: \$500 max individual, \$1000 for HOAs.</p> <p>Both Durango and Bayfield participate in this program.</p>	<p>Arch, Do, SJ) - does outreach and education to communities, works to increase private property owners taking responsibility for their land.</p> <p>Local mitigation contractors formed a wildfire mitigation professionals association.</p> <p>FireWise contracts with the association to do mitigation work.</p> <p>La Plata County has identified the Durango & Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad Right of Way as an area of high concern for fire. The rail ROW parallels the highest density of population from the center of Durango to north of Rockwood. The goal of this project is to address the train ROW in order to reduce fire fuels continuity, reduce the number of fire starts from embers from each passing train, change fire potential behavior in the event of ignition, and reduce intensity and spread potential. The train uses the woody material to reduce its coal use. The treatment area is 67 acres with 937 homes.</p> <p>Town of Bayfield is partnering with the Upper Pine Fire District on community programs and fuel reduction.</p>
<p>Larimer</p> <p>Estes Park</p>	<p>Adopted wildfire regs, defensible space, hazardous fuel requirements, standards 1998, 1999 land use codes</p>	<p>Residents may use Boulder sort yard in Larimer County, run by private nonprofit groups, couple of fire districts have collection sites.</p>	<p>Burns on open space, work with TNC on lands, involved with certified burn programs</p>	<p>BioChar using some of the slash for mining companies in reclamation, chips for erosion control and CSU CSFS</p>	<p>Most of grants treating county open space and greenbelts and right of ways, not individual properties, leave to private sector, average 250-350 acres/year over the last years; mostly grant funded through FEMA, CSFS and DNR.</p> <p>\$379,780 awarded in DNR grants for four projects.</p> <p>Horsetooth Mountain Open Space and Chimney Hollow Open Space on Larimer County's property; Chimney Hollow site on Northern Water's property; and Cheley Colorado Camps</p>

<p>near Estes Park. The project preserves forest health and protects water supplies and critical infrastructure, while reducing the threat of high intensity wildfire. The treatment area is 220 acres with 435 homes.</p> <p>Another project included 475 acres of private land and land owned by Northern Water in Larimer and Grand County, specifically Willow Creek, Shadow Mountain, Lake Estes and Pinewood & Pole Hill.</p> <p>Ongoing process, no one size fits all, CSFS defensible space standards, understand the limitations of defensible space, landowner responsible.</p> <p>Estes Park Fire District will do individual inspections and make recommendations to land owners based on FireWise principles. The city also has an outreach program to educate residents on mitigation.</p>								<p>\$22,800 in mitigation grants from the state.</p> <p>Grant funds enabled 12 low-income residential houses to create and maintain defensible space on 40 acres of privately owned land. These residents are not physically or financially able to complete this wildfire reduction work without the grant assistance. The project includes two chain saws to complete this work.</p> <p>Held several wildfire meetings and workshops, one with all area Fire Departments and Agencies and a more recent meeting with realtors, insurance companies and mitigation specialists.</p> <p>Contract with FireWise for mitigation. The</p>
<p>Montezuma</p>	<p>Amended building codes but didn't include fire construction language</p> <p>We have had many discussions and partially fund a local chapter of FireWise of Southwest Colorado,</p> <p>We are in the discussion phase but do not have any specific programs or regulations in place on your list.</p>	<p>Began a composting program at landfill – chip the slash and try to make biosolids</p>	<p>County doesn't burn.</p> <p>60% federal burns BLM and USFS, some coming up 100, 500 and 600 acre burns coming up in the next month.</p>	<p>County reimburses some for use of wood chipper – private hauled off site or masticated.</p>				

					<p>treatment area is 625 acres with 1100 homes.</p> <p>More educational and help get grants, meetings throughout county the year with landowners and subdivisions.</p> <p>Contractors help elderly folks who can't do mitigation work on their property.</p> <p>County funds them around \$20K of a \$40K contract.</p>
Park	<p>Wildfire mitigation plan approved by fire district or a letter stating no plan is necessary.</p> <p>Individual fire districts, six different districts.</p>	Upper South Platte Conservancy	County not involved, does not happen often		<p>\$353,333 awarded from DNR for two projects.</p> <p>County land was part of CUSP mitigation work on 1,050 acres of land in various jurisdictions, and another 1000 acres of land in jurisdictions.</p> <p>Upgrading hazard mitigation plan.</p>
Pitkin City of Aspen	<p>The Pitkin County Land Use Code includes wildfire mitigation requirements and ties these to land use approvals which are enforced as part of a building permit approval process.</p> <p>A work in process.</p> <p>Building plans reviewed by community development department and they may place additional requirements on the permit which would include FireWise requirements.</p>	There are subdivisions that do slash piles and local fire districts help coordinate burns	County open space and trails working with USFS, no burns for a couple of years. On the books and expect to have some in future. Proscribed burns stopped after North Fork Fire – new position in the county that is beginning the planning	N/A – diverse forest environment, beetle kill not as extensive as other counties	<p>The BOCC approved a year round position of Pitkin County Wildfire Mitigation Specialist.</p> <p>Outreach to Homeowners Associations offering voluntary wildfire risk assessments, wildfire education, emergency evacuation education, and mitigation supervision.</p> <p>Cooperate and participate with existing Wildfire Mitigation Programs in City of Aspen, Town of Basalt, and Town of Snowmass Village.</p> <p>Hunter Creek-Smuggler Mountain Cooperative Plan, a collaboration between the U.S. Forest Service, Aspen Center for Environmental Studies, City of Aspen and Pitkin County: forestry projects in an area encompassing more than 4,000 acres of national forest adjacent to Aspen to promote forest health, wildlife habitat, recreation and wildfire mitigation projects.</p>

<p>The City of Aspen has adopted changes in building code related to fire resistant materials and looking at further changes.</p> <p>Organizing neighborhoods to reduce their wildfire risks.</p> <p>Aspen is participating in the "Ready-Set-Go" program. They are upgrading water hydrant capacity in high risk areas, offering help and assistance with mitigation, and creating evacuation routes. The city is coordinating with the fire district and County. Aspen has ongoing program of fuels clearing for the dual purposes of fire risk reduction and wildlife habitat enhancement. The city is offering to help pay for a portion of the costs of replanting less flammable species.</p>	<p>Sky Mountain Park-Over 100 acres of Gambel oak will be treated in fall 2014 to provide better elk and deer habitat and reduce the wildfire risk adjacent to the airport and neighborhoods in the Brush Creek and Owl Creek Valleys.</p> <p>Filoha Meadows-Worked with Colorado Parks and Wildlife and the US Forest Service to thin approximately 40 acres of juniper to provide better wildlife habitat and reduce the fuel load on lands adjacent to a subdivision and the community of Redstone. OST will also be funding a prescribed burn in this area in 2015 to further improve wildlife habitat and reduce fuels.</p> <p>Investigating County Right-of-Way Annual Maintenance Plan opportunities to include mitigating wildfire access / egress issues on hazardous roads.</p>				<p>Use Title III money to do mitigation work on land abutting federal lands.</p>
<p>Saguache</p> <p>Adequate roads, ingress, egress, wildfire mitigation plans, al precautions necessary to reduce or eliminate wildfire hazards.</p>	<p>CWPP in place for western part of county.</p>				

	<p>Consultation with fire districts and CSFs, emergency providers prior to development.</p> <p>Nonconforming structures must conform if destroyed.</p>					
<p>Summit</p> <p>Town of Breckenridge</p> <p>Town of Frisco</p>	<p>County doing major code revision, every 5 years look at the codes, comprehensive codes, CSFS defensible space guidelines,</p> <p>Breckenridge has mandatory 30' defensible space zone for new construction, and incentivized the creation of defensible space up to \$200 per property this summer.</p> <p>The Town of Frisco has adopted stricter amendments to Building Code relating to fire resistant materials.</p>	<p>County subsidized, appx 1000 homeowners put wood out, county drives around and collects the wood, program tracks the # of piles and</p> <p>The Towns of Breckenridge and Frisco provide free chipping and hauling to homeowners who bring their woody materials to a centralized drop site.</p> <p>The Town of Frisco is a FireWise Community and has slash pile sites.</p>	<p>Criteria available for burns; about 7000 burn piles on USFS land waiting to be burned.</p>	<p>West Range Reclamation brought Eagle Clean Energy Company's bio generation plant online winter 2013; 24 box trucks of slash in first eight weeks, 450 tons of bone dry chips, 450 MW of electricity; another round going in Oct and Nov and with GIS overlay will know who repeat customers and new customers; about 70% of home are second homes.</p>	<p>2006 115 projects, primarily in whole subdivisions, contiguous homes within communities would apply – parcel by parcel approach not relevant for community protection.</p> <p>2008 – voter approved wildfire fuel reduction funding</p> <p>\$167,500 awarded from DNR for two projects.</p> <p>2014 – DNR grant supports community slash removal, chipping program, Wildfire Council</p> <p>County has received around \$4M and county has paid \$2M of that. 1600 acres treated around \$2,100/acre (above avg for state) since cost/acre goes way up if the slope goes beyond 30%.</p>	
<p>Teller</p> <p>City of Woodland Park</p> <p>City of Cripple Creek</p>	<p>Updating over the years to reflect fire concerns.</p> <p>Lots have been subdivided for decades – existing homes, new homes are held to strict level of building</p>	<p>Field crew is 9 red card fire fighters</p> <p>Partner with fire districts and their staff</p> <p>At this point burns are the</p>	<p>Some wood mitigation projects going into firewood project</p> <p>Some goes to chipping and sold for compost in a bag, and supplement USFS</p>	<p>Field crew is 9 red card fire fighters</p> <p>Partner with fire districts and their staff</p> <p>At this point burns are the</p>	<p>\$1M – 1st grant – 125,000 capacity building, truck for roll off and feeder for biomass feeder for Park and Teller, primary partner for mitigation works (also work with Douglas, El Paso, and JeffCo), rest of money on the ground mitigation.</p> <p>1200 acres about \$700,000, mostly in Teller, some in Jeff CO and Douglas, matched about 2.5:1, matching with federal grants, some from</p>	

<p>Many homes are losing or facing higher costs if not comply with insurance projects – using criteria from CA which may not be appropriate (treating land up to 300’).</p>	<p>will use to masticate some of the remaining slash piles due to air quality control rules and good days for burning, CUSP sent letter to Gov and legislators re proscribed burning.</p> <p>The City of Woodland Park has partners with the County on burning programs.</p> <p>Woodland Park participates in FireWise Communities.</p>	<p>slash piles but would like to increase use of proscribed burns for broadcast burns. Insurance isn't allowing broadcast burns, just slash piles.</p> <p>The City of Cripple Creek adopted an emergency resolution to automatically implement county issued fire bans and restrictions within city limits.</p> <p>Woodland Park purchased new wild land fire truck to increase fire department ability to respond to wildfire events.</p>	<p>agreements.</p>	<p>state money and private landowner money; focusing most DNR money on bigger acre fire mitigation and less defensible space projects, but some of those also included if they are contiguous to fuel breaks or other landscape level projects.</p> <p>Also project on Mueller state park in partnership with state, one scheduled with Cheyenne State Park and wildlife matching funds – state using GOCO money</p> <p>DNR grant program is important and funding is critical – fed grants help but level of matching funds high – private owners are paying 50% share of matching – larger mitigation projects there isn't a way for private – CUSP been around long time and working with counties long time so have more capacity, ideally money could fund staff for newer groups like CUSP, or funding for CSFS to help coordinate projects prior to chainsaws.</p>
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