

South Fork Fire Protection District

Community Wildfire Protection Plan



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Colorado State Forest Service



Final Version

July 5, 2022

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I. Background

A community wildfire protection plan (CWPP) is a blueprint and an action strategy for prioritizing the protection of life, property and critical infrastructure in your community. A CWPP allows a community to evaluate its current situation with regards to wildfire risk and plan ways to reduce risk for protection of human welfare and other important economic, social or ecological values. CWPPs help protect and prepare communities in the event of a wildfire. If your community resides in the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) and you believe there is a risk of wildfire, a CWPP can be an excellent tool to gain community support to raise awareness about wildfire threat and to gain support to mitigate hazards. The WUI is any area where structures and other human developments meet or intermingle with wildland vegetative fuels.

The purpose of community fire planning is to:

- Empower communities to organize, plan, and take action on issues impacting community safety
- Enhance levels of fire resistance and protection to the community
- Identify the risks of wildland/urban interface fires in the area
- Identify strategies to reduce the risks to homes and businesses in the community during a wildfire.

How to use this plan

Successful wildfire risk mitigation begins with individual landowners, but landowners associations and other community organizations and entities also have a role to play.

Individuals must work to reduce home ignitability and create defensible space.

Community-wide collaborative efforts are required to improve ingress and egress, provide signage, develop water resources, and create evacuation plans. This CWPP identifies efforts required of everyone with an interest in the protection of our communities.

Firefighters / USFS / BLM / CSFS	Public
Define WUI communities	Identify wildfire hazards in your community
Rank WUI communities	Prioritize mitigation projects
Identify fuels reduction project	Pursue grant opportunities
Prioritize treatments	Utilize wildfire tax deduction
Educate the public	Motivate the public to perform mitigation
Community overview in the event of a fire	

II. Community Collaboration

Introduction:

Stakeholder input is the best method to achieve the best products, local knowledge, and community input. Stakeholder input will identify and address specific needs presented by the communities.

This CWPP:

1. Was collaboratively developed. Interested parties in the region of this CWPP have been consulted.
2. Identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuels reduction treatments and recommends the types and methods of treatment to reduce the wildfire threat to values at risk in the area.
3. Recommends measures to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.

The following representatives of the entities required for CWPP approval mutually agree with and approve the contents of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

Prepared by: **Colorado State Forest Service – Alamosa Field Office**

PO Box 1137 (129a Santa Fe Ave.)

Alamosa, CO 81101

The following report is a collaborative effort between various entities. The representatives listed below comprise the core decision-making team responsible for this report and mutually agree on the plan's contents:

Art Wittner, Rio Grande County OEM

Gene Glover, Rio Grande County Commissioner

Gilbert Trujillo, Del Norte Fire Protection District

Robert Hosselkus, Mineral County Fire Department

Tyler Off, South Fork Fire Protection District

Donald McDonald, Rio Grande County Sheriff

Adam Moore, Alamosa Supervisory Forester, Colorado State Forest Service

Devin Haynie, Battalion Chief – San Luis Valley, CO Division Fire Prevention and Control

The following federal agencies and other interested parties were consulted and involved for the preparation of this report:

Rio Grande National Forest – Martha Williamson, Chad Lewis

Bureau Land Management – Scotty Nilson, Melissa Garcia

In addition to the above, the task force consulted with a number of interested parties to acquire additional input as the plan was developed:

Dixie Diltz – Rio Grande County Land Use Office

The core team met and reviewed numerous versions of the report as well as individually reviewing the plan. Numerous drafts of the plan were sent around for review. A public meeting was held with 40 people in attendance and 40 people remotely attending. The meeting provided input on the direction of the plan, answered questions and provided input on sections that needed clarification. Following the public input meeting drafts of individual community assessments were shared with communities for input. Residents provided feedback directly at the meeting and in follow up correspondence. The CWPP was also presented to the Rio Grande County Board of County Commissioners and partners during a work session for additional insights and improvements.

Approved CWPP

The Colorado State Forest Service will only accept CWPPs that contain the signatures of all core group members, including local fire department(s), local government(s), and the CSFS Supervisory Forester or his/her representative. Please note that CSFS personnel are **not** permitted to sign plans that do not clearly meet CWPP minimum standards.

After an approved CWPP has been submitted to the CSFS State Office, it will be posted on the CSFS website unless otherwise instructed.

Signatory Page

This report is a collaborative effort between various entities. The representatives listed below compromise the core decision-making team responsible for this report and mutually agree on the plan's content.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE

Gene Glover, Rio Grande County Commissioner

LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVE AND OFFICE

Tyler Off, South Fork FD

STATE AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE

Adam Moore, Supervisory Forester, Alamosa Field Office, Colorado State Forest Service

FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES

Chad Lewis, Fire Management Officer, Rio Grande National Forest

TBD, BLM, SLV Field Office

The list below is comprised of additional representatives from adjacent land management agencies or other government officials. They have reviewed and commented on the document.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE

Ramona Weber Mineral County Commissioner

Anne Robinson, Rio Grande County Sheriff

Art Wittner, Rio Grande County Emergency Manager

LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVE AND OFFICE

Gilbert Trujillo, Del Norte FD

Robert Hosselkus, Mineral County Fire Department

STATE AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE

Devin Haynie, Battalion Chief – San Luis Valley, CO Division Fire Prevention and Control

III. Goals & Objectives

INTRODUCTION:

Wildfire has been a continuing challenge throughout Colorado's history. The safety of the citizens of any community is a shared responsibility between the citizens; the owner, developer or association; and the local, county, state and federal governments. The primary responsibility, however, remains at the citizen/owner and association level.

South Fork Fire and Rescue CWPP Goals:

The **goals** of the CWPP include mitigation practices for hazardous fuel reduction, permanent firebreaks and structure ignitability reduction practices. They may also include public information and education. The specific **goals** of the South Fork Fire and Rescue CWPP implementation plan are:

- Wildland Fuels Treatments will -
 - Provide for firefighter and public safety in the event of a wildland fire.
 - Protect properties and communities located in the WUI.
 - Reduce the risk of catastrophic, high intensity crown fires from threatening communities.
 - Use the best available science and leverage multi-party resources to provide effective planning and implementation of fuels treatments.
 - Utilize fuel treatments to contribute toward the healthy, resilient ecosystems that are less receptive to catastrophic disturbances such as drought, insects and wildfire.
- Create and maintain fire-adapted communities.
- Increase the community's ability to prepare for, respond to and recover from wildland fires.
- Recommend measures to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the CWPP area.
- Improve community's preparedness for emergencies and evacuation.
- Raise community awareness of the issues and solutions of living in the wildland-urban interface.
- Assist residents in locating and securing resources for reducing risk. Instill a sense of personal responsibility for taking preventative actions regarding wildland fire.

South Fork Fire and Rescue CWPP Objectives:

The objectives of this CWPP are to set clear priorities for the implementation of wildfire mitigation in South Fork Fire and Rescue community. This includes prioritized recommendations for the community as a whole and also for individual homeowners where appropriate. This also includes prioritized recommendations as to the appropriate types and methods of fuel reduction and structure ignitability reduction that will protect this community and its essential infrastructure. Implementing these is the CWPP action plan.

1. Increase number of Firewise Communities.
2. Communities will decrease fuels to reduce wildfire intensity and impact in and around the community.
 - Work with partners to reduce fuels of shrubs & grasses on community land and right of ways.
3. Responding fire departments will evaluate, upgrade and maintain community wildfire preparation and response facilities and equipment.
4. Community will help educate citizens to prepare for and respond to wildfire.
5. Community will regularly evaluate, update and maintain CWPP planning commitments.
6. Community will develop, implement and maintain a comprehensive emergency response plan which includes a pre-fire suppression plan.

7. Continue to evaluate & rate communities, structures and wildfire potential in areas of concern.
8. Identify values at risk from wildfire and post wildfire damage and mitigation options.
9. Develop tools to assist residence in reducing their wildfire risk.

IV. Community Background and Existing Situation

Introduction:

This provides an overview of the area covered by the South Fork Fire and Rescue area CWPP. It provides a description of the area including its location, development history, weather, historic fire conditions and land ownership.

Overview: The area covered by the South Fork Fire and Rescue CWPP is in the west part of Rio Grande County, which is located in the San Luis Valley. The area is divided by two major roads. CO Hwy 160 goes through the middle and towards Wolf Creek pass. Most of the WUI areas are off of 160. CO Hwy 149 cuts off CO 160 towards Creede. This is a very rural part of Colorado with South Fork the largest community. Parts of the SFFR response area are in the Mineral County Fire Protection District. Other fire protection districts that respond with mutual aid are Mineral County and Del Norte.

History: South Fork is currently very dependent on tourist and seasonal residents for economic stimulus. The area used to be made up of various old homestead sites and ranches. These lands were split up into organized subdivisions or ranchettes. Numerous subdivisions are platted on the books but have not been developed yet.

Weather: Typically the area experiences strong westerly winds in the spring. Lower elevations receive 8 inches of precipitation and the upper elevations receive 44 inches. Lower elevations precipitation occurs mostly during the winter as snow and afternoon summer rainstorms. Most precipitation at higher elevations occurs as winter snow.

Topography: Topography varies from flat to gently rolling to steep slopes. Variations in topographic features such as valleys, ridges, rock outcroppings, canyons and saddles are regular features that present hazards that further intensify or attract fires. Luckily most of the communities have been carved out of relatively flatter areas. Unfortunately steep slopes may surround a community. The steeper the terrain the more active a wildfire may occur and suppression will be more difficult.

Historic Fires: Most fires in the area are small (less than 1/2 acre) and 75% lightning caused. However, even small fires can present a threat to life, safety, and property. This is based on the availability of fuel, both vegetative and man-made; the direct Wildland Urban Interface of subdivisions bordering fuel beds; community infrastructure, including access/egress routes, as well as weather and drought conditions. South Fork has been directly impacted by large fires that caused the evacuation of residents. 2002 Million Fire at 9,346 acres and destroyed 13 structures; 2013 West Fork Complex at 110,405 acres.

Vegetation: The eastern and northern area is dominated by BLM land with sparse grassy vegetation. As you head west and south as well as up in elevation the vegetation transitions to pinyon pine forest along the foothills. Ponderosa pine/Douglas-fir/aspen montane forests cover the mid-slope while Engelmann spruce and alpine meadows are found at the higher elevations. Ponderosa pine/Douglas-fir forests are generally dense enough to sustain a substantial crown fire resulting in a high fire risk.

Access: Roads within the CWPP vary in surface, maintenance, quality and type of vehicles that can be safely used. All communities are accessible with road quality within ranging from good to fair. Roads surfaces vary from asphalt to gravel roads of varying quality. Driveway quality varies dramatically. Some communities have bridges that do not have load ratings on them. The primary type of firefighting vehicle responding to an area will probably be an ICS Type III - VI truck for wildland firefighting.

V. Community Base Maps

Ownership:

The South Fork Fire and Rescue CWPP incorporates land with various ownership as summarized below:

Land Ownership	Acres	%
Private	17,219	18
BLM	1,740	2
USFS – Rio Grande National Forest	74,370	76
Colorado State Land Board	2,584	3
Colorado Parks & Wildlife	827	1
Total	96,740	100

Communities:

These areas are identified as WUI communities. The list is primarily based on subdivisions located within the CWPP that meet the WUI criteria of having more than 1 house per 40 acres and wildland vegetation is more than 50 percent.

WUI Communities		
Agua Ramon	Indian Trails	River's Edge RV Resort
Alamo Park	La Lomita	Riverside Mesa
Alpine	Loch Haven Meadows	Rio Vista Estates
Bear Creek	Log Haven	Sawmills
Beaver Mountain Estates	Masonic Park	South Fork - Commercial
Dakota Park & Grandview	Mill Creek	South Fork – Rio Grande Riverfront
El Dorado	Moon Valley	South Fork Ranches/SF Golf Course
Elk Creek Ranches	Ponderosa & Deer Park	Trout Creek
Foothills Estates	Riviere Estates	Willow Park
Fun Valley	Riverbend Resort	Wolf Creek Ranch
Hidden Springs Estates	River Island Ranch	

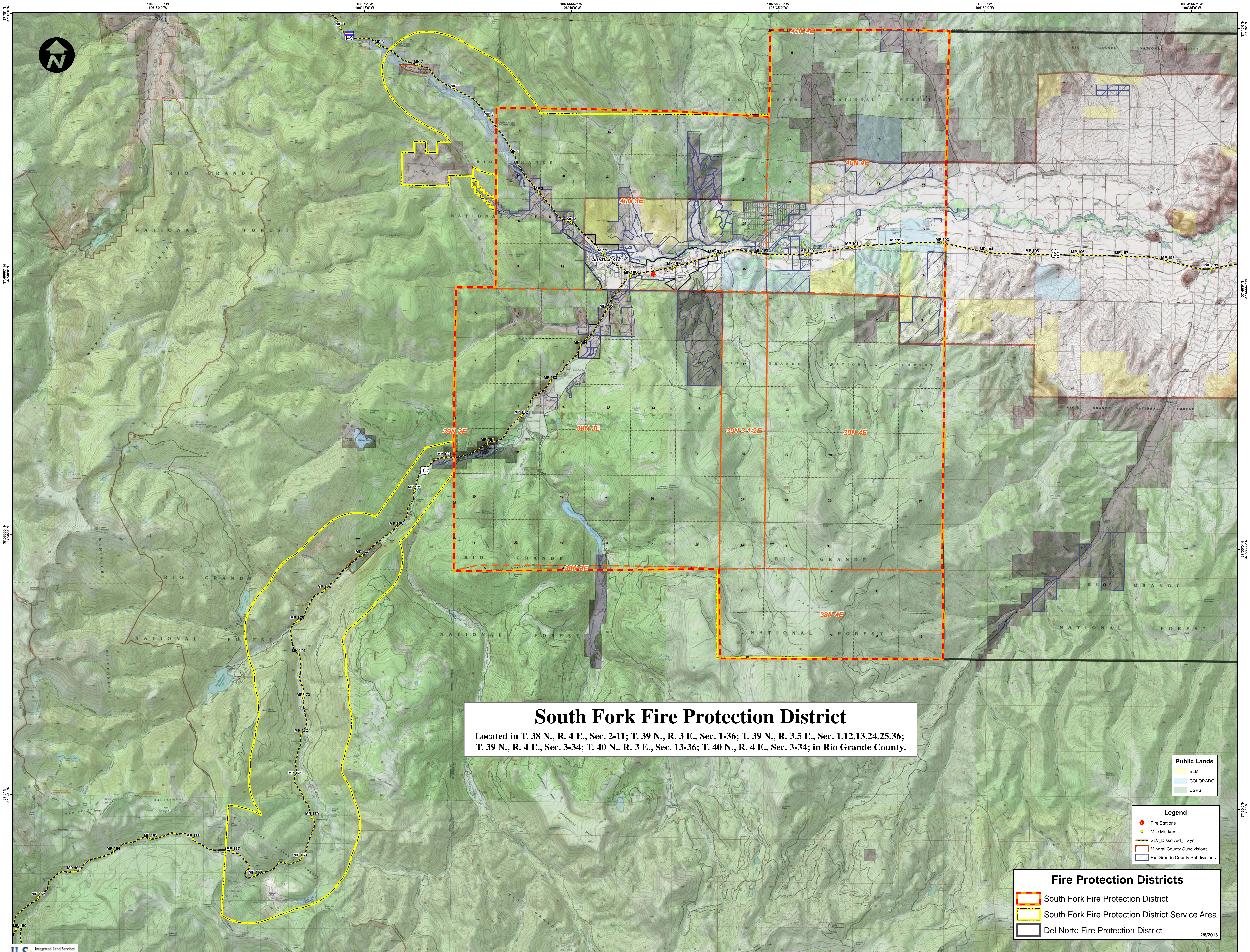
These areas are identified as WUI areas of concern. The list is primarily based on large land holdings / ranches with a few structures on them. They do not have more than 1 house per 40 acres. If further development occurs in these areas they should be re-evaluated for their status as a WUI community.

WUI Areas of Concern		
Baker's Acres	Pinion Hill Ranches	Riverfront
Embargo Subdivision	Rio Vista Ridge	Willow Bend

For the purposes of this plan, the WUI Zones can serve as planning unit boundaries. An additional planning buffer of ½ mile should also be considered to take into account changing fuel conditions. Subdivisions offer a ready-made boundary with known ownership and possible leadership infrastructure (Homeowners Associations or other community collaborations) appropriate to undertaking WUI-wide mitigation efforts. In areas without existing leadership, coordination of mitigation efforts might be more difficult. For these areas, mitigation recommendations include developing relationships or infrastructure, including identifying a Wildland Fire Mitigation Advocate that can support collaborative efforts within the community.

After considering the location of the inhabited areas, critical human infrastructure, risk of wildfire CSFS has identified on the map a wildland-urban interface zone around the community assets, which in

general includes the area within 200-400' from the community or structure. Ownership, natural and man-made barriers have been used to define the boundary of the community base map (e.g. highways, ridgelines, rivers, etc.). The interface zone provides locations for potential cross border treatments.



South Fork Fire Protection District

Located in T. 38 N., R. 4 E., Sec. 2-11; T. 39 N., R. 3 E., Sec. 1-36; T. 39 N., R. 3.5 E., Sec. 1,12,13,24,25,36; T. 39 N., R. 4 E., Sec. 3-34; T. 40 N., R. 3 E., Sec. 13-36; T. 40 N., R. 4 E., Sec. 3-34; in Rio Grande County.

Public Lands

- BLM
- COLORADO
- USFS

Legend

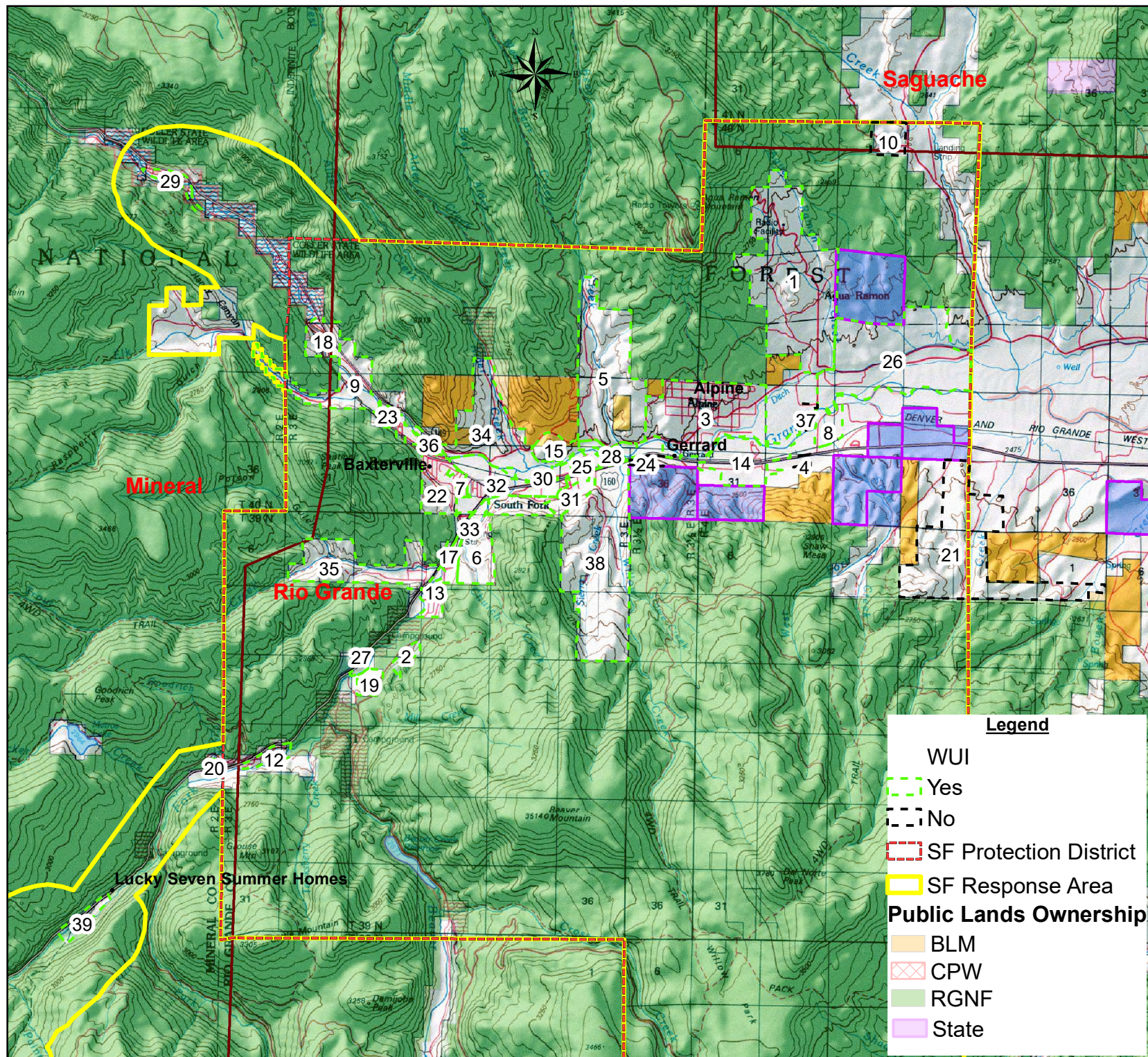
- Fire Stations
- Mile Markers
- SLV_Dissolved_Hwys
- Mineral County Subdivisions
- Rio Grande County Subdivisions

Fire Protection Districts

- South Fork Fire Protection District
- South Fork Fire Protection District Service Area
- Del Norte Fire Protection District

12/6/2013

South Fork Fire Protection District - Overview

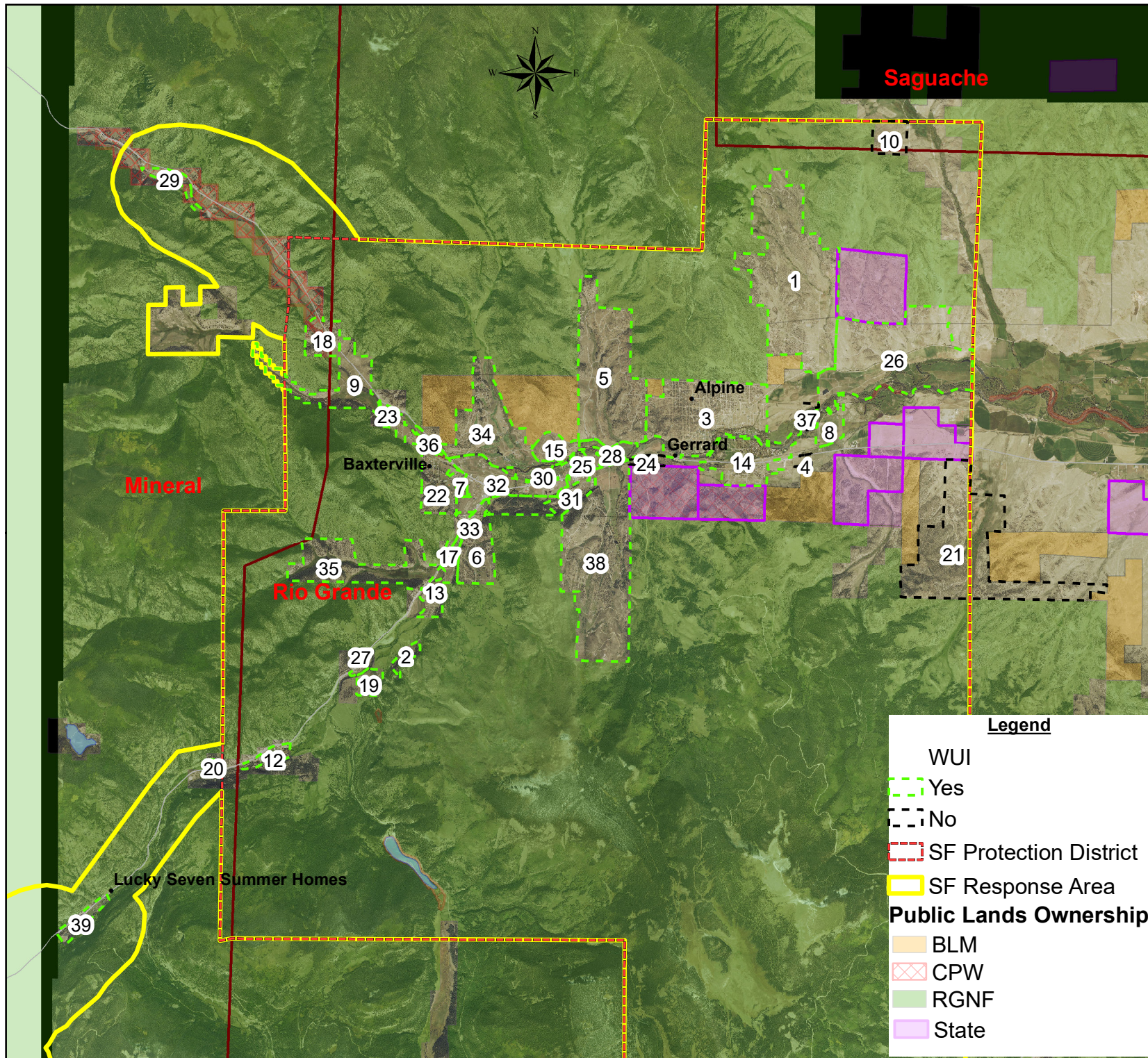


Key	Community
1	Agua Ramon
2	Alamo Park
3	Alpine
4	Baker's Acres
5	Bear Creek
6	Beaver Mountain Estates
7	Dakota Park & Grandview
8	El Dorado
9	Elk Creek Ranch
10	Embargo Subdivision
11	Foothills Estates
12	Fun Valley
13	Hidden Springs Estates
14	Indian Trails
15	La Lomita
16	Loch Haven Meadows
17	Log Haven
18	Masonic Park
19	Mill Creek
20	Moon Valley
21	Pinion Hill Ranches
22	Ponderosa & Deer Park
23	Rio Vista Estates
24	Rio Vista Ridge
25	River's Edge RV Resort
26	River Island Ranch
27	Riverbend Resort
28	Riverfront
29	Riverside Mesa
30	Riviera Estates
31	Sawmills
32	SF - Commercial
33	SF-Rio Grande Riverfront
34	South Fork Ranches
35	Trout Creek
36	VDR - Vista Del Rio
37	Willow Bend
38	Willow Park
39	Wolf Creek Ranch



Alamosa Field Office
May, 2022

South Fork Fire Protection District - Overview



Legend

WUI
 --- Yes
 --- No

--- SF Protection District
 --- SF Response Area

Public Lands Ownership
 BLM
 CPW
 RGNF
 State

Key	Community
1	Agua Ramon
2	Alamo Park
3	Alpine
4	Baker's Acres
5	Bear Creek
6	Beaver Mountain Estates
7	Dakota Park & Grandview
8	El Dorado
9	Elk Creek Ranch
10	Embargo Subdivision
11	Foothills Estates
12	Fun Valley
13	Hidden Springs Estates
14	Indian Trails
15	La Lomita
16	Loch Haven Meadows
17	Log Haven
18	Masonic Park
19	Mill Creek
20	Moon Valley
21	Pinion Hill Ranches
22	Ponderosa & Deer Park
23	Rio Vista Estates
24	Rio Vista Ridge
25	River's Edge RV Resort
26	River Island Ranch
27	Riverbend Resort
28	Riverfront
29	Riverside Mesa
30	Riviera Estates
31	Sawmills
32	SF - Commercial
33	SF-Rio Grande Riverfront
34	South Fork Ranches
35	Trout Creek
36	VDR - Vista Del Rio
37	Willow Bend
38	Willow Park
39	Wolf Creek Ranch

VI. Community Hazard & Fuels Map

Introduction:

The Community Hazards Maps are the same as the Community Base Map but with wildfire hazards from the COWRA analysis. High numbers from any of these maps around your community means that substantial suppression difficulties may exist. These maps identify fuel and topography conditions that increase the communities' risk.

COWRA Maps & Analysis:

The Colorado Wildfire Risk Assessment (COWRA) was used to generate reports on a variety of wildfire-oriented themes. COWRA was developed by the Colorado State Forest Service as a tool designed to provide wildfire risk information to both resource managers and any interested citizens. Because COWRA utilizes digital data at a resolution of 30 meter by 30 meter units (approximately 100 ft by 100 ft), smaller-scale differences are sometimes unable to be detected.

These are useful illustrations of how the forests within the CWPP transition across a large area, and the amounts of each type found within the district. On any given parcel of land, there may be several different forest and fuel types present, which will not be reflected on these maps as per the reasons above. Nor do these maps provide any information as to important forest attributes such as tree density, size, age or overall health. These maps do provide information for landscape-scale project planning, but only on-the-ground examination can provide planners the necessary information for detailed project layout.

Fire Behavior Analysis – from COWRA Analysis

Vegetation

Depicts general vegetation land cover and fuel type. These are useful illustrations of how the forests within the CWPP transition across a large area and the amounts of each type found within the CWPP. On any given parcel of land, there may be several different forest and fuel types present. Nor do these maps provide any information as to important forest attributes such as tree density, size, age or overall health. These maps do provide information for landscape-scale project planning, but only on-the-ground examination can provide planners the necessary information for detailed project layout.

Homeowner implications: Varies greatly within the CWPP area. Homeowners should contact CSFS or SFFPD for site-specific information. *Review Home Ignition Zone – A guide to preparing your home for wildfire and creating defensible space* pages 14-15 for recommendations by forest type.

Community implications: Work with CSFS to design specific treatments that take into account the vegetation within your community.

Wildfire Suppression Difficulty

This rating reflects the difficulty or relative cost to suppress a fire given the terrain and vegetation conditions that may impact machine operability under normal fire conditions. This layer is an overall index that combines the slope steepness and the fuel type characterization to identify areas where it would be difficult or costly to suppress a fire due to the underlying terrain and vegetation conditions that would impact machine operability. The amount of effort, risks present, the tactics and resources employed in suppression of wildland fires is dictated to a large extent by the current and predicted fire behavior.

Other important factors may include resource availability, access, ownership and regulations. During the initial attack phase of a fire, the amount of difficulty suppression forces encounter in traveling to

and attacking the fire is an important determinant of whether the fire will be quickly brought under control or rage out of control causing great expense and loss.

Homeowner implications: To assist firefighter's efforts the homeowners should create defensible space.

Community implications: Large scale fuels reduction projects need to be implemented in strategic locations. Consider developing plans to treat common land or cross ownership treatments.

Wildfire Rate of Spread

Represents a measure of the expected rate of spread of a potential fire front over time. Rate of spread is influenced by fuels, weather and topography. This measurement represents the maximum rate of spread of the fire front. The measurement is based off of chains (66 feet). Chains per hour roughly equates to feet per minute (example – a fire moving 12 chains/hour will be moving 12 feet per minute).

A fire's rate of spread also factors into the tactics and resources employed to fight it. Very low rates of spread mean that firefighters may be able to safely attack the fire from all directions or spend time mitigating fuels around structures. A fire moving very quickly may only be safely attacked from the rear and sides (known as a "flanking attack") while the fire front is allowed to burn to a road or some other obstacle and firefighters may not have time to mitigate fuels around a structure.

Predictions about rates and direction of a fire's spread also influence emergency managers' decisions regarding public safety. Determining areas for immediate evacuation versus those which may only be on alert are one such example.

The knowledge of how fuel types affect both fire intensity of rate of spread is important to landowners, foresters and fire managers as they seek to reduce risks to lives and property from wildfires. Not only do these measures dictate actions during a wildfire, they also must be considered when planning preventative measures, such as hazard reduction thinning or fuel break construction.

Homeowner implications: Varies greatly within the CWPP area. Homeowners should contact CSFS or SFFPD for site-specific information. In general homeowners should anticipate limited mitigation time and reduce fuels prior to any fire threats.

Community implications: Residents may not have much time to evacuate. Increase education on having individual evacuation plans and to-go bags ready.

Wildfire Flame Length

Represents the measure of the expected flame length of a potential fire. Flame length is influenced by fuels, weather and topography. It is an indicator of fire intensity and is often used to estimate how much heat the fire is generating. Since flame length describes the intensity of a fire, it follows that when lengths are low, firefighters and machinery can get close to flame front, and when lengths are high, these resources must be positioned further away. Flame lengths that exceed 4 feet mean hand crews cannot safely control the fire.

Due to the anticipated flame lengths firefighters may not attempt to protect structures. Homeowners may decrease flame lengths around their structures through creating defensible space in advance.

Homeowner implications: Due to the potential of anticipated flame lengths firefighters may not attempt to protect structures. Homeowners may decrease flame lengths around their structures through creating defensible space in advance.

Community implications: Additional forest thinning will increase the areas around South Fork where fires are kept low to the ground.

Wildfire Intensity Scale

Specifically identifies areas where significant fuel hazards and associated dangerous fire behavior potential exist. Similar to the Richter scale for earthquakes, FIS provides a standard scale to measure potential wildfire intensity. FIS consist of five (5) classes where the order of magnitude between classes is ten-fold. The minimum class, Class 1, represents very low wildfire intensities and the maximum class, Class 5, represents very high wildfire intensities. It only evaluates the potential fire behavior for an area.

1. **Class 1, Lowest Intensity:**
Very small, discontinuous flames, usually less than 1 foot in length; very low rate of spread; no spotting. Fires are typically easy to suppress by firefighters with basic training and non-specialized equipment.
2. **Class 2, Low:**
Small flames, usually less than two feet long; small amount of very short range spotting possible. Fires are easy to suppress by trained firefighters with protective equipment and specialized tools.
3. **Class 3, Moderate:**
Flames up to 8 feet in length; short-range spotting is possible. Trained firefighters will find these fires difficult to suppress without support from aircraft or engines, but dozer and plows are generally effective. Increasing potential for harm or damage to life and property.
4. **Class 4, High:**
Large Flames, up to 30 feet in length; short-range spotting common; medium range spotting possible. Direct attack by trained firefighters, engines, and dozers is generally ineffective, indirect attack may be effective. Significant potential for harm or damage to life and property.
5. **Class 5, Highest Intensity:**
Very large flames up to 150 feet in length; profuse short-range spotting, frequent long-range spotting; strong fire-induced winds. Indirect attack marginally effective at the head of the fire. Great potential for harm or damage to life and property.

Homeowner implications: Homeowners should anticipate this and start reducing fuel through creating defensible space.

Community implications: The fire intensity scale indicates varies greatly within the CWPP area. Homeowners should contact CSFS or SFFPD for site-specific information. Fuels reduction treatments should occur across all land ownerships to make a difference.

Wildfire Type – Extreme Weather

Represents the potential fire type under the most extreme fire weather conditions. The type of fire determines how firefighters may be able to suppress the fire. Surface fires means that firefighters may actively engage the fire and may be able to be in the area to protect structures. Canopy fires mean that aerial resources are the main form of suppression and firefighters may not be able to safely engage the fire on the ground.

A Surface Fire spreads through surface fuel without consuming any overlying canopy fuel. Surface fuels include grass, timber litter, shrub/brush, slash and other dead or live vegetation within about 6 feet of the ground. Surface fires allow firefighters to actively engage the fire and work in the area to protect structures.

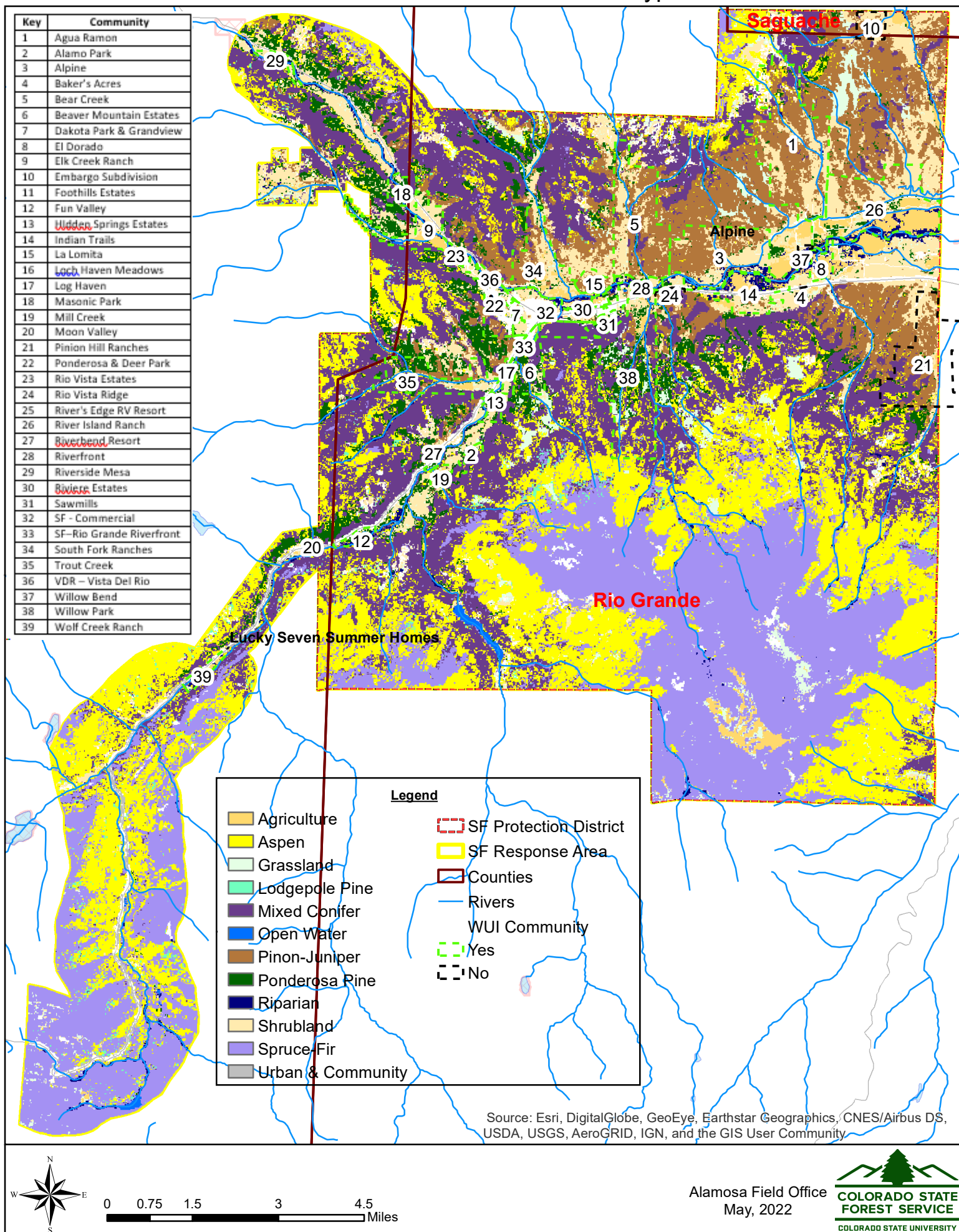
Canopy fires are very dangerous, destructive and difficult to control due to their increased fire intensity. From a planning perspective, it is important to identify where these conditions are likely to occur on the landscape so that special preparedness measure can be taken if necessary. Typically canopy fires occur in extreme weather conditions. A *Passive Canopy Fires* burns the crowns of

individual trees or small groups of trees. Whereas an *Active Canopy Fire* burns the entire fuel complex (canopy) is involved in flame. Canopy fires often require aerial resources to be used as the main form of suppression since firefighters may not be able to safely engage the fire on the ground.

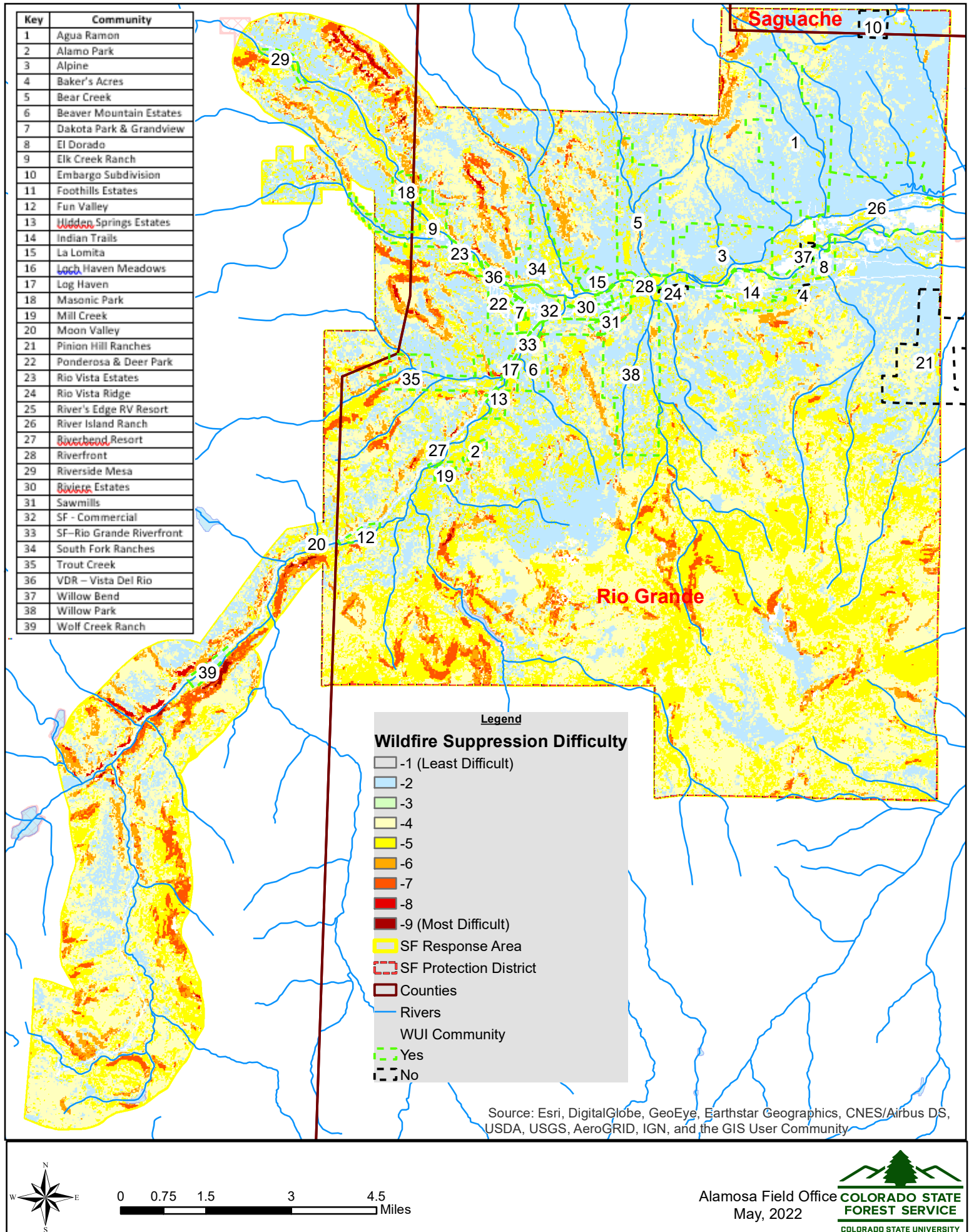
Homeowner implications: Due to the anticipated fire type firefighters may not attempt to protect all structures. Homeowners may protect their homes in advance by creating defensible space in advance.

Community implications: Increased forest thinning across all land ownerships will decrease the locations where active crown fires can occur.

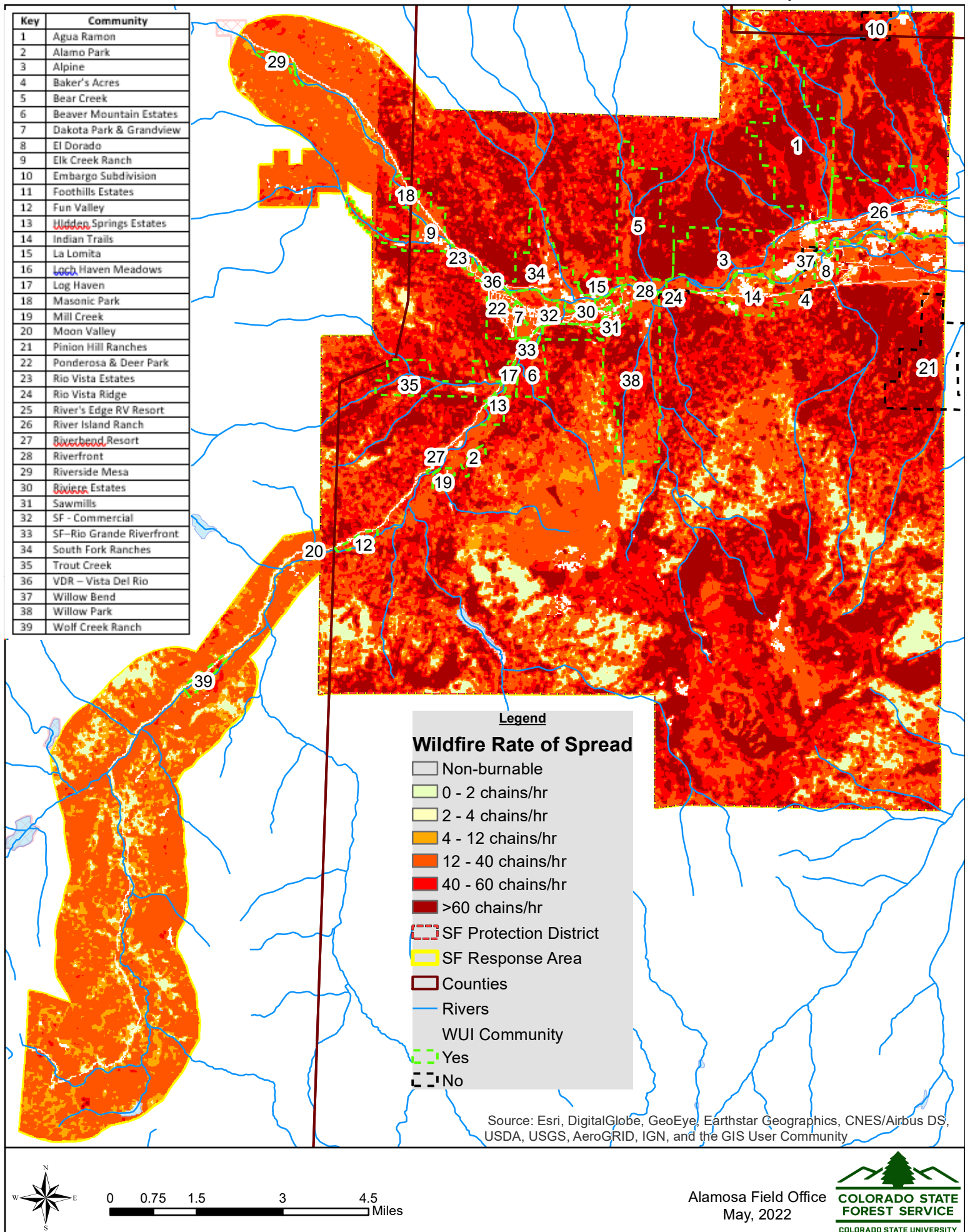
South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP - Wildfire Type - Extreme Weather



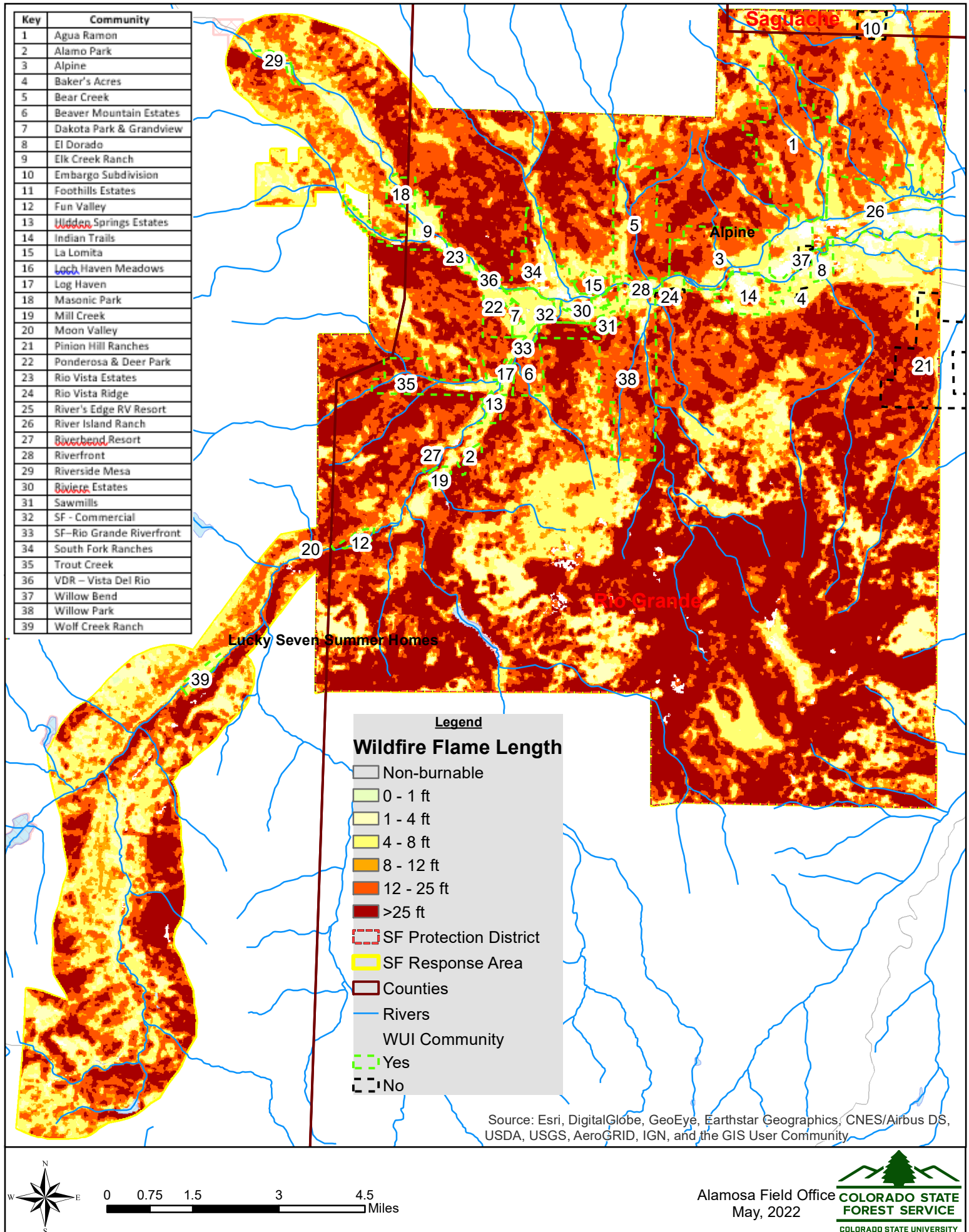
South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP - Wildfire Suppression Difficulty



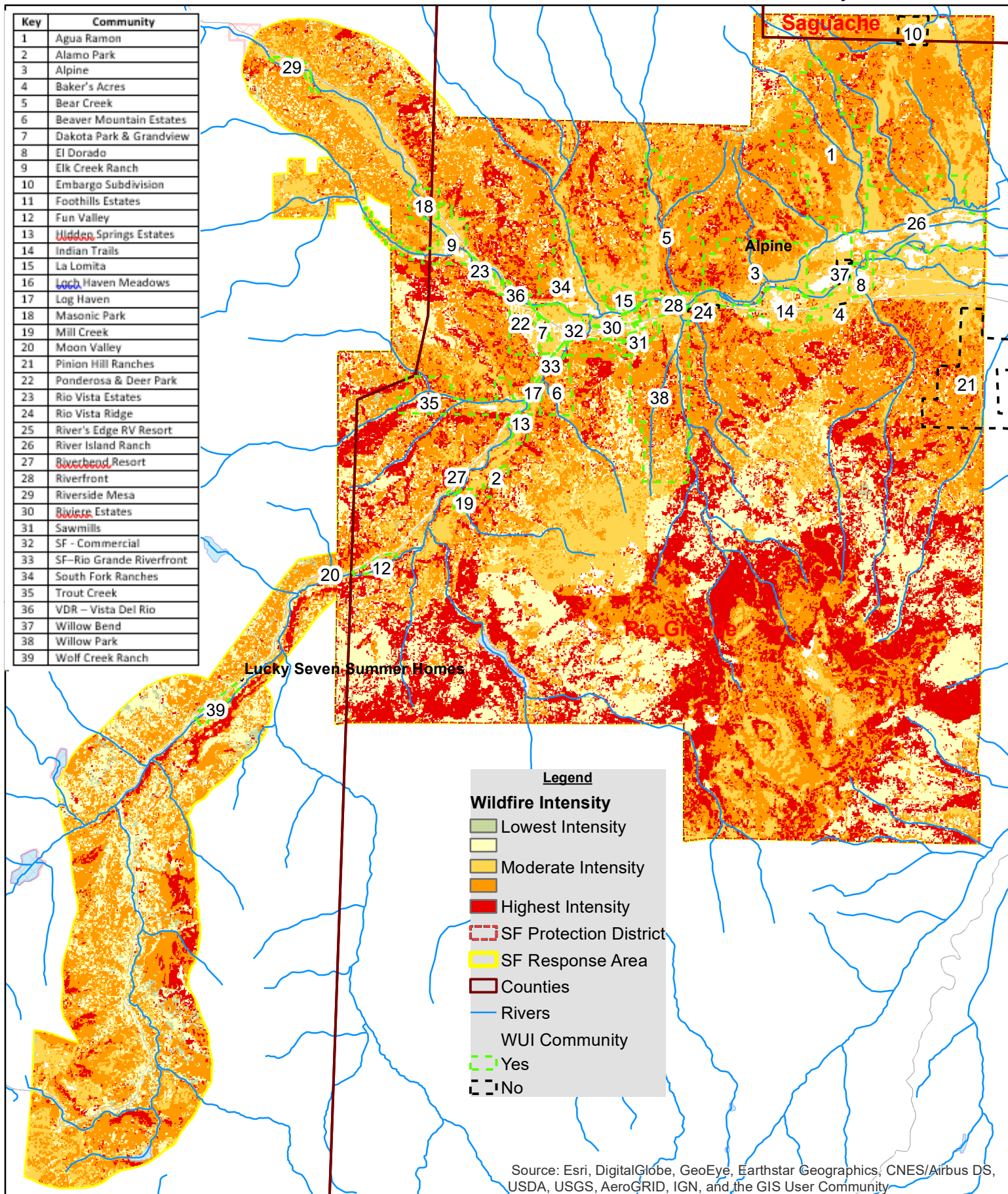
South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP - Wildfire Rate of Spread



South Fork Fire Protection District - Wildfire Flame Length



South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP - Wildfire Intensity



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

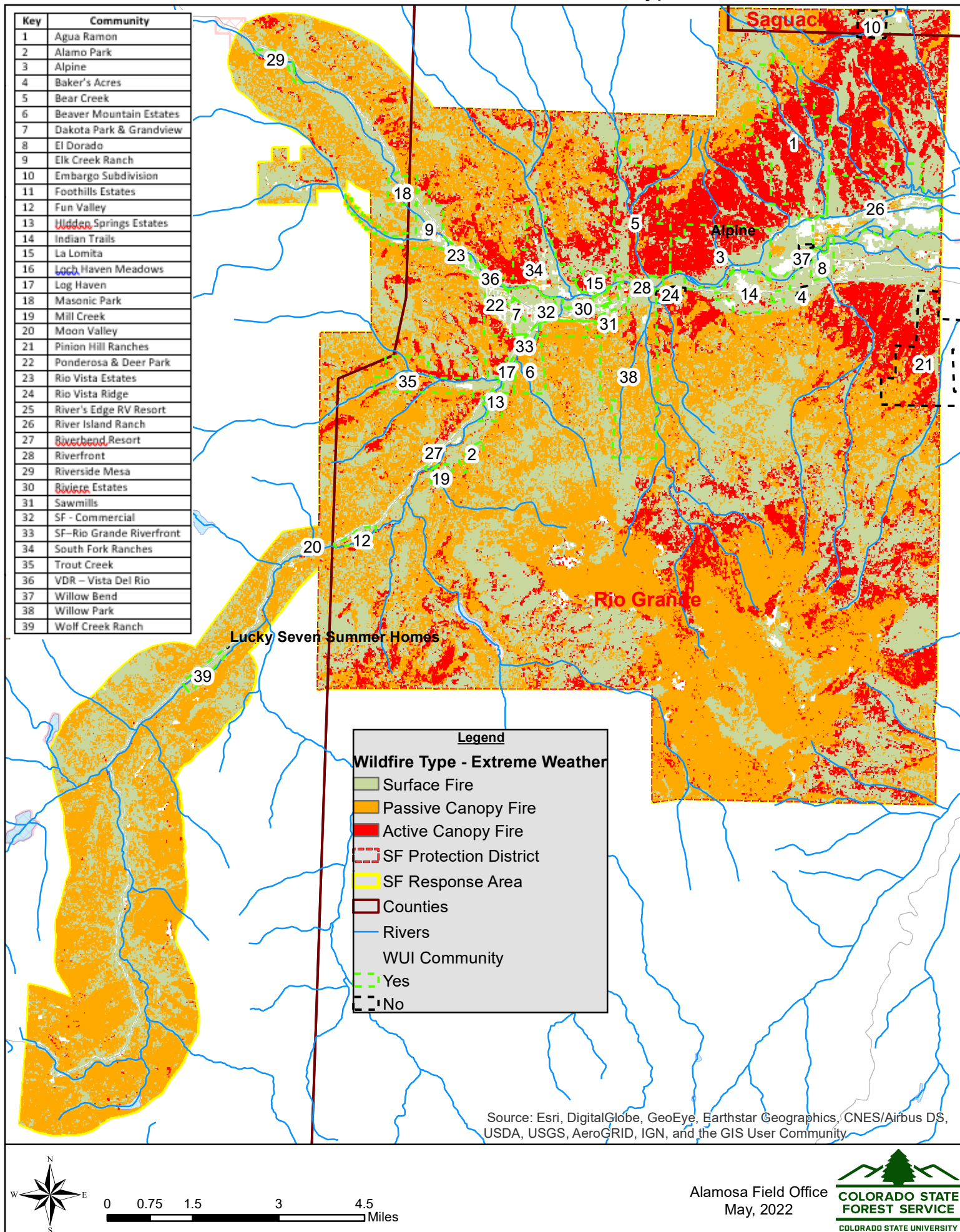


0 0.75 1.5 3 4.5 Miles

Alamosa Field Office
May, 2022



South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP - Wildfire Type - Extreme Weather



VII. Community Wildfire Risk Assessment – Values at Risk

Introduction:

This section identifies general community concerns. Communities identified as WUIs represent a single geographic area that may encompass a variety of vegetation, topography and infrastructure. Community mitigation recommendations are also identified.

Wildfire hazard ratings for the CWPP communities range from low in some areas to extreme in the steep mountain areas of the west in the district. This assessment is based on an analysis of multiple factors, including the district's wildland fire history, and information provided by experts and the Colorado State Forest Service CO-Wildfire Risk Assessment. It should be noted that incomplete fire occurrence data results in understated wildland fire risk. The following information represents the most accurate information available.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure that could be negatively affected by a fire include roads, Beaver Reservoir, irrigation diversion structures, power lines, gas lines and communication lines & towers. The power line corridor should be evaluated for fuels reduction work along it.

Transportation

There are two main state highways (CO 160 & 149), which could be closed during a wildfire. Communities beyond the CO 160 & 149 intersection in South Fork that rely on these roads should develop evacuation plans so they are not stuck in place in the event of road closure.

Economic & Commerce

Wildland fires can directly impact an area's economy. A majority of the CWPP consists of large ranches, multi-acre residential developments, ranchettes, Homeowners Associations and unincorporated communities. Numerous residents return during the summer months, the primary wildfire season in Colorado. Economic losses will occur if residents are unable to work due to wildfires.

Tourism

Effects on tourism could be considered a subset of the Economic & Commerce effects. Tourism brings in external money to Rio Grande County during both the primary wildfire seasons of summer and fall. Main tourist attractions that could be affected include: forested areas for hunting (both guided and unguided), hiking trails, jeep roads.

Environmental

The natural resources covered by the CWPP area are one of the main reasons residents live in the area and why tourists come to visit.

Impacts of wildfires in the CWPP can include soil degradation, increased soil erosion, changes in vegetation composition, loss of vegetation and destruction of animal habitats and death of animals, increased weed invasion, and degradation of water quality.

Other

Values at Risk			
Category / Specific	Priority	Concern	Mitigation
Infrastructure			
• Reservoirs	Medium	Post fire sediment into	Thin watershed around/above
○ Big Meadows	Medium	Post fire sediment into	Thin watershed around/above
○ Million	Medium	Post fire sediment into	Thin watershed around/above
○ Alberta	Medium	Post fire sediment into	Thin watershed around/above
○ Beaver	Medium	Post fire sediment into	Thin watershed around/above
○ Tucker	Medium	Post fire sediment into	Thin watershed around/above
• Irrigation diversion structures	Low	Fire burning structures Post fire sediment into	Create defensible space around Create SoW/contracts in advance for cleaning
• Power lines	High	Fire burning down Fire caused by lines	Further evaluate & thin around critical areas Work with utilities to mitigate lines
• Electric power sub stations	High	Fire burning stations	Create defensible space around
• Gas lines	Medium	Fire affecting pump buildings	Create defensible space around
• Propane substations	High	Fire causing explosion	Create defensible space around
• Communication lines	High	Fire burning infrastructure	Create defensible space around
• Communication towers	High	Fire burning infrastructure	Create defensible space around
○ Agua Ramon	High	Fire burning infrastructure	Create defensible space around
○ Ponderosa	High	Fire burning infrastructure	Create defensible space around
○ Shaw Creek Rest Area	High	Fire burning infrastructure	Create defensible space around
Transportation			
• Bridges	High	Not weight bearing Fire affecting use of for access	Label bridges not load rated Create defensible space around
• Travel corridors	Medium	Fire affecting use for evacuation Post fire – debris covering roads	Work with EM to determine roads to thin Work with EM to develop post fire travel corridors
Economic & Commerce			
• Commercial campgrounds	Medium	Evacuation during a fire	Work with EM on evacuation plan
• RV Sites	Medium	Evacuation during a fire	Work with EM on evacuation plan
Tourism / Recreation			

• Hunting season	Low	Lack of tourism	Work with PAO to develop proactive talking points and education campaign
• Travel corridors	Medium	Fire affecting use for evacuation Post fire – debris covering roads	Work with EM to determine roads to thin Work with EM to develop post fire travel corridors
• Trails	Low	Lack of tourism	Work with PAO to develop proactive talking points and education campaign
• Jeep roads	Low	Lack of tourism	Work with PAO to develop proactive talking points and education campaign
• Viewshed / Aesthetics	Low	Lack of tourism	Work with PAO to develop proactive talking points and education campaign
• Public campgrounds	Low	Lack of tourism	Work with PAO to develop proactive talking points and education campaign
• Dispersed camping	Low	Lack of tourism	Work with PAO to develop proactive talking points and education campaign
• Wolf Creek	Medium	Structures burned	Create defensible space around
Environmental			
• Drinking water	High	Post fire effects on wells	Work with public health to determine affects and mitigation strategies
• Wildlife	Medium	Lack of tourism Dead wildlife	Work with PAO to develop proactive talking points and education campaign Work with CPW/USFS to create strategic habitat areas minimally affected by fire
• Endangered species	Medium	Dead wildlife	Work with CPW/USFS to create strategic habitat areas minimally affected by fire
• Winter range	Medium	Lack of forage	Work with CPW/USFS to create strategic habitat areas minimally affected by fire

VIII. Individual Community Assessments

Introduction:

This section examines the current wildland fire risk in the individual communities in the CWPP based on current conditions and recommends fire mitigation strategies. Each community write-up includes information about typical lot sizes or acreage, structure risk assessments, area fuel types, expected fire behavior, and risk mitigation recommendations and can serve as a stand-alone plan. Once individual communities are successful in achieving initial mitigation efforts, the likelihood that large-scale landscape treatment projects involving multiple landowners can be accomplished will improve.

To improve life safety and preserve property, every home in identified CWPP communities should have compliant, effective defensible space. Mitigation efforts designed to create defensible space are usually the recommended first priority for every identified community.

Creating defensible space and hardening the home (or reducing structural ignitability) are the most important activities a homeowner can do to protect their home from wildfire. However, additional larger landscape-scale projects are also identified, including some projects that require collaborative efforts from adjoining landowners. Identifying these larger projects in surrounding areas will assist communities in obtaining grants to help fund all the projects.

Completing treatment along roads in the communities is a recommendation made throughout the CWPP area. Particular attention should be paid to roads that offer the only access both in and out of subdivisions or communities.

Each community write-up also includes a community wildfire risk assessment. This assessment assigns a hazard rating ranging from low to extreme based on a composite score that incorporates considerations for factors that affect the potential for hazardous fire behavior in the WUI. The factors considered include: community design, existing building materials, defensible space, availability of fire suppression resources and physical conditions such as fuels and topography. See Appendix E for description of factors.

Each community write-up that follows can be regarded as an individual document. As a result, you will see recommendations such as creating defensible space that apply to all communities.

Low Hazard	Moderate Hazard	High Hazard	Extreme Hazard
Log Haven	Beaver Mountain Estates	Loch Haven Meadows	Agua Ramon
Mill Creek	Dakota Park & Grandview	Riverside Mesa	Alamo Park
VDR	El Dorado	Trout Creek	Alpine
	Foothills Estates	Wolf Creek Ranch	Bear Creek
	Hidden Springs Estates		Elk Creek Ranches
	Indian Trails		Fun Valley
	Masonic Park		La Lomita
	Ponderosa & Deer Park		Moon Valley
	Riviere Estates		Riverbend Resort
	River's Edge RV Resort		South Fork Ranches
	River Island Ranch		Willow Park
	Rio Vista Estates		
	Riverfront		
	Sawmills (Jackson Heights)		
	South Fork - Commercial		
	South Fork – Rio Grande Riverfront		

Agua Ramon

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
1697 acres	25-30	Extreme	Rio Grande

Community Description: The homes are year-round and are located in a Pinon-Juniper forest type of varying density. The subdivision is located off County Road 15 with County Road 63 (FSR 630) as the main access through it. There is a large amount of moderate to dense fuels in close proximity to many of the structures. The community is about 6 miles east of the main center of South Fork.

Access is two entrance roads with one main road through the community with a number of unlabeled dead-ends that would not support turnarounds of larger emergency equipment. There are no street signs present, and most of the structures do not have sufficient address signage. 80-90% of the structures have non-combustible roofing, but all structures are constructed of both combustible and noncombustible material. Home construction varies from modern to mobile homes and RVs with stick built add-ons. Many of these add-ons are of varying stages of disrepair. All utilities are above ground.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Agua Ramon area is considered to be extreme risk because of home construction materials, presence of wooden decks and relation to dense wildland fuels. The vegetation is comprised of varying densities of Pinon-Juniper and grasses around the structures. It is likely that this fuel type can support either rapid or large fire growth. Fire spotting from the natural fuels on the hillside would pose a threat to individual structures if firebrands landed on decks or woodpiles. If open grassy areas were to cure out, there would be a slight risk of wind-driven and short-duration fire runs.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is within 4 miles west of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. The only hydrant near the community is at the County Road 19 bridge over the Rio Grande River. There is also access to draft from the boat ramp at the CR 19 bridge. A number of unlabeled dead-ends that would not support turn-arounds of larger emergency equipment. There are some homes that have locked gates at the entrance to the driveways. Most if not all structures have propane tanks.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – basics of defensible space.
2	Create defensible space –Keep grass around homes trimmed to a short length. Have defensible space in the pinon/juniper.
3	Firewood or other combustible material on/under deck or near house

Other Recommendations: Label dead end roads. Increase number of reflective address signs.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Agua Ramon		DATE: 2/1/2019
SIZE (acres): 1,697	# LOTS or HOMES: 25-30 homes	RATING: Extreme
COMMENTS: mix of modern construction and mobile homes/ RVs with add-ons		

COMMUNITY DESIGN	29
1. Ingress/Egress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out 	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft. 	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5% 	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length 	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75% 	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75% 	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	15
1. Roofing Materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70% 	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks 	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >50% 	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All above ground 	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	25
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Light <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heavy 	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30 % or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 % of sites 	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	10
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites 	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	13
1. Water Source <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip 	1 2 5 10

2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department 	1 3 5 7 10
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------

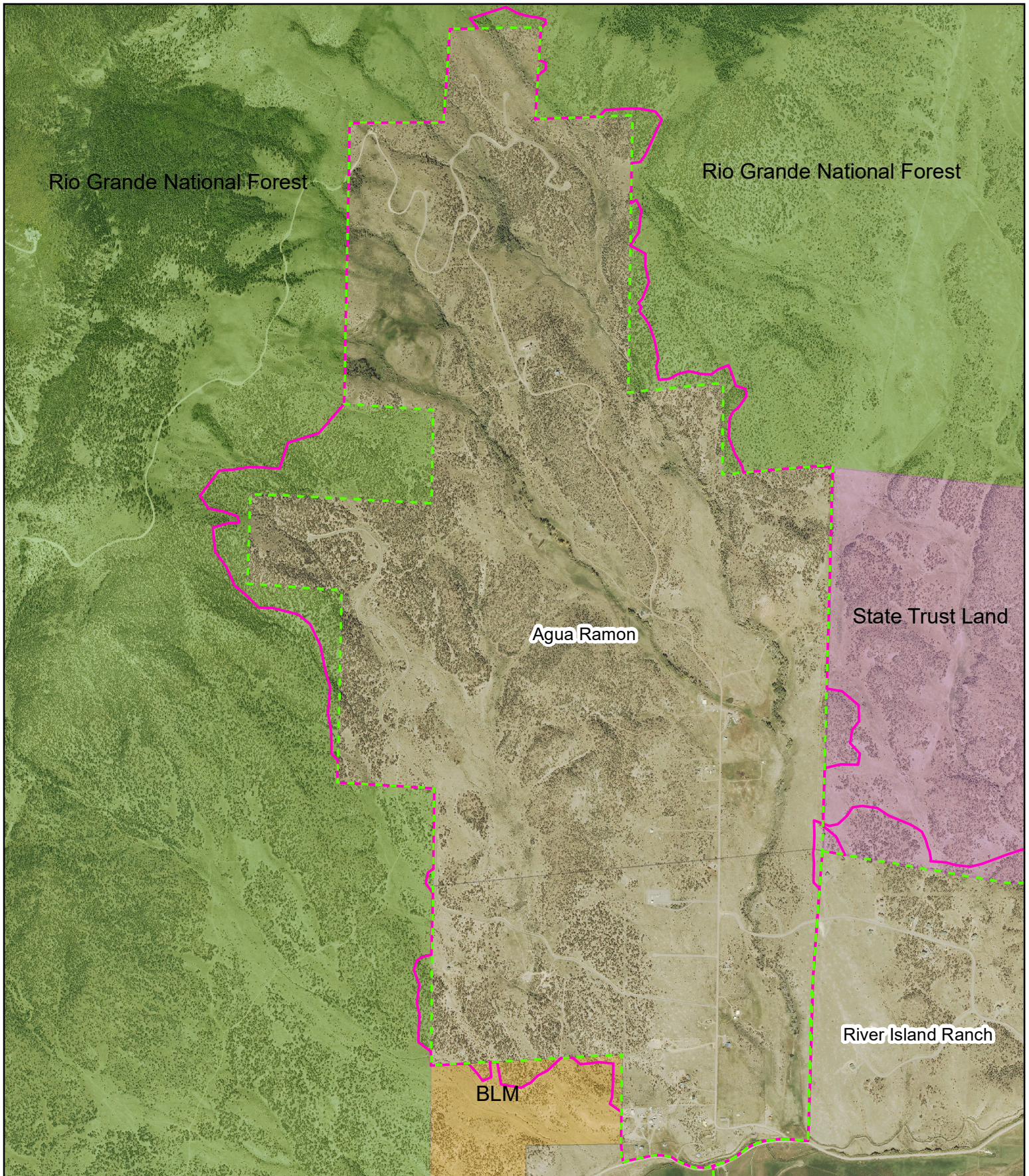
FIRE BEHAVIOR	29
1. Slope <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30% 	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South 	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Light density <input type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High density 	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10

Rating Scale:
 39 or less points Low hazard
 40-60 points Moderate Hazard
 61-75 points High Hazard
 76 or more points Extreme Hazard

TOTAL FOR AREA: 128

*most common within subdivision

Agua Ramon - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



0 700 1,400 2,800 4,200 Feet

Legend

- WUI - Zone
- WUI
- Yes
- No



COLORADO STATE
FOREST SERVICE

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

Alamosa Field Office

October, 2021

Alamo Park

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
48 acres	32	Extreme	Rio Grande

Community Description: The homes are both seasonal and year-round and are located in various terrain and fuel types southeast of highway 160. The subdivision is located on Beaver Creek Road off highway 160. Many of the fuels around the structures vary from tall grass to mixed-conifer. The hillside above the community is USFS ownership. The community is about 4.0 miles southwest of South Fork. Million Reservoir is about 1 mile southeast of the community.

Access is three roads through the community with side roads and driveways splitting off. These side roads and driveways are long enough they should be considered dead end roads. There are few street signs present, and most of the structures do not have sufficient address signage. 90% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; all structures are constructed with combustible siding and combustible decks. All utilities are above ground.

In 2015 Alamo started a concerted effort to do fire mitigation. In 2016 they received a grant to thin common land. This was matched by homeowners creating defensible space. Mitigation efforts are continuing.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Alamo Park area is considered extreme risk because of home construction materials, presence of wooden decks, and there are homes directly in the interface with little to no mitigation done. The vegetation is comprised of medium to heavy density mixed conifer with aspen component and short grasses around the structures. It is likely that this fuel type can support either rapid or large fire growth. Fire spotting from the natural fuels on the hillside would pose a threat to individual structures if firebrands landed on decks or woodpiles. If open grassy areas were to cure out, there would be a slight risk of wind-driven and short-duration fire runs.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended although additional treatment on USFS property would encourage more treatment on the private land. Million fire burn scar with reduced fuel loads is less than 100 yards away.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is within 5 miles east of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There are no hydrants within the community and a water source may be a 20 minute round trip at a minimum. Turnarounds may be tight for larger fire apparatus. Most if not all structures have propane tanks.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Create defensible space –Keep grass around homes irrigated and trimmed to a short length. Create defensible space around homes in conifer trees.
2	Education / Advocacy – Continue efforts to educate on fire mitigation.
3	Thin roadsides for safer ingress/egress – thin heavier fuels along roads on ridge to support emergency equipment.

Other Recommendations: Make sure loop roads and cul-de-sacs are kept clear for ingress/egress and turn-around of heavy emergency equipment. Maintain access to water sources for heavy fire equipment. Make sure address signage is displayed and clear. Fuels reduction treatment on common land.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Alamo Park

DATE: 10/15/2016

SIZE (acres): 30

LOTS or HOMES: 20-25 homes

RATING: Extreme

COMMENTS: Mixture of older & newer construction

COMMUNITY DESIGN	31
1. Ingress/Egress	1 3 5
<input type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input type="checkbox"/> One Road <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	
2. Width of Primary Road	1 3 5
<input type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	
3. Accessibility	1 3
<input type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	
4. Secondary road terminus:	1 3 5 10
<input type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	
5. Street Signs	1 3 5
<input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	
6. Address Signage	1 3 5
<input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	14
1. Roofing Materials	1 5 8 10
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	

2. Existing Building Construction Material	1 5 10
<input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents)	1 3 5
<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50%	
UTILITIES*	5
<input type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All above ground	
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	12
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites:	1 5 10
<input type="checkbox"/> Light <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes:	1 7 15
<input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 % or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 % of sites	
HOME IGNITION ZONE	4
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up:	1 4 7 10
<input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	
FIRE PROTECTION	8
1. Water Source	1 2 5 10
<input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	

2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles

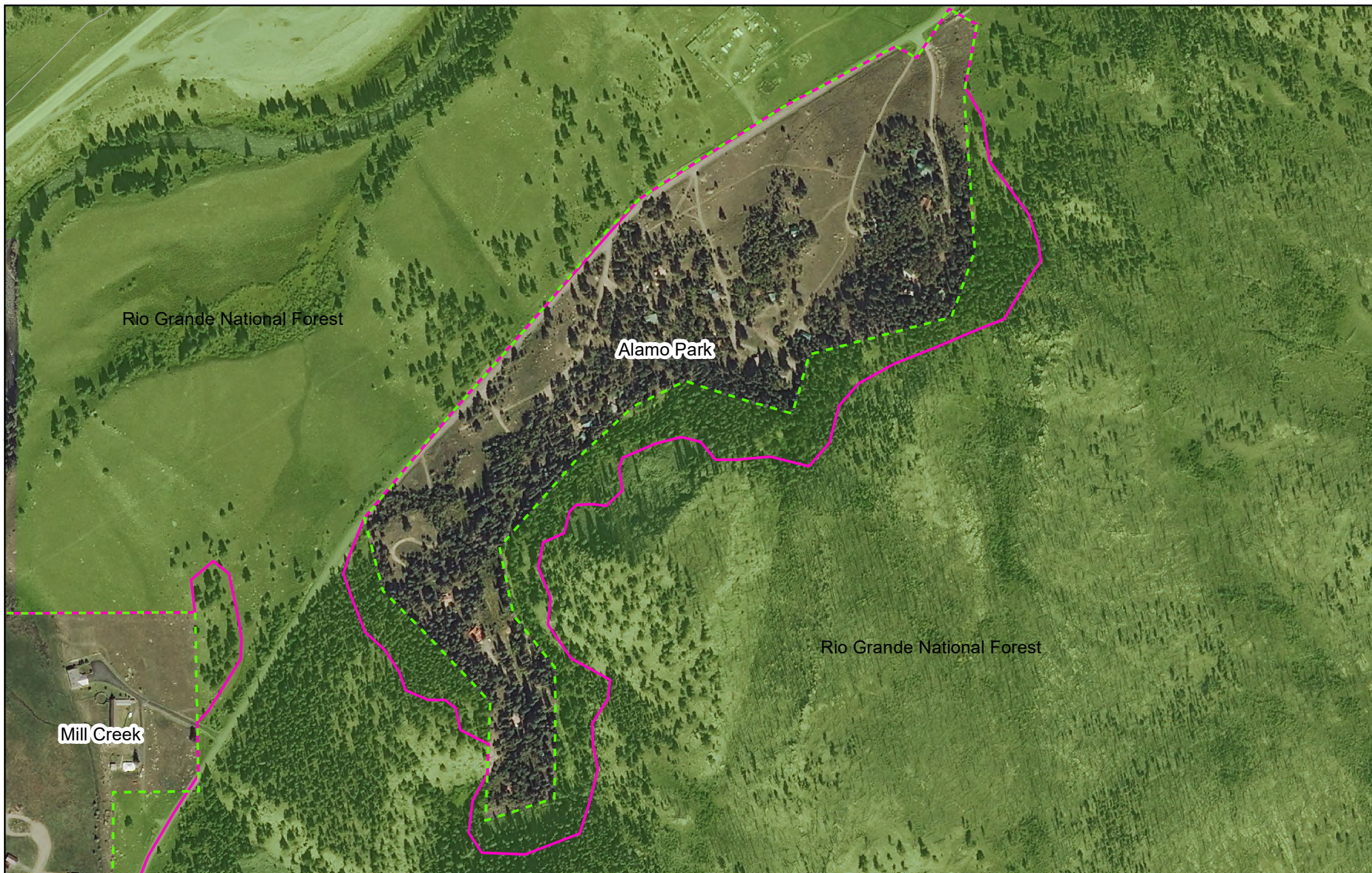
☐ Career Department
☒ Combination Career Volunteer
☐ Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing
☐ All Volunteer Department
☐ No Organized Department

1
3
5
7
10

FIRE BEHAVIOR	21
1. Slope	1 4 7 10
<input type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	
2. Aspect	1 3 7 10
<input type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South	
3. Fuels	1 3 5
<input type="checkbox"/> Light density <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density	
Situation #3 -	<div>3</div>
Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	
Situation #2 -	<div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7</div>
Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	
Situation #1 -	<div><div>10</div></div>
Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	
Rating Scale:	39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard
TOTAL FOR AREA: 95	

*most common within subdivision

Alamo Park - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



0 255 510 1,020 1,530 Feet

Legend

WUI - Zone

WUI

Yes

No



COLORADO STATE
FOREST SERVICE

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY
Alamosa Field Office
October, 2019

Alpine

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
990 acres	350-400	Extreme	Rio Grande

Community Description: This community is a combination of year round and seasonal, and is located northeast of the town of South Fork on the north side of the Rio Grande River. Access to Alpine is from Rio Grande County Road 15. Alpine is approximately 3.0 miles east of South Fork via CR 19 and 15. This covers both Upper Alpine (north of 15) and Lower Alpine (south of 15)

Both street and address signage is present within the community; street signs are reflective but most address signs are not. To improve visibility it is recommended that all address signage be reflective and mounted on a metal post.

Access is one road through the community with roads splitting off and then the driveways splitting off. There are many unfinished and dead end roads that should be labeled. These driveways are long enough that they should be considered dead end roads. Numerous old street signs are not reflective and should be replaced, and most of the structures do not have sufficient address signage. 100% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; all structures are constructed with noncombustible siding and combustible decks. All utilities are underground.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Alpine area is considered Extreme risk due to the lack of defensible space, slope and aspect, and fuel density. Forest types in the area are pinon-juniper and a mix of cottonwood and aspen along the river. Understory is predominantly open with some shrubs present. Non-forested areas are typically grass with some shrub.

Spotting potential in this fuel type would be high. Property owners should plan on ember showers during a wildfire event and mitigate accordingly.

The open properties on the south side of CR 15 should be considered a suitable safety zone if residents are unable to make it out of the subdivision.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Volunteer fire department is within 3 miles west of the community via CR 19, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There is a suitable draft location at the boat launch at the CR 19 bridge. There are no hydrants present in the community. Since Alpine is on the river a drafting site may be able to be established. Most if not all structures have propane tanks. Many roads are unmaintained and might only be suitable for response by vehicles with high clearance.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Create defensible space
4	Thin roadsides for safer ingress/egress
3	Thin land beyond defensible space between homes
2	Remove firewood or combustible material on/under deck or near house.

Other Recommendations: Identify dead end roads or roads that are not through roads. Replace old non-reflective street signs. Some roads in the subdivision turn from well graded to high clearance 4x4 roads with no notice.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Alpine		DATE: 5/31/2019
SIZE (acres): 990	# LOTS or HOMES: 350-400 homes	RATING: Extreme
COMMENTS: variable construction, limited reflective addresses.		

COMMUNITY DESIGN	23
1. Ingress/Egress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <input type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	13
1. Roofing Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

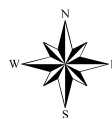
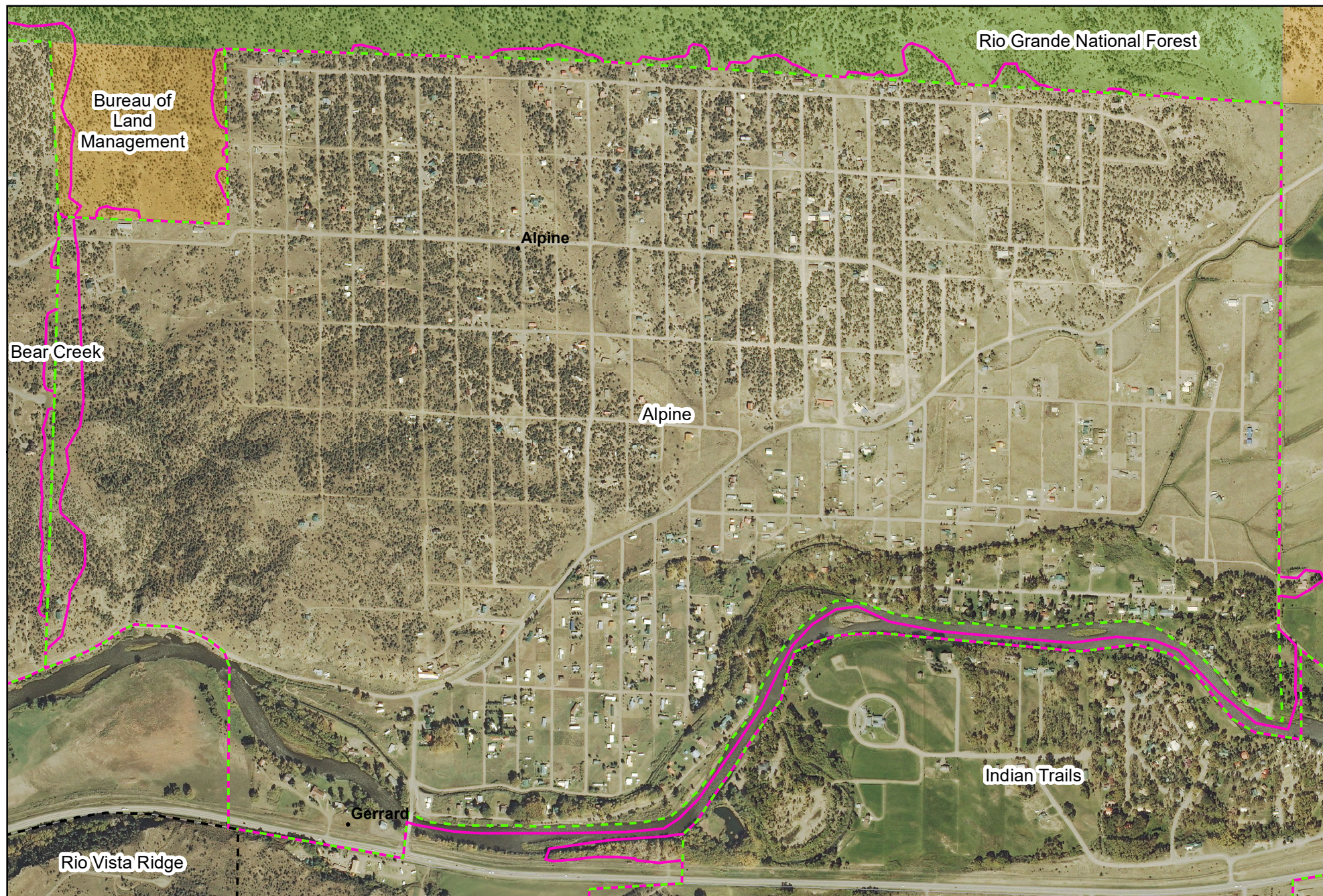
2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	5
<input type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	20
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input type="checkbox"/> Light <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30 % or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 % of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	7
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	8
1. Water Source <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------

FIRE BEHAVIOR	29
1. Slope <input type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <input type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <input type="checkbox"/> Light density <input type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10
Rating Scale: 39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard	
TOTAL FOR AREA: 105	

*most common within subdivision

Alpine - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 Miles

Legend

WUI - Zone

WUI

Yes

No

Bear Creek

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
1,147 acres	20-30	Extreme	Rio Grande

Community Description: This community is a combination of year round and seasonal, and is located northeast of the town of South Fork on the north side of the Rio Grande River. Access to Bear Creek is from Rio Grande County Road 15. Bear Creek is approximately 4.0 miles from South Fork via CR 15. Although it is a slightly longer distance, it is faster to access from CR 19. Both street and address signage is present within the community; almost none are reflective. To improve visibility it is recommended that all address and street signage be reflective and mounted on a metal post.

Access is one main road through the community with the driveways and side streets splitting off. Most side roads and driveways are long with limited turn around options. There are street signs present, and most of the structures have sufficient address signage. 100% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; all structures are constructed with noncombustible siding and combustible decks. All utilities are underground.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Bear Creek area is considered Extreme risk due to the lack of defensible space, slope and aspect and fuel density. Forest types in the area are pinon-juniper, ponderosa pine and mixed conifer. A majority of the community is meadows, however most houses are located within the pockets of trees. Understory is predominantly open with some shrubs present. Non-forested areas are typically grass with some shrub. Spotting potential in this fuel type would be high. Property owners should plan on ember showers during a wildfire event and mitigate accordingly.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Volunteer fire department is within 4.1 miles of the community via CR 19, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There is a cistern available on site for drafting. There may not be suitable draft sites available at the river due to poor river access in the area. There are no hydrants present in the community. Gated community.

The meadow by the main gate should be considered a suitable safety zone if residents are unable to make it out of the subdivision. Most if not all structures have propane tanks.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – basics of ember dangers and defensible space
2	Create defensible space –Keep grass around homes irrigated and trimmed to a short length. Create defensible space in the pinon/juniper.
3	Firewood or other combustible material on/under deck or near house

Other Recommendations: Make sure loop roads and cul-de-sacs are kept clear for ingress/egress and turn-around of heavy emergency equipment. Maintain access to water sources for heavy fire equipment.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Bear Creek		DATE: 5/31/2019
SIZE (acres): 1,147	# LOTS or HOMES: 20-30 homes	RATING: Extreme
COMMENTS: Street and address signs non-reflective. Douglas-fir beetle is present adjacent to/or in community.		

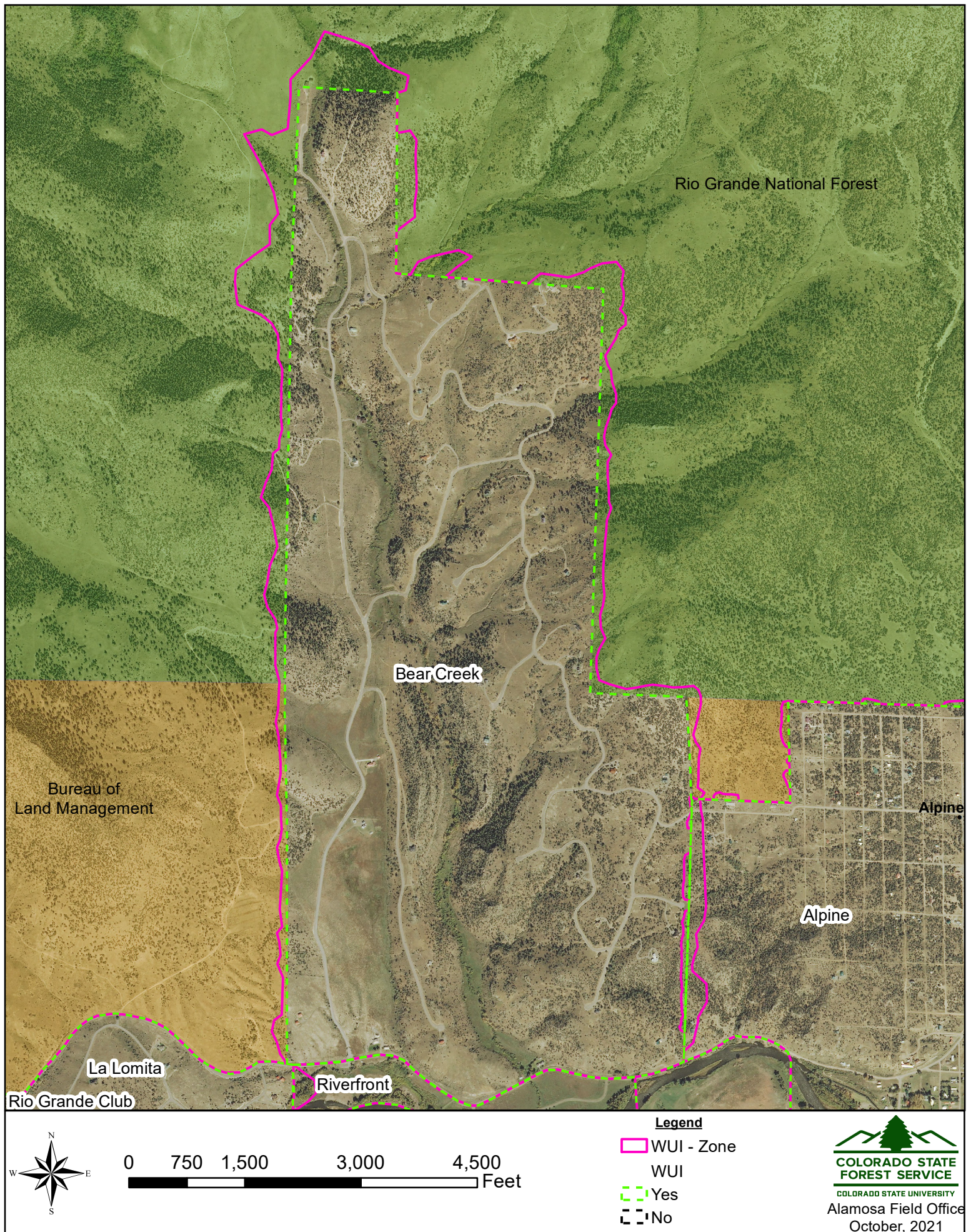
COMMUNITY DESIGN	12
1. Ingress/Egress <input type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input type="checkbox"/> One Road <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	9
1. Roofing Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	20
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input type="checkbox"/> Light <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30 % or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30 % or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 % of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	1
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	13
1. Water Source <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10
FIRE BEHAVIOR	29
1. Slope <input type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <input type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <input type="checkbox"/> Light density <input type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Rating Scale: 39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard	
TOTAL FOR AREA: 85	

*most common within subdivision

Bear Creek - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



Beaver Mountain Estates

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
260 acres	25-30	Moderate	Rio Grande

Community Description: The homes are a combination of year-round and seasonal. Majority of the subdivision is located in mixed-conifer and ponderosa pine forest types. The subdivision is located off highway 160, there is not a sign visible from the highway, rather it is located on Escondida Drive. The community is about 1 mile west of South Fork.

Access is one main road that loops through the community with secondary roads splitting off. Most driveways are short but steep while others are longer and may or may not have space to turn around large fire apparatus. The main road is paved and driveways are paved or concrete. There are non-reflective street signs present, and structures have some type of address signage. 100% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; all structures are constructed with noncombustible siding and combustible decks. All utilities are underground.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Beaver Mountain area is considered to be moderate risk due to the topography, fuel types and fuel loads between structures. The vegetation is comprised of medium to high density mixed-conifer or ponderosa pine around the structures. It is likely that this fuel type can support rapid or large fire growth. Fire spotting from the natural fuels would pose a threat to individual structures if firebrands landed on decks or woodpiles.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is within 4.8 miles west of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There are no hydrants within the community and a water source may be a 20 minute round trip at a minimum. Most driveways are short but steep while others are longer and may or may not have space to turn around large fire apparatus. Turnarounds may be tight for larger fire apparatus. The sharp angle of the entrance to the driveways may mean fire trucks can only enter from one direction. Most if not all structures have propane tanks.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – basics of ember dangers and defensible space
2	Create defensible space –Keep grass around homes irrigated and trimmed to a short length. Create defensible space in the pinon/juniper.
3	Firewood or other combustible material on/under deck or near house

Other Recommendations: Label dead end roads. Increase number of reflective address signs. Fuels reduction treatment common land.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Beaver Mountain Estates		DATE: 2/1/2019
SIZE (acres): 260 ac.	# LOTS or HOMES: 25-30 homes	RATING: Moderate
COMMENTS: Roads get a steep in spots w/ tight switchbacks		

COMMUNITY DESIGN	10
1. Ingress/Egress <input type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	9
1. Roofing Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

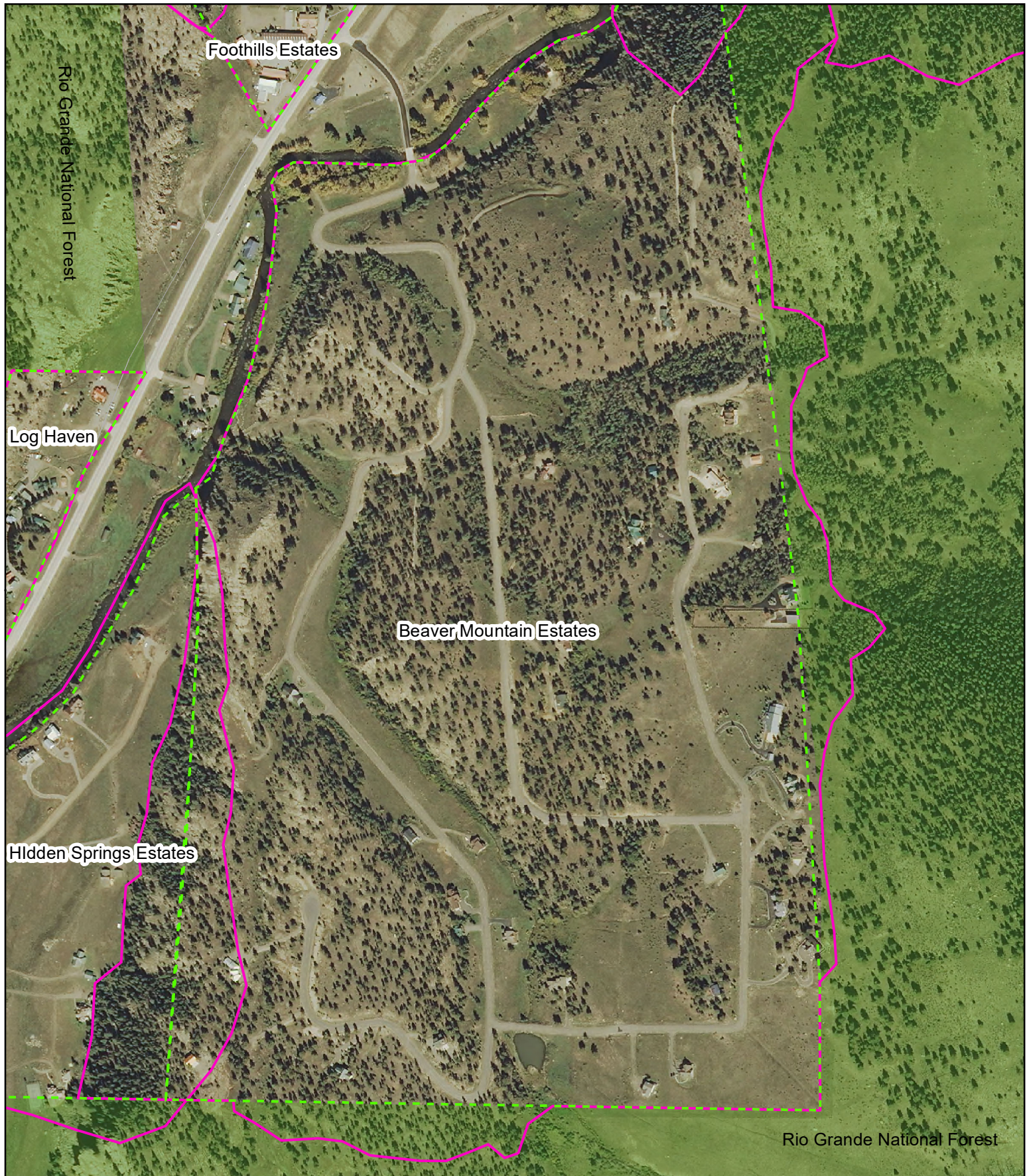
2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	12
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input type="checkbox"/> Light <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30% or less of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	4
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	5
1. Water Source <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10



2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career/Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10
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FIRE BEHAVIOR	17
1. Slope <input type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <input type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <input type="checkbox"/> Light density <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Rating Scale: 39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard	
TOTAL FOR AREA: 58	




*most common within subdivision


Beaver Mountain - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP





Legend

-  WUI - Zone
-  Yes
-  No



**COLORADO STATE
FOREST SERVICE**
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY
Alamosa Field Office
October, 2019

Dakota Park & Grandview

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
38 acres	40-50	Moderate	Rio Grande

Community Description: This includes Dakota Park 1 & 2 and Grandview RV & Cabins. The subdivision is 1 mile west of the South Fork Fire and Rescue station. The Dakota area is a residential community where the homes are mostly seasonal. Grandview has a combination of RV sites and rental cabins. Residential structures are mostly log construction with noncombustible roofs.

Access is multiple roads, one main road starts at Highway 149 that loops through the community back to Highway 149. Other access exists from the Birch and Elm streets. The network of roads connecting the communities is confusing. There are street signs present, and most of the structures have sufficient address signage. 100% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; all structures are constructed with noncombustible siding and combustible decks. The utilities are a combination of above and underground.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Ponderosa area is considered moderate risk due to the lack of defensible space and fuel load between structures. The vegetation is comprised of medium density ponderosa pine with irrigated and non-irrigated grass surrounding the structures. It is very unlikely that this fuel type will support rapid or large fire growth. The threat of an ember shower from the adjacent forest could pose a threat to this community. Ember ignition may lead to house-to-house ignition due to the structures being close together.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is 1 mile east of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There are hydrants located throughout the community. Most if not all structures have propane tanks.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – Ember awareness
2	Create and maintain defensible space
3	Reduce fuel loading between structures

Other Recommendations: Increase number of reflective address signage. Mark dead ends. Re-sign old roads with reflective signage.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Dakota Park & Grandview		DATE: 2/1/2019
SIZE (acres): 38	# LOTS or HOMES: 40-50 homes	RATING: Moderate
COMMENTS: One dry hydrant present interior of subdivision.		

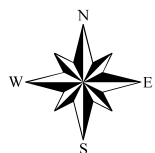
COMMUNITY DESIGN	10
1. Ingress/Egress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <input type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	7
1. Roofing Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	3
<input type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	12
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input type="checkbox"/> Light <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30% of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	4
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	4
1. Water Source <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10


2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career/Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10
FIRE BEHAVIOR	10
1. Slope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light density <input type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Rating Scale: 39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard	
TOTAL FOR AREA: 50	

*most common within subdivision

Dakota Park & Grandview - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



0 0.0275 0.055 0.11 0.165 Miles



A horizontal scale bar with alternating black and white segments, corresponding to the distances marked above it.

- Legend**
- WUI - Zone
 - WUI**
 - WUI
 - - - Yes
 - No

El Dorado

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
130 acres	9	Moderate	Rio Grande

Community Description: The homes are a combination of year-round and seasonal and are located at the edge of the Rio Grande River. A portion of homes are in the cottonwood stand at the edge of the river while others are just outside the cottonwoods in a short grass meadow. The subdivision is located off highway 160, there is a wooden sign but the text is small and difficult to read. Many of the fuels around the structures are in the form of short and tall grass, firewood, cottonwood debris and ornamental shrubs and conifers. The community is about 5 miles east of South Fork.

Access is one road through the community with the driveways splitting off and a turnaround loop at the end. There are no street signs present, and most of the structures do not have sufficient address signage. 100% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; all structures are constructed with noncombustible siding and combustible decks. Utilities are a combination of above and underground.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The El Dorado area is considered to be moderate risk because of the lack of sufficient signage, limited and narrow access roads. The vegetation is comprised of medium to heavy density cottonwood with short grasses around the structures. It is unlikely that this fuel type can support either rapid or large fire growth. If open grassy areas were to cure out, there would be a slight risk of wind-driven and short-duration fire runs.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is 5 miles west of the community and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There are no hydrants within the community and a water source may be a 20 minute round trip at a minimum. Turnarounds may be tight for larger fire apparatus. Since El Dorado is on the river a drafting site may be able to be established. Most if not all structures have propane tanks.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – Ember awareness, cottonwood bosque management
2	Create defensible space –Keep grass around homes irrigated and trimmed to a short length. Create defensible space in the pinon/juniper.
3	Firewood or other combustible material on/under deck or near house

Other Recommendations: Label dead end roads. Increase number of reflective address signs. Improve signage on HWY 160.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: El Dorado

DATE: 1/30/19

SIZE (acres): 130

LOTS or HOMES: 9 homes

RATING: Moderate

COMMENTS: Limited signage off hwy 160

COMMUNITY DESIGN	20
1. Ingress/Egress <div><input type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> One Road</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out</div>	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <div><input type="checkbox"/> >24 ft.</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.</div>	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%</div>	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length</div>	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <div><input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100%</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89%</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75%</div>	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <div><input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100%</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89%</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75%</div>	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	9
1. Roofing Materials <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100%</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90%</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80%</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%</div>	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <div><input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks</div>	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <div><input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25%</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50%</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> >50%</div>	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	3
<div><input type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> All above ground</div>	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	2
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Medium</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Heavy</div>	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> 30 % or more of sites</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 % of sites</div>	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	4
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <div><input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites</div>	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	5
1. Water Source <div><input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip</div>	1 2 5 10

2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles

☐ Career Department

☒ Combination Career Volunteer

☐ Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing

☐ All Volunteer Department

☐ No Organized Department

1
3
5
7
10

FIRE BEHAVIOR

6

1. Slope <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8% or less</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20%</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30%</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> >30%</div>	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> East</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> West</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> South</div>	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light density</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Medium density</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> High density</div>	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Rating Scale:	39 or less points 40-60 points 61-75 points 76 or more points
Low hazard Moderate Hazard High Hazard Extreme Hazard	
TOTAL FOR AREA: 45	

*most common within subdivision

El Dorado - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



0 225 450 900 1,350 Feet

Legend

- WUI - Zone
- WUI
- Yes
- No



COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY
Alamosa Field Office
October, 2019

Elk Creek Ranch

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
432 acres	20-25	Extreme	Rio Grande/Mineral

Community Description: Elk Creek Ranch is in Rio Grande County with a small portion extending into Mineral County. The homes are mostly seasonal. There are some homes located in what appears to be a tall grass meadow along the Rio Grande River. Majority of homes are to the west, within a canyon along Elk Creek. The subdivision is located off highway 149, there is a wooden archway with a sign. The community is gated but has a full time year round caretaker cabin at the gate. Fuels around the structures vary from short to dense mixed-conifer, firewood. The community is 2.6 miles west of South Fork.

Access is one narrow road through the community with the driveways and two dead end roads with sufficient turn arounds splitting off and a tight area to turnaround at the end near a pavilion. There are no street signs present, and most of the structures do not have sufficient address signage. 100% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; all structures are constructed with noncombustible siding and combustible decks. The utilities are a combination of above and underground.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Elk Creek Ranch area is considered extreme risk due to the lack of defensible space around the individual home sites within the canyon, lack of adequate address signage, limited and narrow access roads and steep topography. The vegetation is comprised of medium to heavy density mixed-conifer with grassy meadows surrounding the structures in the east side of the ranch. It is very likely that this fuel type will support rapid or large fire growth. If open grassy areas were to cure out, there would be a risk of wind-driven and short-duration fire runs. Fuel load is still high between and around home sites. Topography may lend itself to extreme fire behavior.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: A fuel break was completed in 2014 in cooperation with USFS and CSFS.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is 2.6 miles east of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There are no hydrants within the community but multiple water sources are available in the ranch. There are several impoundments in the canyon and good access to the river for drafting. Turnarounds may be too tight for fire apparatus larger than Type 6. Engines larger than Type 6 should not enter the canyon. Most if not all structures have propane tanks. Gated community.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Create defensible space –Keep grass around homes irrigated and trimmed to a short length. Create defensible space around homes in the canyon.
2	Education / Advocacy – defensible space
3	Improve access to structures

Other Recommendations: Label dead end roads. Increase number of reflective address signs.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Elk Creek Ranches		DATE: 1/30/2019
SIZE (acres): 432	# LOTS or HOMES: 20-25 homes	RATING: Extreme
COMMENTS: Completed fuel break, fuel load is still high between and around home sites. Topography may lend itself to extreme fire behavior.		

COMMUNITY DESIGN	27
1. Ingress/Egress <input type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <input type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	9
1. Roofing Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	5
<input type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	25
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input type="checkbox"/> Light <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30 % or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 % of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	4
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	5
1. Water Source <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

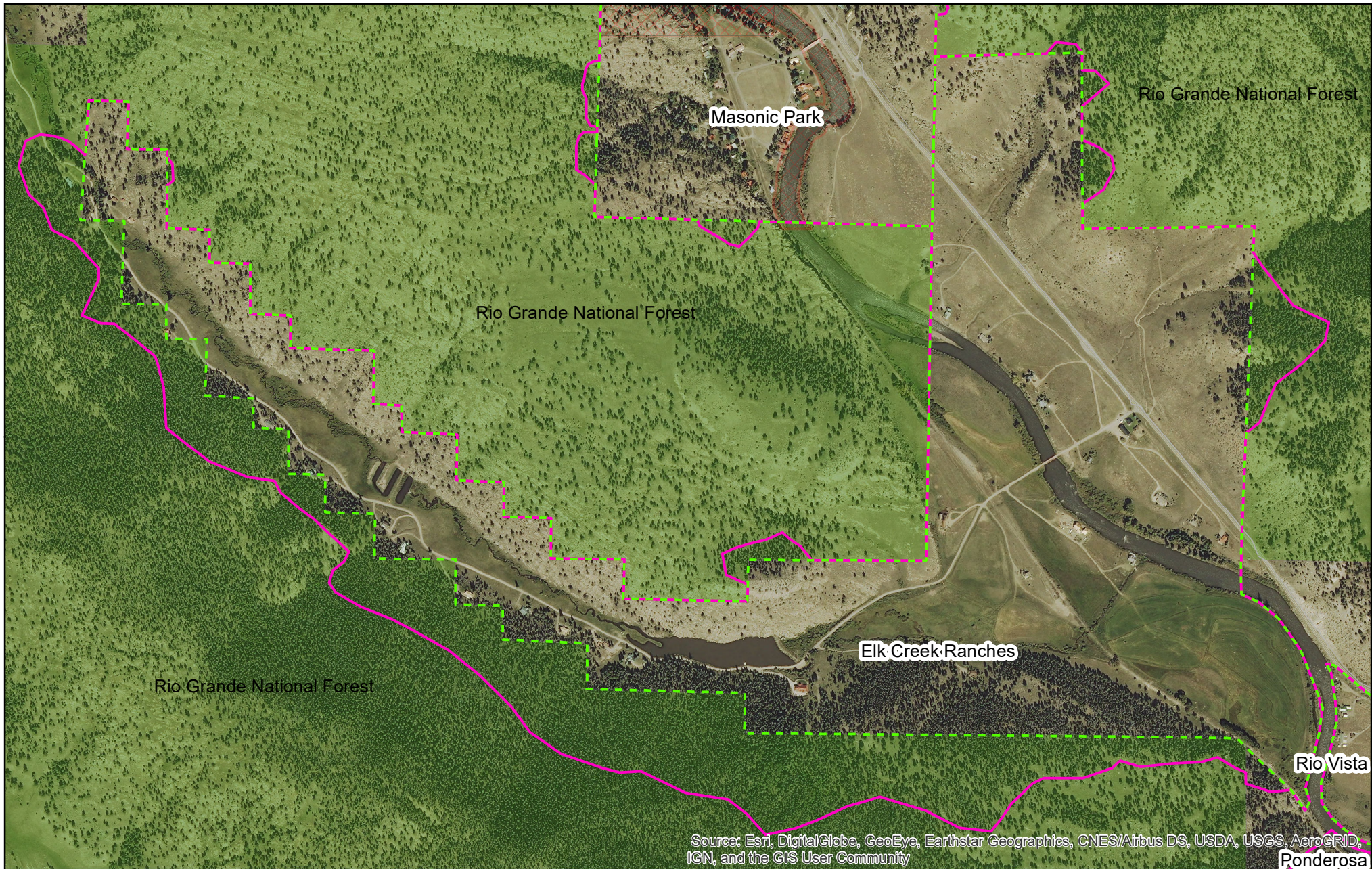
2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career/Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------

FIRE BEHAVIOR	27
1. Slope <input type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <input type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <input type="checkbox"/> Light density <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10

Rating Scale: 39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard
TOTAL FOR AREA: 102

*most common within subdivision

Elk Creek Ranches - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



0 625 1,250 2,500 3,750 Feet

- Legend**
- WUI - Zone
 - WUI
 - Yes
 - No

Foothill Estates

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
17 acres	10-15	Moderate	Rio Grande

Community Description: The area is a combination of commercial and residential where the homes are year-round. Businesses are mostly year round as well. Homes vary from single family structures to apartment buildings. Construction of commercial buildings varies greatly from simple steel buildings to wooden structures that are a recreation of an old western town. The subdivision is 1 mile west of the South Fork Fire and Rescue station.

Access is two roads through the community that both start at highway 160 and meet in the back of the subdivision. There are street signs present, and most of the structures have sufficient address signage. 100% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; all structures are constructed with noncombustible siding and combustible decks. The utilities are all aboveground.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Foothill Estates area is considered moderate risk due to the lack of defensible space and litter clean up around the structures. The vegetation is comprised of medium density ponderosa pine with irrigated and not irrigated grass surrounding the structures. It is very unlikely that this fuel type will support rapid or large fire growth. If the hillside above is on fire then ember showers will be a concern.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is 1 mile east of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There are no hydrants within the community. Draft locations are available on the river and would be at least 10-20 minute round trip. Most if not all structures have propane tanks.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, debris clean up
2	Create defensible space –Keep grass around homes irrigated and trimmed to a short length.
3	Increase reflective signage

Other Recommendations: Maintain wood-sided buildings to reduce ignitability.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Foothill Estates		DATE: 2/1/2019
SIZE (acres): 17	# LOTS or HOMES: 10-15 structures	RATING: Moderate
COMMENTS: Mix commercial / residential. Construction varies from apartment houses, metal buildings, recreated historic structures. No reflective address signage.		

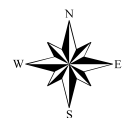
COMMUNITY DESIGN	6
1. Ingress/Egress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	9
1. Roofing Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	5
<input type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	8
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30% of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	4
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	8
1. Water Source <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10
FIRE BEHAVIOR	6
1. Slope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light density <input type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Rating Scale: 39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard	
TOTAL FOR AREA: 46	

*most common within subdivision

Foothills Estate - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



0 0.0175 0.035 0.07 0.105 Miles

Legend

WUI - Zone

WUI

Yes

No

Fun Valley

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
86 acres	30+/-	Extreme	Rio Grande

Community Description: Fun valley is an extreme risk WUI area in Rio Grande County. Fun Valley is a seasonal RV Park located off HWY 160. The community is about 6.0 miles west of South Fork.

Access is one road off Highway 160 and a series of loop roads leading to cabins and RV sites. There are no street signs present, and most of the structures do not have sufficient address signage. 100% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; all structures are constructed with noncombustible siding and combustible decks. All utilities are above ground.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Fun Valley RV Park is considered to be extreme risk because of the density of fuels, lack of secondary ingress/egress and presence of dead end roads over 300'. The vegetation is comprised of medium to high density mixed conifer and short grasses around the meadow where the majority of RV sites are located. It is likely that this fuel type can support either rapid or large fire growth. Fire spotting from the natural fuels on the hillside to the east would pose a threat to individual structures if firebrands landed on decks and roofs. If open grassy areas were to cure out, there would be a slight risk of wind-driven and short-duration fire runs.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is within 6.0 miles east of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There are no hydrants within the community but there are plenty of draft locations within the RV Park property. The South Fork of the Rio Grande runs through the property and there are a number of ponds. Turnarounds may be tight for larger fire apparatus. Most if not all structures have propane tanks.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – debris clean up, emergency evacuation
2	Create defensible space – rental cabins & permanent structures
3	Improve safe ingress/egress.

Other Recommendations: Label dead end roads. Increase number of reflective address signs. Ensure residents/campers are aware of potential evacuation procedures.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Fun Valley RV Park		DATE: 10/21/2019
SIZE (acres): 86	# LOTS or HOMES: 30 +/-	RATING: Extreme
COMMENTS: Many of the cabins are in the dense forest along the river. No clear address signage.		

COMMUNITY DESIGN	29
1. Ingress/Egress <input type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input type="checkbox"/> One Road <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary/road terminus: <input type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	9
1. Roofing Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	5
<input type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	20
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input type="checkbox"/> Light <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30 % or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 % of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	4
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	8
1. Water Source <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

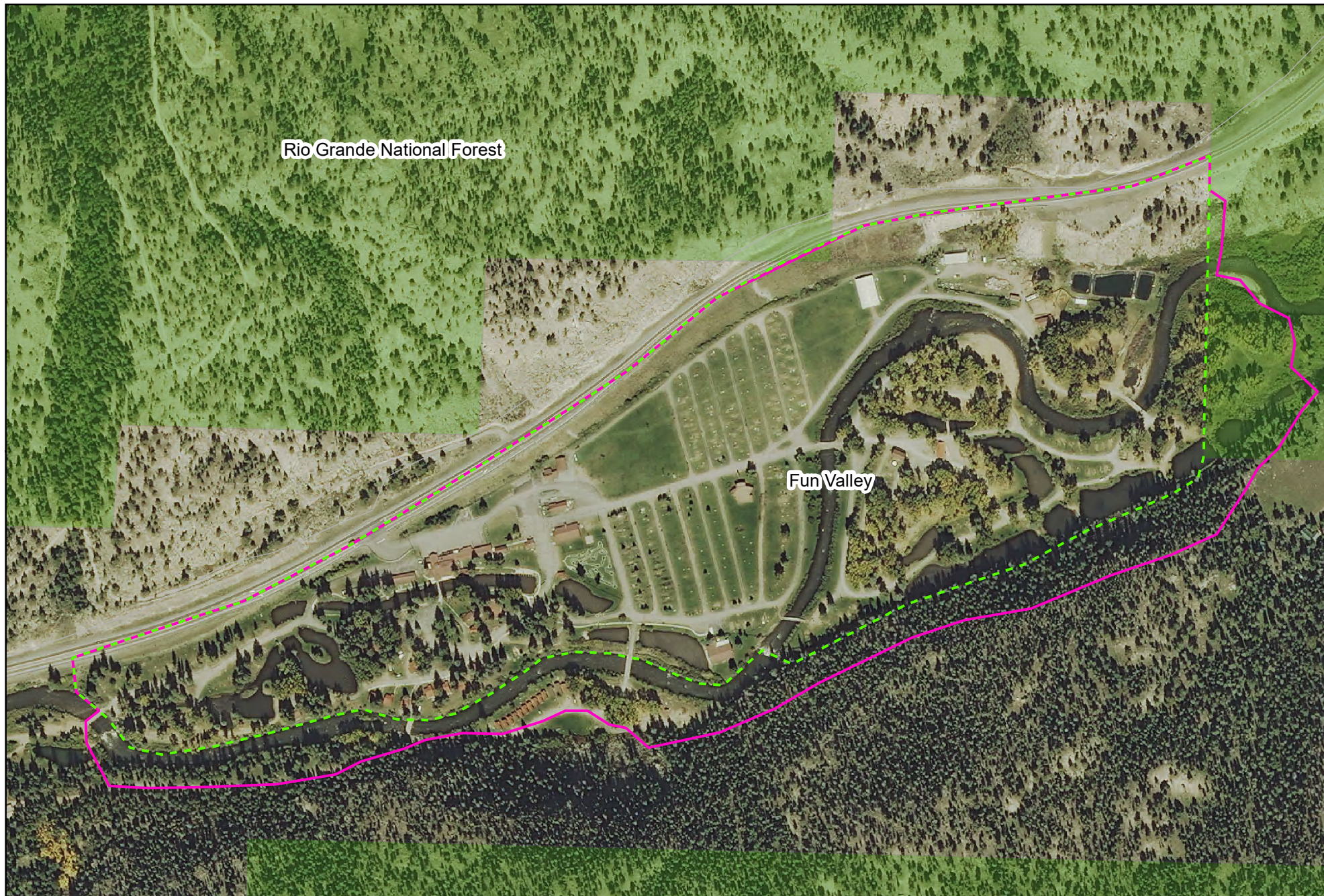
2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career/Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10
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FIRE BEHAVIOR	12
1. Slope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <input type="checkbox"/> Light density <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10

Rating Scale: 39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard
TOTAL FOR AREA: 87 - Extreme

*most common within subdivision

Fun Valley - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



0 0.0375 0.075 0.15 0.225 Miles

Legend

WUI - Zone

WUI

Yes

No



Alamosa Field Office
October, 2019

Hidden Springs

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
137 acres	40-50	Moderate	Rio Grande

Community Description: Hidden Springs is a series of moderate risk WUI subdivisions (Riverside Mesa, Rio Grande Haciendas and Red Bluff Estate) in Rio Grande County. The homes are a combination of year-round and seasonal and are located along the South Fork of the Rio Grande River off Beaver Creek Road accessed from the CR 20 bridge. Each subdivision has a legible sign. A majority of homes are in a short grass meadow with the exception of homes closer to the forest. Majority of homes in the communities have sufficient address signage but not many have reflective address signs. Many of the fuels around the structures are in the form of short and tall grass, firewood and ornamental shrubs and conifers. The community is about 2 miles west of South Fork.

Access is one main access road connecting the communities with the individual access roads splitting off. These access roads vary, in some communities they pass through and dead end while some loop back to the main access road. Most of the roads are paved. Street signs are present but not all are reflective. 100% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; all structures are constructed with noncombustible siding and combustible decks. All utilities are above ground.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Hidden Springs area is considered to be moderate risk because of the light fuel type, good access and flat terrain. It is unlikely that this fuel type can support either rapid or large fire growth. If open grassy areas were to cure out, there would be a slight risk of wind-driven and short-duration fire runs.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is 2 miles east of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There are no hydrants within the community and a water source may be a 20 minute round trip at a minimum. A dry hydrant is located at the bridge that crosses the South Fork of the Rio Grande on Beaver Creek Road near the intersection with Highway 160. Turnarounds may be tight for larger fire apparatus. Most if not all structures have propane tanks.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, mowing grass
2	Create defensible space –Keep grass around homes irrigated and trimmed to a short length.
3	Firewood or other combustible material on/under deck or near house

Other Recommendations: Increase number of reflective address signs. Work with RGC Road & Bridge to reduce the wildfire risk around the CR 20 bridge.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Hidden Springs		DATE: 2/1/2019
SIZE (acres): 137	# LOTS or HOMES: 40-50 homes	RATING: Moderate
COMMENTS:		

COMMUNITY DESIGN	12
1. Ingress/Egress <input type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <input type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	7
1. Roofing Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

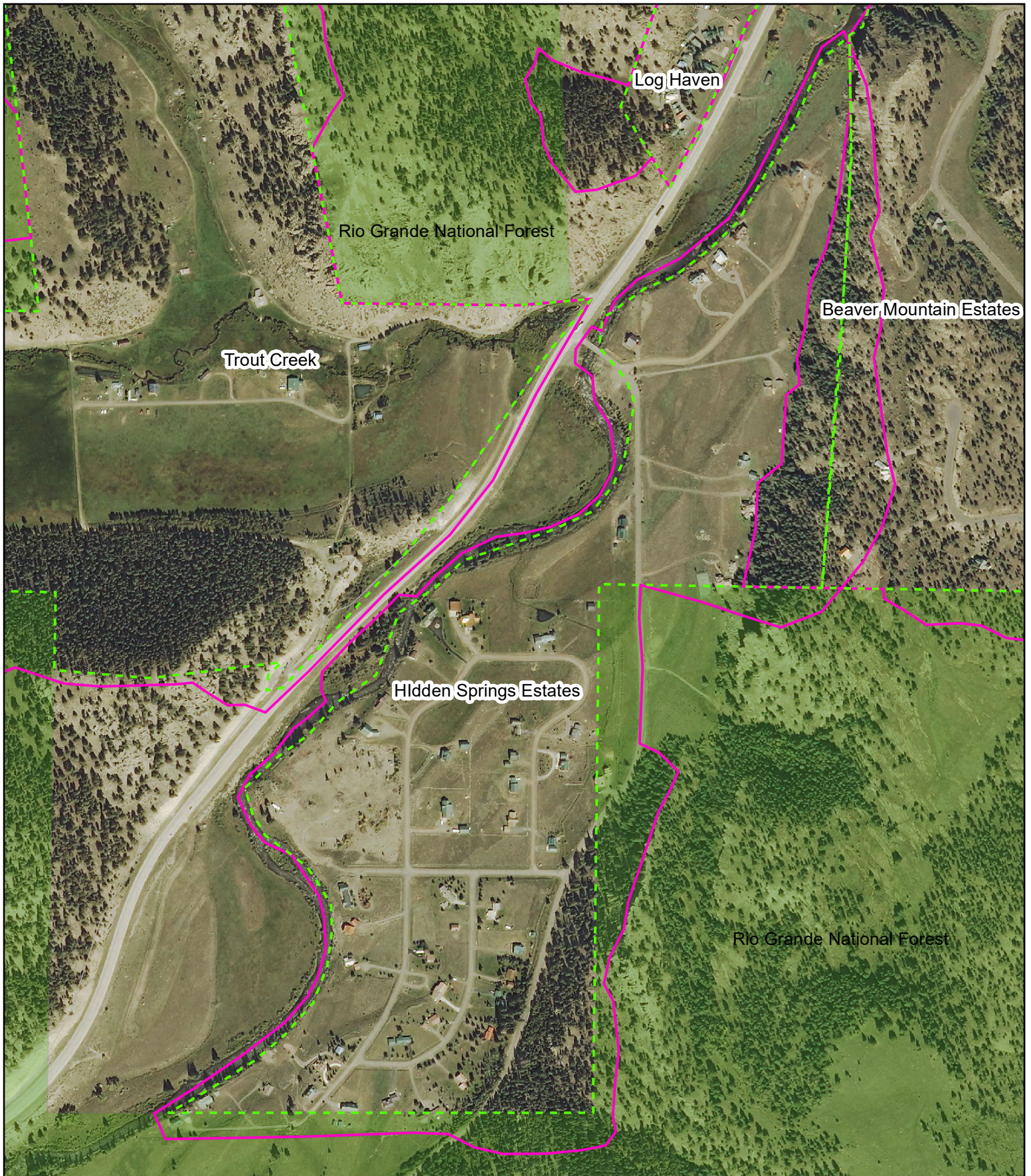
2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	5
<input type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	2
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30 % or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 % of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	1
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	8
1. Water Source <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career/Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10
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FIRE BEHAVIOR	6
1. Slope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light density <input type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Rating Scale: 39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard	
TOTAL FOR AREA: 41	

*most common within subdivision

Hidden Springs - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



0 305 610 1,220 1,830 Feet

- Legend**
- WUI - Zone
 - WUI
 - Yes
 - No

Indian Trails

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
415 acres	100+	Moderate	Rio Grande

Community Description: Indian Trails consists of two parts split by highway 160. The homes are a mix of seasonal and year-round. Large number of year round residents. It is located in an open short grass meadow area just to the north and south of highway 160. There is a moderately forested hillside comprised of mixed conifer that lies to the south across the highway. The closest natural fuels on the hillside lie anywhere from .5 to 1 mile from the homes. The Rio Grande River runs just to the north of the community. The community is about 4 miles east of the main center of South Fork. There are street signs present, and most of the structures do have address signage. 90% of the structures have non-combustible roofing, but all structures are constructed of combustible material. 25 to 50% of the homes have attached wooden decks. There is one utility are above ground and one below ground.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: Indian Trails area is considered to be moderate risk because of home construction materials and the presence of wooden decks and fences. The vegetation is comprised of grass around the structures with pinon/juniper, cottonwood, aspen and few spruce. Upper Indian Trails on the south side of highway 160 has a higher load of cheat grass and ryegrass within and beyond the structure area, and a heavier load of pinon/juniper on the west sides of the community. Lower Indian Trails on the north side of highway 160 contains fuels of mostly cottonwoods and grasses. There are several large grass areas that would suffice for safety zones. Ornamental vegetation includes poplar. It is unlikely that the fuel types would support either rapid or large fire growth. Fire spotting from the natural fuels on the hillside would pose a threat to individual structures if firebrands landed on decks or woodpiles. If open grassy areas were to cure out, there would be a moderate risk of wind-driven and short-duration fire runs.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Volunteer fire department is within 2 miles east of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. Access is one-way in and one-way out from the highway with a few cul-de-sacs and loop roads that would support turn-arounds of larger emergency equipment. The Rio Grande River is a potential water source with a few good access points for fire equipment. The only hydrants near the community are in the town of South Fork. There are some homes that have locked gates at the entrance to the driveways. All structures have propane tanks.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – defensible space basics
2	Maintain defensible space – maintain ornamental trees and shrubs that are directly adjacent to homes. Keep grass around homes trimmed to a short length. Have defensible space in the pinon/juniper on the north and west side of the community.
3	Extend defensible space – ensure pinon/juniper is not closer than the recommended 30' from homes
4	Firewood or other combustible material on/under deck or near house

Other Recommendations: Make sure cul-de-sacs and loop roads are kept clear for ingress/egress and turn-around of heavy emergency equipment. Keep access areas to the Rio Grande River clear for fire equipment.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Indian Trails		DATE: 10/3/2019
SIZE (acres): 415	# LOTS or HOMES: 100	RATING: Moderate
COMMENTS: Contains both sides.		

COMMUNITY DESIGN	10
1. Ingress/Egress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <input type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	14
1. Roofing Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

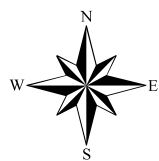
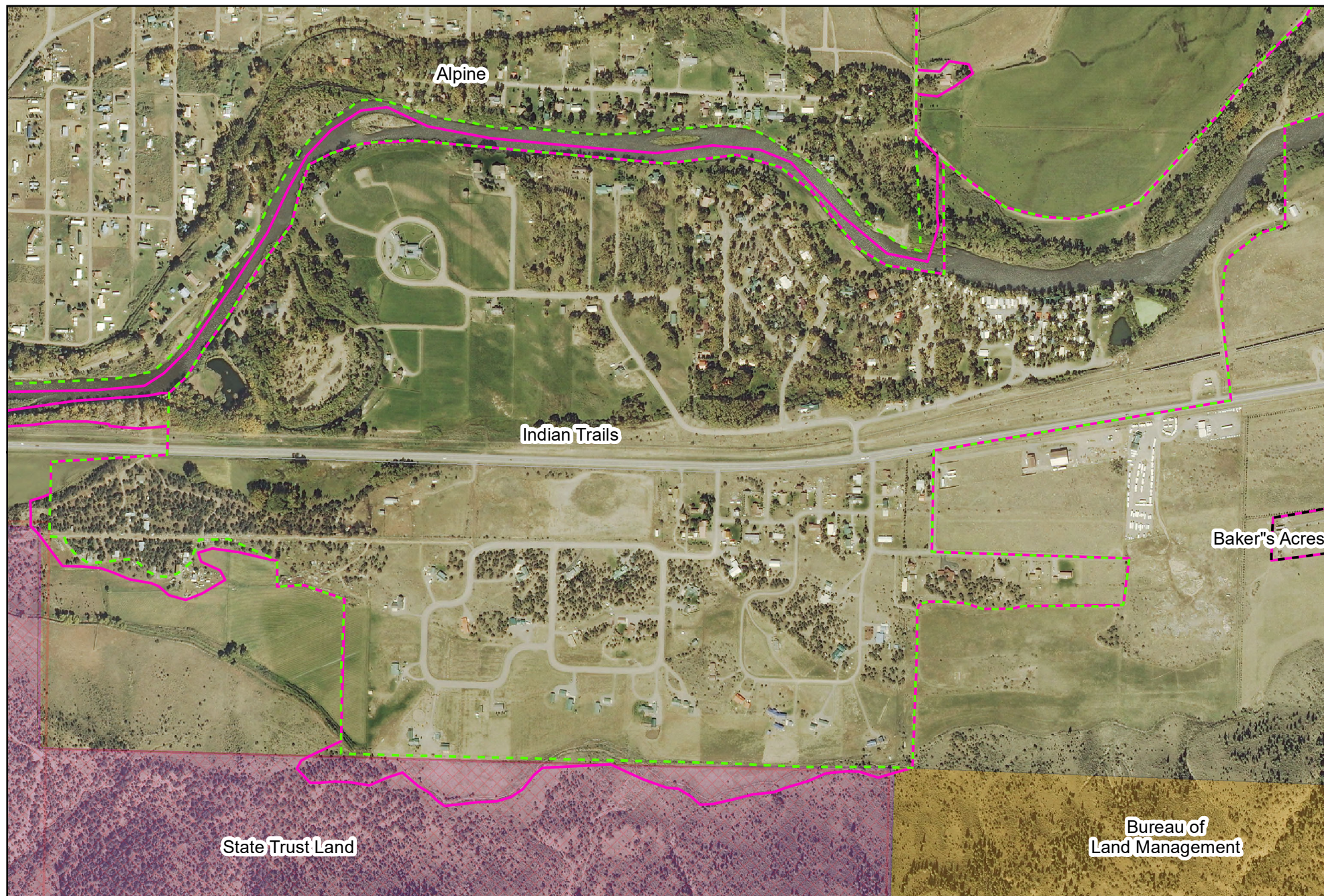
2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	3
<input type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	6
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input type="checkbox"/> Light <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30 % or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 % of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	1
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	8
1. Water Source <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career / Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10
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FIRE BEHAVIOR	8
1. Slope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <input type="checkbox"/> Light density <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Rating Scale: 39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard	
TOTAL FOR AREA: 50	

*most common within subdivision

Inidan Trails - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 Miles

Legend

WUI - Zone

WUI

Yes

No



COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY
Alamosa Field Office
October, 2019

La Lomita

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
129 acres	8	Extreme	Rio Grande

Community Description: The homes appear to be combination of seasonal and year-round and are located in a hilly area of light to medium density pinon-juniper. The subdivision is located off County Road 15 and is associated with the South Fork Ranches; there is a sign at the entrance. Many of the fuels around the structures are in the form native clump grass, shrubs. The hillside above the community is private property belonging to the Bear Creek Subdivision. The community is about 3.5 miles east of South Fork.

Access is one main loop road through the community; off the loop road are shorter dead end roads with the driveways splitting off. There are two entrances to the subdivision off CR 15. There are street signs present, though not reflective; some but not all of the structures have sufficient address signage and none are reflective. 100% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; all structures are constructed with noncombustible siding and combustible decks. All utilities are underground.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The La Lomita area is considered to be an extreme risk because of the slope, fuel load, lack of sufficient address signage, and lack of defensible space. The vegetation is comprised of light to medium density Pinon-Juniper, shrubs, native clump grass or irrigated lawn around the structures. It is possible that this fuel type can support rapid or large fire growth. Fire spotting from the natural fuels on the hillside would pose a threat to individual structures if firebrands landed on decks or woodpiles.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is within 3.5 miles west of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There are hydrants within the community. There is a small number of propane tanks within the community.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, debris clean up
2	Create defensible space –Keep grass around homes irrigated
3	Reflective signage for streets and addresses.

Other Recommendations: Increase number of reflective address signs. Keep firewood +30' from structures.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: La Lomita		DATE: 10/18/2019
SIZE (acres): 129	# LOTS or HOMES: 8	RATING: Extreme
COMMENTS: Northern road gated. Structures behind locked gates.		

COMMUNITY DESIGN	14
1. Ingress/Egress <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads<input type="checkbox"/> One Road<input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >24 ft.<input type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft.<input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater<input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft.<input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length<input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100%<input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89%<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100%<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89%<input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	11
1. Roofing Materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100%<input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90%<input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80%<input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

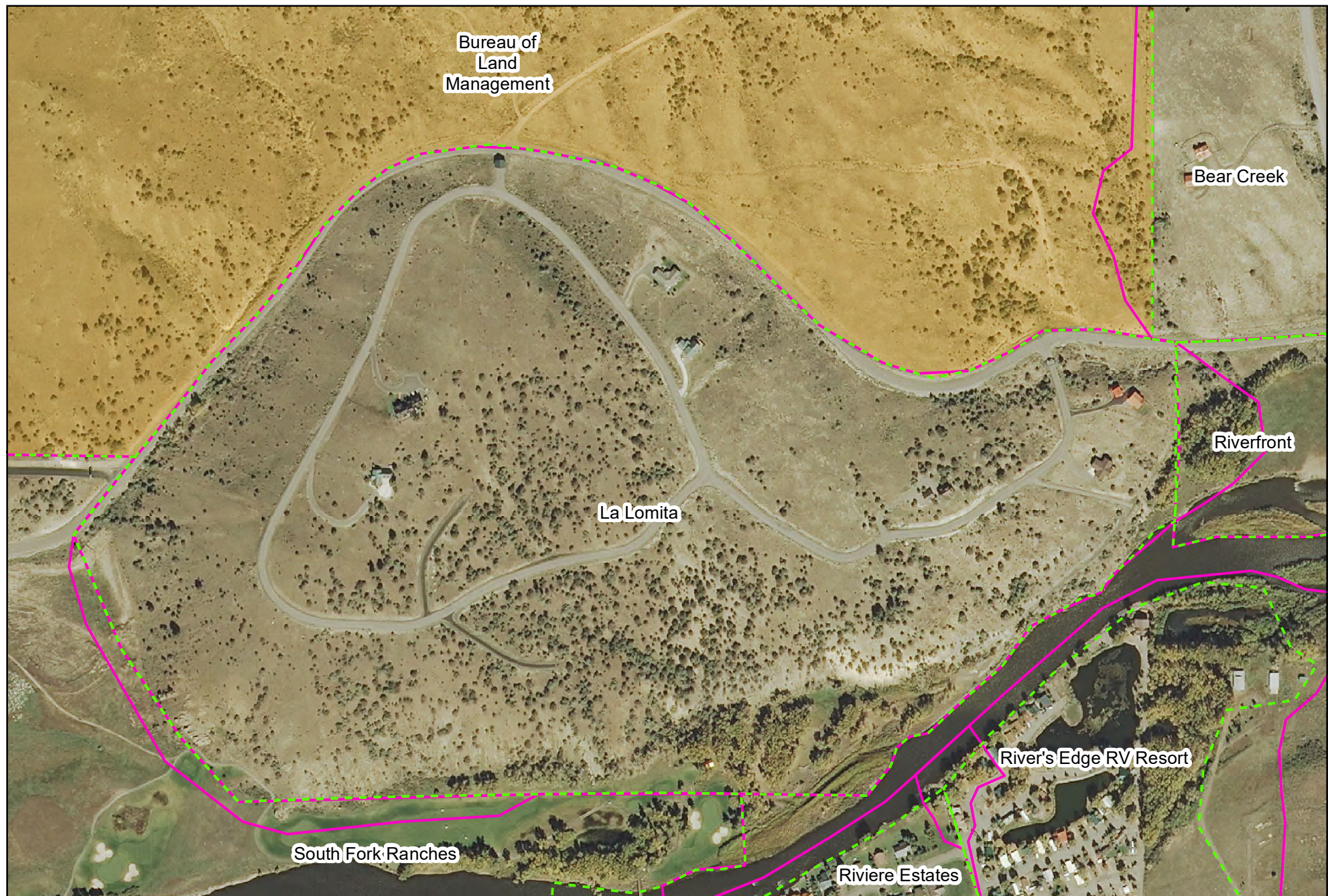
2. Existing Building Construction Material <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks<input type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25%<input type="checkbox"/> 25-50%<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities<input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground<input type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	20
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Light<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium<input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites<input type="checkbox"/> 30 % or more of sites<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 % of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	4
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites<input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites<input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	4
1. Water Source <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures<input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures<input type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip<input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Career Department<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career Volunteer<input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing<input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department<input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10
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FIRE BEHAVIOR	24
1. Slope <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> 8% or less<input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20%<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20%-30%<input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope<input type="checkbox"/> East<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> West<input type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Light density<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium density<input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Rating Scale:	39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard
TOTAL FOR AREA: 78	

*most common within subdivision

La Lomita - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



0 0.04 0.08 0.16 0.24 Miles

Legend

WUI - Zone

WUI

Yes

No



COLORADO STATE
FOREST SERVICE

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY
Alamosa Field Office

October, 2019

Loch Haven Meadows

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
28 acres	10	High	Rio Grande

Community Description: The area is a combination of year round residential homes and vacation rentals. Construction of structures is mostly log with some appearing to be stick built. Most homes have a number of outbuildings of various construction. The subdivision is just over 1 mile east of the South Fork Fire and Rescue station.

Access is one road off Hwy 160 that splits into three roads with the same name, which access different parts of the community. There are street signs present, two thirds of the structures have sufficient address signage. 100% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; all structures are constructed with noncombustible siding and combustible decks. The utilities are a combination of above ground and underground.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Loch Haven area is considered high risk due to the lack of defensible space, fuel load between structures and the lack of address signage and signs indicating dead end roads. The vegetation is comprised of medium density cottonwood stands with dense willows surrounding the structures. It is possible for this fuel type to support a large fire in years of drought.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is 1 mile west of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There are no hydrants within the community. Draft locations are available on the river and would be within 1,000' of most structures. Most if not all structures have propane tanks. There are dead ends over 300' in length with no signage.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness
2	Create defensible space – reduce fuel load in cottonwoods and remove dead stems in willows
3	Increase reflective signage – address and road signs

Other Recommendations: Post “dead end road” signs where applicable.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Loch Haven Meadows		DATE: 2/1/2019
SIZE (acres): 28	# LOTS or HOMES: 8 structures	RATING: High
COMMENTS:		

COMMUNITY DESIGN	21
1. Ingress/Egress <input type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <input type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	9
1. Roofing Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	3
<input type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	12
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input type="checkbox"/> Light <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30% of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	4
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	5
1. Water Source <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career/Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10
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FIRE BEHAVIOR	8
1. Slope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <input type="checkbox"/> Light density <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Rating Scale: 39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard	
TOTAL FOR AREA: 62	

*most common within subdivision

Loch Haven - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



0 0.02 0.04 0.08 0.12 Miles

Legend

WUI - Zone

WUI

WUI

Yes

No



COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

Alamosa Field Office

October, 2019

Log Haven

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
2 acres	22	Low	Rio Grande

Community Description: The homes are year-round and are located in a crescent-shaped configuration just west of highway 160. The homes are located very close together and lot sizes are small. There is a rock face to the west of the homes with scattered sparse natural fuels through the rocks and to the southwest of the homes. The Rio Grande River lies to the east of the community across highway 160. The community is about 2 miles southwest of the main center of South Fork.

Access is a loop road with two access points from the highway. There is also a single private residence northeast of the community. Street signs present, and most of the structures have address signage. 90% of the structures have non-combustible roofing, but all structures are constructed of combustible material. A few of the homes have attached wooden porches. All utilities are below ground. Most if not all structures have propane tanks.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Log Haven area is considered low risk due to the low natural fuel load around the homes. There is a large short grass area would suffice for a safety zone. The vegetation is comprised of grass around the structures with planted aspen and spruce. It is unlikely that the fuel types would support either rapid or large fire growth. Fire spotting from the natural fuels on the hillside could pose a low threat to individual structures if firebrands landed on decks or woodpiles. If open grassy areas were to cure out, there would be a very low risk of wind-driven and short-duration fire runs.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Volunteer fire department is within 2 miles northeast of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. The Rio Grande River is a potential water source but it would have to be accessed from across the highway and potentially through private property. The only hydrants near the community are in the town of South Fork.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness
2	Maintain defensible space – maintain ornamental trees and shrubs that are directly adjacent to homes. Keep grass around homes trimmed to a short length. Have defensible space in the spruce around the homes.

Other Recommendations: Make sure loop road is kept clear for ingress/egress and turn-around of heavy emergency equipment. Work with neighbors across highway 160 to create a drafting site.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Log Haven		DATE: 09/12/16
SIZE (acres): 2	# LOTS or HOMES: 22 homes	RATING: Low
COMMENTS:		

COMMUNITY DESIGN	6
1. Ingress/Egress <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads<input type="checkbox"/> One Road<input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >24 ft.<input type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft.<input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less<input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater<input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft.<input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length<input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100%<input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89%<input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100%<input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89%<input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	12
1. Roofing Materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100%<input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90%<input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80%<input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks<input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than 25%<input type="checkbox"/> 25-50%<input type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities<input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground<input type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	2
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light<input type="checkbox"/> Medium<input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites<input type="checkbox"/> 30 % or more of sites<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 % of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	1
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites<input type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites<input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites<input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	5
1. Water Source <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures<input type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip<input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Career Department<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career / Volunteer<input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing<input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department<input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10
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FIRE BEHAVIOR	8
1. Slope <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8% or less<input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20%<input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30%<input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> East<input type="checkbox"/> West<input type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light density<input type="checkbox"/> Medium density<input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10

Rating Scale:	39 or less points	Low hazard
	40-60 points	Moderate Hazard
	61-75 points	High Hazard
	76 or more points	Extreme Hazard
TOTAL FOR AREA: 35		

*most common within subdivision

Log Haven - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



Masonic Park

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
50 acres	69	Moderate	Rio Grande/Mineral

Community Description: The homes are seasonal and are located in an open short grass meadow area and also on the east aspect of the hillside that is west of the community, just to the south of highway 149. The community is cradled in and around a bend of the Rio Grande River, which lies to the east of most of the structures. The community is about 5 miles northwest of the main center of South Fork.

There are separate access points for the houses on the east and west side of highway 149. West side access points are a one entry-point road through the community from highway 149 that loops around on itself with a few streets that branch off through the middle. East side access point is one road with two entry points on highway 149. There are a few longer driveways that terminate at homes up on the hillside that would be a problem to support turn-arounds of larger emergency equipment. There are street signs present and most of the structures do have address signage. 90% of the structures have non-combustible roofing, but all structures are constructed of combustible material. About 25% of the homes have attached wooden decks. All utilities are above ground. All structures have propane tanks that are generally clear of vegetation. There are railroad tracks that cut through the community near the base of the hillside that run generally north-south.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Masonic Park area is considered to be moderate risk because of home construction materials, the presence of wooden decks and the homes that are located on the hillside with natural fuels that surround them. There is a large rock cliff face that lies to the north of these homes that would act as a fuel break. The natural fuels that are on the hillside are sparse to moderate. About half the homes are located in spruce/ponderosa trees. There is a lack of dense natural vegetation within the rest of the structures. The vegetation is comprised of short grass around the structures with ornamental trees and shrubs which consist of planted spruce and aspen. There are cottonwoods and willows along the Rio Grande River. It is unlikely that the fuel types would support either rapid or large fire growth. Fire spotting from the natural fuels on the hillside would pose a threat to individual structures if firebrands landed on decks or woodpiles. The homes that are located on the hillside would possibly need structure protection during a fire incident. The large meadow in the center of the community could serve as a safety zone.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Volunteer fire department is within 5 miles of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. The river is less than 10 yards from some of the homes on the north and east sides of the community and there are draft sites available. There is also a hydrant and a firewell.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, debris around homes
2	Create defensible space –Keep grass around homes irrigated and trimmed to a short length. Create defensible space in the pinon/juniper.
3	Firewood or other combustible material on/under deck or near house

Other Recommendations: Label dead end roads. Increase number of reflective address signs.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Masonic Park		DATE: g/12/2016
SIZE (acres): 50	# LOTS or HOMES: 69 homes	RATING: Moderate
COMMENTS: Houses are on both sides of hwy 149.		

COMMUNITY DESIGN	10
1. Ingress/Egress <input type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <input type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	12
1. Roofing Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

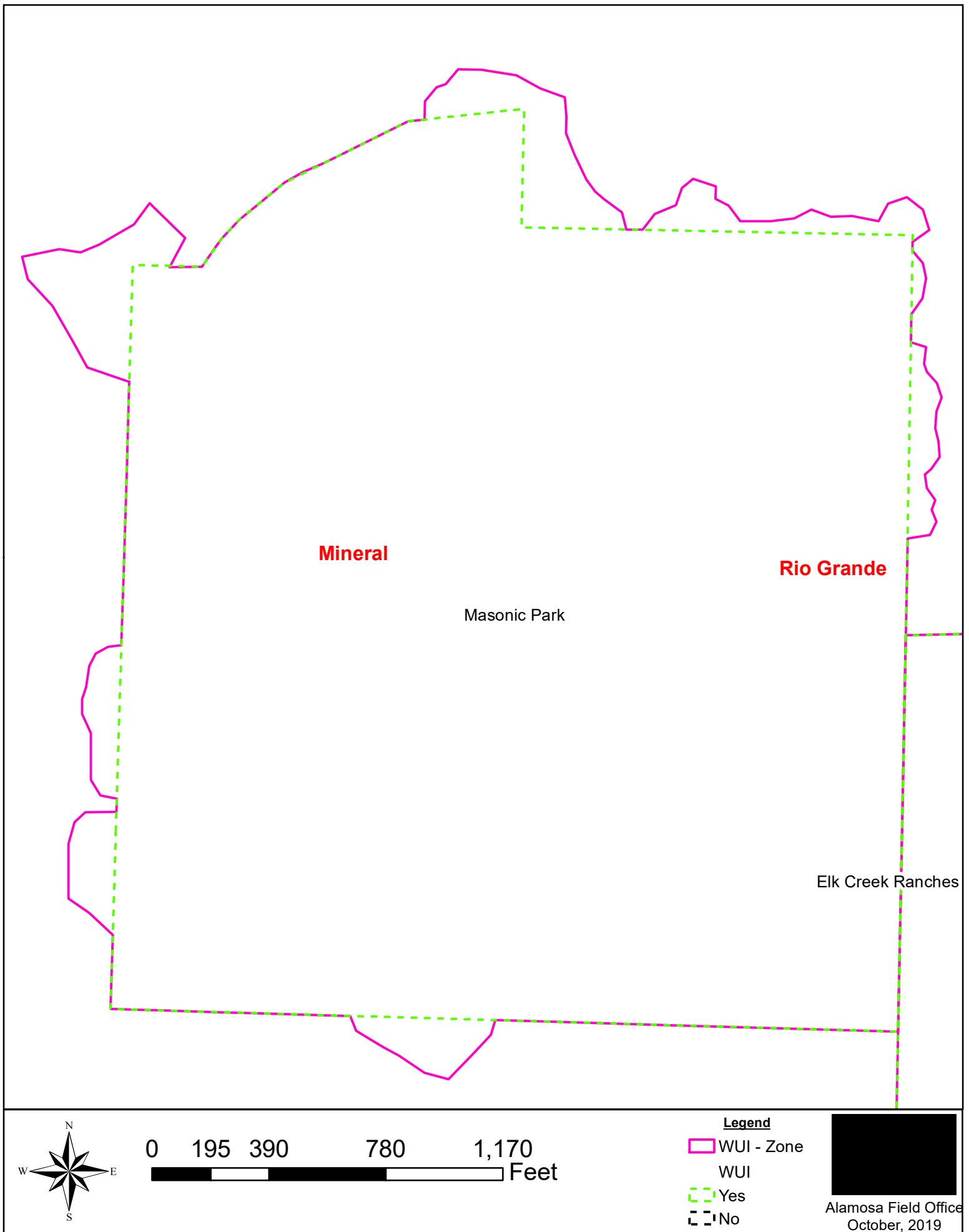
2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	5
<input type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	12
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input type="checkbox"/> Light <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30% of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	1
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	4
1. Water Source <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career/Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10
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FIRE BEHAVIOR	14
1. Slope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <input type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <input type="checkbox"/> Light density <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Rating Scale: 39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard	
TOTAL FOR AREA: 58	

*most common within subdivision

Masonic Park - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



Mill Creek

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
76 acres	25-30	Low	Rio Grande

Community Description: The homes are a combination of year-round and seasonal and are located in a meadow at the edge of the South Fork of the Rio Grande River. A majority of homes are in the short grass meadow while a small number are adjacent to mixed conifer forest. The subdivision is located off Beaver Creek Road, with no direct access to Highway 160. Many of the fuels around the structures are in the form of short and tall grass, firewood and ornamental shrubs and conifers. The community is about 4 miles west of South Fork.

Access is one main loop road through the community that connects back to Beaver Creek Road with the driveways and small spur roads splitting off and a turnaround loop at the end. Street signs are present, and most of the structures have sufficient address signage. 100% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; all structures are constructed with noncombustible siding and combustible decks. All utilities are underground.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Mill Creek area is considered to be low risk because of the low fuel density, ease of access and flat topography. The vegetation is comprised of short grass and some mixed conifer. It is unlikely that this fuel type can support either rapid or large fire growth. If open grassy areas were to cure out, there would be a slight risk of wind-driven and short-duration fire runs.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is 4 miles east of the community and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There are no hydrants within the community and a water source may be a 20 minute round trip at a minimum. A vertical fire well is located at the intersection of highway 160 and Beaver Creek Road. Turnarounds may be tight for larger fire apparatus. Most if not all structures have propane tanks.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, grass mowing, debris around homes, seasonal residents
2	Create defensible space –Keep grass around homes irrigated and trimmed to a short length.
3	Firewood or other combustible material on/under deck or near house

Other Recommendations: Label dead end roads. Increase number of reflective address signs.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Mill Creek		DATE: 2/1/2019
SIZE (acres): 76	# LOTS or HOMES: 25-30 structures	RATING: Low
COMMENTS:		

COMMUNITY DESIGN	8
1. Ingress/Egress <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out </div>	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft. </div>	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5% </div>	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length </div>	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75% </div>	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75% </div>	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	9
1. Roofing Materials <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70% </div>	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks </div>	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50% </div>	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	2
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy </div>	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30 % or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 % of sites </div>	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	1
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites </div>	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	8
1. Water Source <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip </div>	1 2 5 10

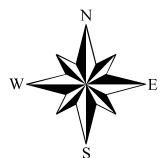
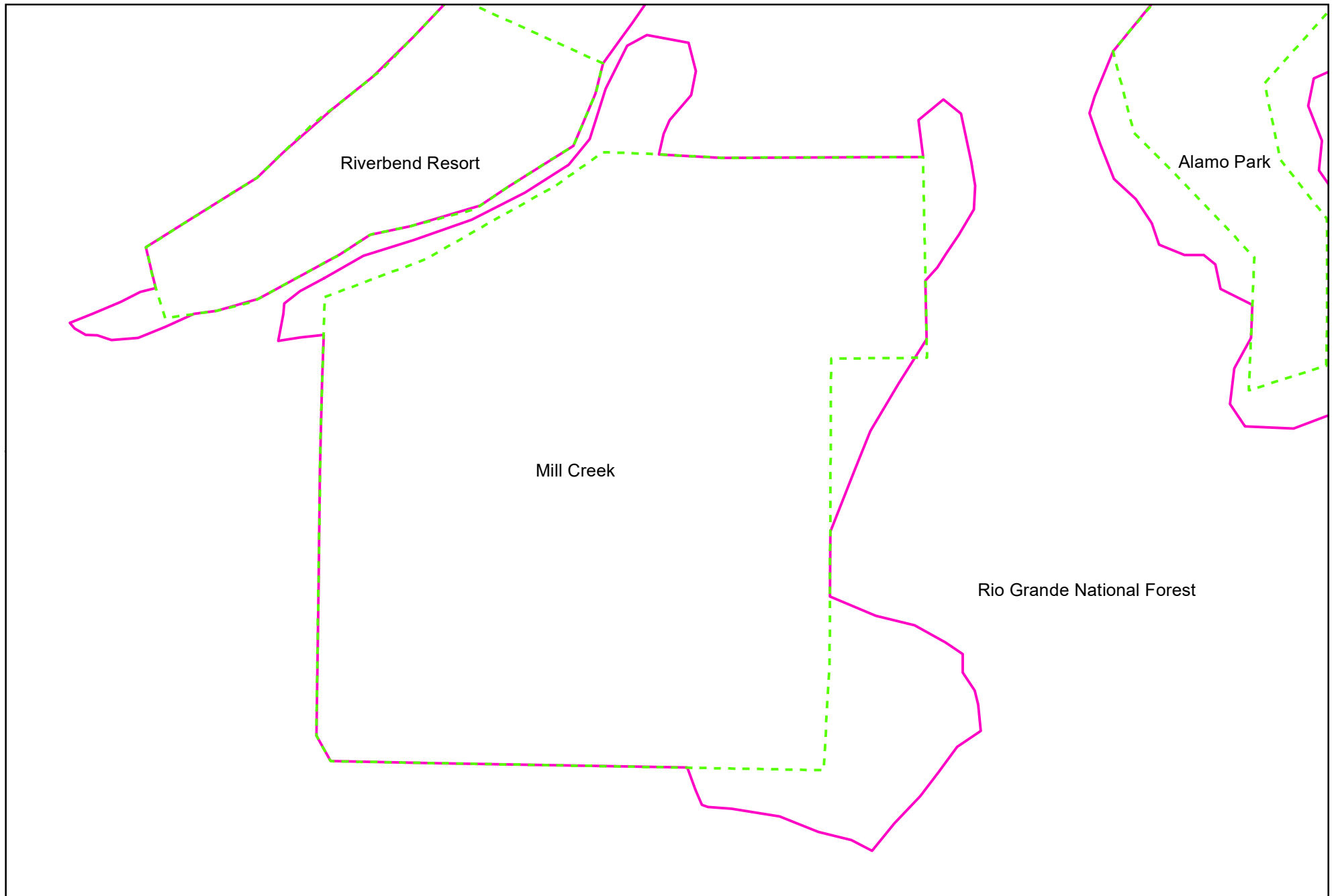
2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles	1 3 5 7 10
<input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career/Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	

FIRE BEHAVIOR	6
1. Slope <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30% </div>	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South </div>	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light density <input type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density </div>	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10

Rating Scale:	39 or less points	Low hazard
	40-60 points	Moderate Hazard
	61-75 points	High Hazard
	76 or more points	Extreme Hazard
TOTAL FOR AREA: 35		

*most common within subdivision

Mill Creek - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



0 0.0425 0.085 0.17 0.255 Miles

Legend
WUI
WUI
Yes
No
WUI - Zone

Alamosa Field Office
October, 2021

Moon Valley

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
18 acres	20-25	Extreme	Mineral

Community Description: The area is a seasonal RV campground with a number of small cabins available to rent year round as well as a larger lodge. The cabins vary widely in construction. Some cabins are log construction while others are more modular in appearance. The campground is 6.5 miles west of the South Fork Fire and Rescue station.

Access is one road in and out that starts at Highway 160 that accesses most of the campground. There are no street signs present. 80-90% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; structures are constructed with both combustible and noncombustible siding and combustible decks. The utilities are all above ground.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Moon Valley area is considered extreme risk due to the narrow roads, combustible building materials and lack of defensible space and litter clean up around the structures. The vegetation is comprised of medium density aspen and mixed conifer with non-irrigated grass surrounding the structures. This fuel type may support rapid or large fire growth if drought conditions exist. The threat of an ember shower from the adjacent forest could pose a threat to the campground.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is 6.5 miles west of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There are no hydrants within the community. The round trip to get water may exceed 20 minutes. There is a pond but it is not known if this consistently holds water. Most if not all structures have propane tanks. Access is only available from Highway 160 as a cliff band surrounds the campground.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, evacuation procedures
2	Create and maintain defensible space –Keep grass around structures irrigated and trimmed to a short length.
3	Modify / Retrofit existing structures with less combustible building material

Other Recommendations: Install dead end signs, improve road access and enlarge turn round. Work with SFFPD to determine if the pond can be a drafting site.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Moon Valley		DATE: 1/30/2019
SIZE (acres): 18	# LOTS or HOMES: 20-25 structures	RATING: Extreme
COMMENTS: Lots of old buildings in various states of repair. Buildings closest to cliff band in the trees drive the rating up.		

COMMUNITY DESIGN	22
1. Ingress/Egress <input type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <input type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	14
1. Roofing Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	5
<input type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	20
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input type="checkbox"/> Light <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30 % or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 % of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	4
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	8
1. Water Source <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

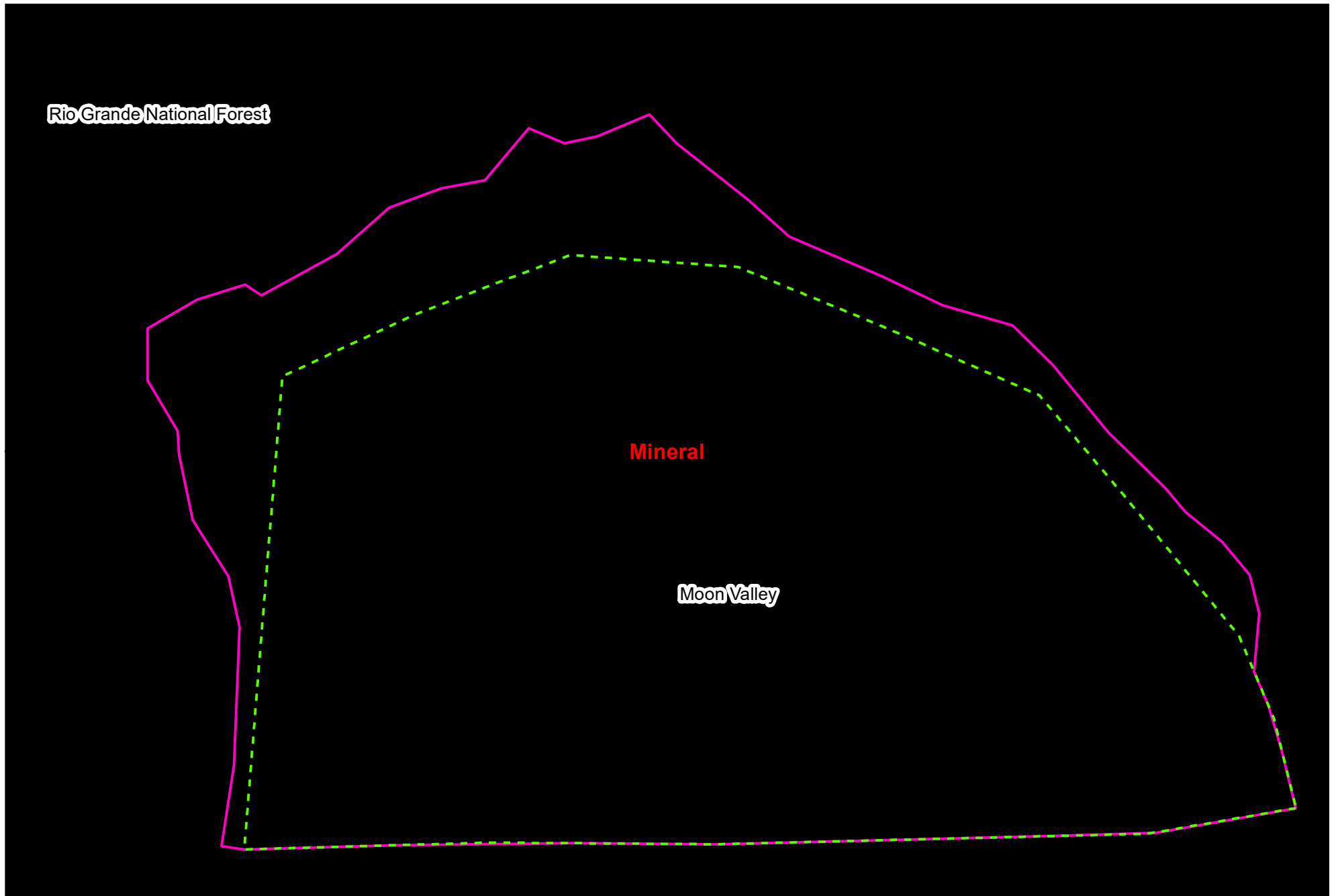
2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10
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FIRE BEHAVIOR	8
1. Slope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <input type="checkbox"/> Light density <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10

Rating Scale: 39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard
TOTAL FOR AREA: 78

*most common within subdivision

Moon Valley - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



0 0.01750.035 0.07 0.105 Miles

- Legend**
- WUI - Zone
 - WUI
 - WUI
 - Yes
 - No

Alamosa Field Office
October, 2019

Ponderosa & Deer Park

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
50 acres	170+	Moderate	Rio Grande

Community Description: The homes are a mix of seasonal and year-round and are located in an open short grass meadow with stands of mixed conifer just to the south of highway 149. The community sits up against the east aspect of a moderately forested hillside with heavier fuels in the drainages that run east to west. The closest natural fuels on the ridge lie anywhere from 5 to 500 yards from the homes. The community is less than a mile northwest of the main town center of South Fork.

Access is from highway 149 on a two-way road (Ponderosa Drive) that splits into several streets throughout the community. These streets loop together on the south side of the community and would support larger emergency equipment. There are street signs present, and many of the structures do have address signage. 90% of the structures have non-combustible roofing, but all structures are constructed of combustible material. 25 to 50% of the homes have attached wooden decks. All utilities are above ground. All structures have propane tanks that are clear of vegetation.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Ponderosa/Deer Park area is considered to be moderate risk because of home construction materials, the presence of wooden decks, and the density of ornamental trees and shrubs around some of the homes. There are also stringers and small stands of mixed conifer throughout the homes. The forested hillside that lies to the southwest of the community is untreated. The vegetation is comprised of short grass around the structures with ornamental trees and shrubs including spruce and aspen. Ladder fuels are minimal through the mixed conifer. Fire spotting from the natural fuels on the hillside and drainages to the southwest would pose a threat to individual structures if firebrands landed on decks or woodpiles. If open grassy areas were to cure out, there would be a risk of wind-driven and moderate-duration fire runs.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Thinning on nearby USFS land is recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Volunteer fire department is within 1 mile of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. The river is less than 200 yards from some of the homes on the northeast side of the community and there are draft sites available. There are hydrants throughout in the community.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, debris clean up, defensible space
2	Maintain defensible space – maintain ornamental and natural trees and shrubs that are directly adjacent to homes. Keep grass around homes trimmed to a short length.
3	Firewood or other combustible material on/under deck or near house
4	Create fuel break within community: Some of the natural fuels that are directly adjacent to the homes on the southwest side of the community could be treated to reduce interface issues, i.e. ladder fuels reduced/removed, appropriate crown spacing in the denser stands of conifer, etc.

Other Recommendations: Make sure loop roads are kept clear for ingress/egress and turn-around of heavy emergency equipment. Maintain access to water sources for heavy fire equipment. Make sure address signage is displayed and clear.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Ponderosa & Deer Park		DATE: 10/15/2016
SIZE (acres): 330	# LOTS or HOMES: 170+ homes	RATING: Moderate
COMMENTS:		

COMMUNITY DESIGN	8
1. Ingress/Egress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	14
1. Roofing Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	5
<input type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	10
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30 % or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 % of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	4
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	5
1. Water Source <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

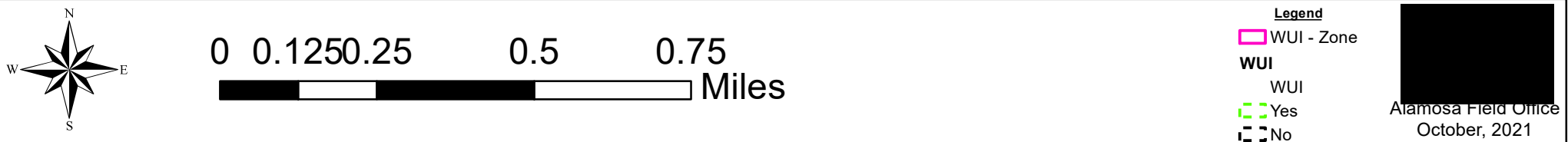
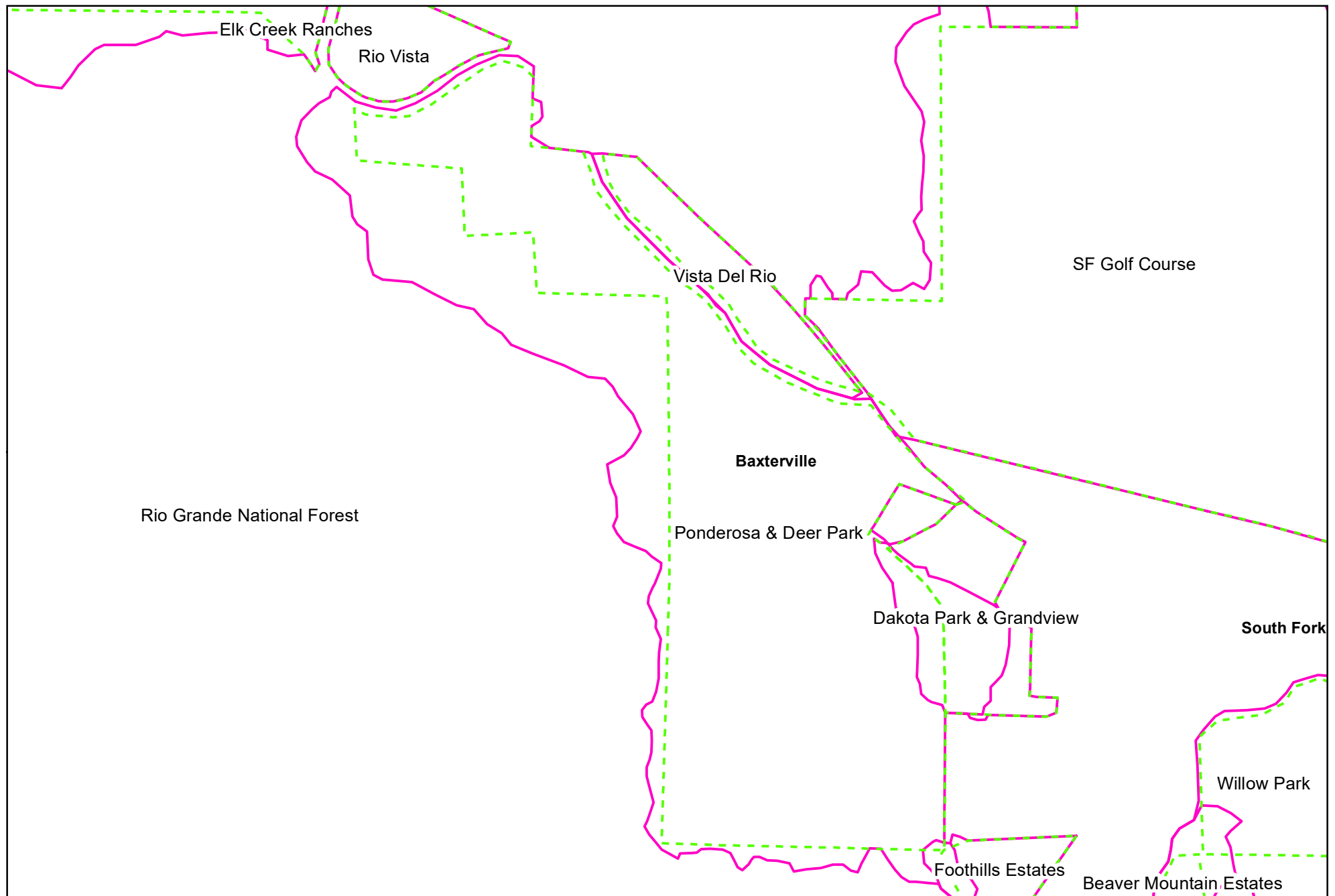
2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10
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FIRE BEHAVIOR	13
1. Slope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <input type="checkbox"/> Light density <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10

Rating Scale: 39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard
TOTAL FOR AREA: 59

*most common within subdivision

Ponderosa & Deer Park - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



Rio Vista Estates

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
10 acres	15	Moderate	Rio Grande

Community Description: The homes are year-round and are located in an open short grass meadow area just to the south of highway 149. The community is cradled in a bend of the Rio Grande River which lies to the south. There is a moderately forested ridge that runs to the top of Sentinel Peak comprised of mixed conifer that lies to the south, and the river is between the ridge and the community. The closest natural fuels on the ridge lie anywhere from 200 to 500 yards from the homes. The community is about 2 miles northwest of the main center of South Fork.

Access is a two-way loop road through the community with a few cul-de-sacs that would support turn-arounds of larger emergency equipment. There are street signs present, and most of the structures do have address signage. 90% of the structures have non-combustible roofing, but all structures are constructed of combustible material. 25 to 50% of the homes have attached wooden decks. All utilities are above ground. All structures have propane tanks.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Rio Vista Estates area is considered moderate risk because of home construction materials, the presence of wooden decks and the density of ornamental trees and shrubs between the homes on the south side of the community. However, there is a lack of dense vegetation within the rest of the structures, including beyond the structure area. The vegetation is comprised of short grass around the structures with ornamental trees and shrubs consisting of planted spruce, aspen, and cottonwood. It is unlikely that the fuel types would support either rapid or large fire growth. Fire spotting from the natural fuels on the ridge and peak to the south would pose a threat to individual structures if firebrands landed on decks or woodpiles. If open grassy areas were to cure out, there would be a slight risk of wind-driven and short-duration fire runs.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Volunteer fire department is within 2 miles of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. The river is less than 200 yards from some of the homes on the north side of the community and there are several draft sites available. There are no hydrants near the community.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, debris clean up
2	Maintain defensible space – maintain ornamental trees and shrubs that are directly adjacent to homes. Keep grass around homes trimmed to a short length.
3	Firewood or other combustible material on/under deck or near house

Other Recommendations: Make sure cul-de-sacs and loop roads are kept clear for ingress/egress and turn-around of heavy emergency equipment. Maintain access to water sources for heavy fire equipment. Make sure address signage is displayed and clear.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Rio Vista Estates		DATE: 6/17/2015
SIZE (acres): 10	# LOTS or HOMES: 15 homes	RATING: Moderate
COMMENTS:		

COMMUNITY DESIGN	10
1. Ingress/Egress <input type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	14
1. Roofing Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

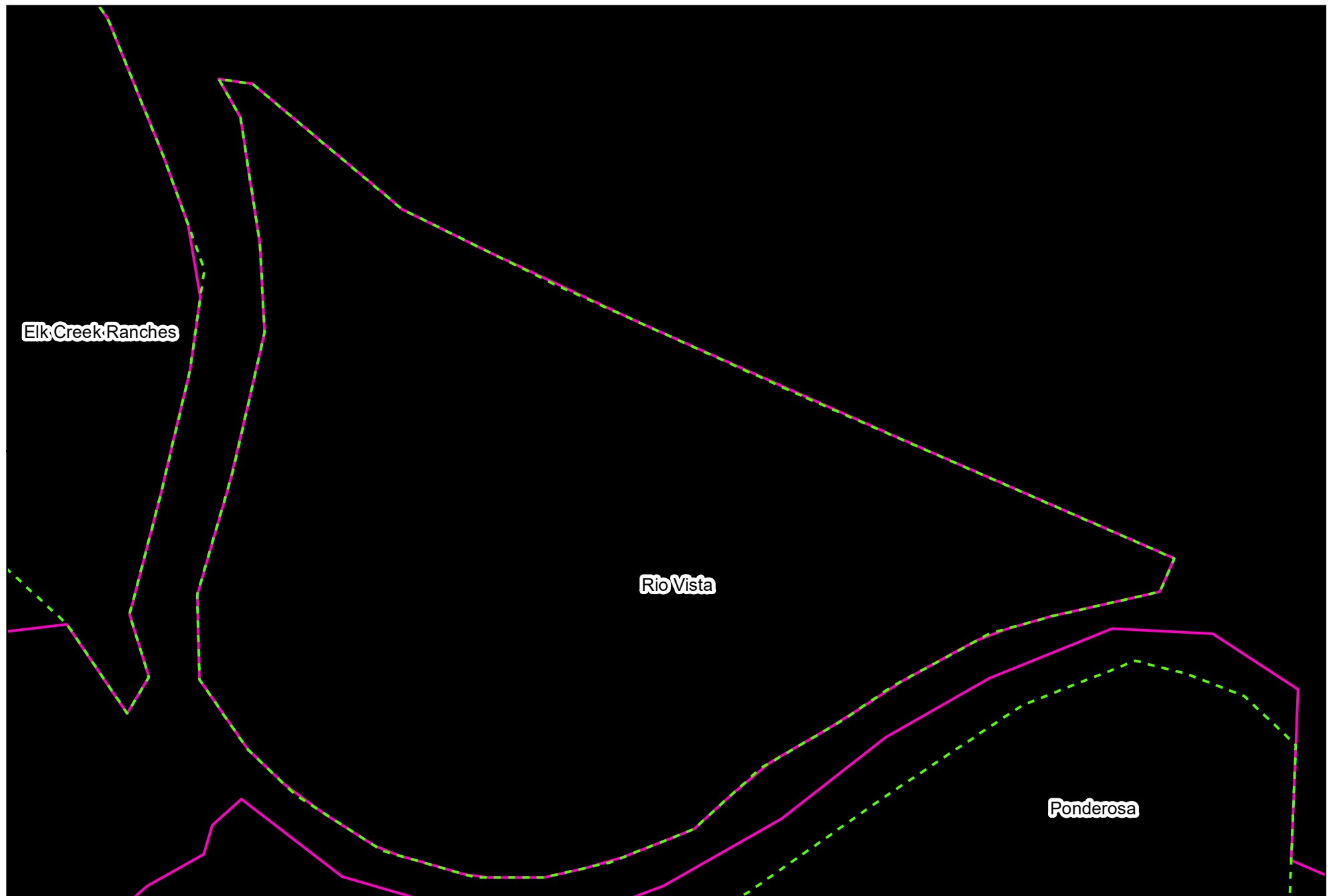
2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	5
<input type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	12
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input type="checkbox"/> Light <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30% of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	1
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	6
1. Water Source <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career/Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10
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FIRE BEHAVIOR	8
1. Slope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <input type="checkbox"/> Light density <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Rating Scale: 39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard	
TOTAL FOR AREA: 57	

*most common within subdivision

Rio Vista - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



Elk Creek Ranches

Rio Vista

Ponderosa



0 0.0225 0.045 0.09 0.135 Miles

Legend

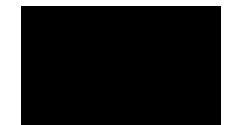
WUI - Zone

WUI

WUI

Yes

No



Alamosa Field Office
October, 2019

River Island Ranch

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
500 acres	54	Moderate	Rio Grande

Community Description: It is a mostly undeveloped community that lies north of highway 160 and north of the Rio Grande river, about 8 miles northeast of the main center of the town of South Fork. The area is dissected by CR 15 that runs east-west (North River Road), putting the undeveloped land south of the county road, and the bulk of the structures north of the county road. The area is bordered by CR 18 (Expedition Parkway) to the east, and FSR 630 to the west.

Access to the subdivision includes CR 15 which is accessed in the town of Gerrard (located west of the subdivision), go north on CR 19 and head east on CR 15 for about 3 miles. The aforementioned CR 18 that borders the eastern side is also an access from highway 160. On the north side of CR 15 where the majority of structures are located, there are numerous dead end roads and driveways that are longer than 300 feet with poor turnarounds. There are also a few small cul-de-sacs that would not support turn arounds of heavy equipment.

On the north side of CR 15, there are street signs present, and most of the structures do have address signage. 90% of the structures have non-combustible roofing, but all structures are constructed of combustible material. More than 50% of the homes have attached wooden decks. Utilities are combination above and below ground. All structures have propane tanks.

The one home (clubhouse) that is located off River Island Club Drive (south of CR 15) has a locked gate at the bridge that crosses the river braid on the Rio Grande river. There are also multiple small cabins near the clubhouse. This bridge is unlabeled regarding load bearing limits.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The River Island Ranch area is considered to be moderate risk. Home construction materials consist of combustible materials, and wooden decks are attached to over 50% of the homes. Fuels in and around the homes north of CR 15 include mid-height, continuous grasses, rabbit brush, yucca, and sage with some pinon/juniper and currant brush. Closer to the Rio Grande river on the south side of CR 15 there is cottonwood and aspen, with sparse mixed conifer. There are several large grass areas that would suffice for safety zones both north and south of CR 15. It is likely if the grass fuel types cured out it would support rapid fire growth with short-duration runs.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended. The State Land Board is willing to allow mitigation work on their property to the north.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Volunteer fire department is about 8 miles west of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. The river has a few access points that would support larger fire apparatus. There are no hydrants to the north of CR 15, but there are dry hydrants installed at each empty lot south of CR 15. Gated community.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – defensible space basics, home construction
2	Maintain defensible space: maintain natural and ornamental shrubs that are directly adjacent to homes. Keep grass around homes trimmed to a short length.
3	Firewood or other combustible material on/under deck or near house

Other Recommendations: Label dead end roads. Increase number of reflective address signs.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: River Island Ranch		DATE: 6/17/2016
SIZE (acres): 500	# LOTS or HOMES: 27	RATING: Moderate
COMMENTS: <small>The south side of the community (south of CR 15) is mostly undeveloped except for underground utilities and dry hydrants that are already in place. This assessment reflects the north side which has the bulk of the structures.</small>		

COMMUNITY DESIGN	22
1. Ingress/Egress <input type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <input type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	16
1. Roofing Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	5
<input type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	12
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input type="checkbox"/> Light <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 % or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 % of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	1
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	5
1. Water Source <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

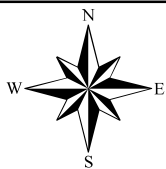
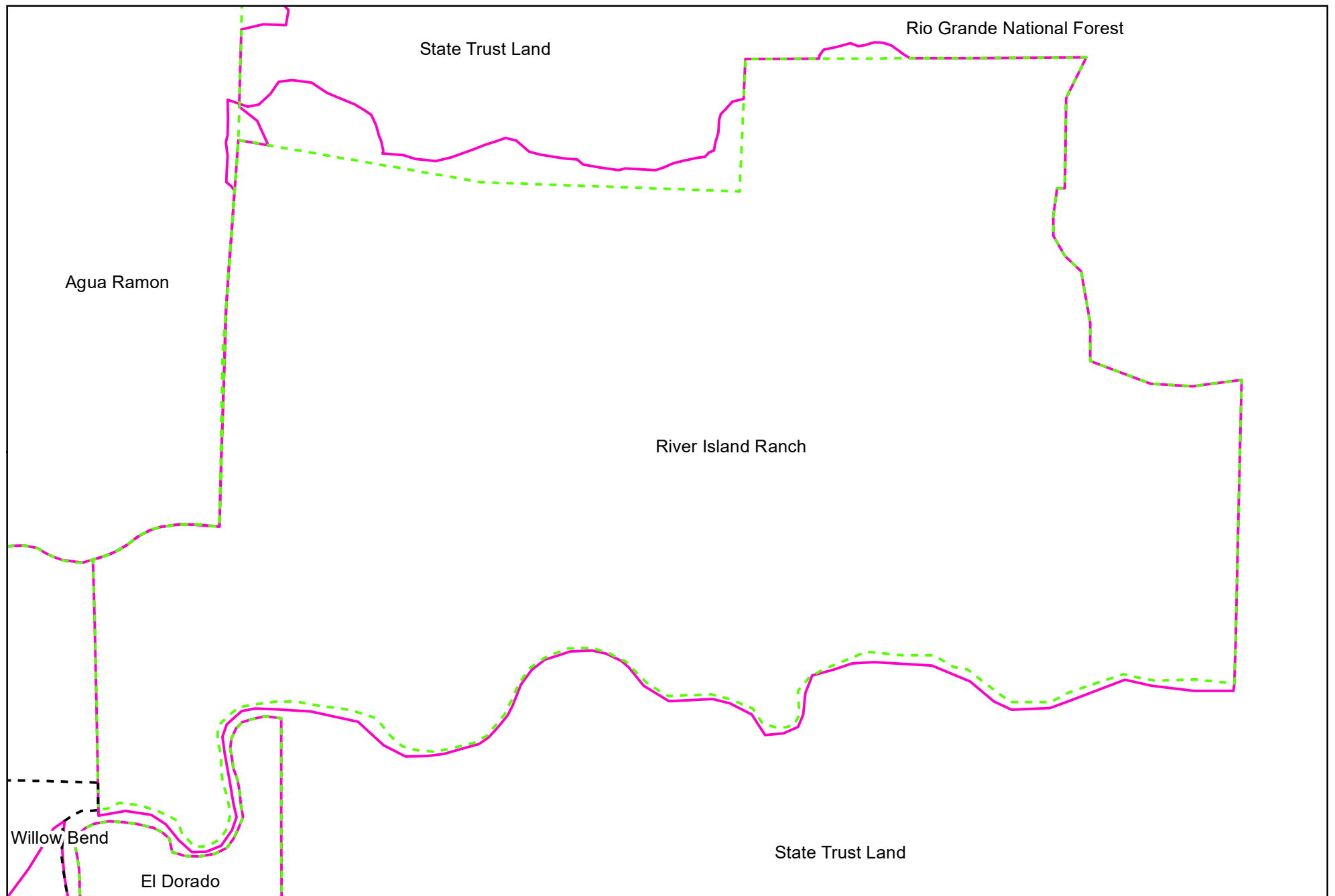
2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10
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FIRE BEHAVIOR	8
1. Slope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <input type="checkbox"/> Light density <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10

Rating Scale: 39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard
TOTAL FOR AREA: 56

*most common within subdivision

River Island Ranch - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 Miles

- Legend**
- WUI - Zone
 - WUI
 - Yes
 - No

Alamosa Field Office
October, 2019

Riverbend Resort Area

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
16 acres	10-12	Extreme	Rio Grande

Community Description: Riverbend Resort is an extreme risk WUI area in Rio Grande County. The area is a seasonal RV campground with a number of small cabins available to rent year round as well. The cabins vary widely in construction. Some cabins are log construction while others appear to be mobile homes with slabwood siding. The campground is 3.8 miles west of the South Fork Fire and Rescue station.

Access is very narrow one road in and out that starts at Highway 160 that accesses most of the campground. There are no street signs present. 80-90% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; structures are constructed with both combustible and noncombustible siding and combustible decks. The utilities are all above ground.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Riverbend Resort is considered extreme risk due to the narrow roads, combustible building materials and lack of defensible space and litter clean up around the structures. The vegetation is comprised of medium density ponderosa pine and non-irrigated grass and shrubs surrounding the structures. This fuel type may support rapid or large fire growth if drought conditions exist. The threat of an ember shower from the adjacent forest could pose a threat to the campground.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is 3.8 miles east of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There are no hydrants within the community. The round trip to get water may exceed 20 minutes. Most if not all structures have propane tanks. The narrow access road offers little to no turn around opportunities for an engine larger than Type 6.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness
2	Create and maintain defensible space –Keep grass around structures irrigated and trimmed to a short length.
3	Modify / Retrofit existing structures with less combustible building material

Other Recommendations: Install dead end signs, improve road access and enlarge turn round. Work with SFFPD to determine if a drafting site on the river can be established.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Riverbend Resort Area		DATE: 2/1/2019
SIZE (acres): 16	# LOTS or HOMES: 10-12 structures	RATING: Extreme
COMMENTS:		

COMMUNITY DESIGN	31
1. Ingress/Egress <input type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input type="checkbox"/> One Road <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <input type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	18
1. Roofing Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	5
<input type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	20
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input type="checkbox"/> Light <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than 30% of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	4
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	13
1. Water Source <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career/Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------

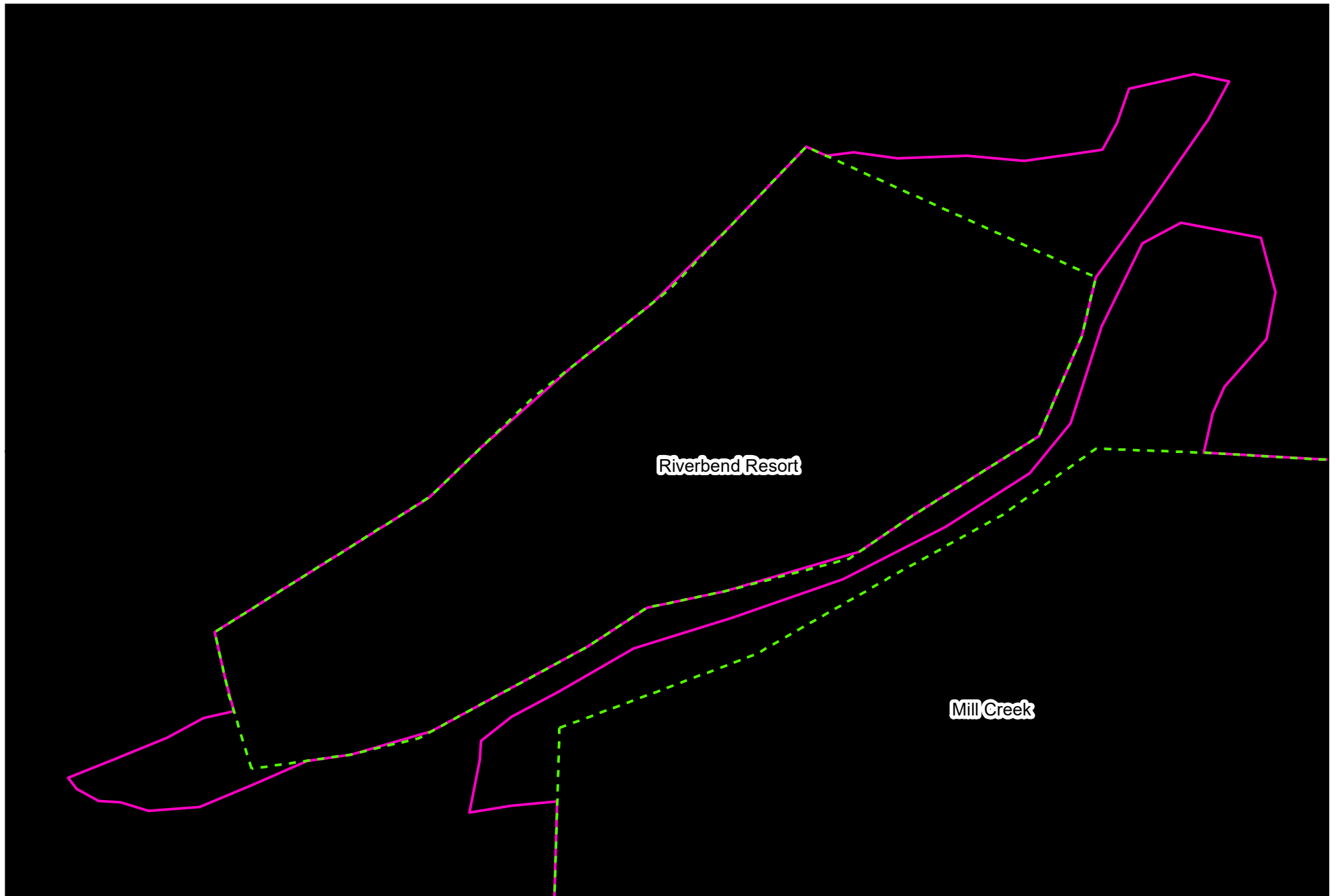
FIRE BEHAVIOR	24
1. Slope <input type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <input type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <input type="checkbox"/> Light density <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10

Rating Scale:	39 or less points 40-60 points 61-75 points 76 or more points	Low hazard Moderate Hazard High Hazard Extreme Hazard
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TOTAL FOR AREA: 115

*most common within subdivision

Riverbend Resort - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



0 0.0225 0.045 0.09 0.135 Miles

- Legend**
- WUI - Zone
 - WUI
 - Yes
 - No

Alamosa Field Office
October, 2021

Rivers Edge RV Resort Area & Peacock RV Park

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
30 acres	103-153	Moderate	Rio Grande

Community Description: The area is an RV resort and community. It is made up of the communities of Rivers Edge (65 homes), Mountain View (38 homes) and Peacock RV Park (50 spaces). The majority of structures are seasonal while a small number are year round. Majority of structures are “Park Homes” which are essentially a small mobile home designed for long-term use in RV parks. There are also a number of RVs, 5th wheels and other pull behind campers onsite. The resort is 0.8 mile east of the South Fork Fire and Rescue station. The “Park Homes” were designed to be able to be easily removed, however most of them can not be and will not be able to be removed in the event of an emergency. The Resort will still need to be evacuated.

Access to Highway 160 is shared with Riviere Estates. The main access through the resort are several one lane roads, some dead ends, with limited turnarounds and pull offs. There are street signs present, and most of the structures have address signage of some sort. 100% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; all structures are constructed with noncombustible siding and combustible decks. The utilities are a combination of above and underground. Peacock has its own access from 160.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Rivers Edge Resort area is considered moderate risk due to the lack of defensible space, lack of onsite water and fuel load between structures. The vegetation is comprised of medium density cottonwood with ornamental shrubs and trees around the structures. It is very unlikely that this fuel type will support rapid or large fire growth. Close proximity of the structures to one another is a concern. The roads and a lot of the space between homes is lined with gravel.

Peacock Park is located east of the grove of cottonwoods. There has been some cleaning up of the understory and brush.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is 0.8 mile west of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There are hydrants and draft locations throughout the community. Most if not all structures have propane tanks.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness
2	Create and maintain defensible space
3	Reduce fuel loading between structures

Other Recommendations: Increase number of reflective address signage.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Rivers Edge RV (Rivers Edge, Mountain View, Peacock Campground)		DATE: 1/30/2019
SIZE (acres): 30	# LOTS or HOMES: 103-153 homes/ RVs	RATING: Moderate
COMMENTS: Tight roads and limited turn-arounds		

COMMUNITY DESIGN	9
1. Ingress/Egress <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out </div>	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <div> <input type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <20 ft. </div>	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5% </div>	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length </div>	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75% </div>	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75% </div>	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	9
1. Roofing Materials <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70% </div>	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks </div>	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50% </div>	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	8
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy </div>	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 % or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 % of sites </div>	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	7
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites </div>	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	5
1. Water Source <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip </div>	1 2 5 10

2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career/Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department </div>	1 3 5 7 10
FIRE BEHAVIOR	8
1. Slope <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30% </div>	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South </div>	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Light density <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density </div>	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Rating Scale:	39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard
TOTAL FOR AREA: 47	

*most common within subdivision

Rivers Edge - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



La Lomita

Peacock RV Resort

River's Edge RV Resort

Vista Resort

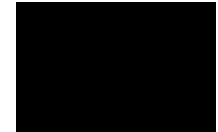
Riviere Estates



0 105 210 420 630 Feet

Legend

- WUI - Zone
- WUI
- Yes
- No



Alamosa Field Office
October, 2019

Riverside Mesa

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
79 acres	50-60	High	Mineral

Community Description: The homes are a combination of year-round and seasonal and are located in a meadow at the edge of the Rio Grande River. A majority of homes are in the short grass meadow while a small number are adjacent to the river in the riparian area with cottonwood and mixed conifer forest types. A small number of homes are located on the opposite side of the river accessed by FSR 430 via a bridge just downstream of the main subdivision. The subdivision is located off Highway 149. The community is about 7 miles west of South Fork.

Access is through a number of roads that connect to Highway 149 and pass through the community and a narrow spur road that accesses structures closest to the river. FSR 430 just down stream of the community access the structures on the opposite side of the river. Street signs are present, but most of the structures have insufficient address signage. 100% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; all structures are constructed with noncombustible siding and combustible decks. All utilities are above ground.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Riverside Mesa area is considered to be high risk because of narrow and limited access, dead ends, and lack of defensible space. The vegetation is comprised of short grass and some cottonwood and mixed conifer. It is likely that this fuel type can support either rapid or large fire growth. If open grassy areas were to cure out, there would be a slight risk of wind-driven and short-duration fire runs.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is 7 miles east of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There are hydrants and draft locations within the community. Very few reflective address signs are present. Turnarounds may be tight for larger fire apparatus. Most if not all structures have propane tanks.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations were created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, trees close to home
2	Create defensible space –Keep grass around homes irrigated and trimmed to a short length.
3	Firewood or other combustible material on/under deck or near house

Other Recommendations: Label dead end roads. Increase number of reflective address signs. Work with SFFPD to determine if drafting sites can be established on the river.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Riverside Mesa		DATE: 1/30/2019
SIZE (acres): 79	# LOTS or HOMES: 50-60 homes	RATING: High
COMMENTS: Road along river is tight, no turn-around, one way in and out. No reflective signage. Homes across river are part of subdivision.		

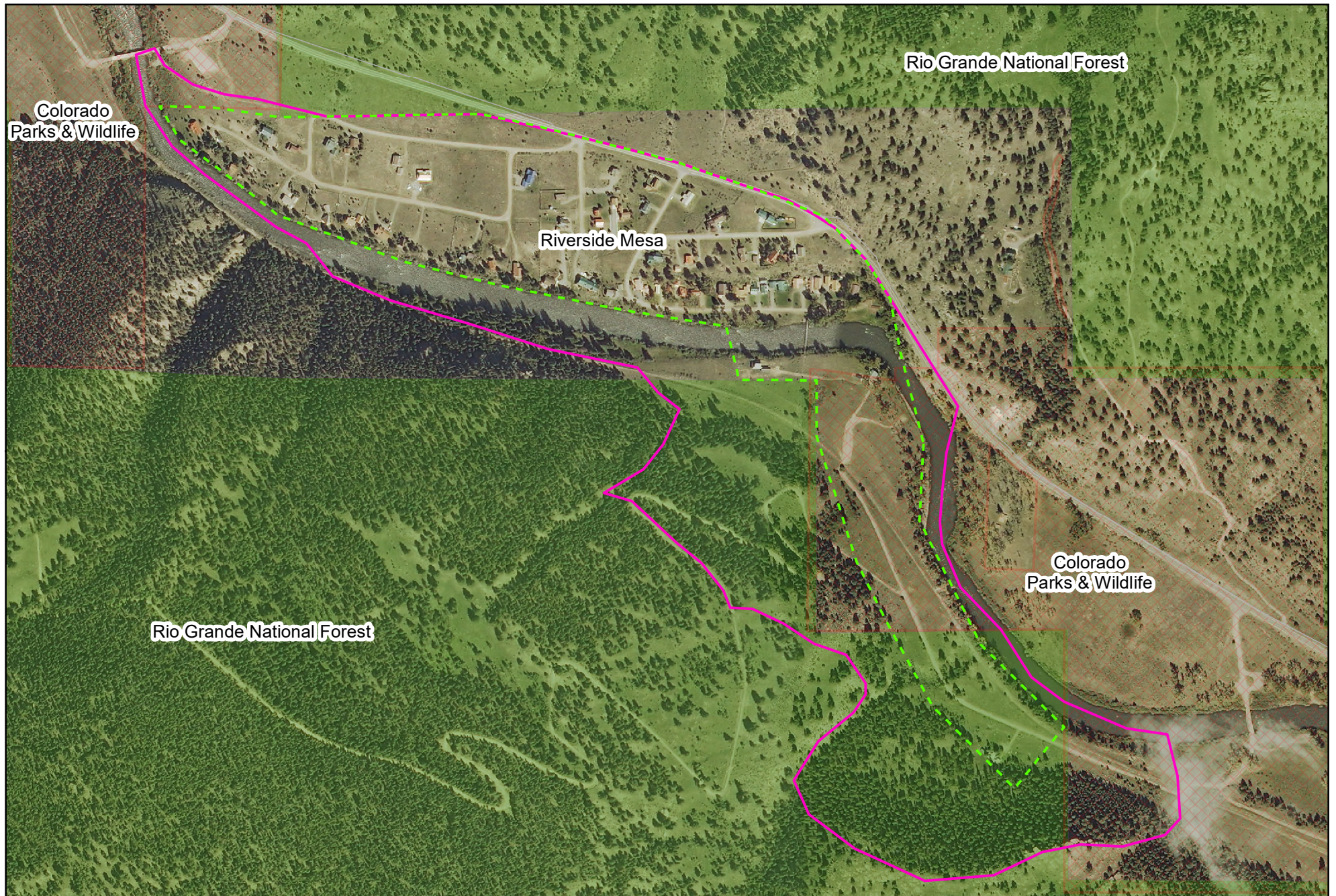
COMMUNITY DESIGN	19
1. Ingress/Egress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <input type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	9
1. Roofing Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	5
<input type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	8
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30% of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	4
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	5
1. Water Source <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career/Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10
FIRE BEHAVIOR	15
1. Slope <input type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <input type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <input type="checkbox"/> Light density <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Rating Scale: 39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard	
TOTAL FOR AREA: 65	

*most common within subdivision

Riverside Mesa - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 Miles

- Legend**
- WUI - Zone
 - WUI
 - WUI
 - Yes
 - No

Riviere Estates

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
33 acres	30-35	Moderate	Rio Grande

Community Description: The area is predominantly residential where the homes are both year-round and seasonal. There is a strip of commercial properties along Highway 160. These properties range from storage facilities to cabin rentals. Construction of the commercial buildings are either steel storage structures or cabins are stick built with wood siding or log. Residential structures are of construction that is more modern. The subdivision is 0.8 mile east of the South Fork Fire and Rescue station.

Access is from a frontage road that starts at Highway 160 that drops into and loops through the community. There are street signs present, and most of the structures have sufficient address signage. 100% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; all structures are constructed with noncombustible siding and combustible decks. The utilities are all underground.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Riviere Estates area is considered moderate risk due to the lack of defensible space and litter clean up around the structures. The vegetation is comprised of light density cottonwood on the North side of the subdivision with irrigated and not irrigated grass surrounding the structures. The cottonwoods and associated brush are in close proximity to the structures. It is very unlikely that this fuel type will support rapid or large fire growth.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is 0.8 mile west of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There are hydrants throughout the community. Most if not all structures have propane tanks.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, evacuation procedures
2	Create defensible space –Keep grass around homes irrigated and trimmed to a short length.
3	Increase reflective signage on homes

Other Recommendations: Work with SFFPD to establish a drafting site on the river.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Riviere Estates

DATE: 1/30/2019

SIZE (acres): 33

LOTS or HOMES: 9 homes

RATING: Moderate

COMMENTS:
Reflective address signs only present on one house.

COMMUNITY DESIGN	8
1. Ingress/Egress <input type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	9
1. Roofing Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	8
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30% of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	4
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	5
1. Water Source <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

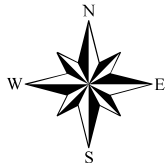
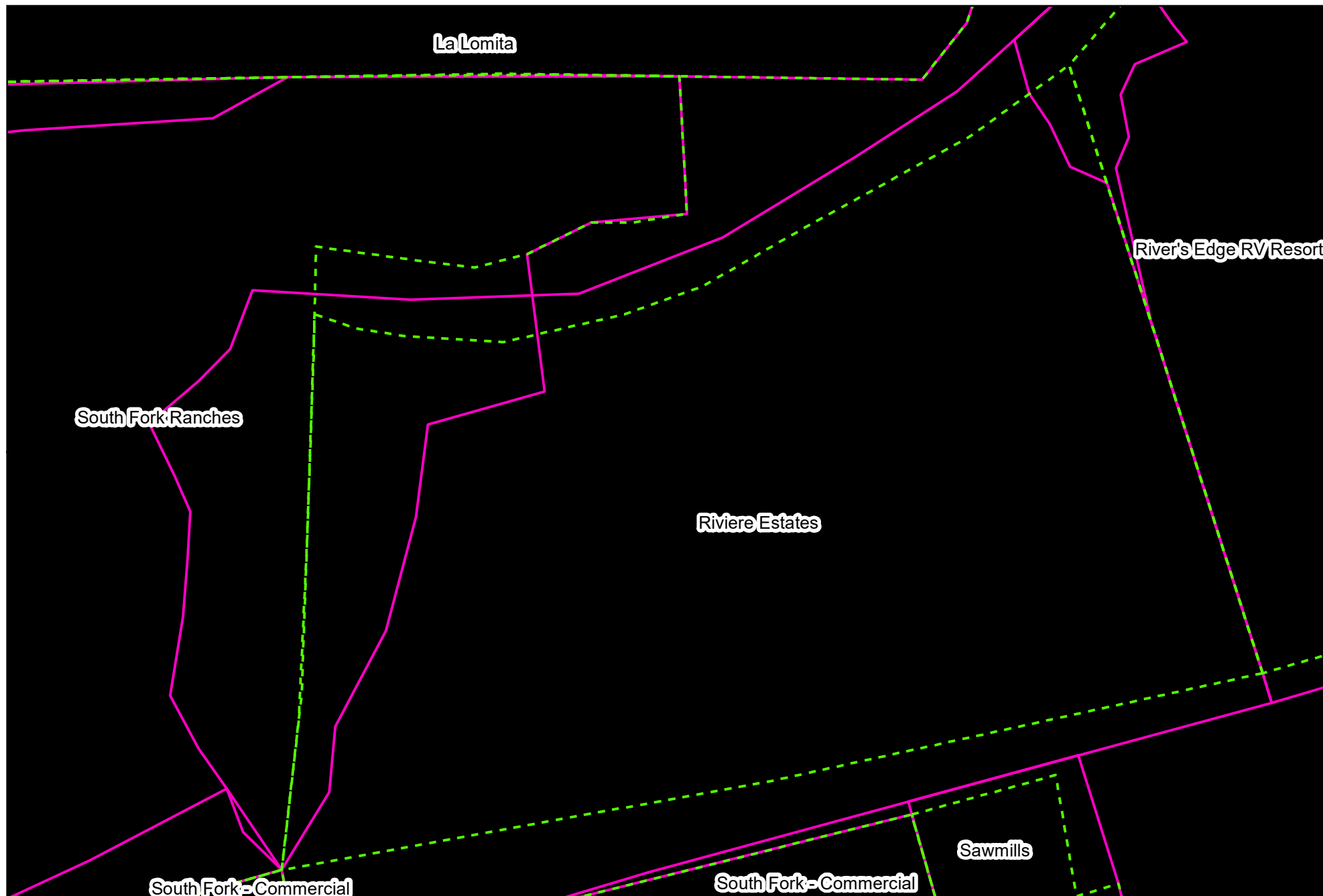
2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles
☐ Career Department
☒ Combination Career/Volunteer
☐ Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing
☐ All Volunteer Department
☐ No Organized Department

1
3
5
7
10

FIRE BEHAVIOR	8
1. Slope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <input type="checkbox"/> Light density <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Rating Scale: 39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard	
TOTAL FOR AREA: 43	

*most common within subdivision

Riviere Estates - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



0 0.025 0.05 0.1 0.15 Miles

Legend
WUI - Zone
WUI
WUI
Yes
No

Alamosa Field Office
October, 2019

Sawmills (Jackson Heights)

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
120 acres	20-25	Moderate	Rio Grande

Community Description: The area is a combination of commercial and residential where the homes are both year-round and seasonal. Businesses are mostly year round as well. Homes vary from single family structures to apartment buildings. Construction of commercial buildings is mostly composed of steel structures. Residential structures are of construction that is more modern. The subdivision is 1 mile east of the South Fork Fire and Rescue station.

Access is one road that starts at Highway 160 that loops through the community. This road connects to a frontage road and ties back in where the main road splits from Highway 160. There are street signs present, and most of the structures have sufficient address signage. 100% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; all structures are constructed with noncombustible siding and combustible decks. The utilities are all underground.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Sawmills area is considered moderate risk due to the lack of defensible space and litter clean up around the structures. The vegetation is comprised of medium density ponderosa pine with irrigated and not irrigated grass surrounding the structures. It is very unlikely that this fuel type will support rapid or large fire growth. The threat of an ember shower from the adjacent forest could pose a threat to this community. Ember ignition may lead to house-to-house ignition due to the structures being close together.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is 1 mile west of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There are hydrants throughout the community. Most if not all structures have propane tanks.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, address signage
2	Create defensible space –Keep grass around homes irrigated and trimmed to a short length.
3	Increase reflective signage on homes

Other Recommendations:

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Sawmills (Jackson Heights)		DATE: 1/30/2019
SIZE (acres): 120	# LOTS or HOMES: 20-25 structures	RATING: Moderate
COMMENTS: no reflective address signs		

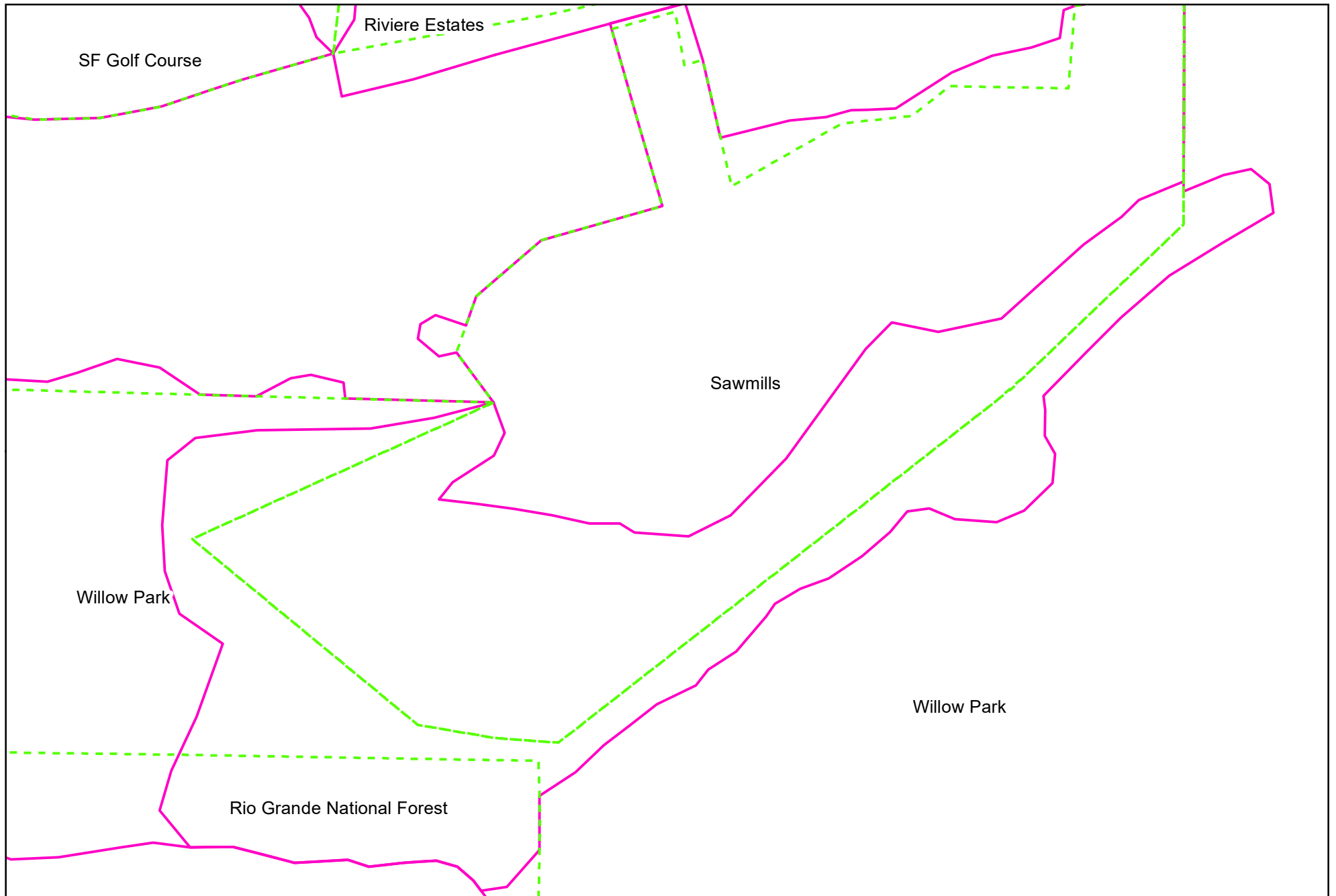
COMMUNITY DESIGN	6
1. Ingress/Egress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out 	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft. 	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5% 	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length 	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75% 	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75% 	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	9
1. Roofing Materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70% 	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks 	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50% 	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input type="checkbox"/> All above ground 	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	12
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Light <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy 	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30% of sites 	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	4
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites 	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	4
1. Water Source <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip 	1 2 5 10

2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department 	1 3 5 7 10
FIRE BEHAVIOR	12
1. Slope <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30% 	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South 	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Light density <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density 	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Rating Scale:	39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard
TOTAL FOR AREA: 48	

*most common within subdivision

Sawmills (Jackson Height) - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



0 0.0375 0.075 0.15 0.225 Miles

Legend

WUI - Zone

WUI

Yes

No



Alamosa Field Office
October, 2019

South Fork Ranches HOA (South Fork golf course)

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
742 acres	55+	Extreme	Rio Grande

Community Description: The homes are a combination of year-round and seasonal. The main part of the subdivision is located off County Road 15, where there is a large entrance way for the main club area. There are also a few communities along CR 15 that are associated with the club that were assessed separately. Specifically, these communities are La Lomita and The Riverfront. The community is about 2.5 miles east of South Fork. Closer to the river are a few condominium units.

Access is one main road off CR 15 with a number of side roads splitting off and running through the community with the driveways splitting off. Some of these driveways are long enough that they should be considered dead end roads. Street signs only appear to be present on streets with houses or structures on them. Most structures have address signage but none are reflective. 100% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; all structures are constructed with noncombustible siding and combustible decks. All utilities are underground.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The South Fork Ranches area is considered to be extreme risk because of the lack of sufficient and reflective signage, steep and limited access roads, the presence of dead end roads without sufficient turnarounds, dense fuel loading and lack of defensible space. The vegetation is comprised of medium to dense mixed conifer, ponderosa pine, pinon-juniper and short grass meadow around the golf course and lower structures. It is likely that this fuel type will support rapid or large fire growth. Fire spotting from the natural fuels on the hillside would pose a significant threat to individual structures if firebrands landed on decks or woodpiles. If open grassy areas were to cure out, there would be a slight risk of wind-driven and short-duration fire runs.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break is recommended at strategic locations on BLM land if terrain allows.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is within 2.5 miles west of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There are hydrants scattered throughout the community. Turnarounds may be tight for larger fire apparatus. No propane tanks were seen during the assessment; there may be buried tanks present.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – defensible space basics, ember awareness
2	Create defensible space –Keep grass around homes irrigated and trimmed to a short length. Create defensible space around structures in mixed-conifer.
3	Improve signage

Other Recommendations: Label dead end roads. Increase number of reflective address signs.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: South Fork Ranches / SF Golf Course		DATE: 10/18/2019
SIZE (acres): 819	# LOTS or HOMES: 55+/-	RATING: Extreme
COMMENTS: No reflective signs. Steep windy roads. Little to no mitigation.		

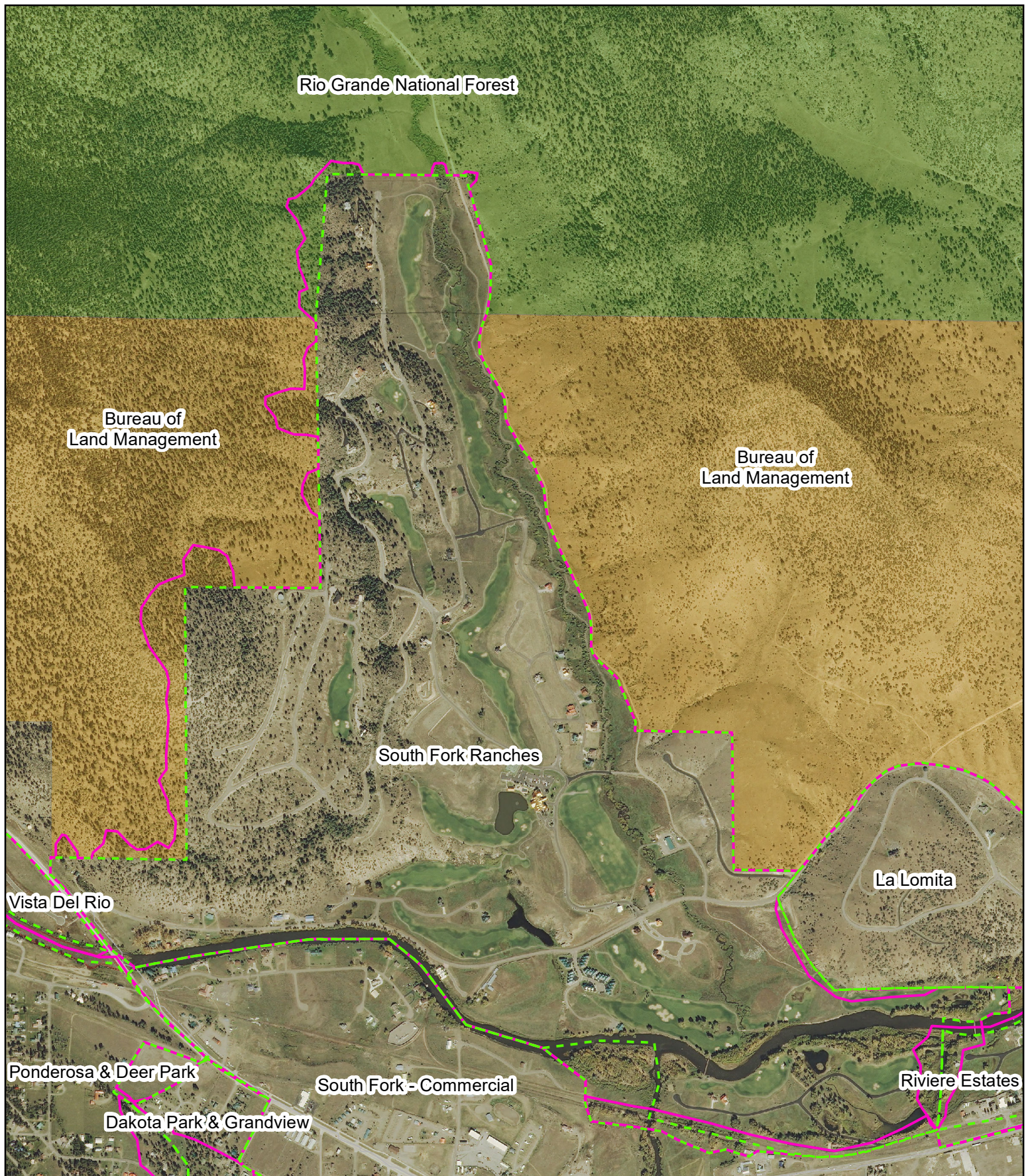
COMMUNITY DESIGN	27
1. Ingress/Egress <input type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <input type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	9
1. Roofing Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	25
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input type="checkbox"/> Light <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30 % or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 % of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	4
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	4
1. Water Source <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> Wafer source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career / Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10								
FIRE BEHAVIOR	17								
1. Slope <input type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10								
2. Aspect <input type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10								
3. Fuels <input type="checkbox"/> Light density <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5								
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input type="checkbox"/> 3								
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7								
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10								
Rating Scale: <table> <tr> <td>39 or less points</td> <td>Low hazard</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40-60 points</td> <td>Moderate Hazard</td> </tr> <tr> <td>61-75 points</td> <td>High Hazard</td> </tr> <tr> <td>76 or more points</td> <td>Extreme Hazard</td> </tr> </table>		39 or less points	Low hazard	40-60 points	Moderate Hazard	61-75 points	High Hazard	76 or more points	Extreme Hazard
39 or less points	Low hazard								
40-60 points	Moderate Hazard								
61-75 points	High Hazard								
76 or more points	Extreme Hazard								
TOTAL FOR AREA: 93									

*most common within subdivision

South Fork Ranches - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



0 550 1,100 2,200 3,300 Feet

Legend

- WUI - Zone
- WUI
- Yes
- No



COLORADO STATE
FOREST SERVICE

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY
Alamosa Field Office
February, 2022

South Fork - Commercial

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
388 acres	~60+	Moderate	Rio Grande

Community Description: This area encompasses what would be considered the commercial hub of South Fork and contains a combination of commercial businesses, residential and undeveloped lots. The homes are a combination of year-round and seasonal. Numerous small communities are covered in this area including Highland Meadows, Aspen Ridge and a mobile home park. Commercial businesses include retail, restaurants, hotels and rental properties.

This covers the intersection of CO HWY 160 and CO HWY17 with numerous small roads providing access to both the residential and commercial properties. Most residential communities are separate from each other with their own access roads. Street signs only appear to be present on streets with houses or structures on them. Most structures have address signage but many of them are not reflective. 100% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; all structures are constructed with noncombustible siding and combustible decks. Utilities are a mixture of overhead & underground powerlines and propane tanks.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Commercial area is considered to be moderate risk because of the lack of sufficient and reflective signage, length of dead end roads and the presence of dead end roads without sufficient turnarounds. The vegetation is comprised mostly of light flashy fuels such as grasses and shrubs with small pockets of trees on the edges and along the river. It is likely that this fuel type will support rapid wind driven fire of short duration. The grasses are also susceptible to fire spotting from the natural fuels on the adjacent hillside that would pose a significant threat to individual structures if firebrands landed on decks or woodpiles.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break is not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is located within this community with the furthest portion accessed within 2 miles. They are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There are hydrants scattered throughout the community. Turnarounds may be tight for larger fire apparatus. Propane tanks were seen during the assessment in addition there may be buried tanks present.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – defensible space basics, ember awareness
2	Improve signage
3	Create defensible space –Keep grass around homes irrigated and trimmed to a short length.

Other Recommendations: Label dead end roads. Increase number of reflective address signs.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: South Fork - Commercial		DATE: March 12, 2022
SIZE (acres): 388	# LOTS or HOMES: ~60	RATING: Moderate
COMMENTS: Mixture of residential, business and undeveloped.		

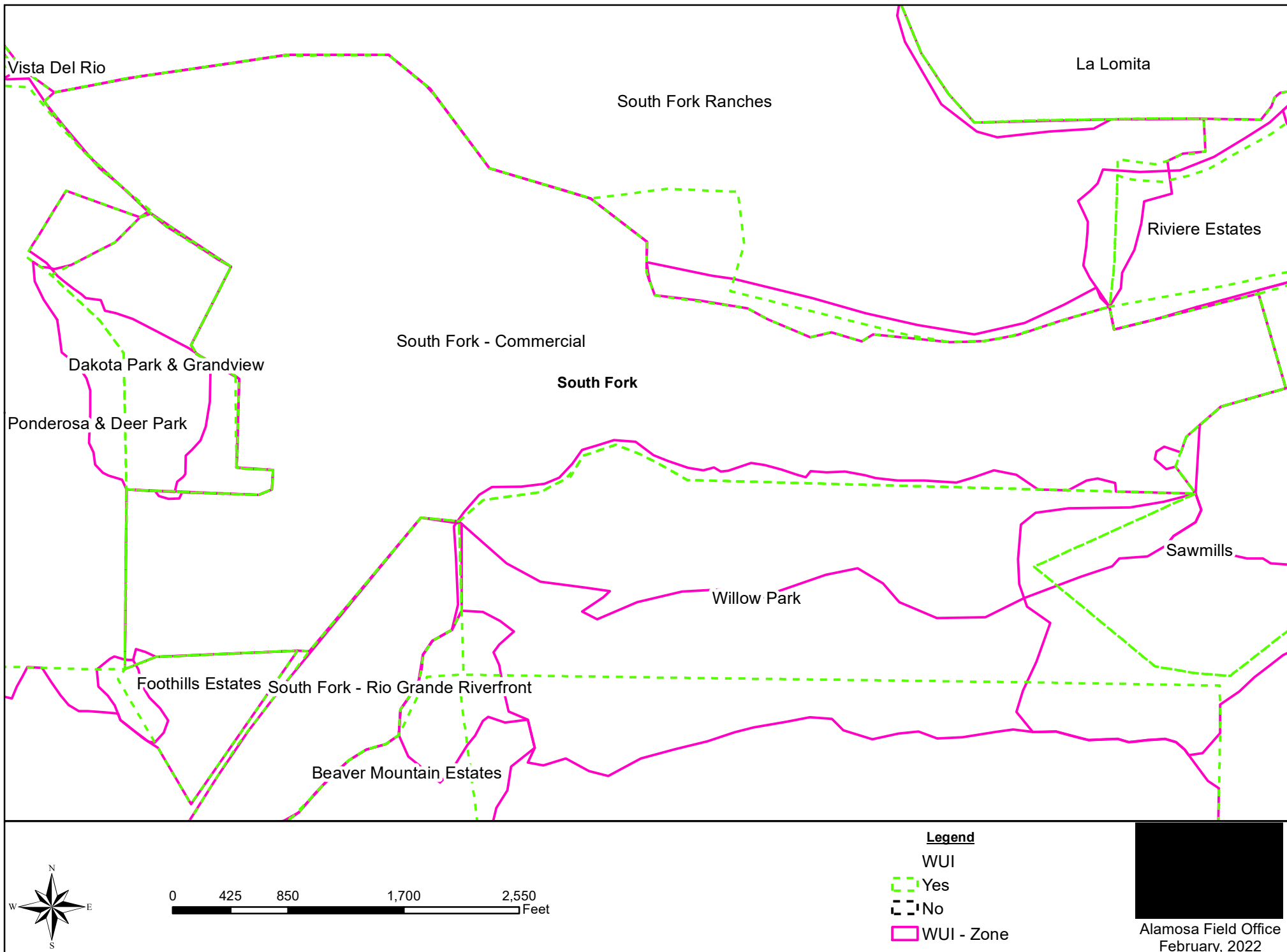
COMMUNITY DESIGN	14
1. Ingress/Egress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <input type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	7
1. Roofing Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	3
<input type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	2
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30 % or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 % of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	4
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	5
1. Water Source <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> Wafer source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career / Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10
FIRE BEHAVIOR	5
1. Slope <input type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light density <input type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Rating Scale:	39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard
TOTAL FOR AREA: 40	

*most common within subdivision

South Fork - Commercial - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



South Fork – Rio Grande Riverfront

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
62 acres	~20	Moderate	Rio Grande

Community Description: The area covers mostly residential properties, but some commercial uses are also present. The homes are a combination of year-round, seasonal and short term rentals. Commercial uses cover some offices and a hotel.

The community is located on the east side of CO HWY 160 with numerous roads to access the small cluster of homes and businesses. Some of these roads are un-labeled dead ends with tight turn-arounds at the end. The community is about .5 miles west of South Fork. Numerous new houses are currently under construction. Most structures have address signage but there is a mixture of reflective and non-reflective. 100% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; all structures are constructed with noncombustible siding and combustible decks. Utilities are a mixture of overhead & underground powerlines and propane tanks.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Riverfront area is considered to be moderate risk because of the lack of sufficient and reflective signage, length of dead end roads and the presence of dead end roads without sufficient turnarounds. The vegetation is comprised mostly of light flashy fuels such as grasses and shrubs with small pockets of dense shrubs along the edges of the river. It is likely that this fuel type will support rapid wind driven fire of short duration. The grasses are also susceptible to fire spotting from the natural fuels on the adjacent hillside that would pose a significant threat to individual structures if firebrands landed on decks or woodpiles.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break is not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is within .5 miles east of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There are hydrants scattered throughout the community. Turnarounds may be tight for larger fire apparatus. No propane tanks were seen during the assessment; there may be buried tanks present.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – defensible space basics, ember awareness
2	Create defensible space –Keep grass around homes irrigated and trimmed to a short length.
3	Improve signage

Other Recommendations: Label dead end roads. Increase number of reflective address signs. Work with short term rentals to ensure structures are prepared for a wildfire and residents have an evacuation plan.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: South Fork - Rio Grande Riverfront		DATE: March 12, 2022
SIZE (acres): 62	# LOTS or HOMES: ~20	RATING: Moderate
COMMENTS: Mixture of residential, business and undeveloped		

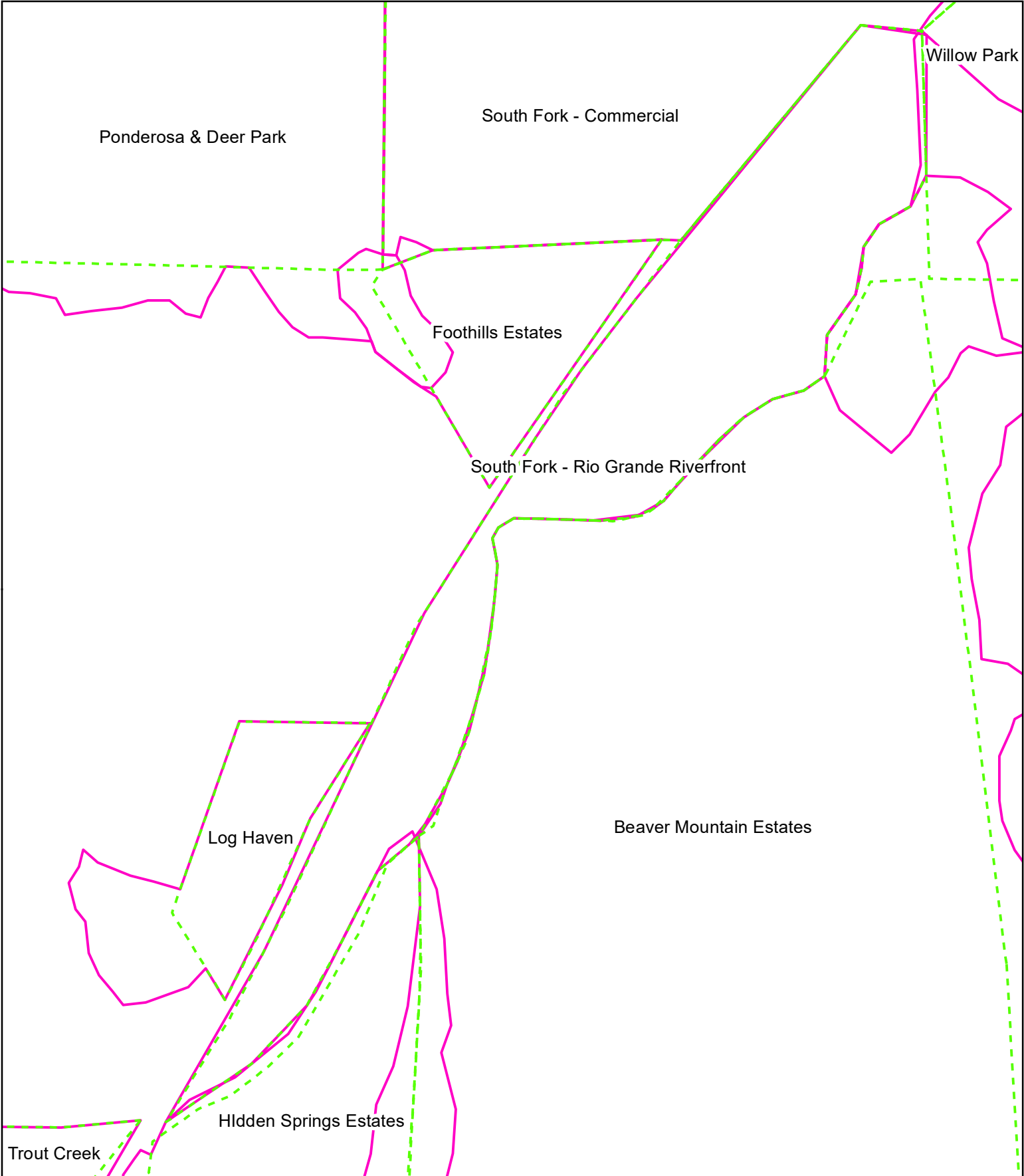
COMMUNITY DESIGN	27
1. Ingress/Egress <input type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <input type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	9
1. Roofing Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	3
<input type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	2
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30 % or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 % of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	4
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	5
1. Water Source <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> Wafer source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career / Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10								
FIRE BEHAVIOR	6								
1. Slope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10								
2. Aspect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10								
3. Fuels <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light density <input type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5								
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3								
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7								
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10								
Rating Scale: <table> <tr> <td>39 or less points</td> <td>Low hazard</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40-60 points</td> <td>Moderate Hazard</td> </tr> <tr> <td>61-75 points</td> <td>High Hazard</td> </tr> <tr> <td>76 or more points</td> <td>Extreme Hazard</td> </tr> </table>		39 or less points	Low hazard	40-60 points	Moderate Hazard	61-75 points	High Hazard	76 or more points	Extreme Hazard
39 or less points	Low hazard								
40-60 points	Moderate Hazard								
61-75 points	High Hazard								
76 or more points	Extreme Hazard								
TOTAL FOR AREA: 56									

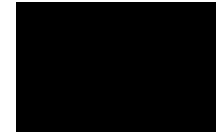
*most common within subdivision

South Fork - Rio Grande Riverfront - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



Legend

- WUI
- Yes
- No
- WUI - Zone



Alamosa Field Office
February, 2022

Trout Creek Area

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
602 acres	5-10	High	Rio Grande

Community Description: Trout Creek is a high risk WUI area in Rio Grande County. The homes are a combination of year-round and seasonal. Homes are located in a tall grass meadow along the Trout Creek drainage. Majority of homes are at the mouth of the drainage above HWY 160. The subdivision is located off highway 160, there is a no signage or indication there is structures other than mailboxes. Fuels around the structures vary from short to dense mixed-conifer. The community is about 2.0 miles west of South Fork.

Access is one narrow winding road through the community with the driveways and dead end roads with insufficient turn arounds for large fire apparatus. There are no street signs present, and most of the structures do not have sufficient address signage. 100% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; all structures are constructed with noncombustible siding and combustible decks. The utilities are all above ground.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Trout Creek area is considered high risk due to the lack of defensible space around the individual home sites, lack of address and street signage, and limited / narrow access roads. The vegetation is comprised of medium to heavy density mixed-conifer at the edges of the drainage with grassy meadows making up much of the drainage itself. It is likely that this fuel type will support rapid or large fire growth. If open grassy areas were to cure out, there would be a risk of wind-driven and short-duration fire runs.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: A fuelbreak was completed in 2008 on the west side of the community. Additional thinning may be needed for the fuelbreak to make it more effective in extreme fire conditions.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is 2.1 miles east of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There are no hydrants within the community but access to the South Fork of the Rio Grande is close with multiple draft locations. Turnarounds may be too tight for fire apparatus larger than Type 6. Engines larger than Type 6 should not enter the drainage without confirming adequate turn-arounds. Most if not all structures have propane tanks.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, grass mowing
2	Create defensible space –Keep grass around homes irrigated and trimmed to a short length. Create defensible space in the pinon/juniper.
3	Improve access to structures

Other Recommendations: Label dead end roads. Increase number of reflective address signs.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Trout Creek		DATE: 1/30/2019
SIZE (acres): 602	# LOTS or HOMES: 5-10 structures	RATING: High
COMMENTS: Tight roads, limited turn arounds, no address signage in the property.		

COMMUNITY DESIGN	31
1. Ingress/Egress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input type="checkbox"/> One Road <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out 	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <20 ft. 	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5% 	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length 	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75% 	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75% 	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	11
1. Roofing Materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70% 	1 5 8 10

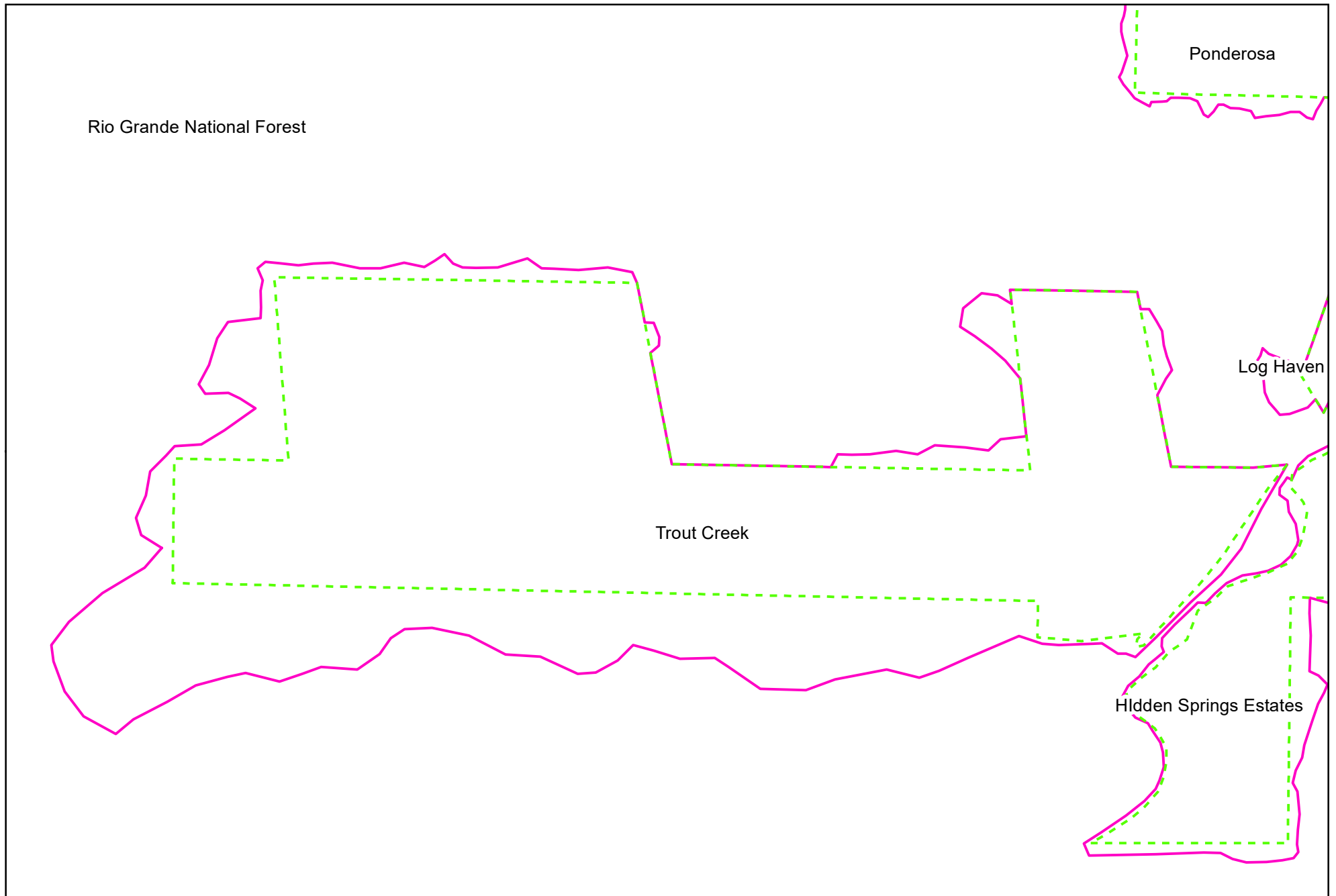
2. Existing Building Construction Material <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks 	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >50% 	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All above ground 	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	8
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy 	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30% of sites 	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	4
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites 	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	8
1. Water Source <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip 	1 2 5 10

2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department 	1 3 5 7 10
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FIRE BEHAVIOR	6
1. Slope <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30% 	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South 	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light density <input type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density 	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Rating Scale: 39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard	
TOTAL FOR AREA:	73

*most common within subdivision

Trout Creek - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 Miles

Legend

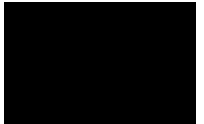
WUI - Zone

WUI

WUI

Yes

No



Alamosa Field Office
October, 2019

VDR - Vista Del Rio

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
29 acres	9	Low	Rio Grande

Community Description: The homes are seasonal and are located in the floodplain of the Rio Grande River just North of South Fork. The subdivision is located off highway 149; there is a sign on a log archway at the entrance of the subdivision. Currently there are 9 structures built with space for approximately 10 more. The community is about 0.5 mile north of South Fork.

Access is one road through the community with the driveways splitting off. There are no street signs present, and most of the structures do not have sufficient address signage. 100% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; all structures are constructed with noncombustible siding and combustible decks. All utilities are underground.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The VDR area is considered to be low risk because of the ease of access, light fuel type, and presence of hydrants. The vegetation is comprised of willow and short grasses around the structures. It is unlikely that this fuel type can support either rapid or large fire growth. Fire spotting from the natural fuels on the hillside would pose a threat to individual structures if firebrands landed on decks or woodpiles. If open grassy areas were to cure out, there would be a slight risk of wind-driven and short-duration fire runs.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is within 0.5 mile south of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There are hydrants within the community as well as suitable draft locations. Turnarounds may be tight for larger fire apparatus. Most if not all structures have propane tanks.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – new firewise construction
2	Create defensible space –Keep grass around homes irrigated and trimmed to a short length.
3	Firewood or other combustible material on/under deck or near house

Other Recommendations: Label dead end roads. Increase number of reflective address signs. Weed around the fire hydrants. They are hidden and easy to miss.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Vista Del Rio		DATE: 2/1/2019
SIZE (acres): 29	# LOTS or HOMES: 5 homes	RATING: Low
COMMENTS: Many lots are undeveloped. 5 homes including the sales office.		

COMMUNITY DESIGN	12
1. Ingress/Egress <input type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	11
1. Roofing Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	2
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30 % or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 % of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	1
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	5
1. Water Source <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

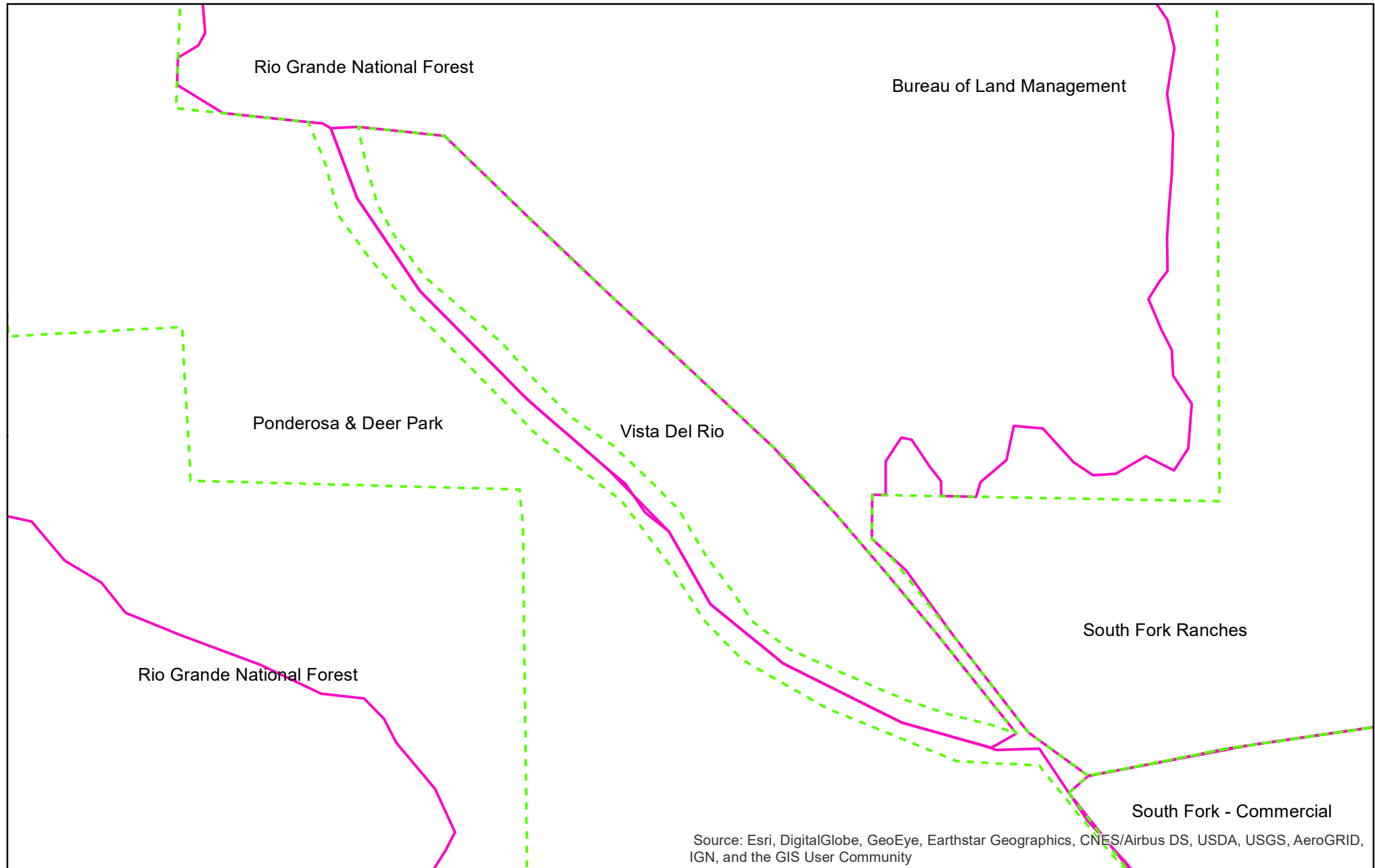
2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career/Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10
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FIRE BEHAVIOR	6
1. Slope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light density <input type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10

Rating Scale: 39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard
TOTAL FOR AREA: 38

*most common within subdivision

Visat Del Rio - VDR - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



0 262.5 525 1,050 1,575 Feet

Legend

- WUI - Zone
- WUI
 - Yes
 - No

Alamosa Field Office
October, 2019

Willow Park

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
1641 acres	60 +/-	Extreme	Rio Grande

Community Description: Willow Park is an extreme risk WUI area in Rio Grande County. The homes are a combination of year-round and seasonal. Majority of the subdivision is located in mixed-conifer and ponderosa pine forest types. The subdivision is located off highway 160, east of South Fork. The community is 1.3 miles east of South Fork.

Access is one main road from Highway 160 with 4 loop roads (including the main road) that loop back to the main road. There are a few roads splitting off these loops that have cul de sacs. Most driveways are short but steep while others are longer and may or may not have space to turn around large fire apparatus. There are non-reflective street signs present and structures have some type of address signage. 100% of the structures have non-combustible roofing; all structures are constructed with noncombustible siding and combustible decks. All utilities are underground.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The extreme area is considered to be extreme risk due to the topography, fuel types and fuel loads between structures. The vegetation is comprised of medium to high density mixed-conifer or ponderosa pine around the structures. It is likely that this fuel type can support rapid or large fire growth. Fire spotting from the natural fuels would pose a threat to individual structures if firebrands landed on decks or woodpiles. The west and south side of the subdivision burned in the Million Fire (2002). Many of the structures have been rebuilt but some have not. Much of the burn area within the subdivision is dotted with the occasional conifer, stands of young aspen or devoid of vegetation.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Fire department is within 1.3 miles west of the community, they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. There is a dry hydrant and pond on Lake Dr. This pond may be a good draft location. Some turnarounds and driveways may be too tight and steep for larger fire apparatus. Most if not all structures have propane tanks. Gated community.

Recommendations: The following table of recommendations was created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk.

Priority	Task
1	Create defensible space
2	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness
3	Improve safe ingress/egress.

Other Recommendations: Label dead end roads. Increase number of reflective address signs. Identify and label draft locations.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Willow Park		DATE: 10/21/2019
SIZE (acres): 1,641 ac.	# LOTS or HOMES: 60 +/-	RATING: Extreme
COMMENTS: Dry hydrant on Lake Dr. Also possible draft location at pond.		

COMMUNITY DESIGN	23
1. Ingress/Egress <input type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <input type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	9
1. Roofing Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	25
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input type="checkbox"/> Light <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30 % or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 % of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	4
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	8
1. Water Source <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

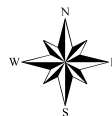
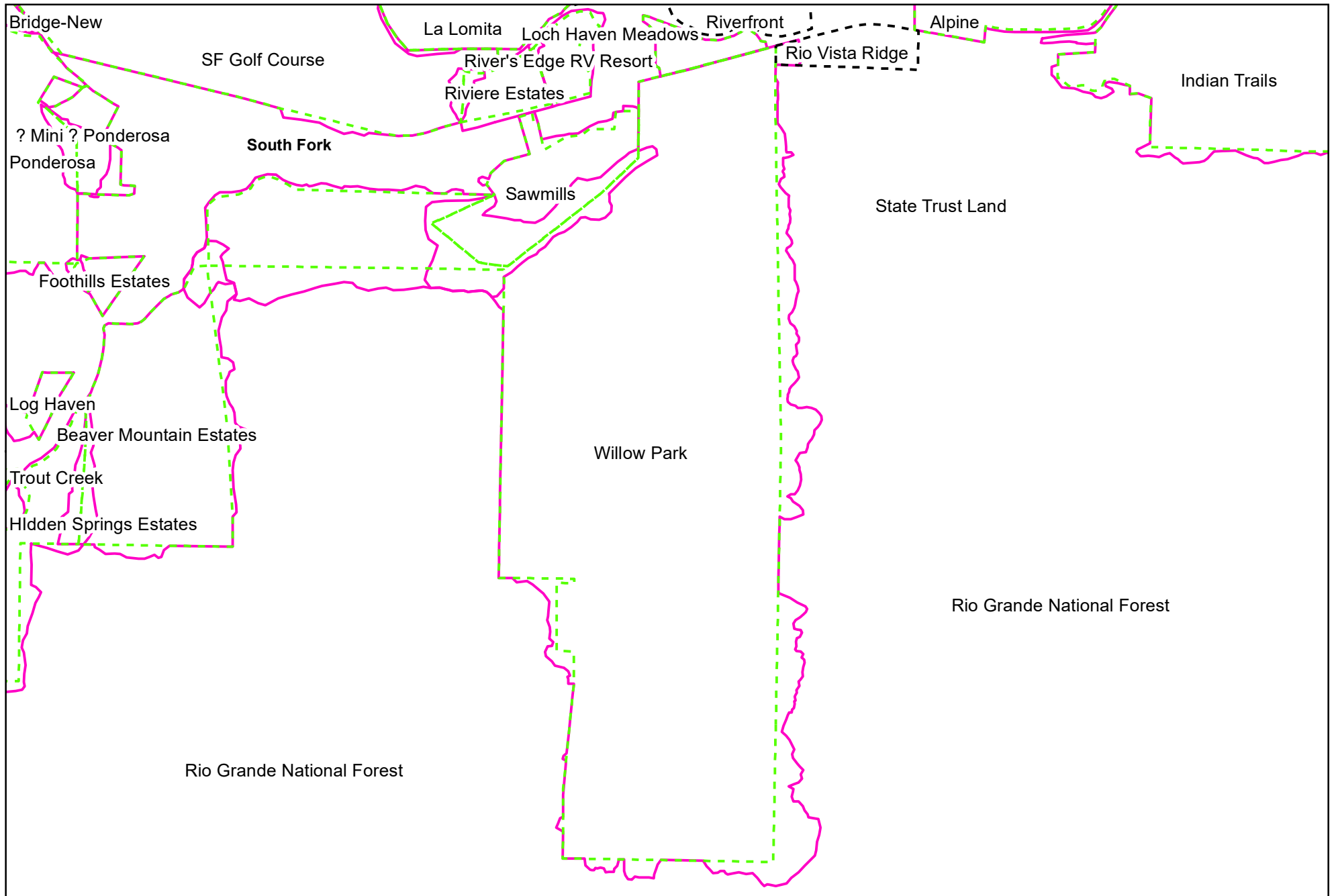
2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10
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FIRE BEHAVIOR	20
1. Slope <input type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <input type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <input type="checkbox"/> Light density <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10

Rating Scale: 39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard
TOTAL FOR AREA: 90

*most common within subdivision

Willow Park - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



0 0.175 0.35 0.7 1.05 Miles

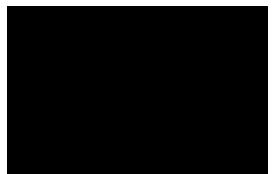
Legend

WUI

Yes

No

WUI - Zone



Wolf Creek Ranch

Size	Number of Structures	Overall Fire Hazard	County
20 acres	15 main, 4 just north of Ranch area, considered "Ranchettes"	High	Mineral

Community Description: Entire community is just off highway 160 to the east approximately 10 miles south of the town of South Fork. Homes are seasonal, rental & year-round and are located in an open spruce stand with short grass understory adjacent to the north fork of the Rio Grande River which lies to the east-southeast. There is a densely forested ridge comprised of mixed conifer that runs northeast to southwest that ranges from 100-300 yards from the homes, and the river lies in between the homes and the ridge. Additionally, there is a small general store, motel (Wolf Creek Ranch Ski Lodge), single gas pump and various storage sheds that are within the community that lie just west of the homes.

Access is a one-way loop road through the community with a few cul-de-sacs that would support turn-arounds of larger emergency equipment. There are no street signs present and most of the structures don't have address signage. 90% of the structures have non-combustible roofing, but all structures are constructed of log. Around 50% of the homes have attached wooden decks. All utilities are above ground. All structures have propane tanks.

Interface Conditions and Fuel Hazards: The Wolf Creek Ranch area is considered to be high risk because of home construction materials, lack of street and address signage, and the presence of wooden decks. However, there is a lack of dense vegetation within and beyond the structure area. The vegetation is comprised of mature spruce around the structures with little to no grass understory and no spruce regeneration or shrub component, smaller size-class aspen scattered through the community and few ornamental shrubs. It is unlikely that the fuel types would support either rapid or large fire growth, and the spruce would need outside ignition sources such as firebrands to support any type of combustion. The likelihood of either single tree torching or crown fires in the spruce is low due to the crown spacing and the high crown base height and the lack of ladder fuels. With that said, there are a number of mature spruce trees that sit immediately adjacent to the structures with branches that hang over the roofline.

Fire Response Information: The South Fork Volunteer fire department is within 10 miles of the community, and they are equipped with both structure and wildland apparatus. The river is less than 100 yards from some of the homes on the east side of the community and there are several draft sites available. There are also a few ponds that can be draft sites. There are no hydrants near the community.

USFS/BLM Fuels Interface: Fuel break not recommended. Consider thinning if private starts thinning.

Prioritized Mitigation Recommendations: The following tables of recommendations were created using information collected during the community assessments. Together, these recommendations are suggested to minimize the overall wildfire risk within the subdivision.

Priority	Task
1	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness
2	Maintain defensible space – maintain ornamental shrubs that are directly adjacent to homes and trim large overhanging branches of spruce trees that are above homes.
3	Firewood or other combustible material on/under deck or near house

Other Recommendations: It would be a benefit to the community to have street signage in place in case of an emergency. Address signage should be updated and maintained as well. Make sure cul-de-sacs and loop roads are kept clear for ingress/egress and turn-around of heavy emergency equipment. Maintain access to water sources for heavy fire equipment.

NEIGHBORHOOD RISK/HAZARD ASSESSMENT RATING SCORE SYSTEM

NAME: Wolf Creek Ranch		DATE: 6/17/2016
SIZE (acres): 15	# LOTS or HOMES: 15 structures	RATING: High
COMMENTS:		

COMMUNITY DESIGN	20
1. Ingress/Egress <input type="checkbox"/> Two or more primary roads <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Road <input type="checkbox"/> One-way road in, one-way out	1 3 5
2. Width of Primary Road <input type="checkbox"/> >24 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> >20 ft. and <24 ft. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <20 ft.	1 3 5
3. Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road grade 5% or less <input type="checkbox"/> Road grade more than 5%	1 3
4. Secondary road terminus: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 ft. or greater <input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac turn-around radius less than 45 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads 200 ft. or less in length <input type="checkbox"/> Dead-end roads greater than 300 ft. in length	1 3 5 10
5. Street Signs <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
6. Address Signage <input type="checkbox"/> Present 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Present 75-89% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Present <75%	1 3 5
EXISTING BUILDING MATERIALS*	16
1. Roofing Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 90-100% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 80-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible covering 70-80% <input type="checkbox"/> Non-combustible <70%	1 5 8 10

2. Existing Building Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding/decks <input type="checkbox"/> Noncombustible siding with combustible decks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combustible siding and decks	1 5 10
3. Unenclosed Features (decks, eaves, vents) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >50%	1 3 5
UTILITIES*	5
<input type="checkbox"/> All underground utilities <input type="checkbox"/> One underground, one above ground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All above ground	1 3 5
DEFENSIBLE SPACE	12
1. Fuel Load between Home Sites: <input type="checkbox"/> Light <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	1 5 10
2. Defensible Space for Individual Homes: <input type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30% of sites	1 7 15
HOME IGNITION ZONE	1
Thorough Litter and Debris Clean Up: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70% or more of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 30% to 69% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 10% to 29% of sites <input type="checkbox"/> 0% to 9% of sites	1 4 7 10
FIRE PROTECTION	5
1. Water Source <input type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants within 500 ft. of structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 500 gpm hydrants or draft source within 1000 ft. of structures <input type="checkbox"/> Water source 20 minutes away roundtrip <input type="checkbox"/> Water source > 45 minutes away roundtrip	1 2 5 10

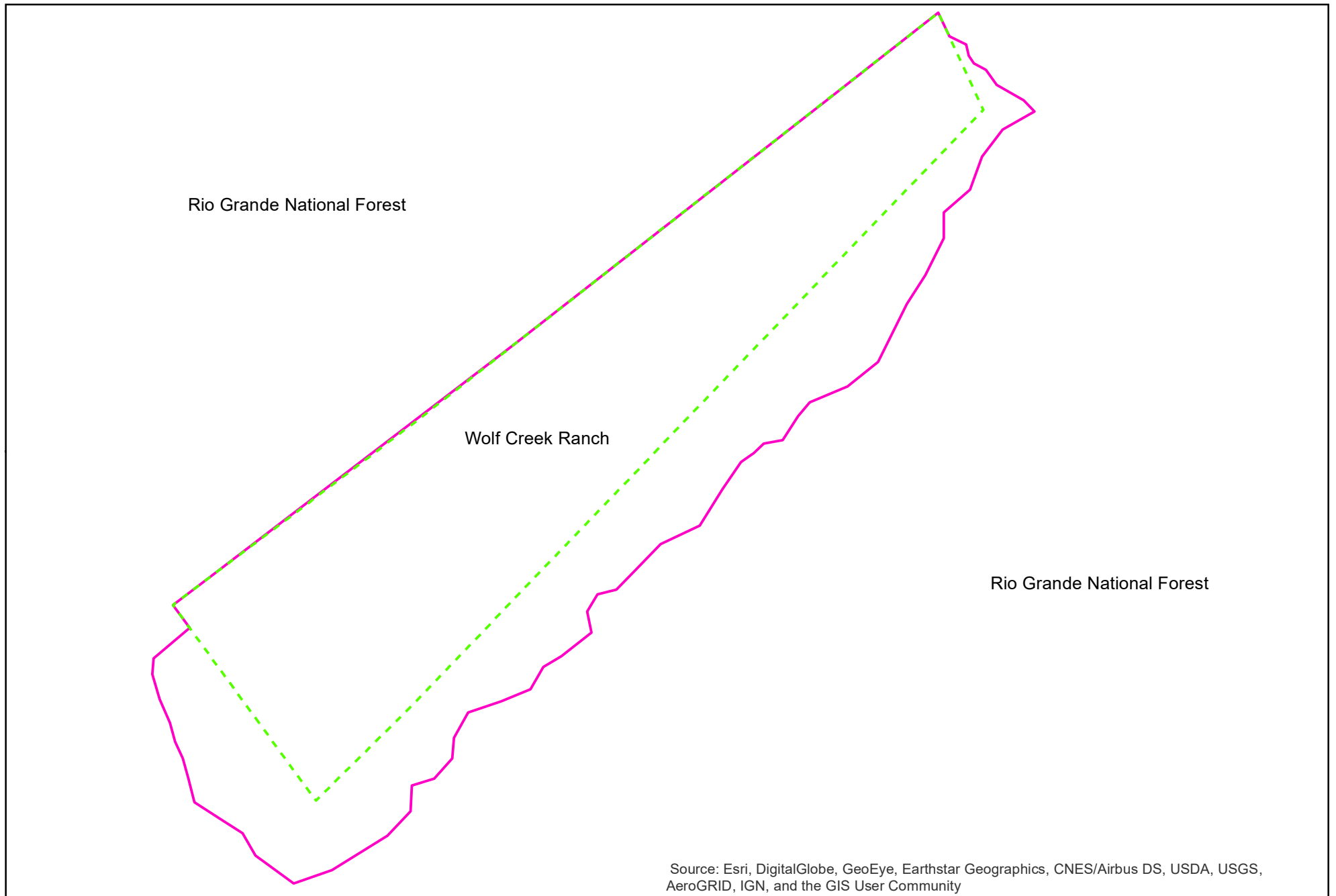
2. Fire Department Protection within 5 Miles <input type="checkbox"/> Career Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combination Career/Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer with Seasonal Staffing <input type="checkbox"/> All Volunteer Department <input type="checkbox"/> No Organized Department	1 3 5 7 10
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------

FIRE BEHAVIOR	8
1. Slope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8% or less <input type="checkbox"/> 8%-20% <input type="checkbox"/> 20%-30% <input type="checkbox"/> >30%	1 4 7 10
2. Aspect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North or <8% slope <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> South	1 3 7 10
3. Fuels <input type="checkbox"/> Light density <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium density <input type="checkbox"/> High density	1 3 5
Situation #3 - Fine or sparse fuels surround structures; infrequent wind exposure; flat terrain with little slope or north aspect; no large wildland fire history or moderate fire occurrence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3
Situation #2 - Moderate slopes; broken moderate fuels; some ladder fuels; composition of fuels is conducive to torching and spotting; conditions may lead to moderate suppression success; some fire history or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Situation #1 - Continuous fuels in close proximity to structures; composition of fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires; steep slopes; predominately south aspects; dense fuels; heavy duff; prevailing wind exposure or ladder fuels that may reduce suppression effectiveness; history of large fires or moderate fire occurrence.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10

Rating Scale: 39 or less points Low hazard 40-60 points Moderate Hazard 61-75 points High Hazard 76 or more points Extreme Hazard
TOTAL FOR AREA: 67

*most common within subdivision

Wolf Creek Ranch - South Fork Fire Protection District CWPP



0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 Miles

Legend

WUI - Zone

WUI

WUI

Yes

No

Alamosa Field Office
October, 2019

IX. Summary of Prioritized Mitigation Recommendations

Introduction:

The following recommendations were developed by the CWPP Working Group or as a result of the community wildfire risk assessment and follow-up meetings. Priority order was based on which mitigation projects and education efforts will best reduce the hazard of wildfire in the community.

Community	Top Priority
Agua Ramon	Education / Advocacy – basics of defensible space.
Alamo Park	Create defensible space –Keep grass around homes irrigated and trimmed to a short length. Create defensible space around homes in conifer trees.
Alpine	Create defensible space
Bear Creek	Education / Advocacy – basics of ember dangers and defensible space
Beaver Mountain Estates	Education / Advocacy – basics of ember dangers and defensible space
Dakota Park & Grandview	Education / Advocacy – Ember awareness
El Dorado	Education / Advocacy – Ember awareness, cottonwood bosque management
Elk Creek Ranch	Create defensible space –Keep grass around homes irrigated and trimmed to a short length. Create defensible space around homes in the canyon.
Foothills Estates	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, debris clean up
Fun Valley	Education / Advocacy – debris clean up, emergency evacuation
Hidden Springs Estates	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, mowing grass
Indian Trails	Education / Advocacy – defensible space basics
La Lomita	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, debris clean up
Loch Haven Meadows	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness
Log Haven	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness
Masonic Park	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, debris around homes
Mill Creek	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, grass mowing, debris around homes, seasonal residents
Moon Valley	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, evacuation procedures
Ponderosa & Deer Park	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, debris clean up, defensible space
Rio Vista Estates	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, debris clean up
River Island Ranch	Education / Advocacy – defensible space basics, home construction
Riverbend Resort	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness
Riverfront	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, new home construction
River's Edge RV Resort	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness
Riverside Mesa	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, trees close to home
Riviere Estates	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, evacuation procedures
Sawmills	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, address signage
SF - Commercial	Education / Advocacy – defensible space basics, ember awareness
South Fork Ranches	Education / Advocacy – defensible space basics, ember awareness
SF–Rio Grande Riverfront	Education / Advocacy – defensible space basics, ember awareness
Trout Creek	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness, grass mowing
VDR	Education / Advocacy – new firewise construction
Willow Park	Create defensible space
Wolf Creek Ranch	Education / Advocacy – ember awareness

X. Action Plan / Conclusion and Next Steps

Introduction:

This section provides a summary of recommendations identified and an action plan for the CWPP.

The South Fork Fire and Rescue CWPP is a comprehensive review of wildfire-related hazards and risks in the WUI areas. This plan and its accompanying assessment of values at risk demonstrate that South Fork Fire and Rescue has variable, but considerable, risk to wildfires across much of the area. Much can be done to reduce this risk before the next wildfire occurs.

The success of the plan depends upon strong leadership at the community, district and county level. Educating citizens and organizations about the risk of wildfires and mitigation to reduce that risk is paramount. The plan also relies on the efforts of individuals, landowners associations, the Monte Vista FPD and Rio Grande County to reduce the risks of wildland fires.

No matter how good a plan is, it holds little value if it is not implemented. Defensible space is THE MOST IMPORTANT action an individual can take to protect their home. It is imperative that individual homeowners respond and begin efforts to mitigate the fire risk around their homes. It is also critical that communities organize to accomplish subdivision or community-wide mitigation and fuels reduction.

Tables are included in each community write-up that define and prioritize community action. The priority level should be used to assist in determining which fuels projects should be focused on and in what order they should be implemented. CWPP activities may be eligible for funding through state and federal grant programs.

Stakeholders, including representatives of the community that may include homeowner's association board members or citizens, must support recommendations in this plan. A concerted effort to identify Wildfire Mitigation Advocates within each community may be one of the most important recommendations of this CWPP. A Wildfire Mitigation Advocate can assist local communities in strengthening public understanding, acceptance and participation in the plan.

The projects detailed in the CWPP are not the only projects that are required within the planning area; they are the most achievable for the communities at this point in time.

Landscape scale projects are excellent options as well, but often require the collaboration of multiple communities working with federal, state and county government. As support and community involvement grow through the completion of recommended smaller projects, the larger treatments become more obtainable. The core stakeholder group should consider additional projects at all scales, especially as communities begin to complete the initial projects identified in the CWPP. Communities are encouraged to consider and propose new projects.

Action Plan:

1. Increase number of Firewise Communities.
 - a. Priority - Medium
 - b. Action – Increase educational efforts on the shoulder of fire season
 - c. Timeframe - Ongoing
 - d. Responsible Party – CSFS, Local FPDs, concerned citizens within HOAs
2. Communities will decrease fuels to reduce wildfire intensity and impact in and around the community.
 - o Work with partners to reduce fuels of shrubs & grasses on community land and right of ways.
 - a. Priority – High. Community projects and engagement should follow= Extreme-Low.
 - b. Action –
 - i. Increase number of homes with defensible space, conduct roadside thinning, conduct fuels treatment along border of community – ie fuel break, establish emergency egress.
 - ii. Work with residents to mitigate fuels on vacant lots. Consider outreach campaigns. Work with RGC Land Use on further understanding of codes (ie. weeds) in relation to wildfire mitigation.
 - iii. Work with communities & CDOT & RGC Road & Bridge & RGC Weed Board to develop a roadside mowing program.
 - iv. Consider implementing building, land use codes or community covenants that address wildfire hazard mitigation
 - c. Timeframe - Ongoing
 - d. Responsible Party – community leaders, concerned citizens, CSFS, USFS/BLM
3. Responding fire departments will evaluate, upgrade and maintain community wildfire preparation and response facilities and equipment.
 - a. Priority - High
 - b. Action –
 - i. Increase level of involvement and communication of FD with communities. Replace and obtain wildland fire equipment.
 - ii. Consider implementing road standards that facilitate fire apparatus access.
 - iii. Evaluate if current fire response equipment is sufficient for increasing number of WUI structures and communities.
 - c. Timeframe – Annual
 - d. Responsible Party – FD Chief and community leaders, DFPC
4. Community will help educate citizens to prepare for and respond to wildfire.
 - a. Priority - High
 - b. Action – Increase frequency of meetings, instill sense of personal responsibility
 - c. Timeframe – Ongoing
 - d. Responsible Party – Community leaders and concerned citizens, CSFS, FPDs
5. Community will regularly evaluate, update and maintain CWPP planning commitments.
 - a. Priority - Medium
 - b. Action – Actively evaluate, update and maintain plan
 - c. Timeframe – annually
 - d. Responsible Party – Community leaders,

6. Community will develop, implement and maintain a comprehensive emergency response plan which includes a pre-fire suppression plan.
 - a. Priority – High
 - b. Action –
 - i. Seek professional assistance to develop and implement individual community emergency response plans
 - ii. Educate the residents on the RGC Evacuation Plan (pending 2022 completion) including escape routes & large animals
 - iii. Perform response drills to determine the timing and effectiveness of escape routes and fire resource staging areas
 - iv. Each community (starting at highest risk) will have prepared pre-fire response plan to assist firefighters in response.
 - v. Develop and provide an evacuation plan template for citizens and communities.
 - vi. Evaluate which communities need to create emergency exit routes
 - vii. Develop education program for short term rentals to provide tenants with appropriate evacuation information & procedures.
 - c. Timeframe – ASAP; All completed within 5 years
 - d. Responsible Party – Community leaders, concerned citizens, RGC Emergency Manager
7. Continue to evaluate & rate communities, structures and wildfire potential in areas of concern.
 - a. Priority – Medium
 - b. Action –
 - i. Evaluate whether WUI Areas of Concern should be considered a WUI Community.
 - ii. Start providing individual structure wildfire hazard ratings
 - c. Timeframe – as needed
 - d. Responsible Party – USFS, CSFS, CO Emergency Manager
8. Identify & map values at risk from wildfire and post wildfire damage and mitigation options.
 - a. Priority - Medium
 - b. Action –
 - i. Evaluate fuels reduction options adjacent to reservoirs, powerlines, telephone lines, etc.
 - ii. Develop planning and ranking template for tracking and treating.
 - c. Timeframe – Identify values by end of 2022. Develop plans and ranking by end of 2023
 - d. Responsible Party – EM, SFFPD, CSFS
9. Develop tools to assist residence in reducing their wildfire risk.
 - a. Priority - Medium
 - b. Action –
 - i. Increase outreach to community about chipper availability
 - ii. Evaluate the need to designated burn areas within communities
 - iii. Evaluate mitigation assistance needs for residents
 - c. Timeframe –
 - i. 2022 – Increase outreach to community about chipper availability
 - ii. 2022 - Evaluate the need to designated burn areas within communities
 - iii. 2023 - Evaluate mitigation assistance needs for residents
 - iv. 2024 – Evaluate effectiveness of action items
 - d. Responsible Party – SFFPD, CSFS

XI. Responding fire department resources

Wildland Fire Management and Suppression Tactics: Suppression priorities for firefighters will vary based upon capabilities and overall strategy, but since firefighter safety is a top priority, disengagement may result from conditions becoming too hazardous. These priorities make it imperative that individual homeowners effectively treat the home ignition zone around their structures to increase the likelihood of their structures surviving a wildfire without aid from firefighters.

Resources to Respond to a Wildfire

Water Delivery

Very few hydrants or cisterns exist in the CWPP area. The most reliable water source will be drafting sites on lakes or rivers. Consider establishing dry hydrants or fire wells or cisterns or the establishment of drafting sites over the next few years to develop alternate water sources.

Fire Response

In the event of a fire, provide for safety first of yourself and others. The primary fire response should be to call 911.

Responding Fire Departments

Two main fire departments will respond to fires:

South Fork Fire Protection District	
Item	Number Available
Total personal	30
Engine - Type 6	2
Engine – Type 3 or 4	2
Engine – Type 2	2
Engine – Type 1	1
Water tender – Type 2 (3,000 gallons)	2

Mineral County Fire Protection District	
Item	Number Available
Total volunteers	20
Engine - Type 6	2
Engine – Type 5	1
Engine – Type 3 or 4	2
Engine – Type 2	1
Water tender – Type 2 (4,000 gallons)	2

The primary mutual aid responding fire departments to assist include:

Del Norte Fire Protection District	
Item	Number Available
Total volunteers	20
Engine - Type 6	2
Engine – Type 3 or 4	2
Engine – Type 2	2

Engine – Type 1	1
Water tender – Type 2 (3,000 gallons)	3

CO Division of Fire Prevention and Control – DFPC

DFPC has an automatic aid agreements with all fire protection districts in the SLV, including South Fork. Staffing varies by the season. Minimum staffing is Battalion Chief, Engine Boss and two staff. Maximum staffing is Battalion Chief, Engine Boss plus three firefighters.

Equipment: Type III engine. Chase truck.

Federal Fire Management Unit –

- USFS – 2 type 6 engines located at La Jara and Saguache and a 10 person module in Del Norte
- USFWS – 1 type 6 engine located in Monte Vista
- BLM – overhead resources
- NPS – overhead resources

Response Area: All fires on federal land. Fires within one mile mutual aid zone to federal land on private land.

XII. Additional Comments

Consider planning for events during and after wildfire

Traditionally, CWPPs have focused on wildfire prevention and response. Recent wildfires have shown the importance of planning ahead for community action during the fire event, as well as for the post-wildfire effects and recovery, which can be as devastating as the fire itself.

1. Smoke- Develop a plan to provide communities with refuge from smoke during a wildfire. For example, clean air shelters can be brought into an area for a period of time. The wildfire response and recovery team should identify where to find them, where would it be set-up, what size is needed, where are vulnerable populations in your area.
2. Identify a community liaison for each community to interface with incident command and/or Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) teams during and after wildfires.
3. Post Fire Literature –
 - a. Review “[After Wildfire](#): A Guide for New Mexico Communities” with your Core Team.
 - b. Fill out the [Colorado Post-Fire Playbook](#) at the appropriate scale.
 - c. Customize CSU Extension [After the Disaster Guidebook](#) for the South Fork Community.
4. Identify and establish a wildfire response and recovery team (which may be different from your CWPP Core Team) along with a strategy (see the “Mobilize Your Community: Assess Your Needs” section of the After Wildfire Guide) and an annual action plan to keep the team together.
5. Identify values at risk from post-fire impacts and use those to develop desired post-fire conditions for your landscape. Consider which techniques you might utilize to help protect areas from post-fire flooding or to rehabilitate burned areas (see the “Post Fire Treatments” section of the After Wildfire Guide).

XIII. Assessment / Monitoring

Introduction:

A CWPP is a planning tool. As such, it will help to identify and guide mitigation efforts within the community. Its overall value, however, is directly related to the ongoing evaluation and improvement of the plan in the future. Future plans will reevaluate risks as conditions change and as mitigation efforts are completed. As a living document, the plan relies on the input of all stakeholders. The plan should be revisited at least on an annual basis, and should be formally updated every five years. We invite you to be involved in that process.

Assessment Plan

Work and wildfire hazards do not stop once the CWPP is complete or even once all action items are completed. Resources and landscapes change over time and CWPPs must be revisited and refreshed regularly. Changes in risk ratings should be reflected upon completion of priority projects and new initiatives developed for the CWPP to remain viable. In addition, effective new strategies and wildland programs should be incorporated into CWPP planning efforts.

These guidelines are designed to enhance a CWPP's effectiveness and were generated from actual experiences with mitigation and large wildfires, as well as community planning processes.

Potential process to update your CWPP:

1. Review existing CWPP.
 - a. Including goals & objectives and the action plan
2. Describe progress made and list accomplishments since the CWPP was adopted.
3. Host collaborative meetings.
 - a. Identify any new risks that have developed.
 - b. List any changes in a community's hazard risk rating.
 - c. Review partners roles
4. Update maps.
5. Reflect changes in risk ratings due to completed projects or changes in landscape.
6. Review subdivision rating and WUI characteristic (areas of concern) for inclusion as WUI.
7. Develop updated priorities.
8. Distribute CWPP update drafts to key stakeholders (including local, state, tribal and federal partners) for review and input before the final approval.
9. Submit the final document to your local government body, local fire department(s) and CSFS for required signatures and endorsement.
10. Once signed and endorsed by your local governing parties, submit all documentation to CSFS.

The community intends to assess the progress annually and invite Agencies and landowners to submit projects that provide community protection. Additional projects will be displayed in an updated appendix to this plan

XIV. Appendixes

Introduction:

Appendixes detail general information, the scientific and/or technical information used to generate the CWPP and provide homeowners and community leaders' extensive information on creating defensible space and improving home ignitability risks. Additional resources are also identified.

- A. Prioritized Mitigation Recommendations Explanations
- B. General Recommendations
- C. Firewise Communities USA
- D. Community Risk Assessment Factors
- E. Glossary
- F. Wildland Fire and Hazard Severity Assessment Form
- G. Wildfire Pre-Suppression Plan

Appendix A - Prioritized Mitigation Recommendations Explanations

Task
Create defensible space
Maintain defensible space
Extend defensible space
Firewood or other combustible material on/under deck or near house
Home construction retrofit
Thin roadsides for safer ingress/egress
Thin land beyond defensible space between homes
Create fuelbreak along USFS/BLM boundary
Create fuelbreak within community
Education / Advocacy ¹
Community design / Infrastructure ²
Other:

Create defensible space – Structures need defensible space created within 100'. *Method* – Hand fell to remove and prune branches near homes to reduce ladder fuels and thin; mow; landscape appropriately; remove flammables.

Reference – Home Ignition Zone: A guide to preparing your home for wildfire and creating defensible space.

Maintain defensible space – Defensible space needs some general maintenance to maintain its effectiveness. *Method* – Trees & shrub regeneration needs removing; grass mowed; debris moved.

Reference – See Home Ignition Zone Checklist on page 10 Home Ignition Zone: A guide to preparing your home for wildfire and creating defensible space.

Extend defensible space – Defensible space created may not be wide enough for the given terrain, amount of fuel or time it may take firefighters to access the area. *Method* – Follow same methods as creating defensible space but go beyond 100'. *Reference* – Home Ignition Zone: A guide to preparing your home for wildfire and creating defensible space.

Firewood or other combustible material on/under deck or near house – Excess material creates spots for embers to land and catch the structure on fire. *Method* – Keep firewood at least 30 feet away from structures, and uphill if possible. Remove construction material. Do not store anything under the deck. *Reference* – Home Ignition Zone: A guide to preparing your home for wildfire and creating defensible space, zone 1.

Home construction retrofit – Change the construction of home to incorporate additional FireWise recommendations. *Method* – Depends on structure, but commonly includes; closing off deck, using non-combustible materials for decks, changing roof material. *Reference* - National Fire Protection Association – [Wildfire Research Fact Sheets](#).

Thin roadsides for safer ingress/egress – Thinning along both sides of roads in areas of heavy flammable fuel loadings will aid in the egress of residents and ingress of firefighters by reducing the intensity of fire and smoke. *Method* – Thinning, pruning and mowing. *Reference* – Fuelbreak Guidelines for Forested Subdivisions & Communities.

Thin land beyond defensible space between homes – Heavy fuel loads, topography or distance between houses means that additional fuels reductions beyond defensible spaces and between homes

would benefit the community. *Method* – Thin trees and prune branches. *Reference* – Fuelbreak Guidelines for Forested Subdivisions & Communities, Protecting Your Home from Wildfire: Creating Wildfire Defensible Zones, page 8, Zone 3.

Create fuelbreak within community – A fuelbreak is a strip of land in which fuel density is reduced to keep a fire on the ground and create an anchor point. *Method* – The stand is thinned and remaining trees are pruned to remove ladder fuels. Brush, heavy ground fuels, snags and dead trees are disposed of and an open park-like appearance is established. *Reference* – Fuelbreak Guidelines for Forested Subdivisions & Communities.

Create fuelbreak along USFS/BLM boundary – Structures are close enough to USFS/BLM boundary that adequate fuels reduction may not be provided on private land only. *Method* - Thin trees and prune branches. *Method* – Thin trees and prune branches. *Reference* – Fuelbreak Guidelines for Forested Subdivisions & Communities Home Ignition Zone: A guide to preparing your home for wildfire and creating defensible space, page 9, Zone 3.

Education / Advocacy - A local Wildfire Mitigation Advocate should be identified for the community that will assist with implementing recommended activities in coordination with adjacent landowners and promoting Firewise Communities USA. *Method* – Work with CSFS Alamosa and local fire department.

Community design / Infrastructure – Items to consider include: Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community. Identify all water sources within the community, including hydrants, cisterns and ponds, and make sure they are visible, maintained and operable. Develop additional water sources and storage as required. Label roads and houses with 4” reflective letters on metal signs. Where dead end and private road markers occur, the addresses of homes beyond the marker should be clearly posted. This can be done with a group address marker.

Appendix B - General Recommendations

Home Mitigation

In the end, every homeowner and every community must assume responsibility for protection from wildfire. Although VFDs are dedicated to protect and defend, in the event of a catastrophic fire, or even a much smaller fire under the right conditions, the VFDs may or may not be able to intervene. The more steps each homeowner and each community takes to mitigate wildfire risk, the more likely it is a home will survive without intervention and the more likely it is that lives will be protected.

All of the communities in the CWPP, especially those with extreme, very high and high hazard ratings, should consider implementing a parcel-level analysis. Even homes that are outside of a defined CWPP community will most likely have hazard levels similar to homes within near-by evaluated communities. Communities may undertake large-scale projects that may benefit multiple homes, but the most effective steps landowners can take to protect their property from wildfire is to mitigate around homes.

Home Construction

All new construction within the CWPP area should consider incorporating wildfire construction principles. Recommended alterations to a home may include simple tasks such as cleaning gutters, moving firewood from around buildings, raking pine needles and flammable ground cover away from the home. Other recommendations might include replacing flammable roofing materials and siding, screening beneath decks and vents, double pane windows, and more. Please see National Fire Protection Association – [Wildfire Research Fact Sheets](#).

Road Signs and Home Addresses

The majority of the streets within the CWPP are not adequately labeled; signs are not always reflective and are frequently combustible. There are still many places where signs are missing or it is unclear which road is which. Proper reflective signage is a critical operational need. Knowing at a glance the difference between a road and a driveway (and which houses are on the driveway) cuts down response time by reducing navigation errors. This is especially true for out-of area responders who are not familiar with our area. The value of the time saved, especially at night and in difficult conditions, cannot be overstated: it can make the difference between lives saved and lost.

Recommendations:

- Ensure that every intersection and street name change has adequate, reflective signage.
- Develop a program of replacing worn or difficult to read street signs. Include specifications and input from developers, HOAs, and the fire protection districts.
- Lot markers should be replaced with address markers as soon as a home has a certificate of occupancy.
- Where dead end and private road markers occur, the addresses of homes beyond the marker should be clearly posted. This can be done with a group address marker.

Preparedness Planning

Many communities in the CWPP have only one way in and out of the community. In order to reduce potential conflicts between evacuating citizens and incoming responders, it is desirable to have evacuation plans in place.

Recommendations:

- Identify and pre-plan primary escape routes for all CWPP communities. Emergency management personnel should be included in the development of pre-plans for citizen evacuation. Re-evaluate and update these plans as necessary.

- Educate citizens on the proper escape routes and evacuation centers to use in the event of an evacuation. This also applies to animal rescue.
- Ensure the existing reverse 911 system includes wildfire notifications.
- Perform response drills to determine the timing and effectiveness of escape routes and fire resource staging areas.

Public Education

There is likely to be a varied understanding among property owners of the hazards associated with the threat of a wildfire. An approach to wildfire education that emphasizes safety and hazard mitigation on an individual property level should be undertaken.

Recommendations:

- Provide communities and homeowners fire prevention educational materials through personal contact.
- Fire prevention and wildfire hazard mitigation education should be an ongoing effort.
- Implement fire prevention, fire preparedness, defensible space, and hazard reduction recommendations for each community.
- Encourage communities to create an evacuation plan that is presented and distributed to residents.
- Hold multiple meetings per year to educate residents on wildfire risk, defensible space, and evacuation.
- Provide citizens with the findings of this study including:
 - Levels of risk and hazard.
 - Values of fuels reduction programs.
 - Consequences of inaction for the entire community.
- Create a community level Mitigation Advocates or Firewise Ambassador or similar WUI citizen advisory committee to promote the message of shared responsibility. The Mitigation Advocates or Firewise Ambassadors should consist of local citizens and its primary goals should be:
 - Bringing the concerns of the residents to the prioritization of mitigation actions.
 - Selecting demonstration sites.
 - Assisting with grant applications and awards.
 - Make use of regional and local media to promote wildfire public education messages.
 - Maintain a current wildfire educational presentation explaining the concepts of defensible space and wildfire hazard mitigation. The information in this CWPP should be incorporated into that presentation for the education of homeowners. This could be promoted through informational gatherings sponsored by the fire department, homeowners associations or neighborhood gatherings such as local festivals, and school events. It should also be presented during times of extreme fire danger and other times of heightened awareness concerning wildfire.

Water Supply

Water is a critical fire suppression issue in the community. Very little of the area is served with water hydrants. All new developments within the CWPP should consider developing year-round water sources.

Recommendations:

- Areas with no water or inadequate water supply should be evaluated to establish a stored water supply, or use preplanned firefighting resources.
- Map existing water sources and their volume. Make this information available for emergency personnel in and out of the district.
- Make sure cisterns are well marked with their capacity and are kept clear of vegetation.

Appendix C – Firewise USA Communities

NFPA FIREWISE USA® COMMUNITIES RECOGNITION PROGRAM
<p><i>Instructions/Participation Process:</i> The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Firewise USA Communities Recognition Program provides resources and action steps homeowners can take now to reduce their community's risk of wildfire damage in the future. After completing a CWPP, your community may realize that it already has completed the requirements for the NFPA Firewise Communities/USA Recognition Program, and the only remaining step is to complete an application.</p> <p>Following are the benefits of receiving NFPA Firewise Communities/USA recognition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides community-building opportunities that will enhance your CWPP and reduce wildfire risk • Fosters a sense of pride throughout the community • Promotes visibility for the community by providing metal signs, a plaque and other materials that recognize the community as a NFPA Firewise Communities/USA designee • Improves the chances of receiving grant funding • Focuses resident action on homes and their immediate surroundings to reduce structural ignitability <p>For more information on the benefits and requirements of the Firewise Communities/USA Recognition Program, please visit Firewise USA.</p>
<p>Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain a wildfire risk assessment as a written document from your state forestry agency or fire department. <i>A completed and approved CWPP meets this requirement.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form a board or committee and create an action plan based on the assessment. <i>The board or committee can include members of the CWPP planning team. The Mitigation and Implementation Plan in the CWPP qualifies as an action plan.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a "Firewise Day" event. <i>This step may have been included in the CWPP, depending on what type of community engagement was completed. A "Firewise Day" can include a "chipper day" that engages volunteers to chip up brush and limbs, a community clean-up day or workshop. Firewise events can help you get the work done to make your community safer. Keep in mind, to renew the community's Firewise status, a "Firewise Day" must occur once annually.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest a minimum of \$27.21 (2021 rate) per resident annually in local Firewise actions. <i>Check with the HOA to see if this step is already complete. Work by municipal employees or volunteers using municipal and other equipment can be included, as can state/federal grants dedicated to this purpose.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit an application to your local CSFS Supervisory Forester. <i>Applications are available online at Firewise USA.</i>
<p>Renewal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit a renewal form each year to your local CSFS district forester to maintain the Firewise recognition status. <i>Renewal forms are available online at Firewise USA.</i>

Appendix D – Community Risk Assessment Factors

Each community write-up also included a community wildfire risk assessment. This assessment assigned a hazard rating ranging from low to extreme based on a composite score that incorporates considerations for factors that affect the potential for hazardous fire behavior in the WUI. The factors considered include: community design, existing building materials, utilities defensible space, availability of fire suppression resources and physical conditions such as fuels and topography. This is adapted from University of Nevada Cooperative Extension's Nevada Community Wildfire Risk and Hazard Assessment Methodology.

Community Design:

Design aspects of roadways influence the hazard rating assigned to a neighborhood. A road gradient of greater than five percent can increase response times for heavy vehicles carrying water. Roads less than twenty feet in width often impede two-way movement of vehicles for resident evacuation and access for fire suppression equipment. Hairpin turns and cul-de-sacs with radii of less than 45 feet can cause problems for equipment mobility. Adequately designed secondary access routes and loop roads in a neighborhood can lower a hazard rating. Visible, fire resistant, street and address identification and adequate driveway widths also reduce the overall neighborhood hazard rating.

Existing Building Materials:

Appropriate home construction and maintenance resists ignition. While it is not feasible to expect all structures in the wildland-urban interface area to be rebuilt with fire-resistant materials, there are steps that can be taken to address specific elements that strongly affect structure ignition potential in the interface area. Factors considered in the assessment include:

- A. Building Materials. The composition of building materials determines the length of time a structure could withstand high temperatures before ignition occurs. Houses composed of wood siding and wood shake roofing are usually the most susceptible to ignitions. Houses built with stucco exteriors and tile, metal, or composition roofing are able to withstand higher temperatures and heat durations when defensible space conditions are adequate.
- B. Architectural Features. Unenclosed or unscreened balconies, decks, porches, eaves, or attic vents provide areas where sparks and embers can be trapped, smolder, ignite, and rapidly spread fire to the house. A high number of houses within a wildland-urban interface with these features implies a greater hazard to the neighborhood.

Utilities:

Poorly maintained overhead power lines can be a potential ignition source for wildfires. It is important to keep power line corridors clear of flammable vegetation, especially around power poles and beneath transformers, as fires have been known to start from arcing power lines during windy conditions. Keeping flammable vegetation cleared from beneath power lines and around power poles also reduces potential hazards from damaged power lines. Energized power lines may fall and create additional hazards for citizens and firefighters, including blocked road access. Power failures are especially dangerous to a neighborhood without a backup energy source. Many communities rely on electric pumps to provide water to residents and firefighters for structure protection and fire suppression.

Defensible Space:

Density and type of fuel around a home determines the potential for fire exposure and damage to the home. The type and condition of vegetation near the home, woodpiles, and other combustible materials influences the ease of ignition, intensity of the fire, and duration of the fire. Defensible space

is one of the factors that homeowners can manipulate in order to improve the chances that a home or other property avoids damage from a wildfire.

Fire Suppression Resources:

Knowledge of the capabilities or limitations of the fire suppression resources in a neighborhood can help municipality officials and residents take action to maximize the resources available. Factors considered in the assessment include:

- A. Availability, Number, and Training Level of Firefighting Personnel. When a fire begins in or near a neighborhood, having the appropriate firefighting personnel available to respond quickly is critical to saving structures and lives. Whether there is a local paid fire department, volunteer department, or no local fire department affects how long it takes for firefighters to respond to a reported wildland fire or to a threatened neighborhood.
- B. Quantity and Type of Fire Suppression Equipment. The quantity and type of available fire suppression equipment has an important role in minimizing the effect of a wildfire on a neighborhood. Wildland firefighting requires specialized equipment.
- C. Water Resources. The availability of water resources is critical to fighting a wildland fire. Whether there is a community water system with adequate fire flow capabilities, or whether firefighters must rely on local ponds or other drafting sites affects how difficult it will be for firefighters to protect the neighborhood.

Physical Conditions such as Fuels and Topography:

Physical conditions include slope, aspect, topography, typical local weather patterns, fuel type, and fuels density. With the exception of changes to the fuel composition, the physical conditions in and around a neighborhood cannot be altered to make the neighborhood more fire safe. Therefore, an understanding of how these physical conditions influence fire behavior is essential to planning effective preparedness activities such as fuel reduction treatments. Physical conditions considered in the assessment include:

- A. Slope, Aspect, and Topography. In addition to local weather conditions, slope, aspect, and topographic features are also used to predict fire behavior. Steep slopes greatly influence fire behavior. Fire usually burns upslope with greater speed and longer flame lengths than on flat areas. Fire will burn downslope; however, it usually burns downhill at a slower rate and with shorter flame lengths than in upslope burns. East aspect slopes may experience afternoon downslope winds that may rapidly increase downhill burn rates. West and south facing aspects are subject to more intense solar exposure, which preheats vegetation and lowers the moisture content of fuels. Canyons, ravines, and saddles are topographic features that are prone to higher wind speeds than adjacent areas. Fires pushed by winds grow at an accelerated rate compared to fires burning in non-windy conditions. Homes built midslope, at the crest of slopes, or in saddles are most at risk due to wind-prone topography in the event of a wildfire.
- B. Fuel Type and Density. Vegetation type, fuel moisture values, and fuel density around a neighborhood affect the potential fire behavior. Areas with thick, continuous, vegetative fuels carry a higher hazard rating than communities situated in areas of irrigated, sparse, or non-continuous fuels. Dry weather conditions, particularly successive years of drought, in combination with steep slopes or high winds can create situations in which the worst-case fire severity scenario can occur.

Appendix E – Glossary

The following definitions apply to terms used in the Stonewall Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Protection Plan or referenced in supporting documents.

Active Crown Fire: This is a crown fire in which the entire fuel complex – all fuel strata – become involved, but the crowning phase remains dependent on heat released from the surface fuel strata for continued spread (also called a Running Crown Fire or Continuous Crown Fire).

Chimney: A steep and narrow drainage that has the potential to funnel winds and greatly increase fire behavior. Due to this increase, the tops of chimneys are especially hazardous areas.

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: The wildfire risk analysis is the foundation for the CWPP. It is based on research of the Home Ignition Zone concept developed by Jack Cohen at the *Fire Science Lab* in Missoula, Montana and the latest research and findings from the *Institute for Business and Home Safety* (IBHA) on factors that play into a home's survivability during a wildfire.

Crown Fire (Crowning): The movement of fire through the crowns of trees or shrubs; may or may not be independent of the surface fire.

Defensible Space: An area around a structure where fuels and vegetation are modified, cleared or reduced to slow the spread of wildfire toward or from the structure. The design and distance of the defensible space is based on fuels, topography, and the design/materials used in the construction of the structure.

Engine ICS Typing – Wildland

Requirements	Engine Type			
	3	4	5	6
Tank minimum capacity (gal)	500	750	400	150
Pump minimum flow (gpm)	150	50	50	50
@ rated pressure (psi)	250	100	100	100
Hose – 1.5"	1,000	300	300	300
Hose – 1"	500	300	300	300
Pump & Roll	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maximum GVWR (lbs.)	-	-	26,000	19,500
Personnel (min)	3	2	2	2

Fine Fuels: Fuels that are less than 1/4-inch in diameter, such as grass, leaves, draped pine needles, fern, tree moss, and some kinds of slash which, when dry, ignite readily and are consumed rapidly.

Fire Adapted Community: A Fire Adapted Community takes responsibility for its wildfire risk. Actions address resident safety, homes, neighborhoods, businesses and infrastructure, forests, parks, open spaces, and other community assets. The more actions a community takes, the

more fire adapted it becomes. See: <http://www.fireadapted.org/resources/what-is-a-fire-adapted-community.aspx>

Fire Behavior Potential: The expected severity of a wildland fire expressed as the rate of spread, the level of crown fire activity, and flame length. This is derived from fire behavior modeling programs using the following inputs: fuels, canopy cover, historical weather averages, elevation, slope, and aspect.

Fire Hazard: Given an ignition, the likelihood and severity of Fire Outcomes (Fire Effects) that result in damage to people, property, and/or the environment. The hazard rating is derived from the Community Assessment and the Fire Behavior Potential.

Fire Mitigation: Any action designed to decrease the likelihood of an ignition, reduce Fire Behavior Potential, or to protect property from the impact of undesirable Fire Outcomes.

Fire Outcomes, Fire Effects: This is a description of the expected effects of a wildfire on people, property and/or the environment, based on the Fire Behavior Potential and physical presence of Values at Risk. Outcomes can be desirable as well as undesirable.

Fire Risk: The probability that an ignition will occur in an area with potential for damaging effects to people, property, and/or the environment. Risk is based primarily on historical ignitions data.

Firewise Community: National Fire Protection Association's [Firewise Communities Program](#) encourages local solutions for safety by involving homeowners in taking individual responsibility for preparing their homes from the risk of wildfire. Firewise is a key component of [Fire Adapted Communities](#) – a collaborative approach that connects all those who play a role in wildfire education, planning and action with comprehensive resources to help reduce risk.

Flame Length: The distance between the flame tip and the midpoint of the flame depth at the base of the flame (generally the ground surface)—an indicator of fire intensity.

Fuelbreak: A natural or constructed discontinuity in a fuel profile that is used to isolate, stop, or reduce the spread of fire. Fuelbreaks in the WUI are designed to limit the spread and intensity of crown fire activity.

HIZ – Home Ignition Zone – Home and the area around the home (or structure). The HIZ takes into account both the potential of the structure to ignite and the quality of defensible space surrounding it.

ICS - Incident Command System: ICS is a standardized all-hazards management approach that establishes common procedures for responding to and managing emergency incidents; establishes a common communications protocol; and enables a coordinated response among multiple agencies and/or jurisdictions.

Roadside thinning: The primary purposes of roadside thinnings are to increase the ability of firefighters to successfully use the existing road as a control line in the event of a fire, to improve evacuation of civilian and fire traffic, and to reduce the fire impacts along the road.

Dry Hydrant: A fixed pipe attached to a water source located at an easily accessible point that allows firefighters to draft from the water source more efficiently.

Safety Zone: An area cleared of flammable materials used for escape in the event the line is outflanked or in case a spot fire causes fuels outside the control line to render the line unsafe. Safety zones may also be constructed as integral parts of fuel breaks; they are greatly enlarged areas which can be used with relative safety by firefighters and their equipment in the event of a blowup in the vicinity.

Surface Fire: A fire that burns in the surface litter, debris, and small vegetation on the ground.

Values at Risk: People, property, ecological elements, and other human and intrinsic values within the project area. Values at Risk are identified by inhabitants as important to the way of life in the study area, and are particularly susceptible to damage from undesirable fire outcomes.

WUI (Wildland Urban Interface): The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

Appendix F - Wildland Fire and Hazard Severity Assessment Form

Use this form to see the specific wildfire risk for you residence. Use this form to prioritize projects by choosing those that rank the highest as a primary priority.



Wildland Fire Risk and Hazard Severity Assessment Form

(Circle the most appropriate element in each category and total the points)

Home owner: _____ County: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ Zip: _____

Element	Assessed Points	Element	Assessed Points
A. Means of Access 1. Ingress and egress a. Two or more roads in/out 0 b. One road in/out 7 2. Road width a. ≥ 7.3 m (24 ft.) 0 b. 6.1 m to 7.3 m (20 to 24 ft.) 2 c. < 6.1 m (20 ft.) 4 3. All-season road condition a. Surfaced road, grade $< 5\%$ 0 b. Surfaced road, grade $> 5\%$ 2 c. Non-surfaced road, grade $< 5\%$ 2 d. Non-surfaced road, grade $> 5\%$ 5 e. Other than all-season 7 4. Fire Service Access a. ≤ 91.4 m (300 ft.) with turnaround 0 b. > 91.4 m (300 ft.) with turnaround 2 c. < 91.4 m (300 ft.) with no turnaround 4 d. ≥ 91.4 m (300 ft.) with no turnaround 5 5. Street signs a. Present: 10.2 cm (4 in.) in size and reflectorized 0 b. Not present 5		D. Additional Rating Factors (rate all that apply) 1. Topographical features that adversely affect wildland fire behavior 0 1 2 3 4 5 2. Areas with a history of higher fire occurrence than surrounding areas due to special situations (e.g. Heavy lightning, railroads, escaped debris burning, arson, malicious burning) 0 1 2 3 4 5 3. Areas that are periodically exposed to unusually severe fire weather and strong dry winds 0 1 2 3 4 5 4. Separation of adjacent structures that may contribute to fire spread 0 1 2 3 4 5	
B. Vegetation (Fuel Models) 1. Characteristics of predominate vegetation within 91.4 m (300 ft.) a. Light (e.g. grasses, forbs, sawgrasses, and tundra) NFDRS fuel models A, C, L, N, S, and T 5 b. Medium (e.g. light brush and small trees) NFDRS fuel models D, E, F, H, P, Q and U 10 c. Heavy (e.g. dense brush, timber, and hardwoods) NFDRS fuel models B, G, and O 20 d. Slash (e.g. timber harvesting residue) NFDRS fuel models J, K, and L 25 2. Defensible space a. More than 30.48 m (100 ft.) of vegetation treatment from the structure(s) 1 b. 21.6 - 30.48 m (71 - 100 ft.) of vegetation treatment from the structure(s) 3 c. 9.1 - 21.3 m (30 - 70 ft.) of vegetation treatment from the structure(s) 10 d. < 9.1 m (30 ft.) of vegetation treatment from the structure(s) 25		E. Roofing Assembly 1. Class A roof (metal) 0 2. Class B roof (asphalt) 3 3. Class C roof (wood) 15 4. Nonrated 25 F. Building Construction 1. Materials (predominate) a. Noncombustible/fire resistive siding, eaves, & deck 0 b. Noncombustible/fire resistive siding, combustible deck 5 c. Combustible siding and deck 10 2. Building setback relative to slopes $> 30\%$ a. ≥ 9.1 m (30 ft.) to slope 1 b. < 9.1 m (30 ft.) to slope 5	
C. Topography within 91.4 m (300 ft.) of structure(s) 1. Slope $< 9\%$ 1 2. Slope 10% to 20% 4 3. Slope 21% to 30% 7 4. Slope 31% to 40% 8 5. Slope $> 41\%$ 10		G. Available Fire Protection 1. Water source availability a. Pressurized water source availability 1892.7 lpm (500 gpm) hydrants ≤ 304.8 m (1000 ft) apart 0 946.4 lpm (250 gpm) hydrants ≤ 304.8 m (1000 ft) apart 1 b. Non-pressurized water source availability (off site) ≥ 946.4 lpm (250 gpm) continuous for 2 hours 3 < 946.4 lpm (250 gpm) continuous for 2 hours 5 c. Water unavailable 10 2. Organized response resources a. Station ≤ 8 km (5 mi.) from structure 1 b. Station > 8 km (5 mi.) from structure 3 3. Fixed fire protection a. NFPA 13, 13R, 13D sprinkler system 0 b. None 5	
H. Placement of Gas and Electric Utilities 1. Both utilities underground 0 2. One underground and one aboveground 3 3. Both aboveground 5		Totals for Home or Subdivision: (Total of circled points) _____ Hazard Rating: _____ <div style="text-align: center;"> Colorado State Forest Service Alamosa Field Office 719-587-0915 </div> Date: _____	

Hazard Rating	Total Points
1. Low hazard	< 40
2. Moderate hazard	40 - 69
3. High hazard	70 - 112
4. Extreme hazard	> 112

Source: NFPA 1144 Standard for the Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire, 2002 edition, NFPA, Quincy, MA

Appendix G - Wildfire Pre-Suppression Plan

Completion of the information in this section will help to ensure the communities have gathered all pertinent information for use in case of a widespread or catastrophic wildfire. Assistance for gathering this information may be provided by the local fire departments, CSFS, county Emergency Management Officer, the local District of the Rio Grande National Forest. The items listed in this section should be identified as completely as possible in order to be prepared for a wildfire.

A Pre-Attack Plan should be in place, with a detailed description attached. It should address the following:

- Emergency notification procedures
- Fire protection responsibilities among agencies (private, state, federal lands; response times)
- Command responsibilities
- Traffic Control
- Briefing of personnel on safety and hazards
- Determining Operational Mode
- Determining resource needs (aircraft, mechanized, hand crews, water, chemical delivery systems)
- Determining assignments (reconnaissance, medical suppression, rehab)
- Pre-determined locations for (Command Post, Staging Areas, Safety Zones, Helibase / Helispots)

<u>Goal(s)</u> (briefly identify)	<u>Timeframe</u>	<u>Person in Charge</u>

Appendix H – Colorado Ready Set Go Wildfire Action Plan

Ready, Set, Go!

Your Personal Wildfire Action Plan



Ready, Set, Go!

Saving Lives and Property through Advance Planning

Colorado's fire season is year round, which means that both firefighters and residents have to be on heightened alert for the threat of wildfire at all times.

Colorado's firefighters take every precaution to help protect you and your property from a wildfire. Residents need to do the same. Successfully preparing for a wildfire requires you to take personal responsibility for protecting yourself, your family and your property. During a major wildfire, there simply will not be enough fire engines or firefighters to defend every home, so residents must become part of the solution. Studies show as many as 80 percent of the homes lost to wildland fires could have been saved if their owners had followed simple fire-safe practices.

If your home borders, or sits within two miles of, a natural area, what firefighters call the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), you are at risk from a wildfire. And, if you live within one mile of a natural area, you live in the Ember Zone. Homes in the Ember Zone are at risk from wind-driven embers from a wildfire. Recent fires have resulted in entire neighborhoods being destroyed by fires started by embers, not the wildfire itself.

This publication will help guide you through the process of making your home resistant to wildfires and your family ready to leave early and safely. We call this process, "Ready, Set, Go!"



Colorado Springs Fire Department

You will learn about the Ember Zone and how to retrofit your home with ignition resistive features. We'll show you the importance of having defensible space around your home and the preparations you need to make so you can leave early, evacuating well ahead of the fire.

Community Wildfire Readiness (CWR) provides local residents, fire and emergency responders, business owners, builders, civic groups and leaders, and local officials the tools, resources, guidance, and support to prepare for the threat of wildland fire. CWR resources help to create a collaborative community where all parties are involved in successfully adapting to their wildland fire challenge. Visit www.iafc.org/CWR for resources and more information.

Fire is, and always has been, a natural part of the beautiful area where we've chosen to live. Wildfires, fueled by a build-up of dry vegetation and driven by hot, dry winds, are extremely dangerous and almost impossible to control. Many residents have built their homes and landscaped without fully understanding the impact a fire could have on them. This publication will help you prepare your home so you can leave early, confident that you've done everything you reasonably can to protect your home.

It's not a question of if, but when, the next wildfire will occur. That's why the most important person protecting your life and property is you. With advance planning and preparation, you can dramatically increase your safety and the survivability of your property.

Now, Get Ready, Get Set, Go!



Einar Jensen

Living in the Wildland-Urban Interface and the Ember Zone

Ready, Set, Go! begins with a house that firefighters can defend.

Defensible space works!

If you live next to a dense vegetation area, the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), you should provide firefighters with the defensible space they need to protect your home. Create a buffer zone by removing weeds, brush, and other vegetation. This helps keep the fire away from your home and reduces the risk from flying embers.



Colorado State Forest Service



Grand Junction Fire Department



Ventura County Fire Department



Park Dearborn; Evergreen Fire/Rescue

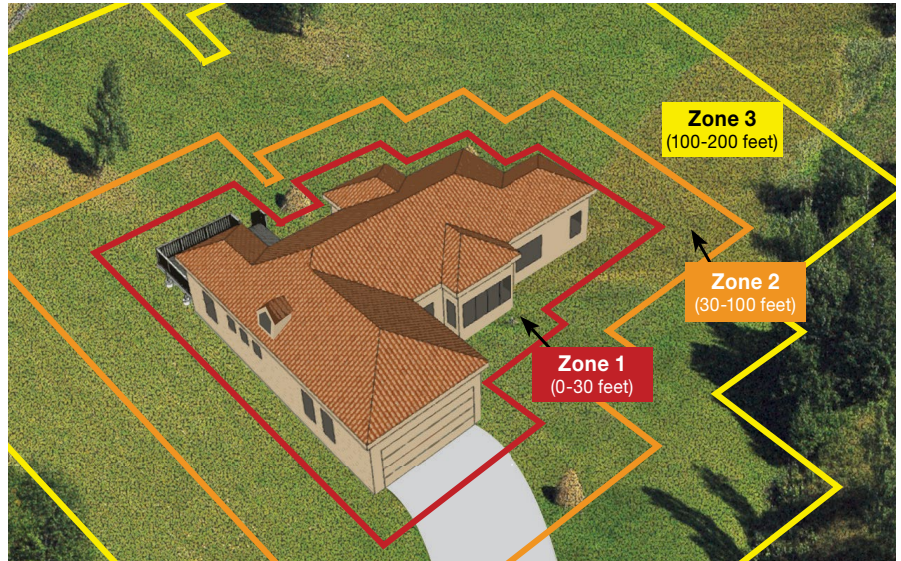
A home within one mile of a natural area is considered a part of an ember zone, where wind-driven embers can be a risk to your property. You and your home must be prepared well before a fire occurs. Ember fires can destroy homes or neighborhoods far from the actual front of the fire.

Create Defensible Space

Defensible space is the space between a structure and the wildland area that, under normal conditions, creates a sufficient buffer to slow or halt the spread of fire to a structure. It protects the home from igniting due to direct flame or radiant heat. Defensible space is essential to help protect a structure during a wildland fire.

Defensible space is made up of three zones around your home; Zone 1: 0-30ft, Zone 2: 30-100ft, and Zone 3: 100-200ft.

Follow the advice under each zone to help protect your home.



Zone 1

This zone, which consists of an area of 0 to 30 feet around the structure, features the most intense modification and treatment. This distance is measured from the outside edge of the home's eaves and any attached structures, such as decks.

Limit vegetation within this zone to species on Colorado State University's FireWise Plant Materials list (<http://www.ext.colostate.edu/pubs/natres/06305.pdf>). Do not plant directly beneath windows or next to foundation vents. Frequently prune and maintain plants in this zone to ensure vigorous growth and a low growth habit. Remove dead branches, stems, and leaves. Do not store firewood or other combustible materials in this area. Enclose or screen decks with metal screening. Extend gravel coverage under the decks. Do not use areas under decks for storage.

If Ponderosa pine, aspen or blue spruce are growing in this zone, consider them part of the structure and extend the distance of the entire defensible space accordingly. Isolate the tree from any other surrounding trees. Prune low-lying branches (ladder fuels that would allow a surface fire to climb into the tree) and any branches that interfere with the roof or are within 10 feet of the chimney. In all other areas, prune all branches of shrubs or trees up to a height of 10 feet above ground (or 1/3 the height, whichever is the least).

Zone 2

This zone features fuel reduction efforts and serves as a transitional area between Zones 1 and 3. The size of Zone 2 depends on the slope of the ground where the structure is built. Typically, the defensible space should extend at least 100 feet from the structure. Remove stressed, diseased, dead, or dying trees and shrubs. Thin and prune the remaining larger trees and shrubs. Be sure to extend thinning along either side of your driveway all the way to your main access road. These actions help eliminate the continuous fuel surrounding a structure while enhancing home site safety and the aesthetics of the property. Keep grass and wildflowers under 8 inches in height. Regularly remove leaf and needle debris from the yard.

Zone 3

This area extends from the edge of your defensible space to your property boundaries. The healthiest forest is one that has multiple ages, sizes, and species of trees where adequate growing room is maintained over time, so maintain a distance of at least 10 feet between the tops of trees. Remove ladder fuels, creating a separation between low-level vegetation and tree branches to keep fire from climbing up trees. A greater number of wildlife trees can remain in Zone 3, but regularly remove dead trees and shrubs. Ensure trees in this area do not pose a threat to power lines or access roads.

For more specific information on how to create defensible space in each zone around your home, go to http://static.colostate.edu/client-files/csfs/pdfs/FIRE2012_1_DspaceQuickGuide.pdf

Making Your Home Fire Resistant

Harden your home

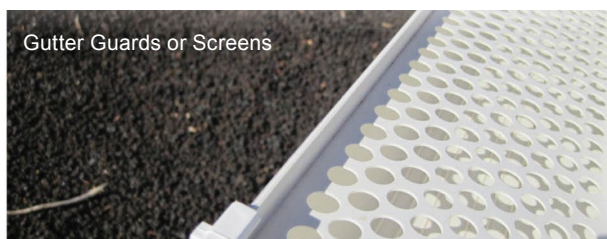
Construction materials and the quality of the defensible space surrounding the structure are what increases the chance of survival in a wildland fire. Embers from a wildland fire will find the weak spot in your home's fire protection scheme and can easily catch because of small, overlooked, or seemingly inconsequential factors. Below are some measures you can take to safeguard your home.



BALCONIES and DECKS

Embers can collect in or on combustible surfaces, or beneath decks and balconies, igniting the material and entering the home through walls or windows.

To harden your home even further, consider protecting your home with a residential fire sprinkler system. In addition to extinguishing a fire started by an ember that enters your home, a sprinkler system can help protect you and your family year-round from any home fire.



ROOFS

Roofs are the most vulnerable surface where embers land because they become lodged and can start a fire. Roof valleys, open ends of barrel tiles, and rain gutters are all points of entry.



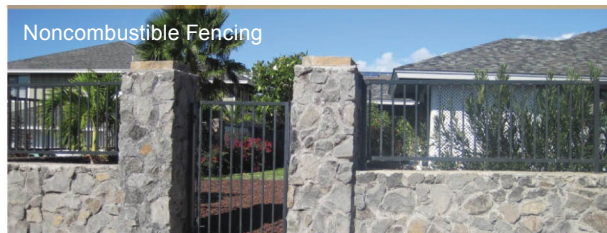
EAVES

Embers can gather under open eaves and ignite combustible material.



VENTS

Embers can enter the attic or other concealed spaces and ignite combustible materials. Vents in eaves and cornices are particularly vulnerable, as are any unscreened vents.



WALLS and FENCING

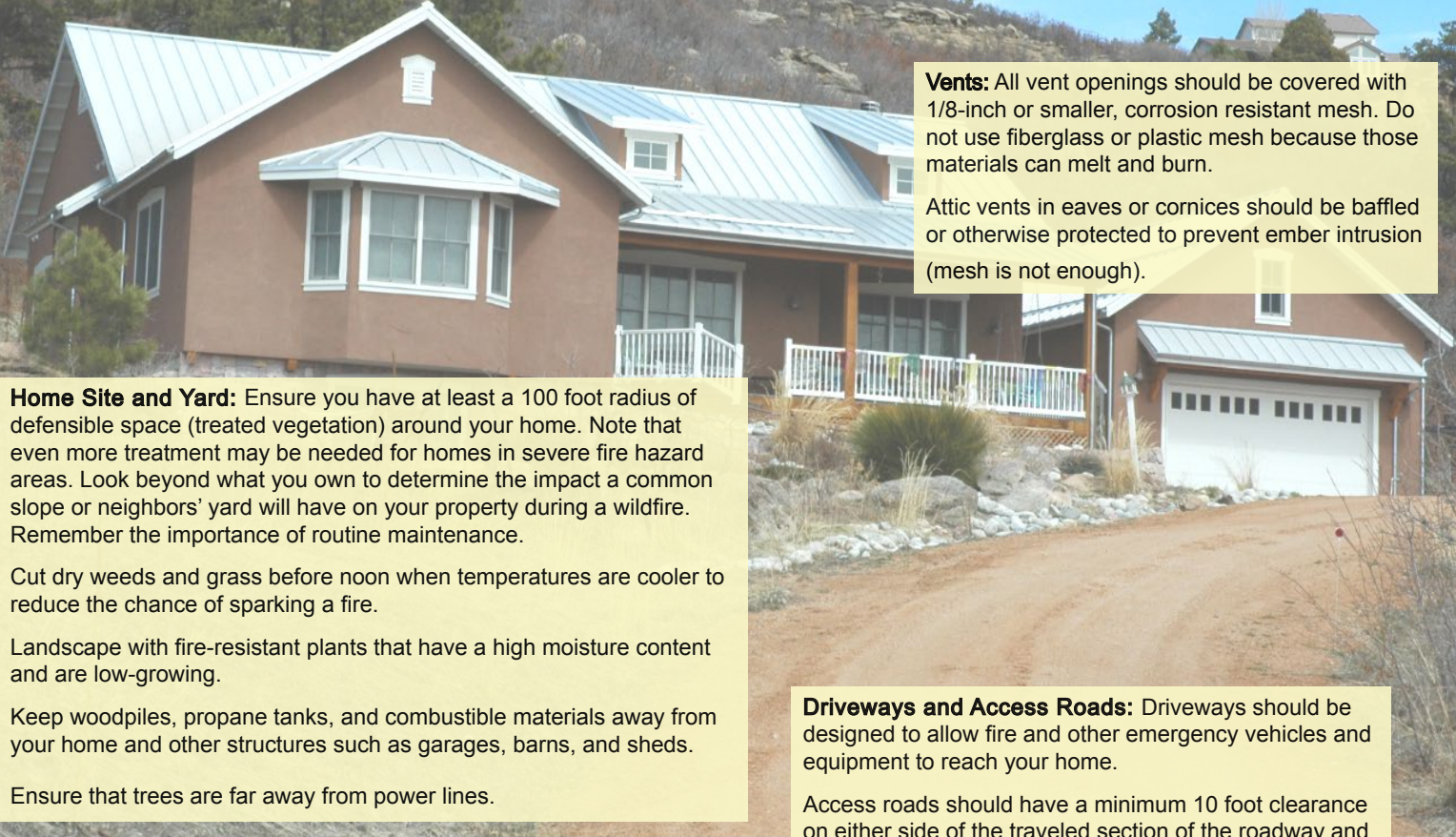
Combustible siding or other combustible/overlapping materials provide surfaces and crevices for embers to nestle and ignite. Combustible fencing can become engulfed, and if attached to the home's siding can carry the fire right to the home.



WINDOWS and DOORS

Embers can enter gaps in doors, including garage doors. Plants or combustible storage near windows can be ignited from embers and generate heat that can break windows and/or melt combustible frames.

Tour a Wildland Fire Prepared Home



Home Site and Yard: Ensure you have at least a 100 foot radius of defensible space (treated vegetation) around your home. Note that even more treatment may be needed for homes in severe fire hazard areas. Look beyond what you own to determine the impact a common slope or neighbors' yard will have on your property during a wildfire. Remember the importance of routine maintenance.

Cut dry weeds and grass before noon when temperatures are cooler to reduce the chance of sparking a fire.

Landscape with fire-resistant plants that have a high moisture content and are low-growing.

Keep woodpiles, propane tanks, and combustible materials away from your home and other structures such as garages, barns, and sheds.

Ensure that trees are far away from power lines.

Vents: All vent openings should be covered with 1/8-inch or smaller, corrosion resistant mesh. Do not use fiberglass or plastic mesh because those materials can melt and burn.

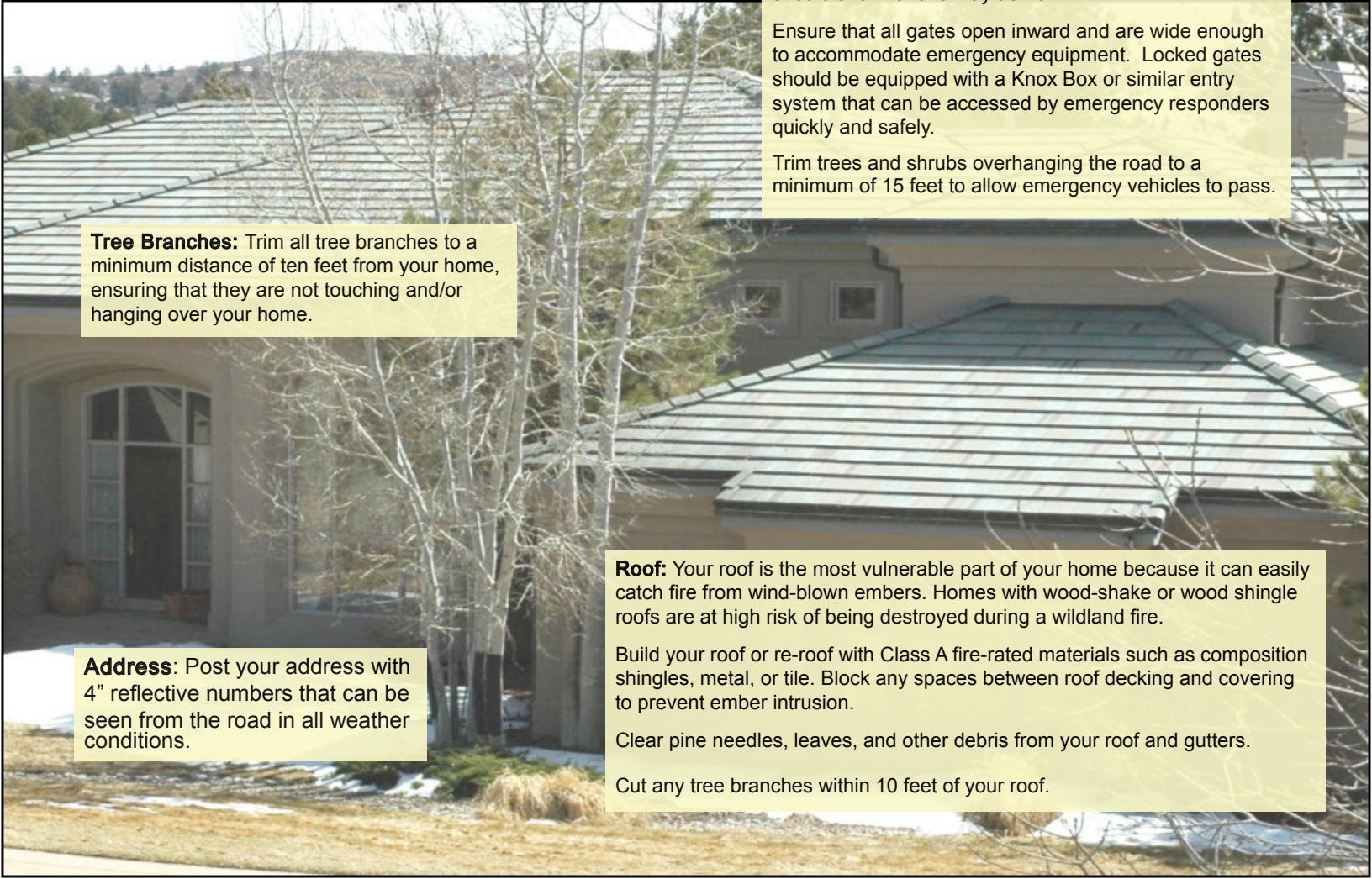
Attic vents in eaves or cornices should be baffled or otherwise protected to prevent ember intrusion (mesh is not enough).

Driveways and Access Roads: Driveways should be designed to allow fire and other emergency vehicles and equipment to reach your home.

Access roads should have a minimum 10 foot clearance on either side of the traveled section of the roadway and should allow for two-way traffic.

Ensure that all gates open inward and are wide enough to accommodate emergency equipment. Locked gates should be equipped with a Knox Box or similar entry system that can be accessed by emergency responders quickly and safely.

Trim trees and shrubs overhanging the road to a minimum of 15 feet to allow emergency vehicles to pass.



Tree Branches: Trim all tree branches to a minimum distance of ten feet from your home, ensuring that they are not touching and/or hanging over your home.

Address: Post your address with 4" reflective numbers that can be seen from the road in all weather conditions.

Roof: Your roof is the most vulnerable part of your home because it can easily catch fire from wind-blown embers. Homes with wood-shake or wood shingle roofs are at high risk of being destroyed during a wildland fire.

Build your roof or re-roof with Class A fire-rated materials such as composition shingles, metal, or tile. Block any spaces between roof decking and covering to prevent ember intrusion.

Clear pine needles, leaves, and other debris from your roof and gutters.

Cut any tree branches within 10 feet of your roof.

Garage: Have a fire extinguisher and tools such as a shovel, rake, bucket and hoe available for fire emergencies.

Install a solid door with self-closing hinges between the garage and living area. Install weather stripping around and under doors to prevent ember intrusion.

Store all combustibles and flammable liquids away from ignition sources.

Water Supply: Have multiple garden hoses that are long enough to reach any area of your home and other structures on your property.

If you have a pool, pond, well, or irrigation ditch, consider a pump.

Eaves: Box in eaves with non-combustible materials to prevent an accumulation of embers.

Windows: Heat from a wildfire can cause windows to break before the home ignites. Broken windows allow burning embers to enter and start fires inside the home. Single-paned and large windows are particularly vulnerable.

Install dual-paned windows with the exterior pane of tempered glass to reduce the chance of breakage during a fire. Limit the size and number of windows in your home that face large areas of vegetation because windows also allow radiant heat to pass into the home to ignite combustible materials such as curtains and upholstery.

Walls: Wood products, such as boards, panels, or shingles, are common siding materials. However, they are combustible and not good choices for fire-prone areas.

Build or remodel with fire-resistant building materials such as brick, cement, masonry, or stucco. Be sure to extend those materials from foundation to roof.

Fencing: Use non-combustible fencing to protect your home and other structures during a wildfire.

Vegetation: Be sure to remove all flammable vegetation within five feet of your home, particularly juniper bushes and other highly flammable plants.

When landscaping around your home, consider how easily the plants you choose could catch on fire.

Inside: Keep working fire extinguishers on hand in accessible locations.

Install smoke alarms on each level of your home and near bedrooms. Test them monthly and change the batteries each year.

When remodeling, install residential sprinklers in your home and maintain the system as suggested by the installer.

Ready, Set, Go!

Now that you've done everything you can to protect your house, it's time to prepare your family. Your Wildfire Action Plan must be prepared with all members of your household well in advance of a fire.

Use these checklists to help you prepare your Wildfire Action Plan. Each family's plan will be different, depending on their situation. Rehearse your plan with your entire family regularly.



Kevin Masten



Phil and Pam Rodriguez



Tim Tonge

- ☐ Create a Family Disaster Plan that includes meeting locations and communication plans and rehearse it regularly. Include the evacuation of large animals, such as horses, in your plan.
- ☐ Have fire extinguishers on hand and teach your family how to use them.
- ☐ Ensure that your family knows where your gas, electric, and water main shut-off controls are and how to use them.
- ☐ Plan and practice several different evacuation routes.
- ☐ Designate an emergency meeting location outside the fire hazard area.
- ☐ Assemble an emergency supply kit as recommended by the American Red Cross. Keep an extra kit in your vehicle.
- ☐ Appoint an out-of-area friend or relative as a point of contact so you can communicate with family members.
- ☐ Maintain a list of emergency contact numbers in your emergency supply kit.
- ☐ Have a portable radio or scanner so you can stay updated on the fire and weather emergency announcements.

GET SET | As the Fire Approaches

- ☐ Monitor fire weather conditions and fire status. See www.inciweb.nwcg.gov. Stay tuned to your TV or local radio stations for updates.
- ☐ Evacuate as soon as you are 'set!'
- ☐ Alert family and neighbors.
- ☐ Dress in appropriate clothing (i.e., clothing made from natural fibers, such as cotton, and work boots). Have goggles and a dry bandana or particle mask handy.
- ☐ Ensure that you have your emergency supply kit on hand that includes all necessary items, such as a battery powered radio, spare batteries, emergency contact numbers, and a lot of drinking water.
- ☐ Remain close to your house, drink plenty of water, and ensure your family and pets are accounted for until you are ready to leave.
- ☐ Close all windows and doors, leaving them unlocked.
Remove all shades and curtains from windows. Move furniture to the center of the room, away from windows and doors.
- ☐ Turn off pilot lights and air conditioning.
Leave your lights on so firefighters can see your house under smoky conditions.

INSIDE CHECKLIST, IF TIME ALLOWS

- ☐ Close all windows and doors, leaving them unlocked.
- ☐ Remove all shades and curtains from windows. Move furniture to the center of the room, away from windows and doors.
- ☐ Turn off pilot lights and air conditioning.
- ☐ Leave your lights on so firefighters can see your house under smoky conditions.

OUTSIDE CHECKLIST, IF TIME ALLOWS

- ☐ Bring combustible items from the exterior of the house inside (e.g., patio furniture, children's toys, door mats, etc.) If you have a pool, place combustible items in the water.
- ☐ Turn off propane tanks and other gas at the meter.
- ☐ Don't leave sprinklers on or water running. They can effect critical water pressure.
- ☐ Leave exterior lights on.
- ☐ Back your car into the driveway to facilitate a quick departure. Shut doors and roll up windows.
- ☐ Have a ladder available.
- ☐ Patrol your property and extinguish all small fires until you leave.
- ☐ Cover attic and ground vents with pre-cut plywood or commercial seals if time permits.

SURVIVAL TIPS: IF YOU ARE TRAPPED

- ☐ Stay in your home until the fire passes. Shelter away from outside walls.
- ☐ Bring garden hoses inside house so embers and flames do not destroy them.
- ☐ Look for spot fires and extinguish if found inside house.
- ☐ Wear long sleeves and long pants made of natural fibers such as cotton.
- ☐ Stay hydrated.
- ☐ Ensure you can exit the home if it catches fire (remember if it's hot inside the house, it is four to five times hotter outside).
- ☐ Fill sinks and tubs for an emergency water supply. Place wet towels under doors to keep smoke and embers out.
- ☐ After the fire has passed, check your roof and extinguish any fires, sparks, or embers. Check the attic as well.
- ☐ If there are fires that you cannot extinguish, call 9-1-1.



GO! | Leave Early

By leaving early, you give your family the best chance of surviving a wildland fire. You also help firefighters by keeping roads clear of congestion, enabling them to move more freely and do their job in a safer environment.

WHEN TO LEAVE

Do not wait to be advised to leave if there is a possible threat to your home or evacuation route. Leave early enough to avoid being caught in fire, smoke, or road congestion. If you are advised to leave by local authorities, do not hesitate!

WHERE TO GO

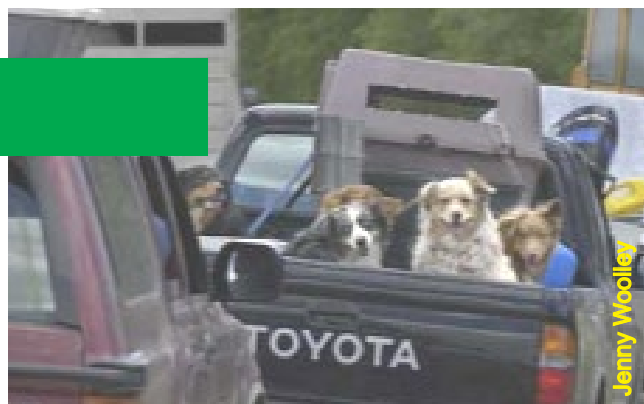
Leave to a predetermined location (it should be a low-risk area, such as a well-prepared neighbor or relative's house, a Red Cross shelter or evacuation center, motel, etc.)

HOW TO GET THERE

Have several travel routes in case one route is blocked by the fire or by emergency vehicles. Choose the safest route away from the fire.

WHAT TO TAKE

Take your emergency supply kit containing your family and pet's necessary items.



EMERGENCY SUPPLIES LIST

The American Red Cross recommends every family have an emergency supply kit assembled long before a wildland fire or other emergency occurs. Use the checklist below to help assemble yours. For more information on emergency supplies visit www.redcross.org/get-help.

- ☐ Three-day supply of water (one gallon per person per day) and non-perishable food for family (3 day supply).
- ☐ First aid kit and sanitation supplies.
- ☐ Flashlight, battery-powered radio, and extra batteries.
- ☐ An extra set of car keys, credit cards, cash or traveler's checks.
- ☐ Extra eyeglasses, contact lenses, prescriptions and medications.
- ☐ Important family documents and contact numbers including insurance documents.
- ☐ Map marked with evacuation routes.
- ☐ Easily carried valuables and irreplaceable items.
- ☐ Personal electronic devices and chargers.
- ☐ Note: Keep a pair of old shoes and a flashlight handy in case of a sudden evacuation at night.



My Personal WildlandFire ACTION PLAN

Write up your Wildland Fire Action Plan and post it in a location where every member of your family can see it. Rehearse it with your family.

During high-fire-danger days in your area, monitor your local media for information and be ready to implement your plan. Hot, dry, and windy conditions create the perfect environment for a wildland fire.

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

Out-of-Area Contact _____ Phone: _____

Work _____

School _____

Other _____

EVACUATION ROUTES

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

WHERE TO GO

LOCATION OF EMERGENCY SUPPLY KIT(S)

NOTES

Contact your local fire department for more tips to prepare before a wildland fire.



My Personal Wildland Fire ACTION PLAN

Residential Safety Checklist

Tips To Improve Family and Property Survival During A Wildland Fire

Ready

Get ready

- ☒ Dispose of or relocate combustible material from around your home.
- ☒ Trim trees and bushes allowing ample space between your home and landscape vegetation.

Set

Be prepared

- ☒ Arrange your 'Go-Kit' with prescription medication, emergency supplies, important documents, and other essential items.
- ☒ Create your own action plan; involve your family and practice exit plans from the home and neighborhood frequently.
- ☒ Be sure you're familiar with local emergency notification systems & evacuation systems.

READY, SET, GO!

Go!

Act early

- ☒ Get your 'Go-Kit' and leave well before the threat approaches following a planned accessible route.
- ☒ Stay aware of the situation and follow your plan.
- ☒ Cooperate with local authorities during evacuation and re-entry processes.

Ready, Set, Go!



FEMA

www.wildlandfireRSG.org



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Tax credit available for mitigation work

As authorized by §39-22-104(4)(n), C.R.S., individuals, estates, and trusts may subtract from federal taxable income certain costs incurred while performing wildfire mitigation measures on their property that meet the following qualifications and limitations:

- The taxpayer must own the property upon which the wildfire mitigation measures are performed.
- The property must be located in Colorado and within a wildland-urban interface area.
- For tax years 2009 through 2012 only, the wildfire mitigation measures must be authorized by a community wildfire protection plan (CWPP) adopted by a local government within the interface area.
- The total amount of the subtraction may not exceed \$2,500.
- The deduction is available for tax years 2009 through 2024.

An approved CWPP identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommend the types and methods of treatments. It also must recommend measures to reduce structural ignitability. Additional information regarding community wildfire protection plans can be found online at www.csfs.colostate.edu.



Costs

Costs include any actual out-of-pocket expense incurred and paid by the landowner and documented by receipt for performing wildfire mitigation measures. The following expenses are specifically excluded within statute and do not qualify for this subtraction:

- Inspection or certification fees
- In-kind contributions
- Donations
- Incentives
- Cost sharing
- Expenses paid by the landowner from any grants awarded to the landowner for performing wildfire mitigation measures

Wildfire mitigation measures include the following activities to the extent that they meet or exceed any Colorado State Forest Service standards or any other applicable state rules:

- Creating and maintaining a defensible space around structures
- Establishing fuel breaks
- Thinning of woody vegetation for the primary purpose of reducing risk to structures from wildland fire
- Secondary treatment of woody fuels by lopping and scattering, piling, chipping, removing from the site, or prescribed burning

For information regarding these and other wildfire mitigation measures, visit www.csfs.colostate.edu; for information about the tax credit, visit www.taxcolorado.com.

