Community Wildfire Protection Plan Crowley County Fire

July 20, 2011

(Appendix B Addition: 2013)







Plan Approval -

The County approves the Community Wildfire Protection Plan dated July 20, 2011.

AA	
11	05-10-11
Crowley County Commissioners, Chairman	Date
Mile Clark	08-10-11
Crowley County Sheriff	Date
Xx Reeves	08/10/11
Crowley County Office of Emergency Management	Date
Don Aaus-	8/10/11
La Junta District, CSFS, District Forester	Date

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Community Wildfire Protection Plan Crowley County

July 20, 2011

Overview

Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) are authorized and defined in Title I of the *Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA)* passed by Congress on November 21, 2003 and signed into law by President Bush on December 3, 2003.

The Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) places renewed emphasis on community planning by extending a variety of benefits to communities with a wildfire protection plan in place. Critical among these benefits are - 1) The option to establish localized definitions and boundaries for areas having high Risk (potential), Hazards (fuels) and Values; and 2), The opportunity to help shape management priorities for federal and non-federal lands within the planning area.

The CWPP, as described in the Act, brings together diverse local interests to discuss their mutual concerns for public safety, community sustainability and natural resources. It offers a positive, solution-oriented environment in which to address challenges such as local firefighting capacity, the need for defensible space around homes (and areas of value), and where and how to prioritize land management. (Colorado State Forest Service, 2005. Community Wildfire Protection Plans: Guidelines for Implementation. 4 pages.)

The purpose of this document is to provide stakeholders and those living in Crowley County with an overview of the wildland fire risks, hazards and values within the planning area; recommend possible courses of action to reduce the impacts of wildfire in the planned area; and to share a current action plan.

Background

Partners and stakeholders in Crowley County have participated in Annual Wildfire Operating Plans since 2009, with a 'Regional' AWOP (Baca, Bent, Cheyenne, Crowley, Kiowa, Otero and Prowers counties) in place in 2010.

Participants

Participants since the onset through direct meeting participation and/or email notifications and updates include the Crowley County Sheriff, the Crowley County Commissioners, the Crowley County Office of Emergency Management, the Crowley County Emergency Medical Services, and the Crowley County Volunteer Fire Department - including Olney Springs Volunteer Fire Department, Crowley Volunteer Fire Department, Ordway Volunteer Fire Department and Sugar City Volunteer Fire Department. These same individuals also represent their communities. Federal and state partners notified or that have participated over time include the the Bureau of Land Management, Colorado Division of Wildlife, and Colorado State Forest Service. Assisting with the mapping to jpg format was the Crowley County Clerk's Office. The Bent's Old Fort National Historic

Site, National Park Service, although not in the county, are updated as they are a federal partner in southeast Colorado. CDOT representation is also present. Additional participants are always welcome.

Meeting dates include – 5/4/11 Mapping assessment meeting; 5/24/11 Core Group maps update and CWPP narrative; 6/8/11 Maps review & Firewise (Ordway); and, 7/20/11 – CWPP draft review & 2011-12 Annual Plan.

(Participants included: Russell Bennett, Larry Reeves, Gary Gibson, Miles Clark, David Ragsdale, Shari Dietz, Jason Karle, Greg Karle, Reed Chapman, George Kern, Brandy DeLange, Mario Rodriquez, John Palomino, Donna Davis, Tobe Allumbaugh, Frank Grant, Mike Smith, Travis Griffin, and Jordan DePrist.

Plan Components

A. Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)

Crowley County's highest concern areas are the communities and all development near the communities including but not limited to the Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility, the Crowley County Correctional facility, the Crowley County Heritage Center, the feed lots, a privately owned produce structure and the local community cemeteries; the recreational areas including Lake Meredith, Lake Henry, Ordway Reservoir and the Colorado Division of Wildlife managed areas; the railroad/high-use travel corridors in the county; the Arkansas River watershed/tributaries and irrigation ditches/laterals for water quality, the abandoned irrigation ditches/laterals that run throughout the county with their high fuel load concern; and the Bureau of Land Management parcels in the county.

The communities are Olney Springs (incorporated) population 345; Crowley (incorporated) population 167; Ordway, the county seat (incorporated) population 1,080; and Sugar City (incorporated) population 258. There is an unincorporated area, Grantham Subdivision with a population of 40. The Arkansas Valley Correction Facility population is 1,007 and the Crowley County Correctional Facility population is 1,620.

The total Crowley County population including the two correctional facilities is 5,823. Crowley County is 800 square miles in size.

General - The County is rural with population centers around the communities. Major state highways cross the county N-S (U.S. Highway 71, State Highway 167, and State Highway 207) and E-W (U.S. Highway 96). The V and S Railroad also comes into the county at the west edge and runs parallel to Highway 96 to it's exit point at the east end of the county. Two interstate high pressure gas lines run diagonally through both the eastern and western portions of the county (the western is near Olney Springs and the eastern is five miles east of Sugar City). The Arkansas River runs along and creates the southwest border of the county. Creeks in the county include Bob Creek, Breckenridge Creek, Horse Creek, and Adobe Creek. The major recreational areas are Lake Meredith, Lake Henry, the Olney Springs Reservoir and the Ordway Reservoir. Vegetation is generally sage, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) grasses, short-grass prairie, riparian cottonwood/willow along with non-native Russian olive, Siberian (Chinese) elm and tamarisk, former farmland and croplands. The Bureau of Land Management parcels are also dotted within the county. Some State Land parcels are managed by the Colorado Division of Wildlife.

B. Preparedness to Respond to Wildland Fire

The Crowley County Fire Department along with the volunteer fire departments in Olney Springs, Crowley, Ordway and Sugar City serve and protect 5,823 residents and 800 square miles within the county. The county utilizes a central dispatch center with Enhanced 911 services (E-911). Also, within the county there is protection

from the Fowler Fire Protection District (at Lane 1 and Lane 3 at County Road K), and the Manzanola Fire Protection District (at Lane 10-15 to Road C).

The Crowley County Volunteer Fire Department has approximately 58 volunteers. Along with the community departments they are Olney Springs VFD (12), Crowley VFD (13), Ordway VFD (18), and Sugar City VFD (15) (question total number of volunteers)

The County has a CSFS/Crowley County Equipment Agreement with a Type 4 Engine housed at Sugar City Volunteer Fire Department.

Crowley County has a signed 2001 mutual aid agreement with all Baca, Bent, Kiowa, Otero and Prowers county fire departments and rural fire protection districts.

Crowley County has a signed Agreement for Cooperative Wildfire Protection with the Colorado State Forest Service, (CSFS #109).

Crowley County signed a regional Annual Wildfire Operating Plan (AWOP) with Baca, Kiowa, Otero counties, the United States Forest Service, the United States Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Colorado State Forest Service, in 2009. In 2010, Cheyenne and Prowers counties were added as signatures to the AWOP, (located at www.coloradoforests.CO - Click on Local Forester, then La Junta District, then Fire Program).

Crowley County is a signature to the Colorado Office of Emergency Management Master Intergovernmental Mutual Aid Agreement (64 counties).

Crowley County has a Fire Ban Ordinance (Refer to the AWOP appendix for a copy of existing county ordinances).

Crowley County can initiate fire bans as appropriate. Incorporated communities have agreed to be a part of the overall county fire ban placement and rescission process.

Crowley County has an Office of Emergency Management with an active County Director who also coordinates with other Area Emergency Management Office's and State Resources.

C. Community Risk Analysis (Risk, Fuels, Values) and Wildfire Mitigation Assessment Mapping

(See Appendix A for a complete discussion of the risk analysis and assessment mapping for Crowley County)

Areas

- 1 Communities, Correctional Facilities, & Growth Areas (HHH)
- 2 Lake Meredith, Lake Henry, Ordway Reservoir, Olney Springs Reservoir, BLM parcels (HHH)
- 3 Railroads/Travel Corridors (HHH)
- 4 River Drainages/Watersheds/Irrigation Ditches/Laterals (HHH)
- 5 Seasonal Lakes/Recreation (including diversion dams on irrigation canals, irrigational Laterals/Ditches) (MHH)
- 6 Travel Corridors (Risk H/M/L, Fuel M/L, Value H)
- 7 River Drainages, diversion dams on irrigation canals, irrigational ditches/laterals, less public access (LHH)
- 8 High Value Agricultural Areas & BLM parcels (LHH, LMH & LLH)
- 9 Rural Areas (LHH, LMH & LLH)

Note Abbreviations – High (H), Medium (M), Low (L) Note Abbreviations – HHH means High Risk, High Fuel, High Value. LMH means Low Risk, Medium Fuel,

Note Abbreviations – HHH means High Risk, High Fuel, High Value. LMH means Low Risk, Medium Fuel, High Value.

Discussion – Areas rated HHH are of highest priority due to risk, fuels and values in Crowley County. Areas with 2 HHs are also of high concern. For example, high fuels and high values can easily create a scenario taxing limited resources. Risk may be low or medium however a large wildfire would still create a potential economic burden to the taxpayer in the county. The same could apply to high risk and high values – although the fuel is not rated high, it does not preclude the event causing significant resource depletion.

Areas rated with two or three Ls are of concern and should be considered when funding or resource opportunities arise, however they are not the highest priority.

Therefore, Crowley County's Mapped high concern 'Red Zones' might include Areas 1, 2, 3, 4 (three HHH's). Areas 5 through 9 with two HH's are of concern; Areas 8 and 9 with only one H are not an immediate priority.

Due to typical county wind driven fire events and other fire behavior factors including high temperatures, low relative humidity, dry ignitable flashy fuels; along with distance and immediate access to many rural locations and the nature of volunteer fire organizations with manpower/response factors to consider – arbitrary lines have been drawn around the zones. For example, one mile either side of a travel corridor in a 'typical' fire scenario may be more than enough buffer. However in a wind driven event, during drought, or late in the season when vegetation is cured – a one-mile 'buffer' may not be sufficient. Six miles may not be sufficient. For planning purposes, we are allowing flexibility with our zone boundaries to allow the overall goal of fire prevention/mitigation needs to be addressed.

D. Fuels Definition and Treatment Methods Discussion

Hazard Fuel Definitions -

High Fuels are defined as Riparian (cottonwood/willow, tamarisk, Russian olive, Siberian (Chinese) elm); Drainage ditches/laterals; Conservation Reserve Program grasses (CRP); stubble/crop residue; weeds/tumbleweeds; dwellings (greater than five/section); and/or man-made windbreaks (greater than five/section).

Medium fuels include short and medium grass prairie; prairie sand/sage; fencerow tumbleweeds; dwellings (1-5 per section) and/or man-made windbreaks (1-5 per section).

Low fuels are defined as non-irrigated cropland, fallow, zero dwellings; and/or zero man-made windbreaks.

General Fuels Treatment Methods –

Riparian Treatments (cottonwood and non-native tamarisk, Russian olive, Siberian (Chinese) elm) include combinations of mechanical removal, chemical treatment, exotic insect introductions (tamarisk), firewood (cottonwood), wood chipping, pile burning, and/or hauling away brush.

High and Medium fuel grasses; stubble/crop residue, sand sage, weeds/tumbleweeds treatments may include mechanical methods (mowing, various grazing strategies (cattle, goats, etc)), and/or prescribed burning.

Dwellings and/or man-made windbreaks/plantings treatments may include mowing around structures, breaking up continuous ground fuels and/or ladder fuels, thinning, deadwood removal (see structural ignitability for dwelling concepts).

In- use irrigation laterals/ditches are similar in treatment to riparian areas treatments. Abandoned irrigation ditches/laterals create an unusual fuel treatment need. The nature of the ditch lends itself to deep fuel through wind driven material accumulation, and growth of volunteer fuel due to water accumulation during natural rain events. Permanent fuel removal treatment options have been and continue to be explored. High maintenance to expensive land-filling are potential options in high concern areas. Public opinion/input would also be part of the equation, as the 'green' corridors may be or are perceived to be potential aesthetic and/or wildlife habitat value areas.

E. Structural Ignitability Reduction Discussion

Firewise Awareness -

Public awareness of Firewise concepts and self-implementation of applicable concepts may help landowners potentially reduce the risk of structural ignitability in the event of an encroaching wildfire.

Firewise Concepts include - Are You At Risk!, Access, Water Supply, Defensible Space, Trees and Shrubs, Construction Design and Materials, Interior Safety, and What to do When....

Target Audiences and Outreach -

Targets are homeowners, rural businesses, and as appropriate, community, county, state, and federal entities in Crowley County.

Long-Term Implementation Plan (5-Year)

(See Appendix B for specific Annual Workplan.)

General Discussion -

Broad, long-term mitigation strategies discussed at our various meetings included:

- Initiating public awareness in Firewise Concepts (i.e., Are You At Risk!, Access, Water Supply, Defensible Space, Trees and Shrubs, Construction Design and Materials, Interior Safety, and 'What to do When...'). Target audiences could include community and rural homeowners, rural businesses, and government entities, as appropriate.
- Providing 'General Outdoor Fire Safety' brochures/information to various publics (smoking, outdoor camping fires, trash burning, agricultural burning and other controlled burns, spark arresters, etc). Target audiences could include community and rural homeowners, rural businesses, recreational users, tourists, highway corridor travelers, and railroad personnel.
- Provide overall information/awareness about Fire Bans, Red Flag Warnings.

Tactics for the accomplishing the above included –

- Initiating countywide information outreach (Examples Firewise, Fire Bans, Controlled Burns) through local Cable TV coverage, Crowley County web-site alerts, newspaper articles (examples the Ordway New Era, The Weekly, The Rocky Ford Gazette, the La Junta Democrat, and the Pueblo Chieftain), highway signages, county fair booth participation, local event opportunities, (Fire Prevention Week, annual volunteer displays, Senior Citizen events, community events, etc.).
- Providing educational material including Firewise 3-ring binder availability for check out to homeowners (library/fire department); booklets and/or handouts for local events; CDs/PDFs for distribution; Firewise educational handouts for schools.
- Providing Firewise presentations or trainings and/or Homeowner Homestead Assessments (example *Living with Fire A Guide for the Homeowner*) to interested volunteer groups/clubs to support public awareness and public inquiry.

Annual workplans could include components of the above and/or additional updated ideas and suggestions as appropriate for the mitigation effort that year.

Long-Term Mitigation Strategies Discussed By Area -

Long-term mitigation strategies (ideas) for the different areas identified in the Crowley County Mitigation Assessment Map were discussed at our various meeting, and are listed below. Mitigation includes utilizing a potential mix of tools and resources, generally categorized as - A) Education and Outreach; B) Rules/Restrictions/Ordinances, and Enforcement; C) Prevention Planning; D) Fuel Mitigation; E) Grants and Administration.

1 – Communities, Correctional Facilities & Growth Areas (HHH)

Concern – High Risk, High Fuels, High Values Mitigation -

Education and Outreach – Present Firewise Concept to various Public/Groups/Organizations (examples – Civic/Ag Clubs, fire departments, prison administration); Inform publics on Fire Bans, Red Flag Warning definitions; Inform publics on safe recreational fire use; Inform publics on safe controlled burn use.

County Ordinance – The County has a fire ban process in place

Prevention Planning – Signage in the county (Low/Medium/High fire danger, example)

Fuel Mitigation – Consider example like fuel breaks in high fuel areas or breaking up fuel continuity.

Consider Grants - Potential Colorado Community Forest Restoration Grants; Wildland Urban Interface/State Fire Assistance (WUI/SFA) grants; other grant opportunities.

Administration - Partnerships with other entities and their programs (i.e. Storm Ready).

2 – Lake Meredith, Lake Henry, Ordway Reservoir, Olney Springs Reservoir, BLM parcels (HHH)

Concern – High Risk, High Fuels, High Values Mitigation -

Education – Signage

Rules/Restrictions, Ordinances & Enforcement – Work with DOW/BLM/County

Prevention Planning – Internal & in partnership

Fuel Mitigation – Site by site basis (examples - fuel breaks, breakup lateral and vertical fuel continuity). Revegetation when needed. Partnerships.

Grants – - Potential Colorado Community Forest Restoration Grants; Wildland Urban Interface/State Fire Assistance (WUI/SFA) grants; other grant opportunities.

Administration - Partnerships with other entities and their programs.

3 – Railroads/Travel Corridors (HHH)

Concern – High Risk, High Fuels, High Values

Mitigation -

Education – Signage for public corridors

Ordinances & Enforce – Colorado Department of Transportation/V&S Railroad/County Fuel Mitigation -

CDOT – Hwy 71, 167, 207 & 96 – mowing

V & S Railroad -

County – Spraying &/or mowing

Adjoining private properties

Grants – Potential Colorado Community Forest Restoration Grants; Wildland Urban Interface/State Fire Assistance (WUI/SFA) grants; other grant opportunities.

Administration - Partnerships with other entities and their programs.

4 – River Drainages/Watersheds/Irrigation Ditches/Laterals (HHH)

Concern – High Risk, High Fuels, High Values Mitigation -

Education – Watershed Protection/Water Quality, reduce threat of Large High-Intensity Fires, Wildlife Habitat, preserve ecological function where applicable, restoration, maintenance, utilization of small diameter woody material (firewood, etc)

Ordinances – County Fire Ban

Fuel Mitigation - Site by site basis (examples - fuel breaks, breakup lateral and vertical fuel continuity). Revegetation when needed.

Grants - Potential Colorado Community Forest Restoration Grants; Wildland Urban Interface/State Fire Assistance (WUI/SFA) grants; other grant opportunities.

Administration - Partnerships with other entities and their programs.

5 – Seasonal Lakes/Recreation (diversion dams on irrigation canals, irrigational laterals) (MHH)

Concern - Medium Risk, High Fuels, High Values

Mitigation -

(Same as Area 2 Above)

6 – Travel Corridors (Risk H/M/L, Fuel M/L, Value H)

Concern – High Risk, Medium/Low Fuels, High Values

Mitigation -

(Same as Area 3 above)

7 – River Drainages, diversion dams on irrigation canals, irrigational laterals - less public access (LHH)

Concern – Low Risk, High Fuels, High Values

Mitigation -

(Same as Area 4 above)

8 – High Value Agricultural Areas & BLM Parcels (LHH, LMH & LLH)

Concern – Low Risk; May be High, Medium or Low Fuels; High Values

Mitigation – Areas with two H's are of concern and should be considered when funding or resource opportunities arise.

Mitigation - Areas rated with two or three Ls are of concern and should be considered when funding or resource opportunities arise, however they are not the highest priority

9 – Rural Areas (LHH, LMH & LLH)

Concern – Low Risk; May be High Medium or Low Fuels; High Values

Mitigation – Areas with two H's are of concern and should be considered when funding or resource opportunities arise.

Mitigation - Areas rated with two or three Ls are of concern and should be considered when funding or resource opportunities arise, however they are not the highest priority

Appendix A:

Crowley County Community Wildfire Protection Planning Fire Protection Assessment

Crowley County Community Wildfire Protection Planning Fire Protection Assessment*

Ordway, Colorado

May 4, 2011

Team: Crowley County Partners

<u>**Objectives**</u>: Complete a fire protection assessment of Crowley County, assigning High, Medium, or Low ratings on these components:

- 1. <u>Risk (potential for ignition)</u>: human activity and lightening
- 2. Hazard (potential to burn): fuels and topography
- 3. <u>Values (potential for loss)</u>: natural or developed areas where loss or destruction by wildfire would be unacceptable.
- 4. <u>Fire occurrence history</u>.

Process: Using Crowley County map as the base:

- 1. **Risk layer**: make a clear overlay outlining areas of high risk in red, medium risk in blue, everything else will be low risk. Areas of high risk are those containing the most potential for a **fire to start due to human activity or lightning**; medium risk areas are those containing substantial potential for fire starts, but less than the high risk areas.
- 2. <u>Hazard layer</u>: make a second clear overlay marking areas of high hazard in red, medium hazard in blue, and all else is low hazard.

The following definitions of high, medium, and low hazard ratings were determined:

Fuels &

Low	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>
		Drainage Ditches/Laterals
Non-Irrigated	Short grass prairie	Riparian (cottonwood,
Cropland	Medium grass Prairie	tamarisk, R. Olive, S. Elm)
Fallow	Prairie Sand/Sage	CRP grass
	Fence Row Tweeds	Weeds/tumbleweeds(former farm ground)
	Stubble	Canyons/Cliffs/Creeks
0 per	1-5 per	Greater than 5 per
section	section	section
-	1-5 per	Greater than 5 per
section	section	section
	Non-Irrigated Cropland Fallow 0 per section	Non-Irrigated Short grass prairie Cropland Medium grass Prairie Fallow Prairie Sand/Sage Fence Row Tweeds Stubble 0 per 1-5 per section section 1 per 1-5 per

- 3. <u>Value layer</u>: make a third clear overlay showing high value areas in red, medium value areas in blue, and all else is considered low value. High value areas are those containing the most **values** whose loss to wildfire would be unacceptable. Medium areas contain substantial values to be protected from wildfire, but fewer than the high value areas.
- 4. Place the 3 clear overlays showing risk, hazard, and values on top of each other and put a fourth clear overlay on top of them. Draw adjusted boundaries on the top overlay. Mark the resulting compartments with **H**, **M**, or **L** (**High**, **Medium or Low**) **for Risk**, **Hazard**, **or Value**. Finally, number these compartments.
- 5. Copy final compartment boundaries, compartment numbers, and 3-letter ratings with black marker onto county map.
- 6. Complete Fire Protection Assessment forms for each compartment, documenting the compartment number, its ratings, and what risks and values are present.
- 7. This document, along with the fire Protection Assessment forms, and the final map is the Fire Protection Assessment package. The map may be digitized to produce a GIS map.

<u>Uses & Examples</u>: The areas marked on map as H H H (high risk, high hazard, high value) become the priority areas for prevention work, pre-attack planning, suppression resource placement, funding requests, mitigation, and other resource work planning.

Further fire protection assessments within the compartments may be mapped, in finer detail, to support on-the-ground work, such as prescribed fire, training, prevention events (schools, county fair, festivals, parades, booths, etc.), public education, homestead wildfire mitigation, fuel breaks, signing, and other projects.

^{*} The Wildfire Mitigation Assessment exercise outlines the first five steps in the eight-step Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) process initiated under the National Fire Plan.

^{*} Additionally the Society of American Foresters outline for CWPP process.

	Debris burning (Trash/Pit burning)	Children with matches
	Travel corridors	Electronic sites (Substations, Radio Cell Phone Towers)
	Railroads	Oil/gas/mining/propane
	Lightning	Construction sites
	Electric fences	MaintenanceProjects/
		Canal Projects
	Powerlines	Landfills
	Community/rural intermix	Agricultural burning
	Off-highway vehicles	Scenic Areas
	Recreation	Fireworks
	Campgrounds	Party areas
	Water Recreation &/or fishing	Firewood cutting
	Hunting (Seasonal Fall/Winter)	Other High Population Cent
	Trails	Wheat Harvest
		(June-July)
	National/State Historic Sites	Wind Generators
	Sunflower Harvest (October)	Power Generation Coal
	Grain Elevators	Manufacturing/Industrial
	Willow Creek Corridor	areas/parks
	Feedlot	1

rueis &			
Topography	Low	Medium	<u>High</u>
			Drainage Ditches
Fuels	Non-Irrigated	Short grass prairie	Riparian (cottonwood,
	Cropland	Medium grass Prairie	tamarisk, R. Olive, S. Elm)
		Prairie Sand/Sage	CRP grass/NPS
		Fence Row Tweeds	Weeds/tumbleweeds(former farm ground)
		Stubble	Canyons/Cliffs/Creeks
Dwellings	0 per	1-5per	Greater than 5 per
(as fuel)	section	section	section
Windbreaks.			

Living Snow 1 per 1-5 per Greater than 5 per Fences section section

<u>Colorado State Threatened</u> – Burrowing Owl, Lesser Prairie Chicken.

People/Life Residential/commercial development Wildlife habitat Wilderness (designated) Wild & Scenic rivers Visual resources Political values/Historical Range/grazing Scenic byways Hog Farms Federal/State Public Lands		Rare and endangered wildlife Rare and endangered plants Water/riparian areas Watershed Soils Minerals Cultural resources Timber Developed recreation Dispersed recreation Windbreaks, living snow fences
*Prairie Wildlife – All High Value –	_	
Assess with DOW, as applying mitigation strategie		
National Threatened and Endangered List – Least T	Гern, Р	iping Plover.
National Species of Concern - Mountain plover, Bl	lacktai	led Prairie Dog, Swift Fox,
Ferruginous Hawk, Massasauga Rattlesnake, Arkar	nsas Da	arter (fish).

Communities, Correctional Facilities, & Growth Areas

RISK	COMP	ONENTS (PO	TENTIAL FOR IGN	ITION) PRESENT IN THIS AREA:
		burning (Trash	/Pit burning)	Children with matches
	Travel	corridors		Electronic sites (Substations, Radio Cell Phone Towers)
	Railroa	ads		Oil/gas/mining/propane
	Lightn	ing		Construction sites
	_	c fences		MaintenanceProjects/
				Canal Projects
	Power	lines		_X_ Landfills
X	Comm	unity/rural inte	rmix	Agricultural burning
	Off-hig	ghway vehicles		Scenic Areas
	Recrea	ition		Fireworks
		grounds		Party areas
		Recreation &/o	_	Firewood cutting
		ig (Seasonal Fa	ll/Winter)	_X_ Other High Population Centers
	Trails			Wheat Harvest
				(June-July)
		al/State Histori		Wind Generators
		wer Harvest (O	ctober)	Power Generation Coal
		Elevators		Manufacturing/Industrial
	Feedlo	v Creek Corrido t	or	areas/parks
HAZA	RD CO	OMPONENT (POTENTIAL TO BU	JRN):
)		324 ().
Fuels of		_		
Topog	<u>raphy</u>	Low	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>
			C1	Drainage Ditches
Fuels		_	Short grass prairie	Riparian (cottonwood,
		Cropland	Medium grass Prairie	tamarisk, R. Olive, S. Elm)
			Prairie Sand/Sage	CRP grass/NPS
			Fence Row Tweeds	Weeds/tumbleweeds(former farm ground)
D !!!		0	Stubble	Canyons/Cliffs/Creeks
Dwelli	_	0 per	1-5per	Greater than 5 per
(as fue Windb	*	section	section	section
Living	Snow	1 per	1-5 per	Greater than 5 per

section

section

Fences

section

X	People/Life		Rare and endangered wildlife
X	Residential/commercial development		Rare and endangered plants
	Wildlife habitat		Water/riparian areas
	Wilderness (designated)		Watershed
	Wild & Scenic rivers		Soils
	Visual resources		Minerals
	Political values/Historical		Cultural resources
	Range/grazing		Timber
	Scenic byways		Developed recreation
	Hog Farms		Dispersed recreation
	Federal/State Public Lands		Windbreaks, living snow fences
	rie Wildlife – All High Value –		
	ss with DOW, as applying mitigation strategie		
<u>Natio</u>	onal Threatened and Endangered List – Least T	Tern, P	Piping Plover.
Natio	onal Species of Concern – Mountain plover, Bl	lacktai	led Prairie Dog, Swift Fox,
Ferru	ginous Hawk, Massasauga Rattlesnake, Arkar	isas D	arter (fish).
Color	rado State Threatened – Burrowing Owl, Lesso	er Prai	rie Chicken.

Lake Meredith, Lake Henry, Ordway Reservoir, Olney Springs Reservoir, BLM Parcels

	Debris burning (Trash/Pit burning)	Children with matches
	Travel corridors	Electronic sites
		(Substations, Radio
		Cell Phone Towers)
	Railroads	Oil/gas/mining/propane
	Lightning	Construction sites
	Electric fences	MaintenanceProjects/
	D 1'	Canal Projects
	Powerlines	Landfills
	Community/rural intermix	Agricultural burning
	Off-highway vehicles Recreation	Scenic AreasFireworks
A _X_		
A _X_		Party areasFirewood cutting
X _X_	Hunting (Seasonal Fall/Winter)	Other High Population Ce
X _X_	Trails	Wheat Harvest
	Tuns	(June-July)
	National/State Historic Sites	Wind Generators
	Sunflower Harvest (October)	Power Generation Coal
	Grain Elevators	Manufacturing/Industrial
	Willow Creek Corridor	areas/parks
X	Feedlot	•

I della co			
Topography	Low	Medium	<u>High</u>
			Drainage Ditches
Fuels	Non-Irrigated	Short grass prairie	Riparian (cottonwood,
	Cropland	Medium grass Prairie	tamarisk, R. Olive, S. Elm)
		Prairie Sand/Sage	CRP grass/NPS
		Fence Row Tweeds	Weeds/tumbleweeds(former farm ground)
		Stubble	Canyons/Cliffs/Creeks
Dwellings	0 per	1-5per	Greater than 5 per
(as fuel)	section	section	section
Windbreaks.			

Living Snow 1 per 1-5 per Greater than 5 per Fences section section

<u>Colorado State Threatened</u> – Burrowing Owl, Lesser Prairie Chicken.

	People/Life		Rare and endangered wildlife
	Residential/commercial development		Rare and endangered plants
X	Wildlife habitat	_X_	Water/riparian areas
	Wilderness (designated)	_X_	Watershed
	Wild & Scenic rivers		Soils
	Visual resources		Minerals
	Political values/Historical		Cultural resources
	Range/grazing		Timber
	Scenic byways		Developed recreation
	Hog Farms	_X_	Dispersed recreation
X	Federal/State Public Lands		Windbreaks, living snow fences
	rie Wildlife – All High Value –		
Asses	s with DOW, as applying mitigation strategies	S	
<u>Natio</u>	<u>nal Threatened and Endangered List</u> – Least T	ern, P	iping Plover.
<u>Natio</u>	nal Species of Concern – Mountain plover, Bl	acktai	led Prairie Dog, Swift Fox,
Ferru	ginous Hawk, Massasauga Rattlesnake, Arkan	sas Da	arter (fish).

Railroads/Travel Corridors

RI	SK COMPONENTS (POTENTIAL FOR	(IGNITION) PRESENT IN THIS ARE
_X	Debris burning (Trash/Pit burning) Travel corridors	Children with matchesElectronic sites(Substations, RadioCell Phone Towers)
_X	Railroads	Oil/gas/mining/propane
_	_ _ Lightning	Construction sites
_	Electric fences	MaintenanceProjects/ Canal Projects
	Powerlines	Landfills
	Community/rural intermix	Agricultural burning
	Off-highway vehicles	Scenic Areas
	Recreation	Fireworks
	Campgrounds	Party areas
	Water Recreation &/or fishing	Firewood cutting
	Hunting (Seasonal Fall/Winter)	Other High Population Center
	Trails	Wheat Harvest
		(June-July)
	National/State Historic Sites	Wind Generators
	Sunflower Harvest (October)	Power Generation Coal
	Grain Elevators	Manufacturing/Industrial
	Willow Creek Corridor	areas/parks
X	Feedlot	

Fuels &

rueis &			
Topography	Low	Medium	<u>High</u>
			Drainage Ditches
Fuels	Non-Irrigated	Short grass prairie	Riparian (cottonwood,
	Cropland	Medium grass Prairie	tamarisk, R. Olive, S. Elm)
		Prairie Sand/Sage	CRP grass/NPS
		Fence Row Tweeds	Weeds/tumbleweeds(former farm ground)
		Stubble	Canyons/Cliffs/Creeks
Dwellings	0 per	1-5per	Greater than 5 per
(as fuel)	section	section	section
Windbreaks,			
Living Snow	1 per	1-5 per	Greater than 5 per
Fences	section	section	section

X	People/Life		Rare and endangered wildlife				
X	Residential/commercial development		Rare and endangered plants				
	Wildlife habitat		Water/riparian areas				
	Wilderness (designated)		Watershed				
	Wild & Scenic rivers		Soils				
	Visual resources		Minerals				
	Political values/Historical		Cultural resources				
	Range/grazing		Timber				
	Scenic byways		Developed recreation				
	Hog Farms		Dispersed recreation				
X	Federal/State Public Lands		Windbreaks, living snow fences				
*Prai	rie Wildlife – All High Value –						
Asses	ss with DOW, as applying mitigation strategies	8					
<u>Natio</u>	National Threatened and Endangered List – Least Tern, Piping Plover.						
<u>Natio</u>	National Species of Concern – Mountain plover, Blacktailed Prairie Dog, Swift Fox,						
Ferru	ginous Hawk, Massasauga Rattlesnake, Arkan	sas Da	arter (fish).				
Color	ado State Threatened - Burrowing Owl, Lesse	r Prai	rie Chicken.				

River Drainages/Watersheds/Irrigation Ditches/Laterals

Area number		H HazardH ValueH
RISE	X COMPONENTS (POTENTIAL FO	OR IGNITION) PRESENT IN THIS AREA:
X _X_	Debris burning (Trash/Pit burning) Travel corridors	Children with matches Electronic sites (Substations, Radio Cell Phone Towers)
X	Railroads Lightning	Oil/gas/mining/propaneConstruction sites
	Electric fences	Construction sites MaintenanceProjects/ Canal Projects
<u></u>	Powerlines Community/rural intermix	Landfills Agricultural burning
	Off-highway vehicles	Scenic Areas
	Recreation Campgrounds	Fireworks Party areas
	Water Recreation &/or fishing	Firewood cutting
_	Hunting (Seasonal Fall/Winter) Trails	Other High Population Centers Wheat Harvest (June-July)
	National/State Historic Sites	Wind Generators
	Sunflower Harvest (October)	Power Generation Coal
_	Grain Elevators Willow Creek Corridor Feedlot	Manufacturing/Industrial areas/parks

Fuels &

1 44015 66			
Topography	Low	Medium	<u>High</u>
			Drainage Ditches
Fuels	Non-Irrigated	Short grass prairie	Riparian (cottonwood,
	Cropland	Medium grass Prairie	tamarisk, R. Olive, S. Elm)
	_	Prairie Sand/Sage	CRP grass/NPS
		Fence Row Tweeds	Weeds/tumbleweeds(former farm ground)
		Stubble	Canyons/Cliffs/Creeks
Dwellings	0 per	1-5per	Greater than 5 per
(as fuel)	section	section	section
Windbreaks,			
Living Snow	1 per	1-5 per	Greater than 5 per
Fences	section	section	section

X	People/Life		Rare and endangered wildlife				
X	Residential/commercial development		Rare and endangered plants				
X	Wildlife habitat	_X_	Water/riparian areas				
	Wilderness (designated)	_X_	Watershed				
	Wild & Scenic rivers		Soils				
	Visual resources		Minerals				
	Political values/Historical		Cultural resources				
	Range/grazing		Timber				
	Scenic byways		Developed recreation				
	Hog Farms		Dispersed recreation				
	Federal/State Public Lands		Windbreaks, living snow fences				
*Prai	rie Wildlife – All High Value –						
Asses	ss with DOW, as applying mitigation strategie	S					
Natio	nal Threatened and Endangered List – Least 7	Γern, P	iping Plover.				
Natio	National Species of Concern – Mountain plover, Blacktailed Prairie Dog, Swift Fox,						
Ferru	Ferruginous Hawk, Massasauga Rattlesnake, Arkansas Darter (fish).						
Color	rado State Threatened – Burrowing Owl, Less	er Prai	rie Chicken.				

Seasonal Lakes/Recreation (diversion dams on irrigation canals, irrigational laterals)

	(= 0		ITION) PRESENT IN THIS AREA:
	s burning (Trash l corridors	n/Pit burning)	Children with matches
1 rave.	corridors		Electronic sites (Substations, Radio Cell Phone Towers)
Railro	oads		Oil/gas/mining/propane
Lightr	ning		Construction sites
_	ic fences		MaintenanceProjects/
			Canal Projects
Power	lines		Landfills
Comn	nunity/rural inte	rmix	Agricultural burning
Off-hi	ghway vehicles		Scenic Areas
X Recre	ation		Fireworks
-	grounds		Party areas
	Recreation &/c		Firewood cutting
X Hunti	ng (Seasonal Fa	all/Winter)	Other High Population Centers
X Trails			Wheat Harvest
			(June-July)
	nal/State Histori		Wind Generators
	wer Harvest (O	ctober)	Power Generation Coal
	Elevators		Manufacturing/Industrial
Willow Feedle	w Creek Corrido ot	or	areas/parks
		POTENTIAL TO BU	IDN).
		TOTENTIAL TO BO	KIV).
Fuels &	T	N. 1.	11. 1
Topography	Low	<u>Medium</u>	High
г 1	N T ' 4 1	C1	Drainage Ditches
Fuels	_	Short grass prairie	Riparian (cottonwood,
	Cropland	Medium grass Prairie	tamarisk, R. Olive, S. Elm)
		Prairie Sand/Sage	CRP grass/NPS
		Fence Row Tweeds	Weeds/tumbleweeds(former farm ground
Devallings	0	Stubble	Canyons/Cliffs/Creeks
Dwellings	0 per	1-5per	Greater than 5 per

section

section

(as fuel)

Windbreaks,

section

Living Snow 1 per 1-5 per Greater than 5 per Fences section section

<u>Colorado State Threatened</u> – Burrowing Owl, Lesser Prairie Chicken.

X	People/Life		Rare and endangered wildlife					
X	Residential/commercial development		Rare and endangered plants					
X	Wildlife habitat	_X_	Water/riparian areas					
	Wilderness (designated)	_X_	Watershed					
	Wild & Scenic rivers		Soils					
	Visual resources		Minerals					
	Political values/Historical		Cultural resources					
	Range/grazing		Timber					
	Scenic byways		Developed recreation					
	Hog Farms	_X_	Dispersed recreation					
X	Federal/State Public Lands		Windbreaks, living snow fences					
*Prai	rie Wildlife – All High Value –							
Asses	Assess with DOW, as applying mitigation strategies							
Natio	National Threatened and Endangered List – Least Tern, Piping Plover.							
Natio	National Species of Concern – Mountain plover, Blacktailed Prairie Dog, Swift Fox,							
Ferru	ginous Hawk, Massasauga Rattlesnake, Arkan	sas Da	arter (fish).					

Travel Corridors

ea number	6 Rating: R	liskH/M/L	Hazard	_M/L	Value _	_H
RISK	COMPONENTS (POTENT	TIAL FOR IGN	ITION) PRES	SENT IN	THIS A	REA:
<u>_X</u> _	Debris burning (Trash/Pit b Travel corridors	urning)	Electron (Subst	ations, Ra	adio	
X 	Railroads Lightning Electric fences		Oil/gas/i Construe Mainten	anceProje	ropane	
X _X_ 	Powerlines Community/rural intermix Off-highway vehicles		Landfill X Agricul Scenic A	tural burn	iing	
_	Recreation Campgrounds Water Recreation &/or fishi Hunting (Seasonal Fall/Win	-		eas d cutting	ation Cen	nters
	Trails National/State Historic Sites		Wheat Ha (June- Wind Ger	arvest -July)	ation cer	iters
	Sunflower Harvest (October) Grain Elevators Willow Creek Corridor		Power Ge Manufact areas/p	eneration uring/Ind		
<u>_X</u>	Feedlot ARD COMPONENT (POTE		_			

Fuels &

rueis &			
Topography	Low	Medium	<u>High</u>
			Drainage Ditches
Fuels	Non-Irrigated	Short grass prairie	Riparian (cottonwood,
	Cropland	Medium grass Prairie	tamarisk, R. Olive, S. Elm)
		Prairie Sand/Sage	CRP grass/NPS
		Fence Row Tweeds	Weeds/tumbleweeds(former farm ground)
		Stubble	Canyons/Cliffs/Creeks
Dwellings	0 per	1-5per	Greater than 5 per
(as fuel)	section	section	section
Windbreaks,			
Living Snow	1 per	1-5 per	Greater than 5 per
Fences	section	section	section

X	People/Life		Rare and endangered wildlife				
X	Residential/commercial development		Rare and endangered plants				
	Wildlife habitat		Water/riparian areas				
	Wilderness (designated)		Watershed				
	Wild & Scenic rivers		Soils				
	Visual resources		Minerals				
	Political values/Historical		Cultural resources				
	Range/grazing		Timber				
	Scenic byways		Developed recreation				
	Hog Farms		Dispersed recreation				
X	Federal/State Public Lands		Windbreaks, living snow fences				
*Prai	rie Wildlife – All High Value –						
Asses	ss with DOW, as applying mitigation strategie	S					
Natio	nal Threatened and Endangered List – Least 7	Γern, P	iping Plover.				
Natio	National Species of Concern – Mountain plover, Blacktailed Prairie Dog, Swift Fox,						
Ferru	Ferruginous Hawk, Massasauga Rattlesnake, Arkansas Darter (fish).						
Color	rado State Threatened – Burrowing Owl, Less	er Prai	rie Chicken.				

River Drainages (diversion dams on irrigation canals, irrigational laterals)

Area number RISK	_	HazardH ValueH R IGNITION) PRESENT IN THIS AREA:
X _X_	Debris burning (Trash/Pit burning) Travel corridors	Children with matchesElectronic sites(Substations, RadioCell Phone Towers)
X 	Railroads Lightning Electric fences	Oil/gas/mining/propaneConstruction sitesMaintenanceProjects/
X 	Powerlines Community/rural intermix Off-highway vehicles Recreation Campgrounds Water Recreation &/or fishing	Canal Projects Landfills _X_ Agricultural burning Scenic Areas Fireworks Party areas Firewood cutting
	Hunting (Seasonal Fall/Winter) Trails National/State Historic Sites Sunflower Harvest (October)	 Other High Population Centers Wheat Harvest (June-July) Wind Generators Power Generation Coal
	Grain Elevators Willow Creek Corridor Feedlot	Nanufacturing/Industrial areas/parks
HAZA	ARD COMPONENT (POTENTIAL ?	TO BURN):
Fuels	& Medium	High

<u>lopograpny</u> <u>Low</u> Medium **Drainage Ditches Fuels** Non-Irrigated Short grass prairie Riparian (cottonwood, Cropland Medium grass Prairie tamarisk, R. Olive, S. Elm) Prairie Sand/Sage CRP grass/NPS Weeds/tumbleweeds(former farm ground) Fence Row Tweeds Stubble Canyons/Cliffs/Creeks **Dwellings** 0 per 1-5per Greater than 5 per (as fuel) section section section Windbreaks,

Living Snow 1 per 1-5 per Greater than 5 per Fences section section

X	People/Life		Rare and endangered wildlife				
X	Residential/commercial development		Rare and endangered plants				
X	Wildlife habitat	_X_	Water/riparian areas				
	Wilderness (designated)	_X_	Watershed				
	Wild & Scenic rivers		Soils				
	Visual resources		Minerals				
	Political values/Historical		Cultural resources				
	Range/grazing		Timber				
	Scenic byways		Developed recreation				
	Hog Farms		Dispersed recreation				
	Windbreaks, living snow fences						
*Prai	rie Wildlife – All High Value –						
Asses	ss with DOW, as applying mitigation strategies	S					
Natio	nal Threatened and Endangered List – Least T	ern, P	iping Plover.				
Natio	National Species of Concern – Mountain plover, Blacktailed Prairie Dog, Swift Fox,						
Ferru	ginous Hawk, Massasauga Rattlesnake, Arkan	sas Da	arter (fish).				
Color	ado State Threatened – Burrowing Owl, Lesse	er Prai	rie Chicken.				

High Value Argricultural Areas & BLM Parcels Rural Areas

Area number	_8 & 9_	Ratin	g: RiskL H	azardH/M/L ValueH
RISK	COMP	ONENTS (PO	TENTIAL FOR IG	NITION) PRESENT IN THIS AREA:
X _X_		burning (Tras	h/Pit burning)	Children with matchesElectronic sites(Substations, RadioCell Phone Towers)
	Railroa Lightn Electri			Oil/gas/mining/propane Construction sites MaintenanceProjects/ Canal Projects
	Off-hig Recrea Campg Water	unity/rural integhway vehicles tion grounds Recreation &/c	r fishing	Landfills _X_ Agricultural burning Scenic Areas Fireworks Party areas Firewood cutting
X 	Trails Nation Sunfloy Grain	ng (Seasonal Fa al/State Histori wer Harvest (Oc Elevators v Creek Corrido t	c Sites ctober)	 Other High Population Centers Wheat Harvest (June-July) Wind Generators Power Generation Coal Manufacturing/Industrial areas/parks
HAZA	ARD CO	OMPONENT (POTENTIAL TO B	URN):
Fuels <u>Topog</u>	& graphy	Low	<u>Medium</u>	High Drainage Ditches
Fuels		Non-Irrigated Cropland	Short grass prairie Medium grass Prairie Prairie Sand/Sage Fence Row Tweeds Stubble	Riparian (cottonwood,
Dwelli (as fue Windb	el)	0 per section	1-5per section	Greater than 5 per section

Living Snow 1 per 1-5 per Greater than 5 per Fences section section

<u>Colorado State Threatened</u> – Burrowing Owl, Lesser Prairie Chicken.

X	People/Life		Rare and endangered wildlife			
X	Residential/commercial development		Rare and endangered plants			
X	Wildlife habitat		Water/riparian areas			
	Wilderness (designated)		Watershed			
	Wild & Scenic rivers	_X_	Soils			
	Visual resources		Minerals			
	Political values/Historical		Cultural resources			
X	Range/grazing		Timber			
	Scenic byways		Developed recreation			
	Hog Farms		Dispersed recreation			
	Federal/State Public Lands	_X_	Windbreaks, living snow fences			
*Prair	rie Wildlife – All High Value –					
Assess with DOW, as applying mitigation strategies						
National Threatened and Endangered List – Least Tern, Piping Plover.						
National Species of Concern – Mountain plover, Blacktailed Prairie Dog, Swift Fox,						
Ferruginous Hawk, Massasauga Rattlesnake, Arkansas Darter (fish).						
	-					

Appendix B:

2011-12 Annual Workplan 2013/14 Workplans

Crowley County Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2011-12 Annual Work plan

The purpose of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan is to provide stakeholders and those living in Crowley County with an overview of the wildland fire risks, hazards and values within the planning area; recommend possible courses of action to reduce the impacts of wildfire in the planned area; and to share a current action plan.

The main goals for 2011-12 are to: 1) share the CWPP and Mitigation Assessment Map with the community at large (city/town councils, fire departments, local prisons administrations, local conservation district, and other boards); 2) Note mitigation efforts already done in the county, for future partnering and grant potentials; review the Firewise message and possibly do a mitigation assessment exercise with the fire departments; 3) Partner with the six-county region Homeland Security Board fire danger signage grant proposal; and 4) As available, share the CWPP and Mitigation Assessment Maps at local clubs/events (via club presentations, media, local events, and the County Fair).

There is no funding for this plan at this time. Potential grant applications may be considerations (For example, an IMR National Fire Plan Community Assistance Grant from the Department of Interior, National Park Service may become available for application or the Wildland Urban Interface/State Fire Assistance grants (WUI/SFA).

To this end, the CWPP group has identified action items and completion dates for 2011-12. Action items are generally categorized under - A) Education and Outreach; B) Rules/Restrictions/Ordinances, and Enforcement; C) Prevention Planning; D) Fuels Mitigation; E) Grants and Administration.

A. Education and Outreach

1. Share the CWPP and Mitigation Assessment Maps with the community-at-large.

Who - Donna Davis, Gary Gibson, Fire Chiefs and Team

What - Attend meetings to share

Where - Olney Springs, Crowley, Ordway, Sugar City, fire departments, conservation district,

CCWA, Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility, Crowley County Correctional Facility

When - 4th Quarter 2011 & 1st Quarter 2012

Costs - TBD

2. Crowley County Days & Fair information booth with pamphlets/handouts, as available. Consider Rocky Ford Fair, Fowler Missouri Days. Consider Senior Centers presentations (Ordway, Olney Springs, Sugar City, Heritage Center).

Who - Team (possibly with other entities)

What - Work with existing clubs at fairs to display CWPP/Firewise

Where - Crowley County Fair; and Senior Centers

When - 3rd Ouarter 2012

Costs - TBD

3. Media Releases

Who - Donna Davis, Gary Gibson & Team

What - CWPP - Crowley County Mitigation Assessment Map and Annual Plan.

Where - Local County Papers

When - 2011-12 Costs - TBD

4. Fire Prevention Education

Who - Fire Departments

What - Fire Prevention Education

Where - Local Schools Ordway (Elementary, High School), CDS, Kid's Campus

When - Education Week

Costs - TBD

5. Fire Ecology Educational Box

Who - Donna Davis & Team/Teachers (Science Clubs, etc)

What - Teacher Educational Material

Where - At Lamar Division of Wildlife Office

When - As available Costs - No Cost

B. Rules/Restrictions/Ordinances, and Enforcement

1. News releases during high fire danger (review Planning and Zoning ordinances)

Who - Gary Gibson, Larry Reeves & Team

What - News Release(s)
Where - Local media

When - As conditions change

C. Prevention Planning

D. Fuels Mitigation and Re-vegetation

1. Identify and compile list of mitigation projects already done – consider application of future partnerships and grants (correctional facilities, town councils, local governmental agencies, etc).

Who - Gary Gibson, Larry Reeves, Donna Davis & Team

What - Identify completed projects for future partnering and grants

(Example - Correctional Facility)

Where - Countywide

When - 2011 Costs - TBD

2. Firewise review and mitigation assessment exercise on property with each interested fire department.

Who - Donna Davis & Team

What - Review Firewise and do an on ground mitigation assessment on a property.

Where - Fire Departments

When - 2012 Costs - TBD

.

E. Grants and Administration

1. Current partnership and grant application.

Who - Larry Reeves & Team

What - Partnering with six-county region Homeland Security Board pursuing a grant for

purchase of Fire Danger Signages.

Where - Countywide

When - 2012 Costs - TBD

2. Meetings/CWPP maintenance

Who - Gary Gibson, Donna Davis, Larry Reeves, Fire Chiefs

What - updates/developments

Where - TBD

When - Twice annually - AWOP Meeting update and mid-year.

Costs - TBD

3.Grants

Who - Team

What - Apply for grant(s) as partners and educational &/or mitigation as opportunities arise.

Crowley County Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2013-14nnual Work plan

A. Education and Outreach

1. Continue to share the CWPP, Mitigation Assessment Maps & 2013/14 Annual Workplans, Firewise U.S.A. criteria with the community-at-large.

Who - Donna Davis, Gary Gibson, Fire Chiefs and Team

What - Attend meetings to share

Where - County Commissioners, Chamber of Commerce, Olney Springs, Crowley, Ordway,

Sugar City, fire departments, conservation district, CCWA, Arkansas Valley

Correctional Facility, Crowley County Correctional Facility

When - Year-round 2013/14

Costs - TBD

2. Crowley County Days (July 20-27, 2013 & 4th weekend in July 2014) - Firewise banner during Fire Department BBQ with pamphlets/handouts, as available.

Consider Arkansas Valley Fair (August 23-17, 2013 & August 2014), Fowler Missouri Days (July).

Consider Crowley Chamber Annual Banquet, Ordway (January); Town of Crowley Antique Tractor Show (April); Crowley County Auction (May); Crowley County 4th of July Rodeo (July); Crowley County Art Show (July); Crowley County Fireman Oktoberfest (October); Crowley County Chamber Parade of Lights (December, if applicable).

Consider Firewise.org bookmarks – library, county courthouse, etc.

Senior Center presentations (Ordway, Olney Springs, Sugar City, Heritage Center).

Who - Team (possibly with other entities)

What - Work with existing clubs at fairs to display CWPP/Firewise.org

materials

Where - Various

When - Year-round 2013/14

Costs - TBD

3. Media Releases

Who - Donna Davis, Gary Gibson & Team

What - CWPP - Crowley County Mitigation Assessment Maps and 2013/14 Annual Plan;

Firewise messages, as needed.

Where - Ordway New Era

When - 2013/14 Costs - TBD

4. Fire Prevention Education - Firewise.org educational material

Who - Fire Departments

What - Fire Prevention Education

Where - Local Schools Ordway (Elementary, High School), CDS, Kid's Campus

When - Fire Education Week

Costs - TBD

5. Fire Ecology Educational Box; Firewise.org educational material;

Firewise Program – Engaging Youth in Reducing Wildfire Risk

Who - Donna Davis & Team/Teachers (Science Clubs, etc)

What - Teacher Educational Material

Where - At Lamar Division of Wildlife Office

When - As available Costs - No Cost

B. Rules/Restrictions/Ordinances, and Enforcement

1. News releases during high fire danger (review Planning and Zoning ordinances)

Who - Gary Gibson, Larry Reeves & Team

What - News Release(s)
Where - Local media

When - As conditions change

C. Prevention Planning

D. Fuels Mitigation and Re-vegetation

1. Identify and compile list of mitigation projects already done – consider application of future partnerships and grants (correctional facilities, town councils, local governmental agencies, etc).

Who - Gary Gibson, Larry Reeves, Donna Davis & Team

What - Identify completed projects for future partnering and grants

(Example - Correctional Facility)

Where - Countywide When - 2013/14 Costs - TBD

2. Firewise review and mitigation assessment exercise on property with each interested fire department.

Who - Donna Davis & Team

What - Review Firewise and do an on ground mitigation assessment on a

property.

Where - Fire Departments

When - 2013/14 Costs - TBD

F. Grants and Administration

1. Current partnership and grant application.

Who - Larry Reeves & Team

What - Partner with six-county region Homeland Security Board pursuing grants

when applicable.

Where - Countywide When - 2013/14 Costs - TBD

2. Meetings/CWPP maintenance

Who - Gary Gibson, Donna Davis, Larry Reeves, Fire Chiefs

What - updates/developments

Where - TBD When - Annually Costs - TBD

3. Grants

Who - Team

What - Apply for grant(s) as partners and educational &/or mitigation as opportunities arise.

Communities and prisons do various mitigation projects – Mitigation at Olney Springs pond, and mowing for example.

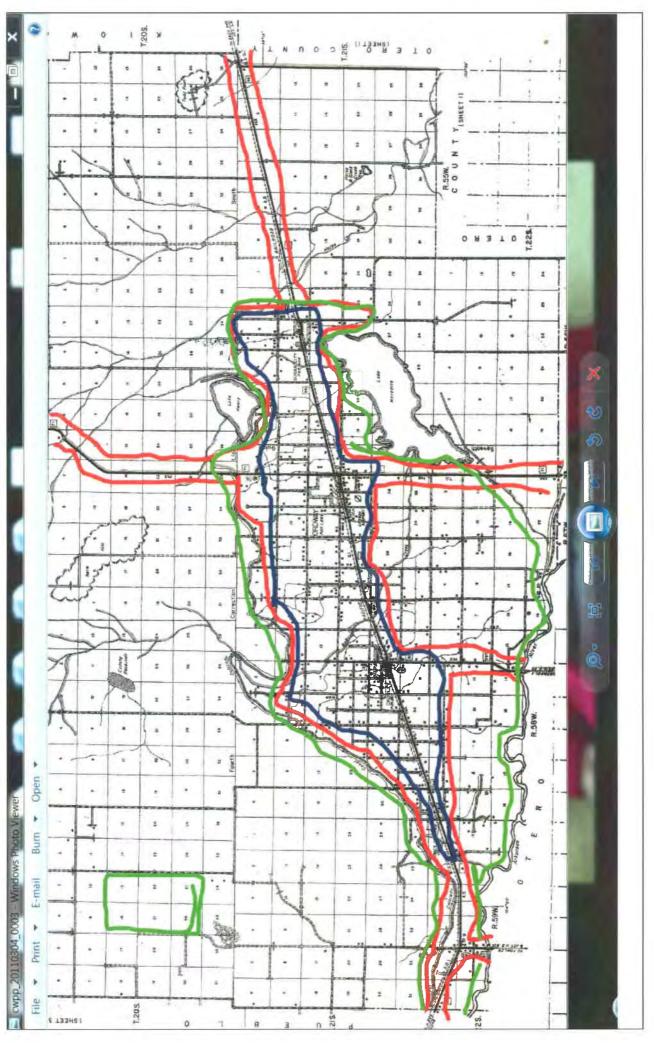
Various mitigation projects in the county were suggested. They included - tire removals, weed mowing in various locations, elm groove thinning, ditch thinning/cleaning, railroad right-a-ways, highway right-a-ways, tamarisk removal. The Firewise message to landowners, along with individual fuel mitigation, was a need throughout the county.

Appendix C:

CWPP Crowley County Maps

Crowley County

CWPP - Wildfire Mitigation Assessment Mapping



Red = Risk (Potential for Ignition) Green = Hazard (Potential to Burn) Blue = Values (Potential for Loss)

Crowley County High-Value Wildlife Map -2011

