Community Wildfire Protection Plan

December 2011

Douglas County
Colorado

Executive Summary

In 2003, President Bush signed into law the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA), the impetus for preparing and implementing Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP). In 2009, the Colorado General Assembly passed SB 09-001 requiring counties to complete a CWPP for identified fire hazard areas within the unincorporated areas of the county. The CWPP must meet the minimum standards set forth by the State Forester. CWPPs provide the opportunity to influence where and how federal money is spent on hazardous fuels reduction projects that protect at-risk communities or watersheds. The CWPP process is based on collaboration and inspires creativity and grass roots efforts amongst community members. The Douglas County CWPP is the result of a broad scale county-wide collaborative planning effort that identifies strategies for the protection of life, property, and critical infrastructure in the Wildland Urban Interface. Douglas County would like to thank all of the participants for their commitment to this process. The Douglas County Core Team would like to give special recognition to the Douglas County GIS and Public Affairs staff for their timeless efforts and dedication.

Under the guidance of the core team the Douglas County CWPP was developed to be used as both a plan and a tool identifying mitigation, prevention, and preparedness strategies to benefit the citizens who live and work in Douglas County. The core team believes the way the document is presented will best assist the residents of Douglas County in their mitigation efforts and development of local-level CWPPs.

The plan uses sound science, analysis, and collaboration to identify obstacles associated with wildfire mitigation and provides solutions to help overcome those obstacles, resulting in reducing the hazards and risks. Ultimately efforts will reduce the potential for catastrophic loss, including loss of life and property in the event of a wildland fire in Douglas County. The plan identifies landscape scale hazardous fuels reduction treatments that promote collaboration across jurisdictional boundaries and ownerships. The plan identifies and promotes the concept of the core team transitioning to an implementation team to implement the recommendations in the CWPP.

The Douglas County CWPP is a living document and is meant to be reviewed annually by the core team and updated and amended as needed.

Collaborating Agencies:

Aurora Fire

Castle Rock Fire

Colorado State Forest Service

Douglas County Government

Douglas County Sheriff - Emergency Management

Franktown Fire

Jackson 105 FPD

Larkspur Fire

Littleton Fire Rescue

Mountain Communities Fire Protection District

North Fork Fire Protection District

South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

US Forest Service

West Douglas County Fire Protection District

West Metro Fire Rescue

Table Of Contents

INTRODUCTION 9
Purpose 9
Plan Objectives 9
How to Use This Document 9
DC CWPP Process 10
Phase 1: Core Team, WUI Boundary, Hazard Analysis, and Public Outreach 11
Core Team 11
WUI Boundary/Hazard Analysis 12
Phase 2: Community Delineation/Hazard Rankings and Fuel Treatment Recommendations 15
Community Delineation/Hazard Rankings 15
Fuel Treatment Recommendations 18
Phase 3: Community Meetings 20
Phase 4: Draft CWPP 21
Next Steps 21
EXISTING SITUATION 21
History and Background 21
Topography/Land Characteristics 22
Watersheds 22
Climate 23
Vegetation and Life Zones 23
Current Vegetative Conditions 24
Historic Ponderosa Pine Conditions 26
Historic Gambel Oak 26
Older Developed Areas 27
Douglas County Land Ownership 27
Wildland Fire Prevention 27
Fire Restrictions 28
Wildfire Preparedness 28
Annual Fire Operating Plan (AOP) 29
Remote Automated Weather Station (RAWS) 29
Wildfire Mitigation 29
Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Program 30
Regulation 30
Wildfire Hazard Overlay District 31
Public Education and Outreach 32
Other Mitigation Education Programs 33
Are You FireWise? 33
FireWise Communities 33
Ready, Set, Go! 34
Mitigating Wildfire Hazards Through Active Forest Management and Stewardship 34
Spruce Mountain Open Space 34
Dawson Butte Ranch Open Space 35
Colorado State Parks 36

Colorado State Forest Service 37
USDA Forest Service 37
Fire Protection Districts 38
Communities and Landowner Activities 38
Prescribed Fire 38
Existing Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs) 39
Community Wildfire Protection Plan Scales 39
Existing Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs) 40
OBSTACLES AND SOLUTIONS 44
Obstacle 1-Hazard Awareness 44
Description 44
Solutions 44
Tools contained in this document 44
Programmatic Recommendations 45
Obstacle 2-Developing Approved Local-Level Community Wildfire Protection Plans 46
Description 46
Solutions 46
Tools contained in this document 46
Programmatic Recommendations 49
Obstacle 3- Coordinating and Tracking Fuel Treatment Accomplishments 49
Description 49
Solutions 50
Tools contained in this document 50
Programmatic Recommendations 50
Obstacle 4-Disposal of Treated Vegetation 50
Description 50
Solutions 52
Tools contained in this document 52
Programmatic Recommendations 52
Obstacle 5- Funding 53
Description 53
Solutions 53
Tools contained in this document 53
Programmatic Recommendations 54
Obstacle 6-Technical Assistance 54
Description 54
Solutions 54
Tools contained in this document 54
Programmatic Recommendations 55
TOOLBOX 56
General Tools 57
County Base Map 57
Douglas County Wildfire Hazard Assessment 58
Wildfire Hazard Potential Map 59
Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map 61

County-Owned Lands Assessment and Treatment Recommendations 63
Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations 64
Technical Assistance 72
Technical Service Providers 72
Recommendations For Reducing Structural Ignitability 72
Technical Guides 76
Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations 110
Large Lot Recommendations 110
CDPHE Air Quality Policies for Controlled Burning 115
Funding Directory 122
Wildfire Mitigation Measures Subtraction 123
Local-Level CWPP Guidance 124
Existing CWPPs 129
Fire Protection District Specific Tools 130
Overview 130
Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion 130
Community Base Map 130
Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs 130
Hazard Assessment 130
Wildfire Hazard Potential Map 130
Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map 130
County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations 131
Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations 131
Local-Level and Community-wide Fuels Treatment Recommendations 131
Existing CWPPS 131
Aurora Fire Protection District 132
Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion 133
Fire Department Wildland Program Needs 135
Hazard Assessment 135
County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations 138
Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations 138
Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations 138
Existing CWPPs 138
Castle Rock Fire Protection District 139
Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion 140
Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs 142
Hazard Assessment 142
County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations 145
Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations 149
Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations 149
Existing CWPPs 149
Franktown Fire Protection District 151
Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion 152
Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs 154
Hazard Assessment 154
County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations 157

Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations 162
Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations 162
Existing CWPPs 162
Jackson 105 Fire Protection District 164
Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion 165
Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs 167
Hazard Assessment 167
County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations 170
Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations 173
Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations 175
Existing CWPPs 175
Larkspur Fire Protection District 177
Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion 178
Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs 184
Hazard Assessment 184
County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations 187
Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations 193
Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations 195
Existing CWPPs 195
Littleton Fire Protection Area 197
Fire Protection Area Preparedness Discussion 198
Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs 199
Hazard Assessment 202
County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations 205
Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations 208
Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations 208
Existing CWPPs 208
Mountain Communities Fire Protection District 209
Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion 210
Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs 212
Hazard Assessment 212
County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations 215
Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations 215
Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations 215
Existing CWPPs 215
North Fork Fire Protection District 216
Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion 217
Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs 222
Hazard Assessment 222
County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations 225
Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations 225
Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations 225
Existing CWPPs 227
South Metro Fire and Rescue Authority 229
Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion 230
Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs 236

Hazard Assessment 236
County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations 258
Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations 264
Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations 264
Existing CWPPs 264
West Douglas County Fire Protection District 267
Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion 268
Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs 271
Hazard Assessment 271
County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations 274
Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations 277
Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations 280
Existing CWPPs 280
West Metro Fire Protection District 281
Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion 282
Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs 285
Hazard Assessment 285
County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations 288
Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations 290
Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations 292
Existing CWPPs 292
USDA Forest Service Pike National Forest 294
Fire Management Preparedness Discussion 295
Hazard Assessment 303
County Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations 306
Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations 306
Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations 309
Existing CWPPs 309
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 310
Douglas County Owned Properties 313
Landscape Scale Fuel Treatments 313
CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS 314
GLOSSARY 315
REFERENCES 319
APPENDIX A: HAZARD ASSESSMENT 320
Douglas County Wildfire Hazard Assessment 321
Resistance to Control Data Layer 322
Flame Length Data Layer 322
Response Time Data Layer 323
Resistance to Control Weighted Overlay 323
Fuel Model Adjustment 324
Values Data Layer 326
Ignition Risk Data Layer 329
Wildfire Hazard Potential Map 332
Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map 334
References 336

APPENDIX B: COUNTY CWPP PROCESS 337
Core Team 338
Core Team Meeting Notes 340
Community Involvement 359
Communications Plan 359
Community Meetings 363
Public Comments 363
Community Meeting Information and Public Comments 364
APPENDIX C: FIRE RESTRICTIONS PROCESS AND DOCUMENTS 365
APPENDIX D: COMMUNITY LIST 386

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (DC CWPP) is to provide a scientific, comprehensive resource for the citizens of Douglas County to assist with mitigation efforts and the development of local-level Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP). The plan will also assist the county in identifying and prioritizing wildfire hazard areas on county-owned lands for future treatment.

Plan Objectives

- Define the existing wildfire situation in Douglas County.
- Identify common obstacles communities and stakeholders in Douglas County face in reducing their wildfire hazards.
- Provide information and tools to help overcome common obstacles that communities in Douglas County face in reducing their wildfire hazards, including streamlining the local-level CWPP process.
- Provide an implementation plan that suggests future programmatic steps in overcoming common obstacles and reducing wildfire hazard around Douglas County.
- Identify county-owned parcels for treatment and parameters for prioritizing treatment.
- Identify recommendations for potential landscape scale fuel treatments

How to Use This Document

The DC CWPP is a county-wide planning effort. It serves as an umbrella document to identify fire hazard areas within the unincorporated portions of the county and methods to address those hazards. It is a birds-eye view and conceptual in nature, yet contains an appropriate level of specificity for county-owned properties at this plan scale. The Douglas County Wildfire Hazard Assessment identifies wildfire hazard potential throughout Douglas County from a landscape perspective. It is important to consider the inputs of the wildfire hazard assessment model and that the community boundaries are *soft* lines that are drawn around concentrations of address points. Outside of these concentrations of address points exist larger lots and parcels that contain contiguous fuel beds. Recommendations for large lots are included in this document to guide landowners. **It is imperative that the narrative accompanying the assessment be read thoroughly and understood by the user before any inferences are made from the hazard assessment. Appendix A provides the user with more detailed information about the assessment process. The assessment does not take into account details such as defensible space, construction materials, ingress/egress routes etc. Consequentially, inferences toward defensibility or hazard level of individual homes, lots, or parcels should never be made based solely on this assessment**.

The plan contains programmatic recommendations and provides guidance to citizens interested in creating a local-level plan. This plan is not intended to identify parcel level specifics nor does it identify individual community fuels treatment priorities. These items are to be evaluated and included in a local-level CWPP.

DC CWPP Process

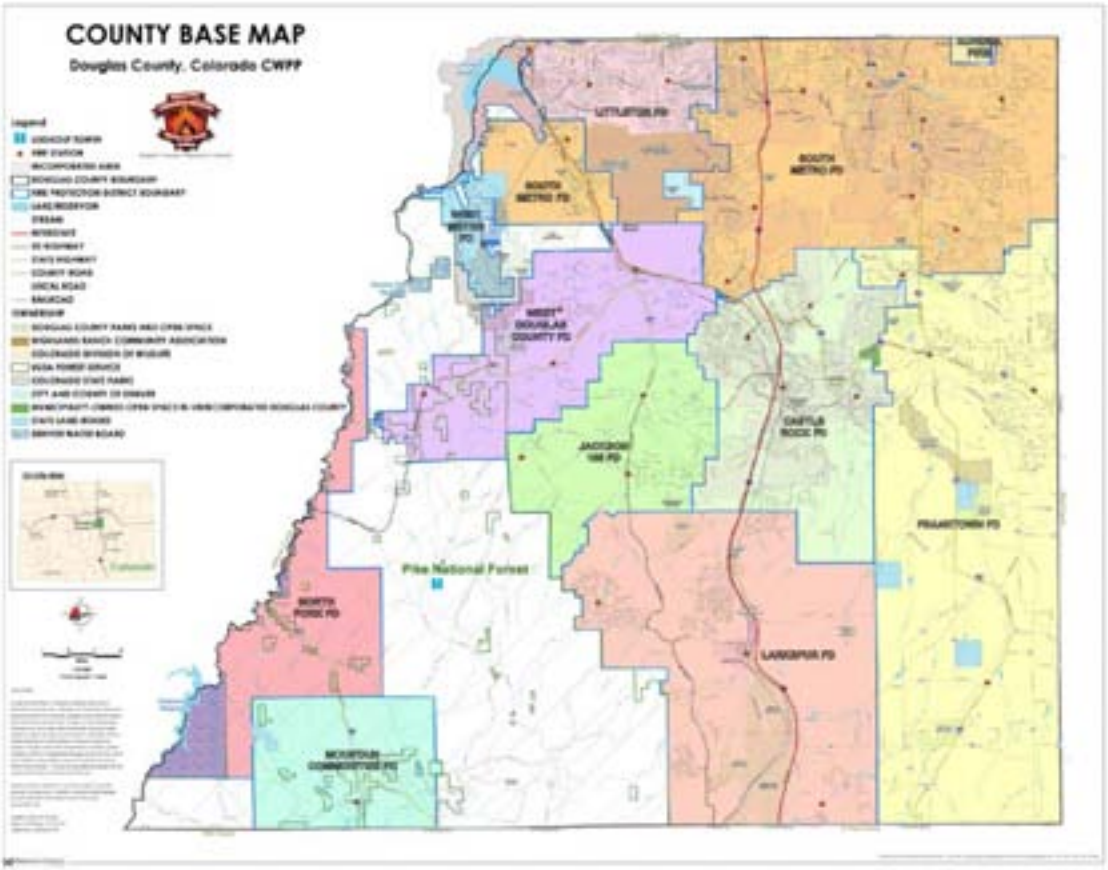
The CWPP process is based on collaboration with a diverse group of stakeholders. Minimum standards established by the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) must be met for the plan to be approved. The minimum standards were revised in 2009 and include requirements for plan participants and plan components including:

- Defining the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) boundary
- Community risk analysis
- Discussion of the communities preparedness to respond to wildfire
- Recommendations to reduce structural ignitability
- Fuels treatment priorities and methods of treatment
- An implementation plan

The document must contain a level of specificity appropriate for the plan scale. The CWPP process must demonstrate collaboration and the resulting document should be reasonable and implementable. A copy of the minimum standards may be found on the CSFS website at http://www.csfs.colostate.edu

In 2009, the Colorado Legislature passed SB 09-001 requiring counties to identify hazards within the unincorporated areas of the county and create a CWPP to address those hazards. The leadership at Douglas County recognized the need to complete the CWPP process and supported the Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation and Office of Emergency Management staff sharing the leadership role for this collaborative process. After much consideration the decision was made to separate the county by fire protection district because organizationally this method made the most sense and would be most relative to the citizenry of the county. The county staff created a *County Base Map* (see map below) to highlight important features that would be used throughout the CWPP process to determine community boundaries, fuel treatment priorities, etc. The base map features:

- Fire Protection District Boundaries
- Major Roads by Type
- Streams and Lakes
- Fire Station Locations
- Public Land Ownership
- Town/Incorporated Area Boundaries



Base Map

The CWPP process was separated into four phases describing work conducted, products produced and opportunities for public input.

Phase 1: Core Team, WUI Boundary, Hazard Analysis, and Public Outreach

Core Team

The DC CWPP process began with establishment of the core team and the first core team meeting was held on April 29, 2010. Core team members include additional representation from Douglas County including Open Space and Natural Resources, Engineering, Public Works Operations Division, Public Affairs, the CSFS, also representing Denver Water, representatives from the 11 fire protection districts who provide service to Douglas County residents, and the US Forest Service South Platte Ranger District (USFS SPRD). The role of the core team is to steer the CWPP process, approve draft products for publication on the website for public comment, and provide differing venues and opportunities for stakeholder input. The core team discusses comments to draft products, makes recommendations based on comments and address all

comments made to the website. All completed products are approved by the core team. The core team had four meetings in 2010 and one in 2011. All core team meeting notes can be found in Appendix B.

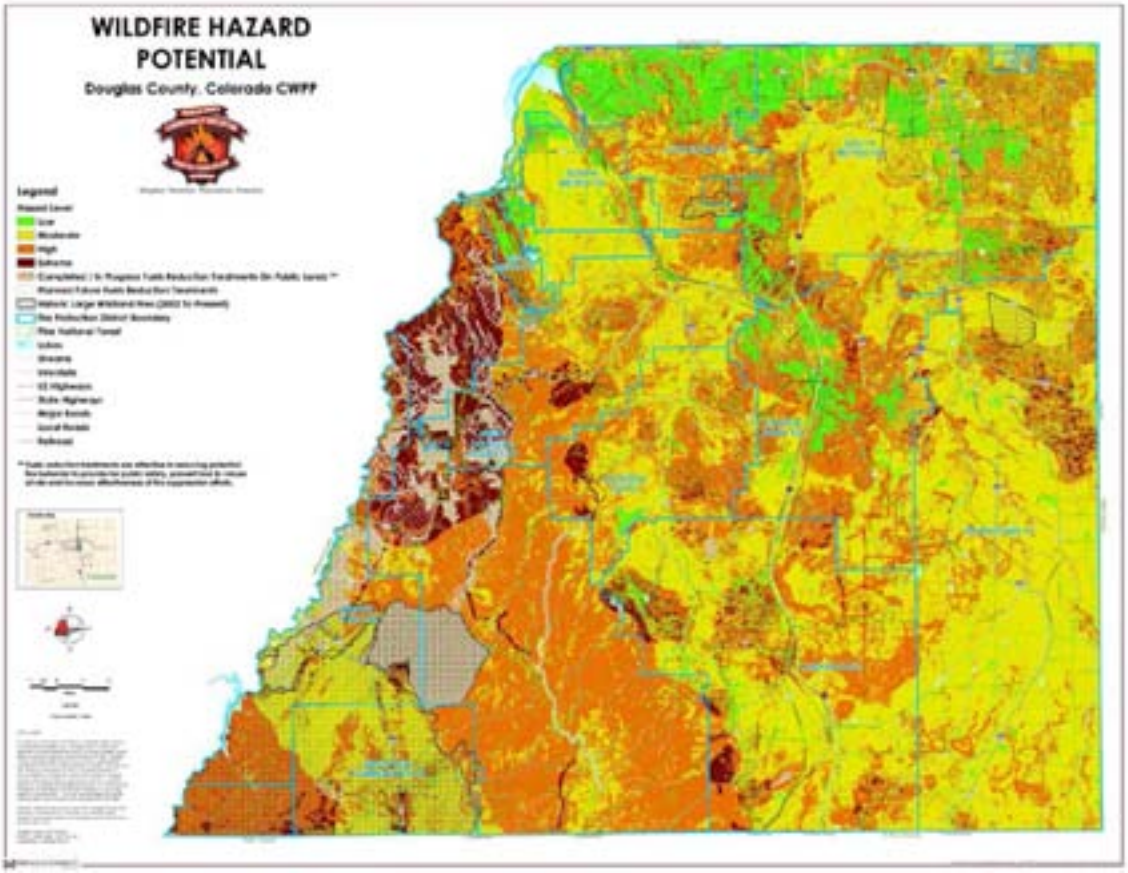
WUI Boundary/Hazard Analysis

To maintain focus within the county the core team determined the WUI boundary would match the county boundary. The core team discussed and approved the hazard analysis model; a weighted overlay of hazard, values, and risks. This hazard analysis produced the *Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* for the county, which was used in to identify hazard areas within the county.

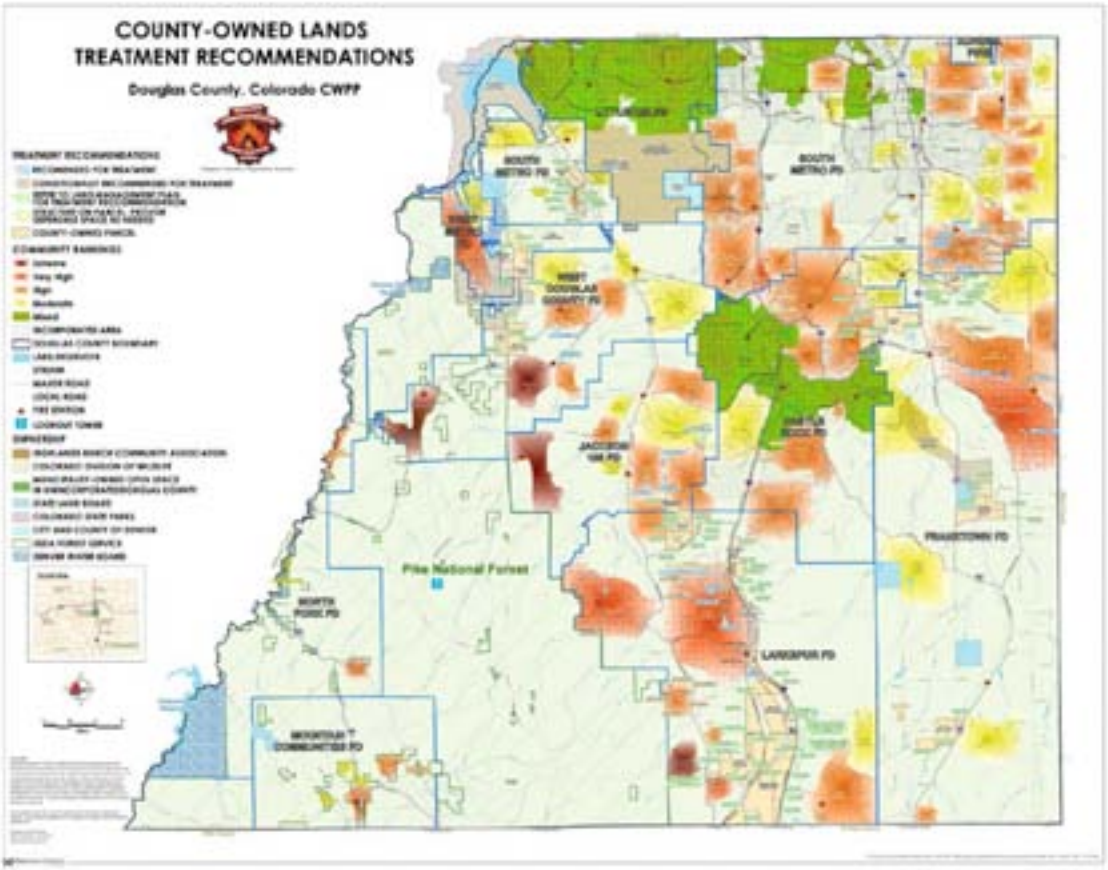
County Wildfire Mitigation and Open Space and Natural Resources staff conducted a county lands assessment that categorized parcels and identified parameters to prioritize areas and recommendations for treatment on county-owned lands (such as open space). Specific parcels and their respective treatment category are included for each fire protection district. This information can be used by communities to identify potential treatments on county-owned lands within their communities for local-level plans.

Products for Phase 1 include:

- *Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* (see map below).
- *County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Map* (see map below)



Wildfire Hazard Potential Map



County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Map

Phase 1 also focused on raising public awareness of the CWPP process and identifying opportunities for public input and involvement. Given the scale of the plan it was important to provide as many opportunities as possible for the public to provide input. The Douglas County Public Affairs staff created an independent website to post draft maps, core team and community meeting notes, frequently asked questions, reference materials, public service announcements, and created an avenue for public comments to be submitted to the core team. Post cards were developed to publicize the website and were distributed to all fire protection districts, core team members, and at different venues around the county. A banner announcing the CWPP process and website was placed on the Douglas County home page and a public service announcement was crafted. Press releases were placed in county-wide publications including newspapers, HOA newsletters, county community newsletters, and on websites that announce county business. Fire protection districts were encouraged to provide a link on their website to the CWPP website and the CWPP website hosts links to fire department websites. More detailed information on the Douglas County CWPP Communications Plan can be found in Appendix B.

Products produced as part of Phase 1 were posted on the DC CWPP website for public review and comment and printed copies were available at local libraries around the

county. They were later presented and discussed at community meeting venues as part of Phase 3.

Phase 2: Community Delineation/Hazard Rankings and Fuel Treatment Recommendations

Community Delineation/Hazard Rankings

Members of the core team (Douglas County Mitigation Staff, CSFS, Douglas County Open Space, and USFS SPRD) met with each fire protection district representative and used the *Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* to identify communities and provide a hazard ranking for each community identified. The purpose of the hazard ranking is to raise awareness of the potential wildfire hazards that exist based on hazard, risk, and values of the Douglas County Wildfire Hazard Assessment. Community boundaries are not hard boundaries and incorporated larger areas of similar fuel types around concentrations of address points. The hazard raking process identified 102 communities throughout the county and the hazard ratings are as follows:

- 4 communities rated extreme
- 8 communities rated very high
- 48 communities rated high
- 31 communities rated moderate
- 11 communities rated mixed

More information on the hazard ratings can be found in the Toolbox, General Tools section of the plan. Table 1 Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Rankings lists each community identified and their associated hazard ranking.

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT	COMMUNITY NAME	HAZARD RANKING
Aurora	Rocking Horse	Moderate
Castle Rock	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed
	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed
	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed
	Metzler Ranch	Mixed
	Cobblestone	Moderate
	The Oaks	Moderate
	Bell Mountain Ranch	High
	Castle Ridge East	High
	Charter Oaks	High
	Greater Crowfoot	High
	Greater Crystal Valley	High
	Keene Ranch	High
	Woodlands and Escavera	High

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT	COMMUNITY NAME	HAZARD RANKING
Franktown	Castlewood Canyon	Moderate
	Jones Road	Moderate
	Northeast Franktown	Moderate
	Pinery West	Moderate
	South Lake Gulch	Moderate
	El Dorado Acres	High
	Flintwood Hills	High
	North of Highway 86	High
	Russellville/Deerfield	Very High
Jackson 105	Allis Ranch	Moderate
	Plum Creek Valley Estates	Moderate
	Wolfensburger South	Moderate
	Greater Dawson	High
	Greater Perry Pines	High
	Keene Ranch	High
	Pine Ridge	High
	Wolfensburger North	High
	Jackson/Dakan	Extreme
Larkspur	Mesa Grande	Moderate
	Bald Mountain	High
	Bell Mountain Ranch	High
	Greater Dawson	High
	Greenland Acres	High
	Keene Ranch	High
	Valley Park	High
	Woodmoor Mountain	Extreme
	Greater Larkspur	Very High
	Perry Park	Very High
	Spruce Mountain Estates	Very High
Littleton	Highlands Ranch	Mixed
Mountain Communities	Freedonia Ranch	Moderate
	Highway 67 Corridor	Moderate
	Thunder Butte	Moderate
	Rainbow Falls Fishing Club	High
	Trout Creek	High
	West Creek	Very High

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT	COMMUNITY NAME	HAZARD RANKING
North Fork	Deckers/Trumbull	Moderate
	Scraggy View/Nighthawk	High
	North Rainbow Falls	Very High
South Metro	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed
	Stonegate	Mixed
	Parker North	Mixed
	Chatfield	Moderate
	Cherokee Ridge Estates	Moderate
	Cherry Creek Highlands	Moderate
	Colorado Golf Club	Moderate
	Crown Point	Moderate
	Greater Delbert	Moderate
	Meridian Village	Moderate
	Plum Valley Heights	Moderate
	Ponderosa East	Moderate
	Richlawn Hills	Moderate
	Spirit Ridge	Moderate
	Summit Ridge	Moderate
	Titan Road	Moderate
	Black Forest	High
	Castle Pines North	High
	Charter Oaks	High
	Corson/Scenic Ridge	High
	Grandview Estates	High
	Greater Castle Pines Village	High
	Happy Canyon Ranches	High
	Hidden Village	High
	Homestead Hills	High
	Johnson Road	High
	Lemon Gulch	High
	Livengood Hills Estates	High
	Louviers	High
	McArthur Ranch	High
	Parker East	High
	Parker View Estates	High
	Ponderosa Hills	High
	Surrey Ridge	High
	The Pinery	High
	Tomahawk	High
	Windy Hills	High
	Happy Canyon	Very High

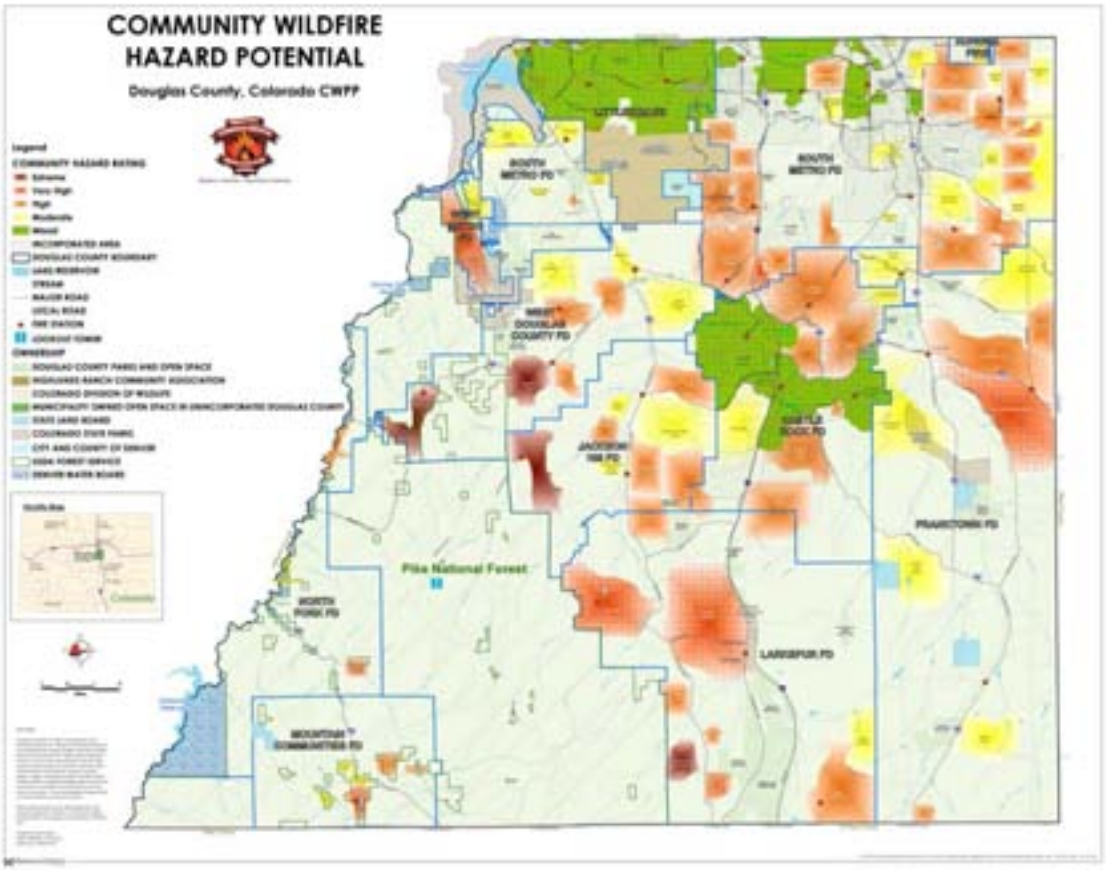
FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT	COMMUNITY NAME	HAZARD RANKING
West Douglas County	East Highway 105	Moderate
	Sedalia	Moderate
	The Ranches	Moderate
	Bee Rock	High
	Hier Valley	High
	Indian Creek/Jarre Creek	High
	Elephant Rock	Extreme
	Sprucewood/Moonridge	Extreme
West Metro	Roxborough Village	Moderate
	Greater Roxborough	Very High

Table 1: Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Hazard Rankings

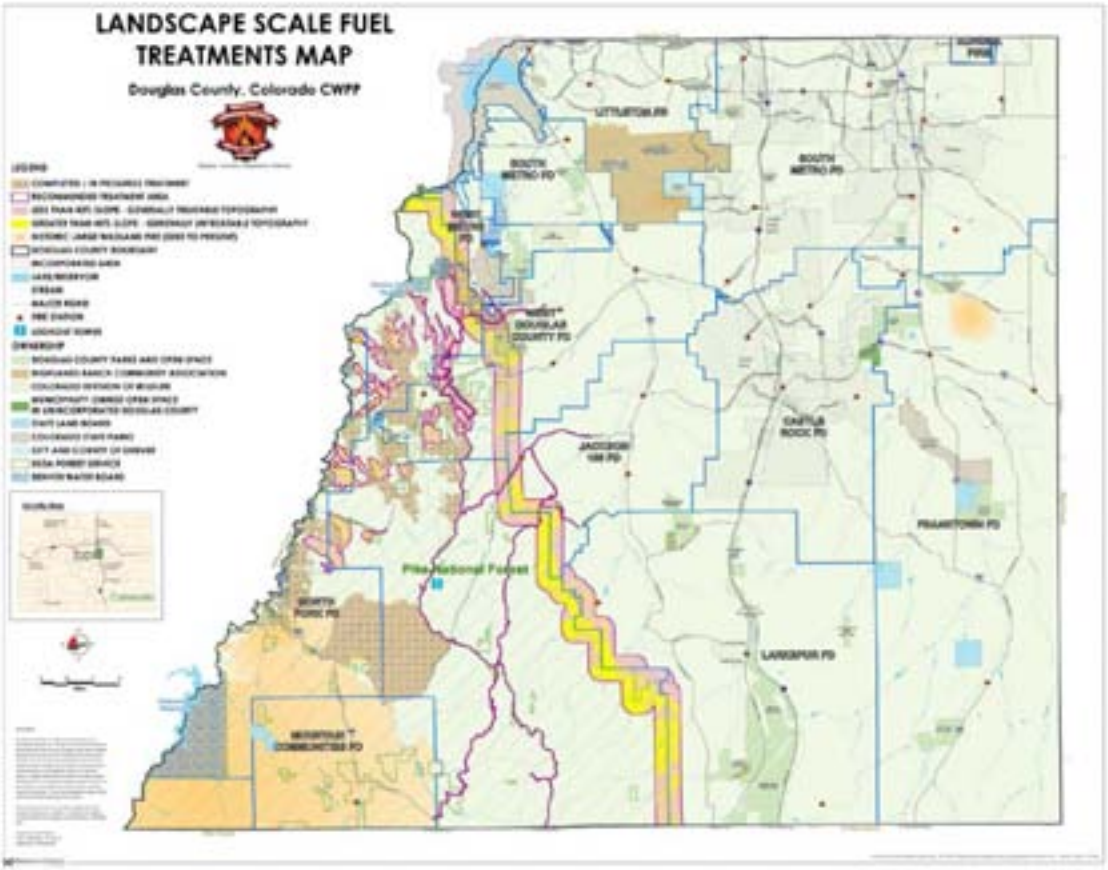
Fuel Treatment Recommendations

On a landscape scale, strategic areas within Douglas County were identified where hazardous fuel reduction treatments would have significant benefit in slowing an advancing wildfire by reducing fire behavior. These areas were identified by the local wildfire professionals serving on the DC CWPP Core Team including the local fire protection district, Douglas County Mitigation Staff, CSFS, and USFS. The areas selected for treatment were based primarily off of major road systems, vegetation, and topography and focused on the creation of fuelbreaks. Fuelbreaks were only recommended for those areas where it was determined to be most effective. As a result not every community has a fuelbreak identified. However, the core team determined that it was more effective for landowners to focus on creating defensible space around their homes and to thin between homes and on community-owned lands within the community to be most effective in reducing wildfire hazards regardless if fuelbreaks were present.

Products produced as a part of Phase 2 included the *Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map,* and the *Landscape Scale Fuel Treatments Recommendations Map* shown below.



Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map



Landscape Scale Fuel Treatments Map

Products produced as part of Phase 2 were posted on the DC CWPP website for public review and comment and printed copies were available at local libraries around the county. They were also later presented and discussed at community meetings or fire protection district selected venues in each fire protection district as part of Phase 3.

Phase 3: Community Meetings

The core team hosted community meetings in each fire protection district to describe the DC CWPP process to stakeholders and present the draft products for local- level stakeholder input. Each fire protection district determined the best format for their meetings (community meeting, open house, briefing). During this process many stakeholders demonstrated an elevated interest in creating a local-level CWPP. Attendance was higher in areas where no local-level plans exist. Many stakeholders contributed comments and suggestions during the meetings. All community meeting notes and comments can be found in Appendix B.

Phase 4: Draft CWPP

During the spring of 2011 work began on the draft CWPP incorporating public comments and feedback from community meetings and submissions to the website. In July 2011 the final draft of the CWPP was reviewed by the core team and approved to be released for public comment in August. The public will have a 30 day comment period to review the plan and submit comments to the core team. The core team will review all comments and make appropriate changes to the plan before the final plan is approved.

Next Steps

As the DC CWPP process evolves it has become clear the best option to continue forward momentum and collaboration is to provide some uniformity throughout the county on implementing the recommendations in this plan. Therefore, the core team will transition to an implementation team on a voluntary basis. As with any CWPP the plan should be reviewed annually and updated as necessary and approved by the core team.

EXISTING SITUATION

History and Background

Colorado's Douglas County was originally established in 1861 along with 16 additional counties in the Colorado Territory by the Colorado Territorial Legislature. The county was named to honor U.S. Senator Stephen A Douglas of Illinois whose death preceded establishment of the county. Upon creation the county seat was Franktown and moved to California Ranch in 1863, and then again to Castle Rock in 1874 where it currently resides. Original boundaries of the County extended all the way to the Kansas state line (*Wikipedia.org, 2011*).

The region encompassing Douglas County was originally home to the Arapahoe and Cheyenne cultures. Members of these tribes inhabited the area between the Arkansas and South Platte Rivers. White settlers flocked to the area on rumors of gold and the ability to acquire land through homesteading. People continue to migrate into Douglas County for its unique character, available amenities, reputation for good schools, convenience to city centers and mountain recreation (*Wikipedia.org, 2011*).

Today, Douglas County consists of over 843 square miles. It is located approximately half way between Denver and Colorado Springs and serves as a bedroom community for both metropolitan areas. The traditional farming and ranching heritage of Douglas County has surrendered to rapid urbanization over the past two decades, but agriculture remains an important aspect of the county's economy and culture. Census figures estimate the county's population at 293,521 in 2010 with almost 90 percent of the people residing in the urban areas. With the rapid urbanization of population centers the county also experienced significant development in the WUI.

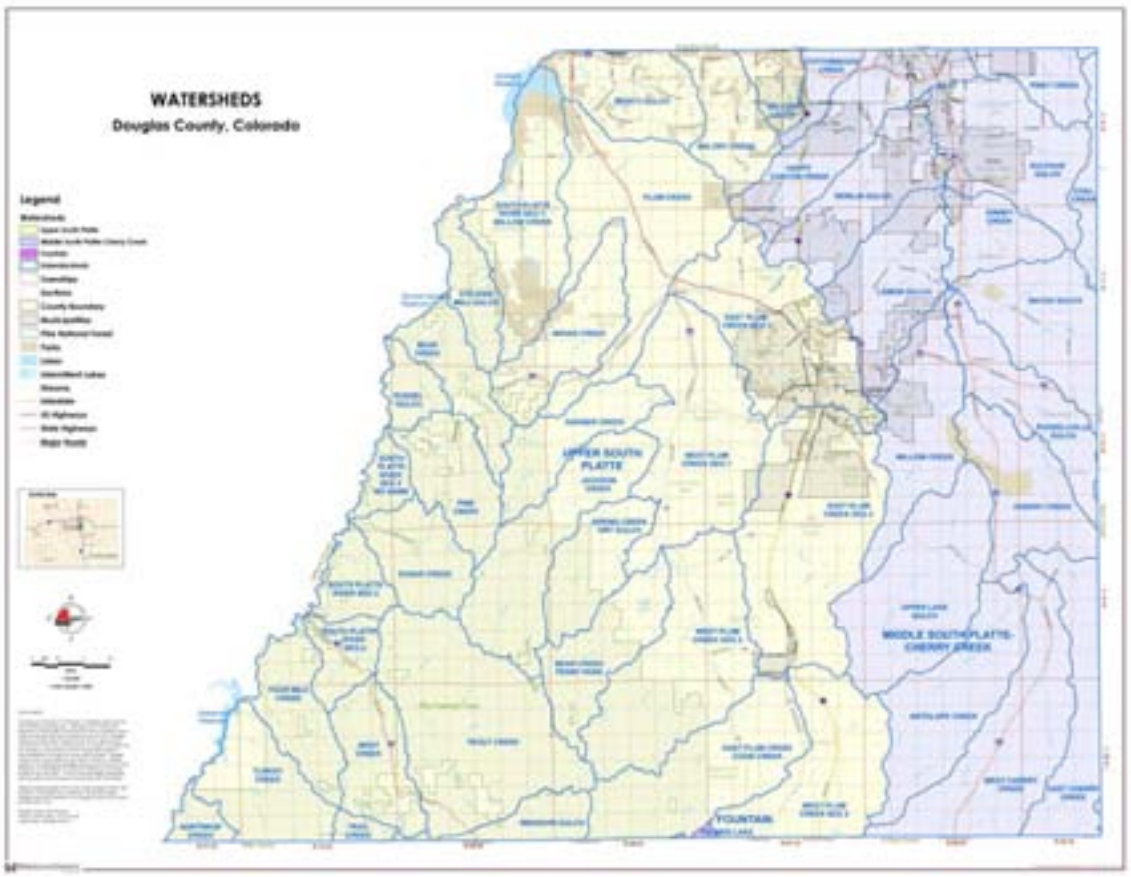
Topography/Land Characteristics

Land characteristics in Douglas County are diverse and include grassy plains and gently rolling hills, to steep slopes and sharply rising scenic buttes. Many areas are characterized by undulating terrain and deep arroyos. Elevations, which are shown on the map below range from roughly 5,360 feet to over 9,835 feet in areas of the Pike National Forest.

Douglas County Elevation Map

Watersheds

There is one major river, the South Fork of the South Platte, in the western portion of the county. The Upper South Platte Watershed encompasses approximately 1,000 square miles and supplies the Denver metropolitan area with 80 percent of its water via Strontia Springs Reservoir. This area is well known for its vast recreation opportunities and has been severely impacted by sedimentation following major wildland fires in the watershed since the Buffalo Creek Fire in 1996. Two major creeks run through Douglas County, Cherry Creek and Plum Creek. Plum Creek has two tributaries, East and West Plum Creek, which are part of the Chatfield drainage basin and empty into Chatfield Reservoir. Cherry Creek drains into the Cherry Creek basin and empties into Cherry Creek Reservoir. Watersheds for Douglas County are shown on the map below.



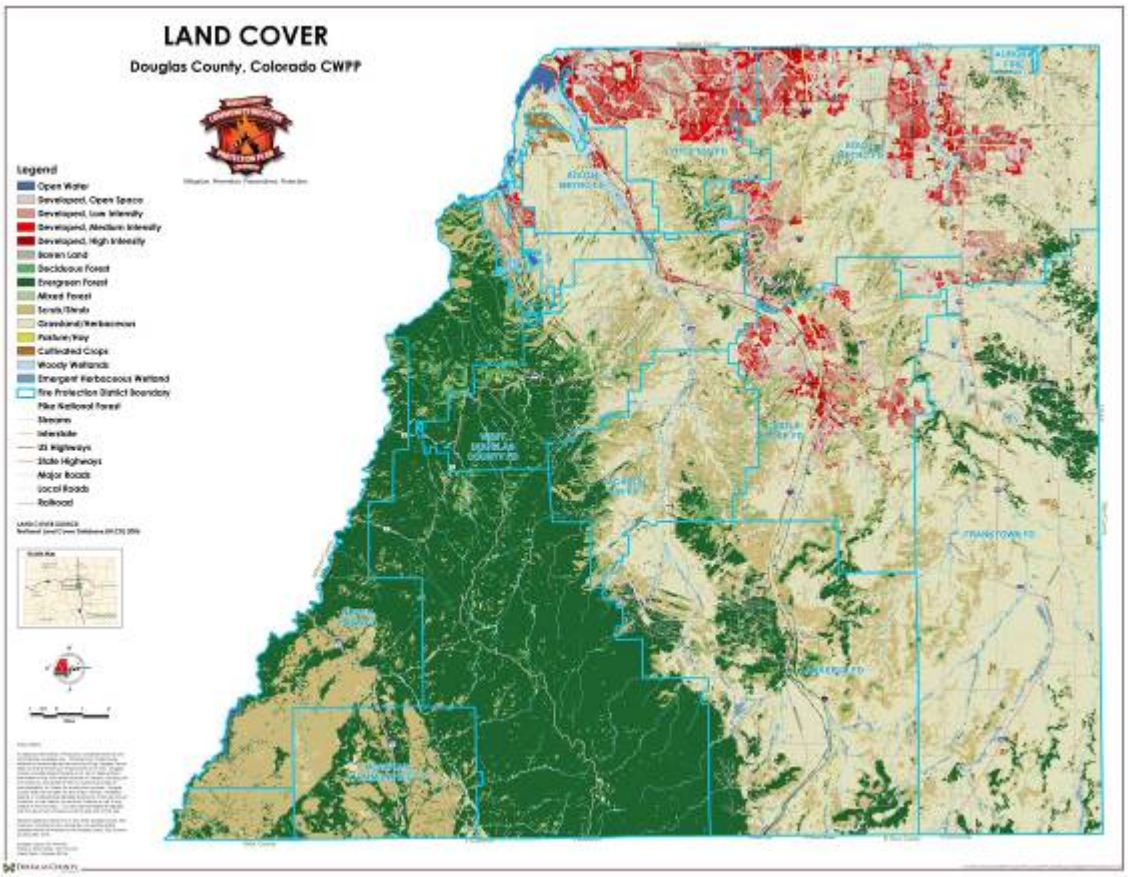
Douglas County Watersheds Map

Climate

Douglas County is a semi-arid climate with hot, dry summers, and cold dry winters. Average moisture records for Castle Rock (the county seat) indicate an average of 16.8 inches of moisture. Most of the moisture comes in the form of rain and most of it falls in May. Although snowfall averages 62.5 inches a year, it takes about 10 inches of snow to produce one inch of moisture. January is the coolest month and July is the warmest month. Average maximum temperature is 63.4 ^{o}F and the average low temperature is 31.2 ^{o}F. (*weather.com*, 2011)

Vegetation and Life Zones

Douglas County encompasses several life zone ecological communities including the plains life zone (3,500 feet to 5,500 feet), where grasses are the dominant vegetation, the foothills life zone (5,500 feet to 8,000 feet), which is dominated by Gambel oak and mountain mahogany and the lower montane life zone (6,000 feet to 9,000 feet)that dominated by ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir. Current land cover for Douglas County is shown on the map below.



Douglas County Land Cover Map

Current Vegetative Conditions

Current vegetative conditions consist of overstocked forest stands that contain a high number of small, suppressed and poorly formed trees. They also contain a higher level of both live and dead fuels accumulations. Many areas are in need of significant thinning and restorative efforts to reduce hazardous fuels loads, promote tree vigor, increase stand diversity, increase forest sustainability and ecosystem health.

Dense stand of small diameter ponderosa pine

Overstocked ponderosa pine stand

Many areas also contain unnatural accumulations of Gambel oak. The oak is dead, decadent, and contiguous. In its current condition the oak does not provide good wildlife habitat or forage and some densities are difficult for large ungulates to move through. The oak also acts as a ladder fuel carrying fires from the ground into the tops of the trees creating a crown fire situation which is difficult to control due to high flame lengths and fast rates of spread.

Unnatural oak accumulation

Accumulation of dead oak and pine

A significant portion of the vegetative conditions described in Douglas County is found in the WUI and intermix; the area where homes and vegetation come together. This current make up of hazardous fuels accumulations and structures is a result of several factors including a fire suppression policy dating back to the early 1900s, limited forest management, forest fragmentation and development. These practices have significantly altered the forest dynamics. Many citizens move to these areas in search of a peaceful, tranquil setting amongst what they consider a *natural* setting; however under present vegetative conditions nothing could be further from the truth. Douglas County citizens who reside in the WUI should understand that the vegetative environment they reside in evolved with periodic wildfires and is prone to burn again. Future fires may be more intense than historical fires because the vegetation is denser and the built environment is denser than a century ago. Property owners must be aware of the situation, and take

responsibility for the condition on their properties, and work to maximize the health of their ecosystem. Landowners who recognize the wildfire component of their ecosystems often become interested in learning about the programs and management initiatives that are being implemented across the Front Range to restore forest and ecosystem health. Resource professionals can provide information on collaborative opportunities and program initiatives that work to make communities safer from wildfire and restore a more natural and healthier ecosystem.

Historic Ponderosa Pine Conditions

The ponderosa pine ecosystem that encompasses much of the WUI in Douglas County is a fire dependent ecosystem. Historically naturally occurring fires burned frequently (every 30-70 years) in varying intensities across the landscape in Front Range ponderosa pine. Results of these fires left a diversity of size class and age ranges within the ponderosa pine ecosystem across the landscape with a mixture of live and dead fuels in some areas. A century of fire suppression and development has significantly increased the amount of fuels and reduced the amount of diversity of size and age classes. Today we are left with more overstocked, even aged forest crowded with many smaller suppressed trees. Left in this condition forests are susceptible to insect infestation and significant potential for catastrophic loss from wildland fire. Wildfire mitigation activities, such as thinning, will improve forest health, diversify forest stand structure, improve wildlife habitat and provide forests that are aesthetically pleasing and more representative of historical ponderosa pine forests.

For over a decade the emphasis of land management strategies in ponderosa pine has been to restore forested landscapes to a time in history where the forests were more diverse in terms of age, size, and numbers of trees which resulted in a healthier forest and ecosystem. Through the forest restoration management strategy land managers continue to try to mimic fire's role as a disturbance mechanism that shaped the Front Range ecosystem. Many areas throughout the county are involved with forest restoration strategies including county-owned lands, Denver Water, USFS SPRD, Colorado State Parks (CSP), and private lands.

Historic Gambel Oak

There is not a lot of research on historical conditions of Gambel oak. A technical report regarding the status of our knowledge of Gambel oak published by the Rocky Mountain Research station in 2008 found that overall Gambel oak densities have increased since Euro-American settlement and the practice of fire exclusion. Increases have been noted in the smaller to medium stem size, those 0-10 inches in stem diameter. Researchers believe that grazing and regular fire return intervals at lower elevations influenced the accumulation and distribution of Gambel oak across the landscape. Studies have shown that the spatial arrangement of oak today is much different from the evolutionary environment of open stands and frequent fires (Abella, 2008).

Older Developed Areas

Older developed areas of the county may be more at risk to potential loss from wildfire because of the increased amount of vegetation around homes and the construction materials of the structures. Many areas that were developed 30 or 40 years ago have fuels that have had little or no management, including defensible space. These areas also contain structures with wood shake roofing and combustible siding material. As Douglas County developed, advances were made in addressing the hazardous fuels with the required implementation of defensible space. The housing market and timing of construction reflected the use of more fire resistive building materials including stucco, stone, and cement siding material. Although defensible space requirements were implemented for new structures, efforts were made to raise awareness of the current wildfire hazard, encourage mitigation and the use of more fire resistive construction materials in the building process.

Douglas County Land Ownership

Douglas County is comprised of a mixture of privately and publicly owned lands. Publicly owned lands include the Pike National Forest, Roxborough State Park, Castlewood Canyon State Park, Chatfield State Park, Daniels Park, State Land Board, the Woodhouse property owned by the Colorado Division of Wildlife (DOW), Highlands Ranch Metro District (HRMD), Highlands Ranch Community Association (HRCA), and Douglas County Open Space deeded to the Board of County Commissioners. Douglas County encompasses 843 square miles, roughly 539,661 acres. Of those 539,661 acres 150,805 are either federally and State owned, 21,127 acres are owned by Douglas County, and 367,729 acres are held in private ownership. Many large tracts of land under both private and county ownership are protected from development through conservation easement. The Denver Water Board is a significant private landowner in the western part of the county. Denver Water parcels border a significant amount of US Forest Service and some private lands in the area. Ownership boundaries are displayed on the *Community Base Map*.

Wildland Fire Prevention

Fire prevention is a shared responsibility in Douglas County with a common goal to reduce the number of unwanted human caused fires and the deaths, injuries, and property loss associated with such fires. Agencies within Douglas County implement their own prevention program(s) based on their own needs. Most wildland fire prevention programs are based on the Smokey Bear Program, which includes signage, education materials, and appearances by Smokey Bear.

Douglas County accomplishes fire prevention goals through education and outreach in the Wildfire Mitigation Program and the Emergency Management Program. At times Douglas County may find it necessary to enter into fire restrictions to reduce the number of unwanted human caused fires. The county utilizes its website, The Network DC, the local cable channel, and printed material to educate and inform the citizens of Douglas County on the issues surrounding wildfire.

Fire Restrictions

When fire danger conditions warrant, agencies may choose to implement fire restrictions to reduce the potential for human caused fires. Prior to entering into fire restrictions federal, state and county agencies collaborate to assess the conditions and analyze the scientific data that influences fire behavior and decide on the appropriate measures to be taken. Data from the *Fire Restriction Evaluation Guidelines* (Appendix C) are monitored by cooperating agencies and are used as a guide to determine when and what level of fire restrictions to invoke. When Douglas County invokes fire restrictions it is through an ordinance by the Sheriff and the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) usually at a business meeting. Each cooperating agency that enters into fire restrictions is responsible for enforcement of those restrictions on lands within their jurisdiction. Although all reasonable efforts are made for concurrence in fire restrictions across jurisdictions within the county this may not always be the case and differing levels of restrictions may be implemented on the National Forest Lands than in lands in unincorporated Douglas County.

Fire restrictions are usually implemented in stages: I, II, and III, and are more restrictive with each stage as more thresholds are met and the fire danger increases. There are slight differences in the allowable activities under each stage of restriction for federal lands and unincorporated lands in Douglas County. Federal regulations address campfires and smoking while county regulations address open burning and fireworks. Stage III is a closure and is only applicable to federal lands. The process for rescinding fire restrictions is essentially the same as entering fire restrictions. The same cooperating agencies collaborate with monitored scientific data to determine if the parameters for rescinding fire restrictions have been met.

The detailed process for entering and rescinding fire restrictions and the accompanying orders and ordinance are found in Appendix C.

Wildfire Preparedness

Each jurisdictional agency is responsible for fire suppression on its own lands. The Sheriff is responsible for wildland fire suppression in unincorporated areas of the county outside of a fire protection district or for a fire that exceeds the capabilities of a fire protection district subject to the limitations requirements under state statute CRS 22-22.5-103. The CSFS is the lead state agency responsible for wildfire management. In Douglas County, CSFS staff will respond to wildland fire incidents as requested/needed and will be available to respond to wildfires on state and private lands when requested by Douglas County.

Agencies within Douglas County work diligently to prepare for wildfire events both on their own and together through groups such as the Wildland Fire Coordinators and through the annual cooperative interface drill. The Douglas County Interface Drill is part of ongoing wildland fire training focusing on the wildland fire interface environment. First responders test their skills and their coordination efforts in an interface environment. These drills focus on the interoperability of the multiple fire jurisdictions. Because

wildland fire is a critical issue along the Front Range of Colorado, the ability to work together effectively in a multi-jurisdictional environment is essential. The interface drill affords opportunities for skills enhancement to Douglas County agencies as well as mutual aid partners outside of Douglas County.

Fire departments also participate in wildland fire training through nationally recognized coursework and some departments respond to fires outside of Douglas County to improve their skills in fire suppression and incident management.

Annual Fire Operating Plan (AOP)

The AOP is a formal agreement between the CSFS, Douglas County (Douglas County Sheriff and the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC), and the United States Forest Service Pike /San Isabel National Forest and Comanche/Cimarron National Grasslands (PSICC). The plan identifies standard procedures and responsibilities, including fiscal responsibilities, which each agency has agreed to for cooperative wildfire protection on all lands in Douglas County. The AOP also contains supporting cooperative agreements as attachments that enable the county to access federal wildland firefighting resources and state emergency fire funding. The plan must be signed annually by all parties involved and must be approved by the BOCC at a business meeting.

Remote Automated Weather Station (RAWS)

There are nearly 2,200 interagency Remote Automated Weather Stations (RAWS) strategically located throughout the United States. These stations monitor the weather and provide weather data that assists fire departments, emergency managers, and land management agencies with a variety of projects such as monitoring air quality, rating fire danger, and providing information for research applications.

Douglas County owns a station that is located in Franktown and monitors stations owned by the United States Forest Service (USFS) in the Pike National Forest. RAWS units collect, store, and forward data to a computer system at the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC). Fire managers, including Douglas County Office of Emergency Management and fire protection districts, use this data to predict fire behavior and monitor fuels. The data allows agencies to plan for appropriate responses to wildland fires, based upon the daily readings from the weather station. RAWS data is also used as part of the decision process to determine when to implement fire restrictions. Locations and data from RAWS stations can be searched online at www.wfas.net .

Wildfire Mitigation

Hazards and risks associated with wildfire and wildfire response in Douglas County are recognized by all 11 cooperating fire protection districts, the Douglas County Office of Emergency Management, the Douglas County Sheriff, the leadership and administration at Douglas County, the Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Staff, the CSFS, and the Pike National Forest staff. All agencies play a cooperative role in identifying strategies to reduce hazards and risks associated with wildland fire and have made significant strides

with wildland fire issues including prevention, mitigation, and response in Douglas County.

Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Program

The Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Program is multifaceted and consists of regulation, including development review, public education and outreach including active roles in collaborative partnerships, and natural resources consulting. The program has grown significantly since its inception in 1994 and has changed to meet the needs of the citizens of Douglas County and the natural resources professionals and organizations the county conducts business with across the state and region. The program is staffed by one professional forester and is housed in the Building Division of the Community Planning and Sustainable Development Department.

Regulation

Douglas County recognized the need to make all reasonable efforts to protect its citizens from the potential dangers and damages of wildfire in the early 1990s and in 1994 developed and adopted regulations for the protection of life and property in the WUI. In 1995, Douglas County developed and adopted regulations for water storage for rural fire fighting. Both regulations were adopted as Appendix Chapters to the adopted Building Code and therefore the wildfire mitigation program is administered by the Building Division and the Chief Building Official (CBO) is the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).

The wildfire mitigation program began in 1994 with the adoption of Appendix Chapter 58 of the UBC (now the IBC), National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 299; *Standard for Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire* as amended and adopted by Douglas County. These regulations were a collaborative effort led by the CBO and the 13 participating fire districts at the time. Efforts were complemented by input from the CSFS, DC Fire Chiefs Association, DCOEP (which is now the Office of Emergency Management), DC Engineering and DC Planning Staff and additional stakeholder input. The participating entities amended the 1991 version of NFPA 299, identifying the minimum standards for:

- Access
- Structure Design
- Water Supply
- Defensible Space

These amendments to the standard were designed to fit the needs of the local geographic area, citizenry, and the interrelated business practices of Douglas County. Since the inception of the regulations they have been updated and amended several times to reflect needed changes. The latest and most significant changes occurred in 2008. With the updates in 2008 the regulations changed names and are now named The *Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Standards.* The mitigation standards are based on two recognized codes including NFPA and the International Code Council (ICC), and the CSFS defensible space guidelines.

In 1995, Douglas County adopted Appendix Chapter 59 of the UBC (now the IBC), *Standard for Water Supplies for Rural Fire Fighting.* This standard identifies minimum requirements for water supplies for the protection of property in the rural areas of Douglas County. These standards are applicable when four or more parcels are created. The minimum requirements include:

- Minimum water supply and location (30,000 gallons within two road miles of the furthest driveway)
- Minimum flow requirements (250 GPM for two hours)
- Minimum design standards for cisterns and natural bodies of water
- Minimum standards for water supply access
- Minimum requirements for testing and maintenance

The requirements in Appendix Chapter 59 are designed to assist local firefighting efforts where water needs to be brought in for firefighting. Through implementation of this regulation Douglas County has been able to acquire water supplies (cisterns, lakes, ponds) throughout the county. As appendix chapters to the building code the regulations are re-adopted every three years with the standard updates to the building code as building codes are on a three-year code cycle.

Wildfire Hazard Overlay District

In 1999, Douglas County recognized the need to bring wildfire mitigation and forest management issues related to wildfire to the forefront of the land use process. Douglas County needed to raise awareness of wildfire hazards and risks and the requirement for implementing mitigation strategies to reduce hazards in the WUI on a development-wide scale. Identifying mitigation requirements early on in the design phase potentially reduced conflicts regarding vegetation modification and removal. In response to this need Douglas County created the Wildfire Hazard Overlay District, a Zoning Overlay District to raise awareness and provide protections for citizens on the front end of the land use process. Implementation of this overlay district placed more of the responsibility of mitigating hazards (hazardous fuels reduction) on the developer instead of placing all of the responsibility, fiduciary and regulatory, on the property purchaser after the development was created. More importantly it provided the mechanism for a more uniform and more effective approach to mitigation throughout a development.

Mitigating on a development-wide scale incorporates hazardous fuel reduction into the development infrastructure including perimeter fuelbreaks and development-wide thinning. These efforts are then complemented by defensible space requirements as structures are permitted and completed in the development. Often people moving to the area become emotionally attached to trees and brush, especially if they have relocated from areas without trees. People tend not to miss trees and brush when they are treated prior to lots being sold.

The Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Staff is a separate referral agency for all proposed developments. The staff rates proposed developments using the wildfire mitigation standards to develop a hazard rating. If the development rates a 16 or higher

the development must comply with the wildfire mitigation standards. If the staff determines that conditions warrant requirement of a wildfire mitigation and/or forest management plan, the applicant must submit a mitigation or forest management plan for review and approval by the mitigation staff. The plan must be written by a professional forester with experience in the Rocky Mountain Region and eligible for professional membership in the Society of American Foresters (SAF). The approved plan must then be implemented and all activities must be completed prior to being eligible for building permits. Plans need to identify current conditions, how hazardous fuels will be reduced and to what standard. The development-wide hazardous fuels reduction activities are then complemented by defensible space requirements for each building permit.

Defensible space requirements are implemented on a building permit basis. When a building permit is applied for a preliminary defensible space inspection is required. From this inspection a wildfire hazard assessment is generated if conditions warrant. The mitigation requirements identified in the hazard assessment must then be implemented. A final defensible space inspection is required and must be approved prior to receiving a Certificate of Occupancy (C.O.) for a residential structure or a Certificate of Completion for an accessory structure.

Public Education and Outreach

The Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Program provides education and outreach through several venues including:

- Wildfire mitigation website
- Distribution of printed materials
- No-cost on-site wildfire hazard assessments
- Public Service Announcements (PSA)
- Special appearances and requests for technical input and presentations at public venues

In addition to presentations at HOA meetings the wildfire mitigation staff presents at professional conferences. Recently the mitigation staff presented the Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Program as a case study at the Rocky Mountain Land Use Institute 20th Anniversary Conference in the early spring of 2011 hosted by the Sturm College of Law at the University of Denver.

The Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Program website is dynamic and stays current with program activities. The mitigation staff provides the public a snapshot of the complexities of the program so that constituents of Douglas County can get questions answered, know where to go for additional information, and raise awareness regarding wildfire issues. The site is geared towards the landowner but also contains technical information and additional references.

The wildfire mitigation staff works diligently to educate themselves with current trends and practices. Staff members are professional members of SAF and attend local

workshops and fieldtrips sponsored by SAF and other forestry professionals. They attend regional and national conferences when funding and time permit.

The wildfire mitigation staff represents Douglas County on several local and regional collaborative partnerships focusing on all aspects of forest management, policy and legislation. These groups include the Pikes Peak Wildfire Prevention Partners (PPWPP), The Front Range Fuels Roundtable (FRRT), and the Coalition for the Upper South Platte (CUSP). The staff actively participates in these collaborative partnerships to achieve forest management (restoration and mitigation) goals along the Front Range. They also work to inform and educate policy makers on proposed legislation and policy direction of other land management organizations and governmental entities involved in forest management and wildfire mitigation activities.

Other Mitigation Education Programs

Fire protection districts, communities, and other agencies utilize various wildfire mitigation education programs including Are You FireWise?, FireWise Communities, and Ready, Set, Go!

Are You FireWise?

The CSFS, in partnership with Larimer County and Poudre Fire Authority, developed Colorado's Are You FireWise? guidelines. Subsequently, these guidelines were adapted for homeowners and landowners living on Colorado's plains.

Many people don't realize that they face serious wildfire danger. But if you live in the foothills, grasslands or mountains of Colorado, you are at risk! Compounding the problem is the exploding population in once-rural areas surrounding municipalities. The result is that more homes and more lives are potentially threatened by wildfire every year.

To be FireWise, you must carry out certain fire-protection measures before a fire even starts. By following the fire-safety guidelines listed here, your home will have a chance to survive while firefighters work to bring the wildfire under control. Remember, a fire department's effectiveness in battling a wildfire starts with YOU! (www.csfs.colostate.edu/pages/wf-protection.html#firewise,2011)

FireWise Communities

The National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) Firewise Communities program encourages local solutions for wildfire safety by involving homeowners, community leaders, planners, developers, firefighters, and others in the effort to protect people and property from the risk of wildfire. The program is co-sponsored by the USDA Forest Service, the US Department of the Interior, and the National Association of State Foresters.

To save lives and property from wildfire, NFPA's Firewise Communities program teaches people how to adapt to living with wildfire and encourages neighbors to work together and take action now to prevent losses. We all have a role to play in protecting ourselves and each other from the risk of wildfire. (*www.firewise.org, 2011*)

Ready, Set, Go!

The Ready, Set, Go! Program utilizes firefighters to teach individuals who live in high risk wildfire areas and the wildland-urban-interface (WUI) how to best prepare themselves and their properties against fire threats. Ready, Set, Go! works in complimentary and collaborative fashion with Firewise and other existing wildland fire public education efforts. It amplifies their messages to individuals to better achieve the common goal we all share of fire-adapted communities.

The RSG program provides the implementation guidance; background knowledge; and presentation tools to assist fire departments in delivering the program message:
• ***Ready – Preparing for the Fire Threat:*** *Take personal responsibility and prepare long before the threat of a wildfire so your home is ready in case of a fire. Create defensible space by clearing brush away from your home. Use fire-resistant landscaping and harden your home with fire-safe construction measures. Assemble emergency supplies and belongings in a safe spot. Make sure all residents residing within the home are on the same page, plan escape routes.*
• ***Set – Situational Awareness When a Fire Starts:*** *Pack your vehicle with your emergency items. Stay aware of the latest news from local media and your local fire department for updated information on the fire.*
• ***Go – Leave early!*** *Following your Action Plan makes you prepared and firefighters are now able to best maneuver the wildfire and ensuring you and your family's safety. (www.wildlandfirersg.org, 2011)*

Mitigating Wildfire Hazards Through Active Forest Management and Stewardship

Through implementation and support of the Douglas County Mission Statement and its commitment to stewardship of our natural resources, Douglas County works to reduce fire hazards and potential for catastrophic loss through active forest management of its forested open space parcels, including Spruce Mountain and Dawson Butte Ranch. Douglas County has acquired several forested parcels of open space. The land is owned by Douglas County and some parcels are held in conservation easement by several conservation organizations. These large tracts of forested open space meet the goals and objectives of the Open Space Master Plan of 1998 and provide multi-use recreational opportunities.

Spruce Mountain Open Space

The Spruce Mountain Open Space parcel is one of two actively managed forested parcels. The parcel was acquired in part through a Forest Legacy grant. The Forest Legacy

Program protects working forests; lands that protect water quality, provide wildlife habitat, forest products, recreation opportunities, other public benefits, and reduce forest fragmentation. Landowners who voluntarily participate in the Forest Legacy program must follow an approved Forest Management Plan (FMP). The plan is approved by the CSFS and the easement monitoring is completed by the CSFS to ensure the terms of the easement are not violated and the management activities are consistent with the plan and the intent of the program. The conservation easement that encompasses the part of the Forest Legacy property at Spruce Mountain is currently being transferred to the CSFS. The property outside of the Forest Legacy section is held in conservation easement by two additional conservation organizations, Douglas County Land Conservancy and The Conservation Fund.

Treatment area on top of Spruce Mountain

Mixed conifer stand

Efforts have been taken to reduce the hazards and improve forest health and sustainability on top of the mountain through a series of small forest management projects including a cleanup of concentrations of dead material, eradication of dwarf mistletoe and a thinning project on the mesa top. Additional forest management projects are planned following the management plan to improve forest health and reduce the wildfire hazards.

Dawson Butte Ranch Open Space

Dawson Butte Ranch Open Space is another property under active forest management to reduce hazardous fuels, prevent catastrophic loss from wildfire, and improve forest health while balancing sustainability goals in a recreation area. The Dawson Butte Ranch Open Space parcel is an 836 acre parcel. The parcel contains a 20 acre life estate centrally located within the property. Douglas County purchased the property in a series of transactions dating back to 2004. The property had suffered significant storm damage from heavy wet snows in both 2003 and 2006. Limited forest management activity had taken place on the property. Heavy concentrations of hazardous fuels, dead and down

material and standing dead, as well as heavy oak with a significant dead component were present throughout the property. Acquisition of the property meets goals of the Open Space Master Plan of 1998 and management is supported through the Douglas County Mission Statement of being sound stewards of our natural resources. This parcel is also held in conservation easement to ensure the property is never developed. The property also contains a multi-use recreational trail and receives significant use.

In 2009, a forest management project aimed at forest sustainability by reducing hazardous fuels loading, thinning to prevent insect infestation, increase tree vigor, reduce competition, and enhance wildlife habitat was completed. The county received a $50,000 grant from the CSFS to help offset the cost of the project. Through these efforts Douglas County was able to treat 190 acres. The project underwent an independent review and was determined to meet the goals and objectives identified in the project proposal and the long term management strategies.

Dawson Butte Ranch storm damage

Dawson Butte Ranch after thinning

Colorado State Parks

Colorado State Parks implements a hazardous fuels reduction program on lands they manage. They often contract with the CSFS for professional and technical expertise and on a special project basis to implement hazardous fuels reduction and forest management activities. Forest management projects have been completed in Roxborough State Park utilizing FEMA and Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership grant funds. A 214-acre project was completed in 2008 to create fuelbreaks, break up contiguous stands of oak, and perform a general forest thinning to reduce ladder fuels and improve forest health. At the same time, 169 acres were treated northeast of the Park on Denver Water lands. A defensible space project was completed in 2008 around the Visitor's Center and significant fuels reduction along the emergency egress route south of the Roxborough

community was completed in 2009. The USFS has treatments planned on their lands adjoining Roxborough State Park, which will provide a good example of landscape scale treatments across boundaries. A fuels reduction project is planned for Castlewood Canyon State Park in fall 2011.

Colorado State Forest Service

The CSFS is the lead state agency for forestry and wildfire management. The agency is comprised of professional foresters and is part of the Warner College of Natural Resources at Colorado State University. CSFS is responsible for management on state-owned lands that contain forested components. The CSFS works cooperatively with private landowners and communities on forest management and wildfire mitigation projects by providing technical expertise and grant funding. In addition they work with federal partners to implement forestry projects across jurisdictional boundaries. Denver Water Board contracts with the CSFS to plan, prepare, and implement all forest management activities on lands Denver Water owns and manages. Over 30,000 acres have been treated on Denver Water and USFS lands in the Upper South Platte Watershed through the Upper South Platte Watershed Protection Project.

The CSFS works closely with the USFS and private landowners in the WUI to complete landscape scale projects to protect valuable watersheds, forest resources, and other structural and intrinsic values. They are instrumental in completing large projects through their role in the Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership (FRFTP) and implementing the Good Neighbor Authority, which allows continued work on USFS lands where similar treatments are occurring on private lands adjacent to USFS property.

CSFS works closely with landowners to provide technical assistance in carrying out their land management goals through the Forest Agricultural Program and stewardship planning.

USDA Forest Service

Congress established the U.S. Forest Service in 1905 to provide quality water and timber for the Nation's benefit. Over the years, the public has expanded the list of what they want from national forests and grasslands. Congress responded by directing the Forest Service to manage national forests for additional multiple uses and benefits and for the sustained yield of renewable resources such as water, forage, wildlife, wood, and recreation. Multiple use means managing resources under the best combination of uses to benefit the American people while ensuring the productivity of the land and protecting the quality of the environment.

The USFS manages approximately 141,000 acres of public land in Douglas County, or about 26% of the total land base. Those lands within the Upper South Platte Watershed are part of the Upper South Platte Watershed Protection and Restoration Project (USPWPRP). The USPWPRP is a long-term partnership between the U. S. Forest Service, CSFS, Denver Water Board, and other federal, state, and local stakeholders. The goals of the USPWPRP are to protect water quality for all users, reduce risks of large

catastrophic wildfires, reduce risks to human life and property, create sustainable forest conditions in the Upper South Platte river basin, and integrate research, monitoring, and management. To date, forest restoration and hazardous fuel reduction treatments have been accomplished on about 15,400 acres of federal lands in Douglas County. Over the next five to ten years, another 10,800 acres are planned for treatment.

Fire Protection Districts

Over the years various fire protection districts have sponsored local fire mitigation projects including community chipping days and demonstration sites. In 2010-11, Larkspur Fire Protection District was able to fund a wildfire mitigation crew through an American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) grant awarded to Perry Park. The crew performed mitigation work in Perry Park, including pile burning.

Communities and Landowner Activities

Many communities and landowners within Douglas County have completed or are currently involved with forest management and wildfire mitigation activities. Some have received grants through the CSFS to implement existing CWPPs while others have either paid for the work themselves or received grant funding. Communities also have taken steps to include wildfire mitigation as a line item in their annual budgets to treat community-owned lands.

The Highlands Ranch Metro District (HRMD) manages the open space tracts in Highlands Ranch. The HRMD completed an assessment of the open space tracts in conjunction with the CSFS and Littleton Fire Protection District. The HRMD completes an annual mowing program and is a resource for residents within Highlands Ranch. The park staff is red-carded and has participated in Firewise training.

The Highlands Ranch Community Association (HRCA) manages the Backcountry wilderness. This large tract of open space has been assessed by the HRCA staff, Littleton Fire Protection District, and representatives from the CSFS. Hazardous fuels reduction projects are often completed with volunteer efforts. The Douglas County CWPP and staff provide resources and opportunities to partner on future hazardous fuels reduction projects.

Prescribed Fire

The use of prescribed fire as a management tool in Douglas County is increasing. To date prescribed fire has been limited to grass fuel type on county-owned lands while the USFS SPRD and CSFS have been using prescribed fire in forested areas that have been treated with forest restoration prescriptions. With the increased use of prescribed fire more members of the fire service are afforded an opportunity to train in a wildland fire setting with cooperating resources. With the assistance of the participating fire districts and other resources from neighboring counties Douglas County has implemented prescribed burning on some open space parcels. All prescribed burns performed on USFS, Denver Water, and county-owned lands are done under the direction of a burn plan that meets the

required elements of the *Interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Procedures Guide*. Additional procedures are identified in Section 4 of the AOP.

Prescribed fire can be a cost effective fuels management tool when implemented correctly. One of the difficulties with implementing prescribed burning is the permitting requirements that must be met under Colorado Department of Health and Environment (CDPHE), Air Pollution Control Division (APCD) Regulation 9, Smoke Management. Smoke management in Colorado is a complex issue as many areas in Colorado, including Douglas County, are located in the Denver metropolitan air shed which is under a monitoring and maintenance plan for exceeding National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for several pollutants including Carbon Monoxide, Ozone, and PM 10 (*www.cdphe.state.co.us*, 2011). Land management agencies and the fire community participating and advocating for prescribed fire activities are working closely with smoke management experts and program managers to successfully implement prescribed fire while protecting public health and the environment from the effects of smoke.

Existing Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs)

Community Wildfire Protection Plan Scales

In Douglas County several differing scales of CWPPs can be found ranging from county-wide plans to local-level plans. The DC CWPP is a county-wide plan, encompassing all areas within the county boundaries and extending an opportunity for all citizens to contribute as stakeholders. Currently a county-wide plan is the largest scale plan in existence within the State of Colorado.

A county-wide plan is intended to be an *umbrella* plan and is a birds-eye view. The implementation plan associated with a plan of this scale may be more conceptual and programmatic in nature. The plan identifies the spatial arrangement of ranked hazard areas within county boundaries. The plan is a coarse-scale plan and looks at the relationship of hazard area, hazard ranking and location, and proposed landscape scale fuels treatments across the county for a more strategic planning effort. For a plan of this scale communities may be designated/identified/grouped together in larger groups by similar fuel types, terrain, etc. Plans of larger scale often offer more opportunities for more traditional types of landscape scale fuels treatment projects such as cross boundary fuelbreaks. Umbrella plans of this type are good at providing background information and process guidance for smaller level plans.

The next scale of existing plans in Douglas County is a fire protection district plan. The fire protection district plan is also a coarse-scale umbrella plan, but covering a smaller geographic area. Typically plans on this scale also identify communities on a closer level and contain more detailed community information associated with the identified and ranked hazard levels. These plans usually contain a higher level of specificity for proposed community projects or department goals and objectives associated with the plan. Umbrella plans are used to raise awareness and motivate residents within

communities to work together to complete a local-level CWPP specific to their community.

The final scale of existing plans in Douglas County are local-level plans, which are typically a neighborhood, HOA or multiple HOA efforts where the fuels and topography are similar and residents can work together to develop an appropriate plan. Local-level plans are site specific and members of the local community take ownership of the CWPP process and of the implementation of projects identified in the plan. The projects are located within the community or on the boundaries and have a direct impact on the residents of the community. Like all good local causes a project champion or leader usually identifies themselves to begin the CWPP process. Most local-level plans are initiated by efforts of community residents who share awareness for threats associated with wildfire and who have taken steps to mitigate their properties. Local-level plans are a great tool to motivate residents to get involved in community projects that raise awareness and reduce hazards and risks associated with wildfire in and around the community. The most successful local-level plans are those with grass roots efforts, community commitment, and funding or fiscal appropriation towards meeting goals and objectives identified in the plan.

Successful planning efforts need to be followed with a commitment implementation. Completing a CWPP is only the first step. Often implementation requires the dedication of resources such as time, people, funding and support.

Existing Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs)

In Douglas County several organizations and communities have recognized the need and value of a CWPP and have initiated and/or completed the CWPP process. For many communities a CWPP is a way to formalize mitigation activities already taking place. Completion of a CWPP also formalizes the commitment and identifies the road map to continue these activities. Completion of the local-level CWPP allows communities to compete for grant funding which is often a stumbling block for communities to be able to complete and sustain mitigation efforts on a larger scale. Many communities have implemented mitigation activities and completed priority projects reflected in their respective CWPPs. There has also been significant mitigation, forest thinning, and hazardous fuels reduction work completed throughout the county that is not identified in a CWPP. All approved CWPPs in the State of Colorado can be found on the CSFS website at http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/CommunityWildfireProtectionPlans.html

Below is a summary of local-level and fire protection district level CWPPs that have been completed within the county. The communities are graphically displayed on the *Existing Community Wildfire Protection Plans Map* following this section.

- **2004:** The **South Platte** CWPP addressed USFS, Denver Water, and private lands along the South Platte River. Treatment in both plans primarily focused on

USFS and Denver Water lands as they are the major landowners in the area. Approximately 50% of the treatments have been implemented.

- **2005:** The **Perry Park Ranch** community was the first community in Douglas County to complete a CWPP and continues to make significant efforts towards reducing the hazards in and around the community. They have partnered with surrounding properties including the Haystack Ranch and the USFS SPRD to be able to work on perimeter fuelbreaks. Perry Park along with Larkspur Fire Protection District received ARRA funding to further mitigation activities. They are a nationally recognized FireWise Communities/USA community.

- **2007:** The **Pine Ridge** community now located within the City of Castle Pines, completed their CWPP and a significant amount of work in 2007 and residents are now focusing on maintenance of the mitigated fuels.

- **2007:** The **Roxborough Park** community continues to implement hazardous fuels reduction projects. The Roxborough Park Foundation contributes annual funding for projects identified in the CWPP. They are a nationally recognized FireWise Communities/USA community.

- **2007:** The **Woodmoor Mountain** community is re-initiating community efforts to implement activities in their CWPP.

- **2007: Woodlands Escavera** has utilized grant funding and matching Metropolitan District funding to complete annual community mitigation efforts since their plan was completed. They are a nationally recognized FireWise Communities/USA community.

- **2008: Happy Canyon** continues to build on previous mitigation efforts. They recently completed a 40+ acre project with ARRA funding. The project included four demonstration sites.

- **2008: Hidden Village** continues to work on gaining support for mitigation. The community completed some initial activities after the plan was completed.

- **2008:** The **Burning Tree Ranch** community completed significant community-wide hazardous fuels reduction including several demonstration sites utilizing grant funding, landowner funding, and volunteer labor.

- **2010**: The **South Metro Fire Rescue Authority (SMFRA)** CWPP is currently the largest scale plan that exists within the county. The district plan serves as an umbrella plan for the entire fire district and focuses on conceptual activities. From this plan SMFRA has worked with several communities identified in the plan to create a more specific local-level plan containing a higher level of detail specific to that community. These local-level plans are then attached as an addendum to the larger umbrella plan. These localized efforts are the key to grass roots efforts

and increased local support to carry on mitigation efforts. When SMFRA began their CWPP efforts three local-level plans in the district were complete. They were Pine Ridge, Happy Canyon, and Hidden Village. Since the completion of the SMFRA CWPP, the Castle Pines North CWPP and Plum Valley Heights CWPP have been completed. A local-level CWPP for Surrey Ridge, The Pinery, High Prairie Farms and The Timbers, and Misty Pines are in the development stages and nearing completion. Without the continued efforts, guidance, enthusiasm and dedication of SMFRA staff, grass roots momentum for local level plans would be slow or may not exist at all.

- **2010: Castle Pines North** plan serves the citizens and landowners in several communities within the incorporated boundaries of the City of Castle Pines. They are in the process of re-initiating community efforts.

- **2010: Plum Valley Heights** is in the process of implementing activities in their plan.

- **2011: North Fork FPD** serves residents in both Douglas and Jefferson Counties. Douglas County staff worked with staff from the Jefferson Conservation District and Jefferson County and other state and federal plan cooperators to complete this revision of an earlier 2007 CWPP.

The following CWPPs are in development:

- **The Pinery**

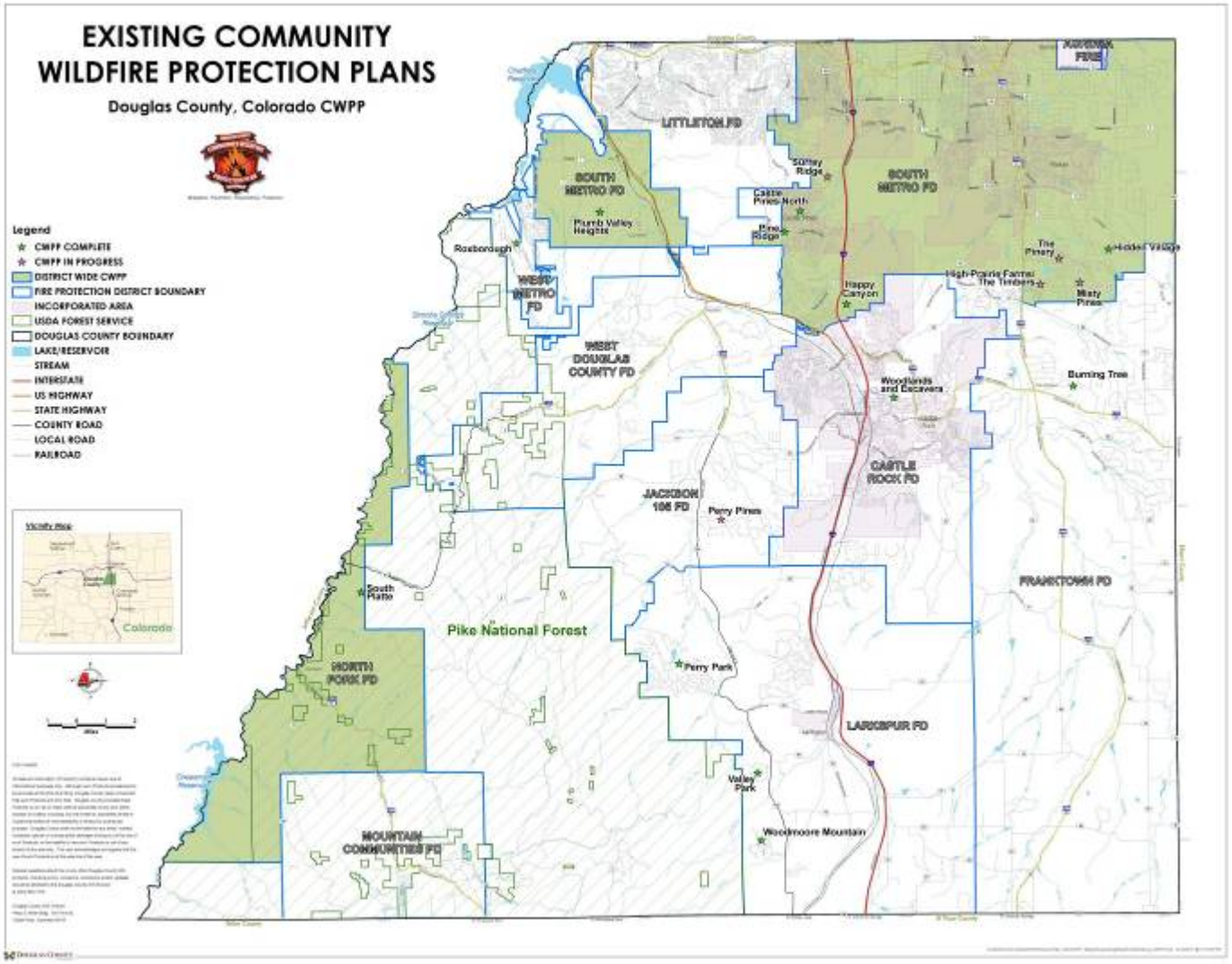
- **The Timbers and High Prairie Farms**

- **Surrey Ridge**

- **Perry Pines**. The Perry Pines plan serves residents of Perry Pines and Bellum Pines.

- **Valley Park**

- **Misty Pines**



Existing Community Wildfire Protection Plans Map

OBSTACLES AND SOLUTIONS

The Douglas County CWPP Core Team identified six common obstacles that communities and stakeholders throughout Douglas County face in working to become safer from wildfire. These obstacles were recognized both through stakeholder input gathered as part of the DC CWPP planning process and input from wildfire professionals that serve in Douglas County. The obstacles that were identified are:

1. Hazard Awareness
2. Developing Approved Local-Level Community Wildfire Protection Plans
3. Coordinating and Tracking Fuel Treatment Accomplishments
4. Disposal of Treated Vegetation
5. Funding
6. Technical Assistance

This section contains a description of each of the obstacles identified above. Following each description are solutions to obstacles that were also identified during the DC CWPP planning process. Solutions are presented in two ways: 1) to direct the reader to specific tools contained in the Toolbox section of this document for overcoming the identified obstacle and 2) as programmatic recommendations that organized entities, such as governmental agencies, fire protection districts, homeowners associations, metropolitan districts, or other stakeholders may choose to pursue. For a summary of the obstacles and tools described below see *Table 2: Summary of Obstacles and Tools* at the end of the section.

Obstacle 1-Hazard Awareness

Description

Landowners are often unaware that wildfire could threaten their community or area of interest. This results, in part, because landowners relocate to Douglas County from geographic areas where wildfires are not a common occurrence. Some who are aware of a potential threat become complacent if a substantial period of time has passed since the last significant wildfire event. In addition, high homeowner turnover rate contributes to the need for ongoing education. Studies have shown that some are aware that wildfire could be a threat to their community, but choose to accept the risk (McCaffery, 2006). It is common knowledge among wildfire professionals that public interest regarding community safety increases in the wake of significant wildfire events. If individuals and communities are unaware or complacent about the fact that their community could be threatened by a wildfire, it is unlikely that they will take action to reduce the existing hazard before the threat occurs. Many individuals do not have an understanding of why fuel treatments are completed on tracts of lands in certain areas.

Solutions

Tools contained in this document

- The Toolbox contains the Douglas County Wildfire Hazard Assessment (including maps) that was conducted by the DC CWPP Core Team as part of the

DC CWPP process. This assessment provides stakeholders information about the wildfire hazard potential of communities and surrounding areas throughout Douglas County. Hazard potential is based on communities' settings in relation to resistance to controlling a wildfire, the density and types of values, and ignition risk. **It is imperative that the narrative accompanying the assessment be thoroughly read and understood by the user before any inferences are made from the hazard assessment. Appendix A provides the user with more detailed information about the assessment. The Douglas County Wildfire Hazard Assessment does not take into account details such as defensible space, construction materials, ingress/egress routes, etc. Consequentially, inferences toward defensibility or hazard level of individual homes, lots, or parcels should never be made based solely off of this assessment**.

Programmatic Recommendations

Education and outreach are effective strategies for raising stakeholder awareness with the goal of changing their behaviors. There are currently many programs in place across Douglas County that work toward this cause. Because of the effectiveness of these programs the Douglas County CWPP Core Team recommends the following:

- Homeowners associations, metropolitan districts, fire protection districts, governmental agencies, or other entities that presently fund and/or dedicate resources to performing education and outreach about wildfire safety should continue to provide these services. Consider expanding programs if needed and when feasible.
- Consider an educational component that helps individuals understand *why* fuels treatments are completed in relation to balancing natural resources, not just focusing on wildfire mitigation.
- Those entities listed above with an area of responsibility that contain wildfire hazards and who do not dedicate resources to provide wildfire education and outreach to their constituents should consider directly providing these services and/or coordinating with cooperators who currently provide these services (see the Technical Assistance section in Toolbox).
- Entities with education and outreach programs throughout Douglas County or those interested in providing these services to their constituents should consider forming a partnership or participating in existing partnerships to work cooperatively, strategize, coordinate efforts, and leverage one another's resources.
- Explore holding an annual or bi-annual county-wide wildfire forum to raise awareness of wildfire hazards, discuss mitigation techniques, identify issues/obstacles, and determine solutions.
- Keep the DC CWPP website updated and continue to promote the website to stakeholders, including realtors who will be able to reach those landowners new to the area.

Obstacle 2-Developing Approved Local-Level Community Wildfire Protection Plans

Description

The local-level CWPP is a plan that enables community stakeholders to work together with wildfire professionals to develop a strategy for reducing the community's wildfire hazard and risk. Local-level CWPPs identify a community's specific wildfire situation and hazards and prioritize actions for reducing hazards and risks to the community. The planning area of a local-level CWPP is typically a neighborhood, homeowner's association, or development boundary. Nonetheless, as with all CWPPs, a community can define its boundary however its stakeholders deem the most appropriate. Local-level CWPPs are the most specific and effective documents for community stakeholders to work in concert toward making a community safer from wildfire. As with all CWPPs, these plans are not legally binding nor are they a policy document. Accordingly, for a plan to be effective it requires broad-based support from within the community and should be taken with a grass-roots approach. The CSFS and the local fire protection district are required to be involved in the planning process from the beginning. Property owners, easement holders, subject matter experts from municipal, county and federal agencies, and other applicable entities should also be included in the local-level CWPP planning process.

To be approved, all CWPPs within the State of Colorado must meet the Colorado State Forest Service Minimum Standards for Developing Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CSFS Minimum Standards) which are located in the Toolbox. Assembling a plan that meets these minimum standards can require a significant amount of time and effort especially for communities with limited resources. Because the minimum standards are the same for all local-level CWPPs in Colorado, many of the required components are often duplicated from plan to plan, especially for local-level plans for communities that reside in close proximities to each other or are within same jurisdictions such as a single fire protection district. The DC CWPP provides local communities with information on a number of minimum standards that can be utilized to streamline the process.

Solutions

Tools contained in this document

- The Toolbox contains specific information to help satisfy the following required plan components from the CSFS Minimum Standards.
    - ***Required Plan Component #3-Community Risk Analysis***
      As mentioned under Obstacle #1-Hazard Awareness, the Toolbox contains the Douglas County Wildfire Hazard Assessment. This assessment will aid local-level CWPP core teams in conducting a community risk assessment as required by the CSFS Minimum Standards. The Douglas County Wildfire Hazard Assessment includes the minimum components required in a community risk assessment including fuel hazards, risk of wildfire occurrence, and community values. The community may need to expand on

the community values to be protected in the narrative as the DC CWPP did not look at individual communities.

The *Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* provides coarse information about communities' settings in relation to the ability to control wildfire, the density of homes and type of values, and ignition risk. The *Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* generalizes the *Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* and provides a baseline hazard rating for areas of population (communities) throughout the county. Local-level CWPP core teams can incorporate the Douglas County Hazard Assessment into their community risk assessments by using the hazard rating assigned to their area as a starting point. The hazard rating can then be adjusted with more detailed inputs such as a community's overall defensible space, type of construction materials, ingress/egress, percent of homes with posted addresses, or other factors applicable to each community as a whole.

For example, a local-level CWPP core team may find their area rated as having a high hazard potential on the *Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*. After a thorough, detailed assessment of their community they determine that because the majority of homes which contain fire resistant construction materials and have adequate defensible space, the community's hazard rating should be adjusted to moderate. In another example, a community that is rated as having very high hazard in the *Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* may choose to keep a very high hazard rating after determining that defensible space is scarce around most of the homes in the community.

It is imperative that the narrative accompanying the assessment be thoroughly read and understood by the user before any inferences are made from the hazard assessment. Appendix A is also included in this document to provide the user with more detailed information about the assessment. The assessment does not take into account details such as defensible space, construction materials, ingress/egress routes etc. Consequentially, inferences toward defensibility or hazard level of individual homes, lots, or parcels should never be made based solely off of this assessment.

- ***Required Plan Component #4- A Discussion of a Community's Preparedness to Respond to Wildland Fire***
  - A community's preparedness to respond to wildland fire is directly related to the local fire department that serves the community. The Toolbox contains a Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion for the fire departments that serve Douglas County and the USFS SPRD. Local-level CWPP planning teams can directly use or refer to this information for including a discussion of their community's preparedness to respond to wildfire.

- Included in the Fire Protection District Specific Tools section of the Toolbox is the Fire Department Wildland Program Needs Discussion for each fire protection district within Douglas County. This identifies the needs fire departments have identified for maintaining or improving their wildfire suppression program. Grants often require these needs to be identified in an approved CWPP. In addition to being listed in the DC CWPP, if identified or referred to in local-level CWPPs, fire departments may be more competitive or have more opportunities to be awarded financial assistance in filling these needs.
- The community may need to include information about local emergency egress routes, cisterns/water supplies, and existing evacuation plans if not included in the fire protection district discussion.

- ***Required Plan Component #5- Recommendation of methods to reduce structural ignitability***

  The Technical Assistance section of the Toolbox contains recommendations for reducing structural ignitability. This tool is specific to the vegetation (fuel) types found within Douglas County. These recommendations can be used or referred to in local-level CWPPs. Local-level CWPP core teams should determine which recommendations are most applicable and effective for their community. Communities may need to provide additional information concerning construction materials, amount of mitigation/defensible space completed within the community, and localize the vegetation/fuels description within the community for local-level plans.

- ***Required Plan Component #6- An Implementation plan that includes… Identification of Fuel Treatment Projects***
  - During the local-level CWPP process communities have to identify and prioritize fuel treatment projects on specific parcels within their community. Frequently, these projects are spread over a number of property ownerships including publicly held lands. To aid in this process, the Fire Protection District Specific Tools section of the Toolbox contains parcel-level treatment recommendations for lands owned by Douglas County based on the hazard and treatability of each county-owned parcel. Local-level CWPP core teams can use this information to identify the county-owned parcels within their communities that are recommended for treatment for inclusion into their implementation plans. These parcels also provide a good opportunity to create demonstration sites to show what mitigation and forest management activities look like.

  - As part of the DC CWPP process, the DC CWPP Core Team identified priority landscape scale fuel treatment areas throughout Douglas County. These areas are displayed on the *Landscape Scale Fuel Treatments Map* found in the Toolbox. Fuel treatments areas

identified would have significant benefit in reducing fire behavior and providing strategic points for fire suppression activities. Local-level CWPP core teams should identify the recommended areas that exist near their community as priority treatment areas in their local-level CWPP implementation plans.

- Local-level CWPP guidance is included in the Toolbox to aid local-level CWPP core teams in putting together plans that will meet the CSFS Minimum Standards.

Programmatic Recommendations

- Relevant municipal, county, state, and federal agencies and fire protection districts who dedicate resources to providing assistance to community wildfire protection planning and implementation should continue to provide these services or consider expanding their programs if necessary and feasible.
- Communities should seek grant opportunities to aid in developing and implementing local-level CWPPs.
- Douglas County should continue to utilize Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Staff and Douglas County Office of Emergency Management resources for assisting local communities with the development of their CWPPs.

Obstacle 3- Coordinating and Tracking Fuel Treatment Accomplishments

Description

Understanding where fuel treatments have been successfully accomplished is valuable to CWPP core teams, land management agencies, fire suppression personnel, technical service providers, and other interested stakeholders. From a planning standpoint, understanding where treatments have occurred is critical for strategizing and determining future priority treatment areas. Treatments are most effective across large acreages. Connecting treatments across the landscape increases the effectiveness of each individual effort. Coordinated individual treatments cause a landscape scale effect that is effective in reducing fire behavior. Within Douglas County, landscape scale treatments are challenging to achieve due to the diversity of ownerships across the county and policy constraints. By knowing where work has been accomplished, land managers, core teams, and other planning teams can gain an understanding of which areas will be the most effective for creating a landscape effect.

Solutions

Tools contained in this document

- The Toolbox contains the *Landscape Scale Fuel Treatments Map* which identifies completed and planned landscape scale fuel treatments on USFS, Denver Water, and State Parks lands within Douglas County. This information is available for CWPP core teams, land management agencies, and all interested parties for coordinating their treatment priorities and projects.

Programmatic Recommendations

- The DC CWPP Core Team should consider creating and maintaining a publicly viewable spatial database that allows stakeholders, including communities and land management agencies, to submit their fuel treatment accomplishments. This will allow stakeholders to track progress and provide information about treatment activity throughout Douglas County.

- Explore existing efforts by other organizations, such as the FRRT, to collect and display completed fuel treatments projects across the Front Range. Determine information gaps for treatments in Douglas County.

Obstacle 4-Disposal of Treated Vegetation

Description

Disposing of treated vegetation (aka slash) resulting from hazardous fuel reduction treatments is a common problem throughout Douglas County. The issue is not unique to Douglas County and is prevalent throughout Colorado and the West. Appropriate slash disposal is an important part of effective fuels reduction treatments. Treated vegetation that is stockpiled onsite can increase wildfire hazards. Improperly disposed of vegetation can also attract insects including ips beetle and mountain pine beetle, which weaken trees and cause mortality to standing trees and increases fuel available for wildfires.

There are a variety of effective practices for slash disposal that can be divided into two categories: remove-from-site and remain on-site. Remove from site practices typically include utilizing woody vegetation for wood products and relocating woody vegetation to disposal sites. Common remain on-site practices include on-site chipping, mastication, tub grinding, lop and scatter, and controlled burning.

From a financial perspective, a highly preferred method of slash disposal is converting treated woody vegetation to merchantable wood products. This practice removes slash from the project site and the sale of material works to offset project costs. Conversion to wood products is generally not an option for most hazardous fuels reduction projects within Douglas County and in most areas of Colorado due to weak or nonexistent markets for products both locally and nationally. Additionally, for projects to be cost effective, a quantity threshold of merchantable material is usually necessary, something

that most communities are unable to provide. Firewood is sometimes utilized as a product from hazardous fuel reduction projects, especially in communities where wood stoves are used for heating. Firewood is often provided for free with the intent of removing fuel from the site. Chips for mulch can sometimes be used locally within communities or be given or sold to wholesale chip and mulch providers. Local chip supply is usually high as local slash mulch programs provide this product for free.

A more common remove-from-site practice in Douglas County is relocation of the slash to a disposal site where it is mulched and stored in a place where it will not pose a wildfire hazard or threaten the health of surrounding forests. These operations, better known as slash mulch programs, often provide free mulch. Currently, the Douglas County Slash Mulch Site operated by Douglas County Public Works Operations, located in Castle Rock is the only public facility available to residents of Douglas County. The practice of relocating slash can be costly and labor intensive to community members depending on the amount of material to be relocated, access to hauling equipment such as pickups or trailers, and distance to the nearest disposal site. This practice is generally only an option for small projects with quantities and sizes of woody vegetation that is manageable and economical for hauling. In addition to the Douglas County Slash Mulch Site some communities within Douglas County also have slash disposal programs.

A common remain on-site practice is to chip slash and redistribute it evenly back onto the site or masticate the standing vegetation in place. This practice can incur higher costs as it requires specialized equipment such as chippers, masticators, and tub-grinders plus skilled operators. This equipment is not generally readily available to the common property owner and usually has to be rented or the work must be contracted, causing an increase in overall project costs. From a hazardous fuels reduction standpoint, mastication treatments are effective in reducing crown and ladder fuels and breaking up contiguous stands of oak while reducing the amount of hand labor needed. Although there is a temporary increase in fuel loading on the ground until the mulch breaks down the fuels have been converted from aerial fuels (standing) to ground fuel which will decrease the fire behavior and ladder fuel situation.

Lop and scatter is a remain on-site practice where slash is spread out across the forest floor, usually limited to a specified depth (typically 12-18”). The material is either left to decompose or sometimes followed up with a controlled burn to consume the material. Lop and scatter is generally used in areas where steepness of the terrain limits equipment operability and handwork with chainsaws must be used. Like chipping and mastication there is a temporary increase in fuel loading on the ground until the slash decomposes (usually after a few winters), however, the fuels have been converted from aerial fuels (standing) to surface fuel which will decrease the fire behavior and ladder fuel situation.

Controlled burning is a traditional practice that uses fire to consume slash. It is typically conducted either as pile burning or broadcast burning. When pile burning, slash is arranged into piles, allowed time to cure, and then ignited when air quality and weather conditions allow. Broadcast burning, on the other hand, distributes fire throughout “units” of varying size where control lines have been placed around their perimeter. In

addition to consuming slash, broadcast burning is also beneficial for consuming naturally accumulated fuels. Controlled burning can be one of the cheapest methods for disposing of woody vegetation yet it is also the most labor intensive. To ensure both controllability and fuels consumption objectives are met, controlled burning must be conducted by authorized personnel under appropriate environmental and fuel moisture conditions from ignition time to extinguishment.

In Douglas County, controlled burning is regulated and permitted by two agencies: The local fire protection district and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) Air Pollution Control Division. Controlled burns are not allowed to be ignited under environmental conditions that are unfavorable to controllability or air quality. The most restricted areas in Douglas County are those at elevations below 6400' (geographically approximately 35% of the county). Here, no controlled burning for disposing of slash is allowed from November 1st to the last day of February. This time of year is the region's highest pollution season and the restriction is in place to protect ambient air quality for the Denver Metropolitan Area. For that reason, it can be difficult to implement controlled burns at these elevations because the restricted months often present the most favorable conditions for burning. Realizing the value of controlled burning for carrying out wildfire mitigation activities, the Air Pollution Control Division has become more flexible in their regulations over time. Previously, no burning at all was allowed below 7,000' in Douglas County during the winter high pollution season regardless of whether an air quality advisory was in effect on a particular day. Now, during the restricted months, between 6400' and 7000' (approximately 28% of the county) small pile and broadcast burns are allowed on no advisory days. Burning above 7000' (36% of the county) is somewhat less restrictive where forecasted conditions must meet permit conditions of the sort that are applied to typical burns statewide. CDPHE continues to look for appropriate opportunities to allow burning and grants tailored conditions that allow projects to be completed during the restricted months.

Solutions

Tools contained in this document

- The Toolbox contains information about the policies of the CDPHE for permitting and implementing controlled burns.

Programmatic Recommendations

- The DC CWPP Core Team should consider creating and maintaining a page on the existing DC CWPP website that identifies and summarizes information on wood products and utilization programs within the region. The page should provide appropriate links to programs such as Colorado Forest Products and Peak to Peak Wood.
- Douglas County should consider conducting a feasibility analysis that addresses the need, costs, and benefits of expanding their slash mulch services. These may

include increasing the number of drop off points, the number of disposal sites, or operating days/hours.

- Fire protection districts, metropolitan districts, homeowners associations, or non-organized communities should consider creating slash mulch programs or cost share programs (i.e. renting a chipper) to locally dispose of their treated woody vegetation.
- Douglas County should participate in the Colorado Prescribed Fire Council and work with CDPHE Air Pollution Control Division to continue burning under tailored conditions to find the most appropriate opportunities for expanding burning opportunities to facilitate wildfire mitigation efforts.
- Representatives from the DC CWPP Core Team should continue to be involved with regional and national efforts that work toward addressing disposal and utilization of woody vegetation. This would bring the newest ideas, technologies, pilot projects and other information to Douglas County to work on solving this issue locally.

Obstacle 5- Funding

Description

Reducing wildfire hazards on private property is the responsibility of the property owner. However, project expenses often dissuade or prevent stakeholders from taking action to improve their own and their community's wildfire safety. Expenses are sometimes incurred during planning, but project implementation usually requires the greatest expenditures. Grant funding can be utilized to leverage existing funds to implement projects. Projects can range greatly in nature, however most grant funding available is for forest management, (for example thinning trees), and fuel reduction activities. Common project types include forest management, defensible space, road construction or improvement for ingress/egress, retrofitting structures to fire resistant construction materials, improving water availability, improving education and outreach programs, securing equipment for fire departments to improve firefighting capabilities, or providing specialized training to fire suppression personnel.

Solutions

Tools contained in this document

- A directory of funding opportunities such as tax subtractions and grants are contained in the Toolbox. Individuals and communities can refer to this directory when they are considering applying for funding assistance.
- A key element of improving community wildfire safety is effective wildfire protection services. Included in the Toolbox is the Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs Discussion that identifies the foreseeable wildfire programmatic and operational needs for each fire department within Douglas County. By being identified in this plan and identified or referred to in subsequent local-level CWPPs, fire protection districts may become more eligible and competitive for receiving funding assistance from sources that

require funding needs to be identified in an approved community wildfire protection plan.

Programmatic Recommendations

- Fire protection districts should consider directly pursuing grants to fulfill their programmatic or operational needs identified in this plan for improving the capabilities of their wildland fire suppression program.
- The DC CWPP Core Team should consider creating and maintaining a page on the existing Douglas County CWPP website that lists and summarizes grant programs and opportunities, such as the funding directory located in the Toolbox. The page should list web addresses of existing grant clearing house sites and provide links to grant program sites. The CWPP website offers users a notification system when anything is updated on the page.

Obstacle 6-Technical Assistance

Description

Technical assistance is the guidance, support, and information directly or indirectly provided from subject matter experts to accomplish wildfire mitigation activities. Communities who are aware of their wildfire hazard are often unsure of the steps to take to reduce their hazard or where to seek the information. Several local subject matter experts are available as technical service providers for use by Douglas County residents and stakeholders. Additionally there are several publications available to stakeholders for self-education regarding technical information. The availability of these resources is not always well known throughout the county.

Solutions

Tools contained in this document

- The Technical Assistance section of the Toolbox contains the following tools to provide information and guidance to stakeholders.
    - A Technical Service Provider List that identifies the agencies that provide services to Douglas County communities and citizens for technical assistance in wildfire hazard reduction.
    - Technical guides that provide technical information written for community stakeholders.
    - Recommendations for Reducing Structural Ignitability
        - 6.302 *Creating Wildfire-Defensible Zones*
        - 6.303 *Fire Resistant Landscaping*
        - 6.304 *Forest Home Fire Safety*
        - 6.305 *FireWise Plant Materials*
        - 6.306 *Grass Seed Mixes to Reduce Wildfire Hazard*
        - 6.311 *Gambel Oak Management*
        - *Fuelbreak Guidelines for Forested Subdivisions and Communities*

- Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations
- Large Lot Recommendations
- CDPHE Air Quality Policies for Controlled Burning.

Programmatic Recommendations

- The DC Core Team should create a page on the existing CWPP website dedicated to streamlining the process of finding technical service providers. The page should list the providers and summarize the services they provide to help citizens locate technical resources as easily as possible. The page should identify the CSFS has an updated list of private forestry consultants and forest management contractors available at their office.

Table 2: Summary of Obstacles and Tools

Obstacle	Tool(s)
Obstacle 1-Hazard Awareness	• Douglas County Wildfire Hazard Assessment
Obstacle 2-Developing Approved Local-Level CWPPs	• Technical Assistance o Recommendations for Reducing Structural Ignitability • Local-Level CWPP Guidance • Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion • Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs • Douglas County Wildfire Hazard Assessment • County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations • Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations • Community Risk Analysis utilizing Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

Obstacle 3- Coordinating and Tracking Fuel Treatment Accomplishments	• Hazard Assessment
	  o Wildfire Hazard Potential Map
	  o Landscape Scale fuel Treatment Recommendations

Obstacle 4-Disposal of Treated Woody Vegetation	• CDPHE Air Pollution Control Division Policies
Obstacle 5- Funding	• Funding Directory • Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs

Obstacle 6-Technical Assistance	• Technical Assistance
	  o Technical Service Providers
	  o Recommendations for Reducing Structural Ignitability
	  o Technical Guides
	  o Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations
	  o Large lot Recommendations
	  o CDPHE Air Quality Policies for Controlled Burning

TOOLBOX

This toolbox is a compilation of information for helping stakeholders overcome the obstacles mentioned in the Obstacles and Solutions section. All maps found in the toolbox below can also be viewed electronically and in more detail at www.douglas.co.us/cwpp. Tools that are applicable county-wide and not necessarily specific to any particular fire protection district are found under the **General Tools** heading. These tools include:

- County Base Map
- Douglas County Wildfire Hazard Assessment
    - Wildfire Hazard Potential Map
    - Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map
- County-Owned Lands Assessment and Treatment Recommendations
    - County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendation Map
- Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations
    - Landscape Scale Fuel Treatments Map
- Technical Assistance
    - Technical Service Providers
    - Recommendations for Reducing Structural Ignitability
    - Technical Guides
    - Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations
    - Large Lot Recommendations
    - CDPHE Air Quality Policies for Controlled Burning
- Funding Directory
- Local-Level CWPP Guidance
- Existing CWPPs
    - Existing Community Wildfire Protection Plan Map

All other tools included in this document are under the **Fire Protection District Specific Tools** heading. These tools include:

- Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion
- Community Base Map
- Fire Department Wildland Program Needs
- Douglas County Wildfire Hazard Assessment
    - Wildfire Hazard Potential Map
    - Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map
- County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Map
- Landscape Scale Fuel Treatments Map
- Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations
- Existing Community Wildfire Protection Plan Map

All of these tools are first summarized and then organized into sections specific to each fire protection district. The reader should first read the overview for each tool of interest

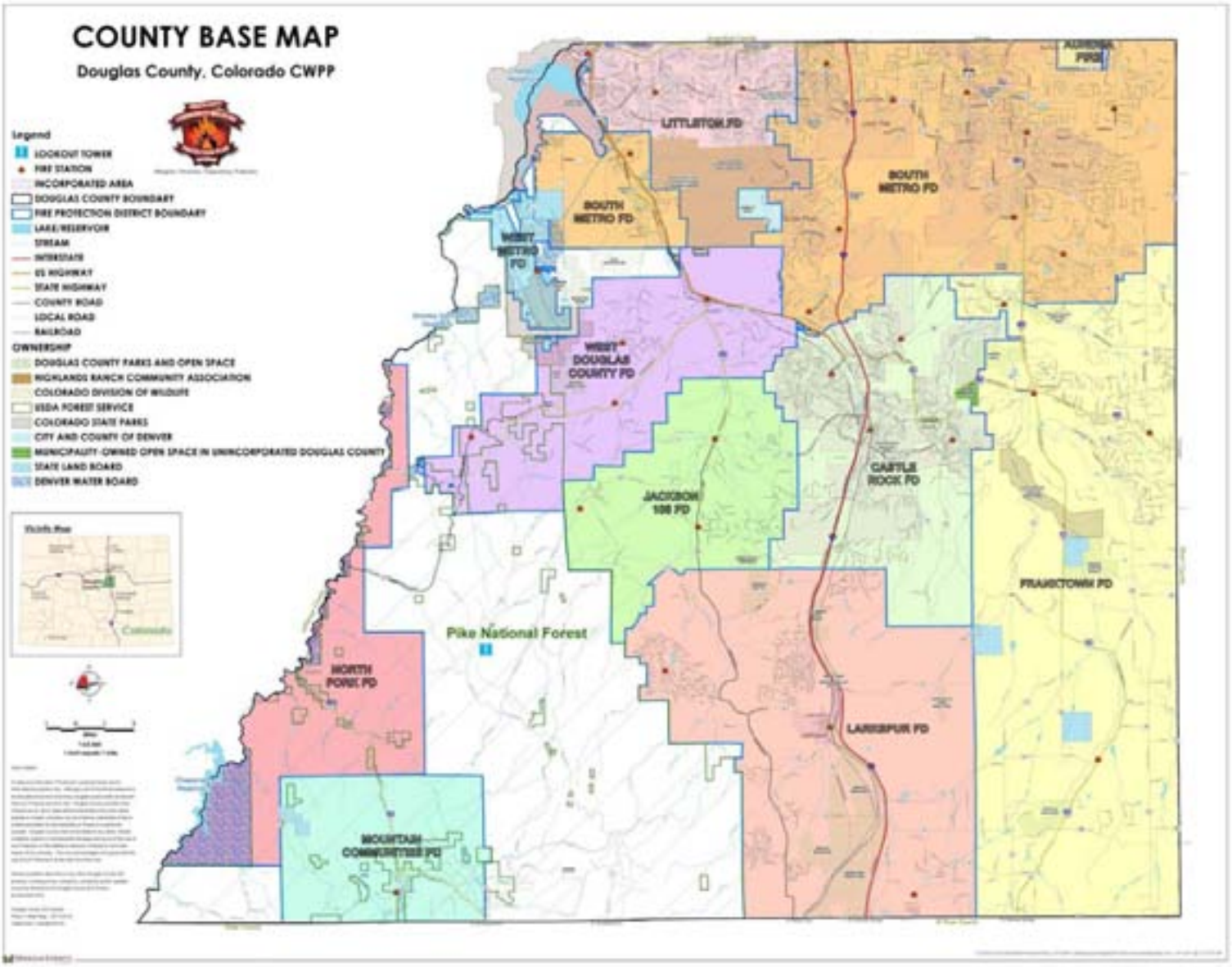
and then turn to the fire protection district's section for which they wish to view any particular tool.

General Tools

County Base Map

The *County Base Map* highlights important features that would be used throughout the CWPP process to determine community boundaries, fuel treatment priorities, etc. The base map features:

- Fire Protection District Boundaries
- Major Roads by Type
- Streams and Lakes
- Fire Station Locations
- Public Land Ownership
- Town/Incorporated Area Boundaries



County Base Map

Douglas County Wildfire Hazard Assessment

The Douglas County Wildfire Hazard Assessment identifies wildfire hazard potential throughout Douglas County from a landscape perspective. This assessment is based on difficulty of controlling a fire, the type and density of values, and ignition risk. The final products from this assessment include the *Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* and *Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*. No part of this assessment takes into account fine level inputs such as defensible space, construction materials, ingress or

egress, posted addresses, or other factors that may be important in determining the hazard or defensibility of individual homes. For example, a home with adequate defensible space and fire resistant construction materials can reside in a high hazard area, yet still be considered highly defensible, fire resistant, and having a low risk in being damaged from a wildfire. Accordingly, **inferences regarding actual hazard to individual homes and other values should not be made using this assessment.** This assessment is intended to raise awareness of hazard levels for local stakeholders. Additionally, during development of local-level CWPPs, local communities can use this information along with finer-scale inputs for conducting their community risk assessments. See Appendix A for more detailed information about this assessment.

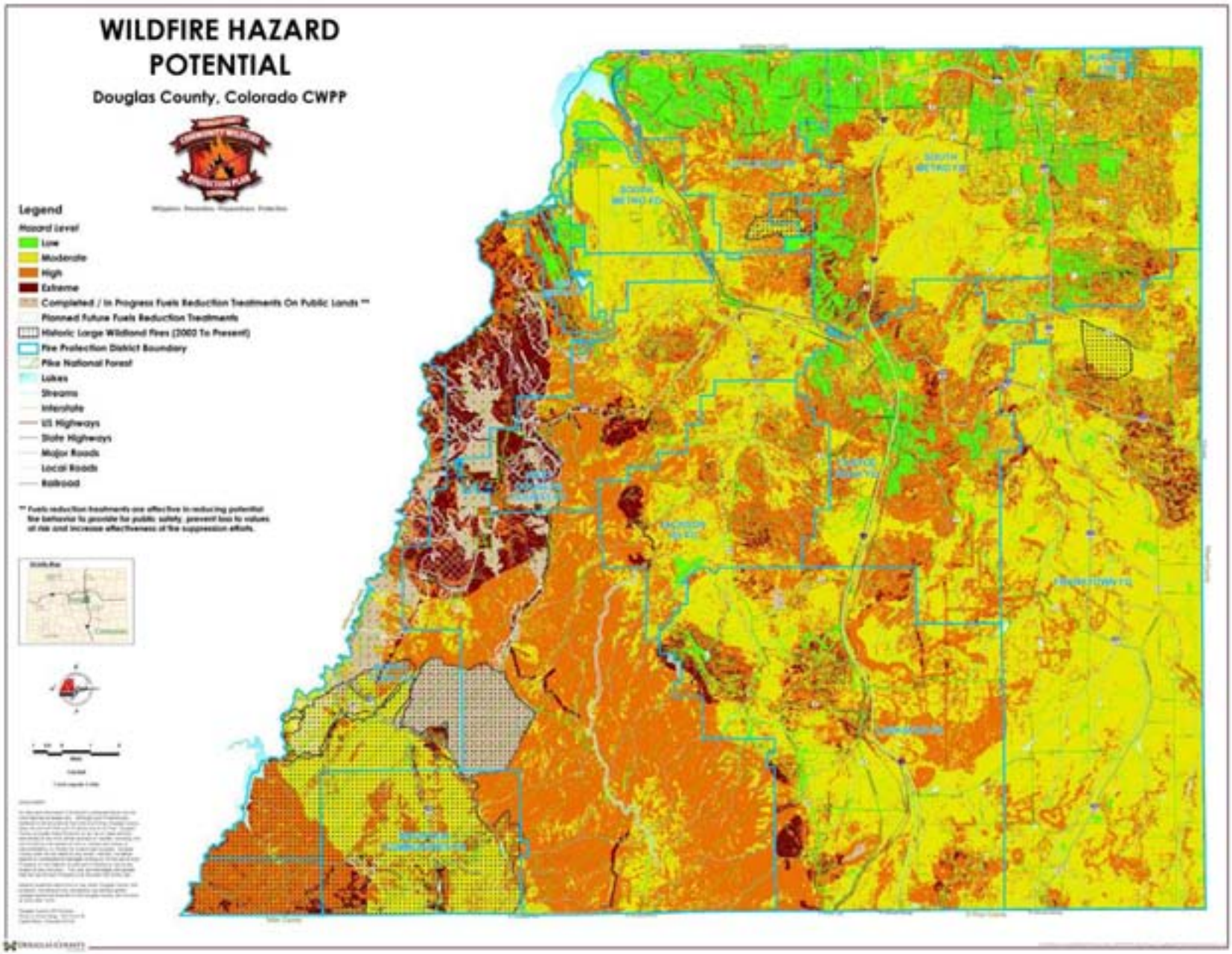
Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

The *Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* shows wildfire hazard across Douglas County's landscape in terms of controllability, values, and ignition risk. The intermediate data layers that were overlaid to create the *Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* can be found in Appendix A. The intermediate data layers provide further information about the broad-scale factors that can influence the degree of wildfire hazard an area may face.

There are five hazard categories identified on the *Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*. These are mixed, moderate, high, very high, and extreme hazard, listed in increasing order of the severity. There is no absolute set of conditions that cause an area to be identified as being in a particular hazard category. Instead, the hazard category identified is a function of the combined factors that influence controllability, values, and ignition risk.

In addition to hazards, historical large fire events are shown the *Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* that have occurred within Douglas County (2002 to present), large vegetation treatment projects that have been complete on USFS, State Parks, and Denver Water for hazardous fuels reduction, and planned vegetation treatment projects on USFS and Denver Water.

The *Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* is included below. An enlarged *Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* by fire protection district is also included within each fire protection district's respective section.



Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

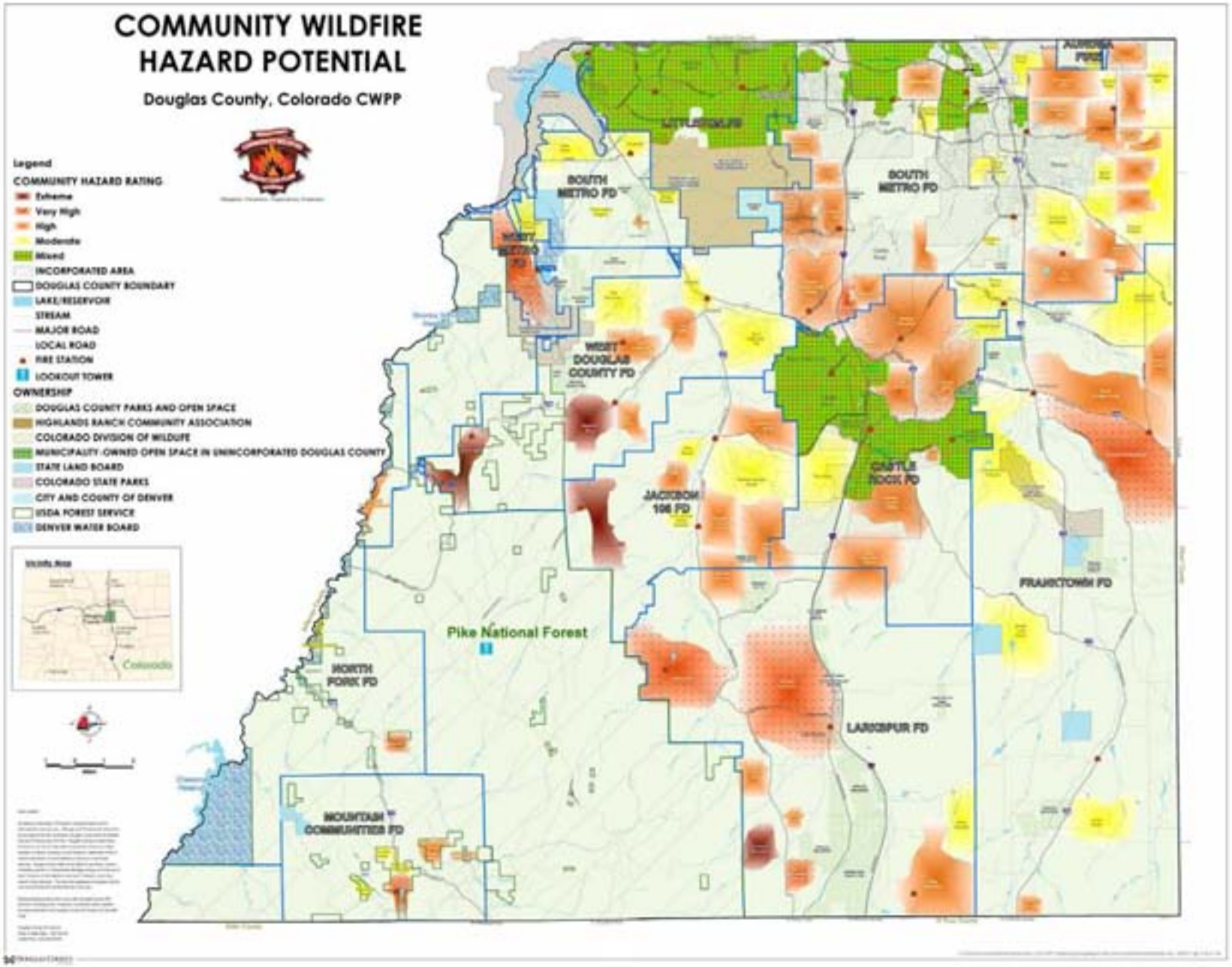
Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

The *Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* generalizes the *Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* and assigns a hazard potential rating to inhabited areas within Douglas County. Inhabited areas are depicted as broad communities that may contain multiple platted subdivisions, home owners associations, or other geographic units that are traditionally considered local communities. In this map, community boundaries were roughly defined by built address point locations and densities, and homogeneity of hazard level. Platted subdivision boundaries and roads were sometimes used as community boundaries, but only when congruent with address points and hazard potential. This map is intended to be interpreted from a landscape perspective and community boundaries on this map are not meant to be precise. **Map users should focus on the hazard potential assigned to the general areas depicted as communities more so than the actual community boundaries.**

Hazard potential ratings assigned to communities are closely based on the hazard categories identified in the *Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*. The hazard potential that each community was assigned reflects the majority hazard level that the *Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* showed for the community. The very high and mixed ratings are somewhat of an exception to this. If the *Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* showed a community having a noticeable mix of high and extreme hazard, it was assigned a very high rating. Additionally, if the *Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* showed a community as having predominately low hazard and the community had interspersed pockets of high or extreme hazard, it was given a mixed rating. The mixed rating was assigned primarily to urban areas with many small, interspersed open space tracts.

Some fire protection districts elected to provide analysis and narrative descriptions of the communities identified in the *Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* with their respective fire department section.

The *Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* is shown below. An enlarged *Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* by fire protection district is included within each fire protection district's respective section.



Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

County-Owned Lands Assessment and Treatment Recommendations

Parcels that are deeded to Douglas County were individually assessed as part of the DC CWPP process to identify the need for hazardous fuel reduction treatment based upon wildfire hazard and ignition risk in relation to adjacent values. Each parcel was assigned a recommendation category. These categories include:

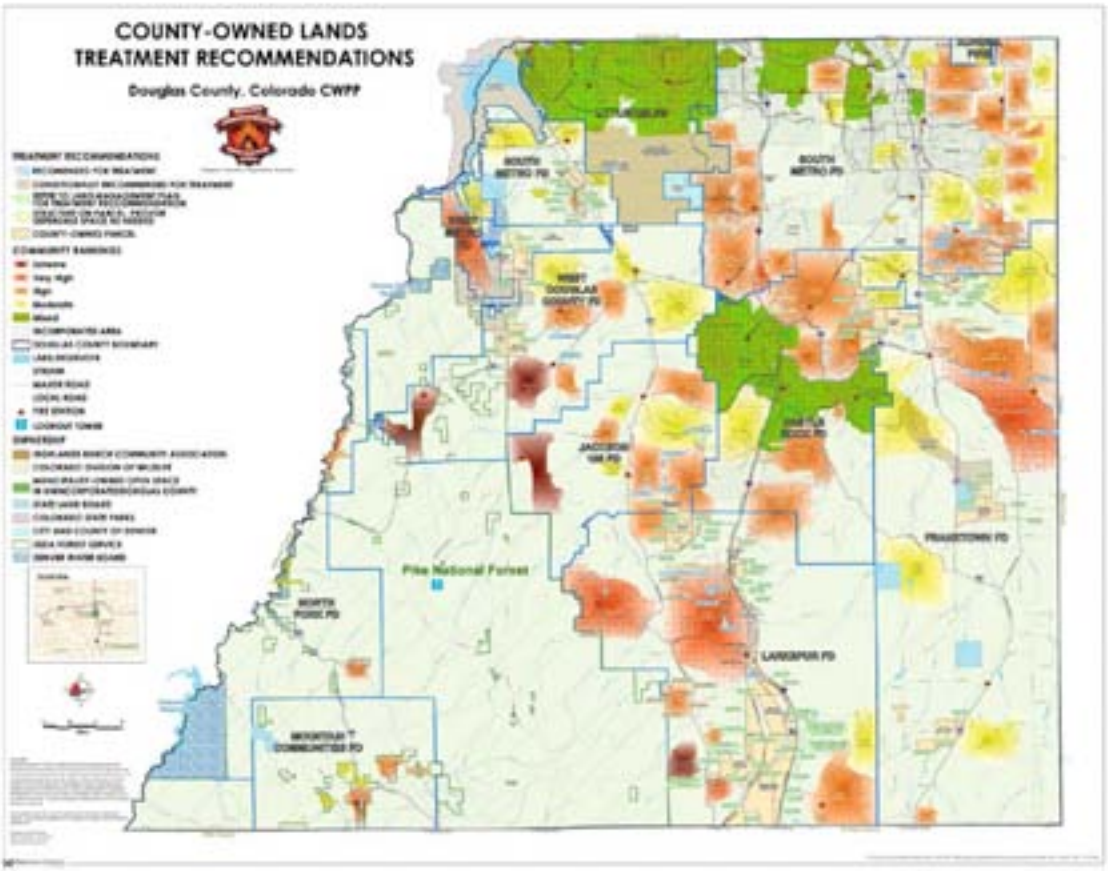
- Recommended for treatment: Vegetation treatment on the parcel would be beneficial in reducing wildfire hazard or serve as an educational demonstration site for public viewing of wildfire mitigation treatments.
- Conditionally recommended for treatment: Parcel size or quantity of hazardous fuels on parcel is minor enough where treatment on parcel alone would not adequately reduce the wildfire hazard. Benefit of treatment requires participation of neighboring ownership(s). If commitment is made for treating neighboring parcels, conditional parcels will be recommended for treatment.
- Management Plan: Parcel is part of a larger property managed for multiple resource values and objectives. Refer to property management plan for wildfire hazard reduction recommendations on these parcels. If no management plan exists for the property, one should be developed that addresses wildfire hazard reduction and forest health.
- Structure: A structure exists on the parcel. Ensure the structure has adequate defensible space.
- No Treatment: No treatment is recommended at this time.

County right of way parcels were not included in this assessment and should be evaluated during local level community wildfire protection planning efforts.

The *County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Map* identifies the treatment recommendations assigned for county-owned parcels (see map below). This map is included within each fire protection district's section below. For the exact location of each parcel that was assigned a treatment recommendation, readers can access the Douglas County MapIT! program at http://mapit.douglas.co.us/wapps/mapit/ and search by state parcel number for the parcel of interest.

The treatment recommendations have two primary purposes: 1) By pre-identifying county-owned lands in need of treatment, the local-level CWPP development process is expedited. Communities that are developing local-level CWPPs can incorporate recommendations when identifying parcel level treatments in their plans. 2) The treatment recommendations will be used by the Douglas County Open Space and Natural Resources Department and Wildfire Mitigation Staff for determining open space parcels that have the greatest need of treatment or a management plan. The recommendations will be used to develop an annual program of work for managing open space parcels. Treatment prescriptions will be written to reduce wildfire hazard, improve forest health, and consider improving access for wildfire suppression. Treatments will also be designed to maintain or improve wildlife habitat, recreation value, aesthetic value, and other conservation values. Treatment implementation will be subject to budget

constraints, conservation easement restrictions, and other applicable factors. Prior to implementation, Douglas County Open Space and Natural Resources Department will take project proposals and associated prescriptions through their internal process which considers stakeholder input.



County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Map

Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations

The *Landscape Scale Fuel Treatments Map* identifies strategic areas within Douglas County where hazardous fuel reduction treatments would have significant benefit in slowing an advancing wildfire by reducing fire behavior. These areas were identified by the local wildfire professionals serving on the DC CWPP Core Team including the local fire protection district, Douglas County Mitigation Staff, CSFS, and USFS. The areas selected for treatment were based primarily off of major road systems, vegetation, and topography and focused on the creation of fuelbreaks. Fuelbreaks were only recommended for those areas where it was determined to be most effective. As a result not every community has a fuelbreak identified. The core team determined that it was more effective for landowners to focus on creating defensible space around their homes and to thin between homes and on community-owned lands within the community to be most effective in reducing wildfire hazards regardless if fuelbreaks were present.

Fuelbreaks provide larger openings and increased space between tree crowns (tops of trees) which will allow a fire in the crowns to drop to the ground or keep the fire isolated to a few trees, thus slowing the fire spread. Suppression crews have a better opportunity to suppress the fire when it's on the ground or isolated to a few trees. In addition, the increased spaced between trees will allow fire retardant dropped from airtankers to pass through the tree crowns, land on the ground, and give ground crews the ability to reinforce fireline. The most effective fuelbreaks are located in areas where they can be maintained and where additional treatment occurs between the fuelbreak and community or homes to provide seamless treatments.

Successful implementation for several of the identified treatment areas, primarily fuelbreaks, will take coordination and collaboration from multiple property ownerships as most treatments involve private and federal lands. This coordination should take place during the local-level CWPP plan development phase when time can be spent discussing projects on the ground with all potential participants. In addition, projects on USFS lands may involve additional environmental clearance that will take some time to complete. Identifying the fuel treatments on USFS lands provides the Ranger District with additional criteria for prioritizing future treatments. Where CWPP and USFS priorities overlap, the USFS can begin planning and budgeting for the necessary environmental studies required to implement projects while local communities are working with individual landowners to solidify treatments on private lands.

In addition to fuelbreaks, planned USFS South Platte Ranger District treatments are included on the map and show in Table 3 *USFS Treatment Units*. Most of the treatments will involve a forest restoration prescription and will be treated by a combination of hand and mechanical treatment. Prescribed fire (broadcast and/or pile burning) will be incorporated into the treatments to the extent possible. The map also gives an indication of operability within the selected treatment areas based off of topographic constraints.

Local-level CWPP core teams are encouraged to incorporate applicable fuel treatments areas as priority treatments in their plans.

Landscape scale fuel treatment priorities are as follows and are shown on the map at the end of the section:

1. Strontia Springs Watershed
    a. Rampart Range Road to the South Platte River within the Strontia Springs Watershed (treatment units)
    b. Remaining roadside fuelbreak along Rampart Range Road within the Strontia Springs Watershed

USFS Fuel Treatments Within Douglas County

Unit, Sub-Unit	Management	Fisical Year	NEPA	Acres	Roadless	Status
NORTH FORK FD						
Bear Mountain, 3	USFS	2010	USP Phase 2 EA	72.01	No	Future Treatments
Bennett Mountain, 3	USFS	2013	USP Phase 2 EA	19.83	No	Future Treatments
Eagle Rock, 2	USFS	2010	USP Phase 2 EA	5.23	No	Future Treatments
Hatch, 2	USFS	2013	USP Phase 2 EA	326.23	Yes	Future Treatments
Russell Gulch, 1	USFS	2010	USP Phase 2 EA	119.23	No	Future Treatments
Scraggy View, 1	USFS	2011	USP Phase 2 EA	354.66	No	Future Treatments
South Platte, 1	USFS	2013	USP Phase 2 EA	20.86	No	Future Treatments
South Platte, 2	USFS	2013	USP Phase 2 EA	61.7	No	Future Treatments
Twin Cedars, 4	USFS	2010	USP Phase 2 EA	60.93	No	Future Treatments
Twin Cedars, 5	USFS	2010	USP Phase 2 EA	14.8	No	Future Treatments
Willow Bend, 1	USFS	2011	USP Phase 2 EA	115.39	No	Future Treatments
Willow Bend, 3	USFS	2011	USP Phase 2 EA	60.4	No	Future Treatments
Willow Bend, 4	USFS	2011	USP Phase 2 EA	82.32	No	Future Treatments
FPD Acreage Subtotal	1313.593466					
PIKE NATIONAL FOREST						
Bear Creek, 1	USFS	2014	USP Phase 2 EA	223.86	No	Future Treatments
Bear Creek, 2	USFS	2015	USP Phase 2 EA	125.78	No	Future Treatments
Bear Creek, 3	USFS	2015	USP Phase 2 EA	117.38	No	Future Treatments
Bear Mountain, 2	USFS	2010	USP Phase 2 EA	141.14	No	Future Treatments
Bear Mountain, 3	USFS	2010	USP Phase 2 EA	47.45	No	Future Treatments

Unit, Sub-Unit	Management	Fiscal Year	NEPA	Acres	Roadless	Status
Twin Cedars, 4	USFS	2010	USP Phase 2 EA	5.7	No	Future Treatments
Twin Cedars, 5	USFS	2010	USP Phase 2 EA	19.41	No	Future Treatments
Twin Cedars, 6	USFS	2010	USP Phase 2 EA	63.71	No	Future Treatments
Willow Bend, 3	USFS	2011	USP Phase 2 EA	8.02	No	Future Treatments
Willow Bend, 5	USFS	2011	USP Phase 2 EA	107.34	No	Future Treatments
FPD Acreage Subtotal	3732.270529					
WEST DOUGLAS COUNTY FD						
Indian Creek North, 1	USFS	2010	USP Phase 1 EA, Changed Condition	210.24	No	Future Treatments
Indian Creek North, 2	USFS	2010	USP Phase 1 EA, Changed Condition	40.79	No	Future Treatments
Indian Creek North, 3	USFS	2012	USP Phase 2 EA	40.85	No	Future Treatments
Indian Creek North, 5	USFS	2011	USP Phase 2 EA	19.56	No	Future Treatments
Indian Creek South, 1	USFS	2010	USP Phase 1 EA, Changed Condition	294.41	No	Future Treatments
Indian Creek South, 2	USFS	2010	USP Phase 1 EA, Changed Condition	128.27	No	Future Treatments
Indian Creek South, 3	USFS	2012	USP Phase 2 EA	165.11	No	Future Treatments
Indian Creek South, 4	USFS	2012	USP Phase 2 EA	28.82	No	Future Treatments
Indian Creek South, 5	USFS	2011	USP Phase 2 EA	55.91	No	Future Treatments
Sprucewood, 2	USFS	2012	USP Phase 1 EA, Changed Condition	169.73	No	Future Treatments
Sprucewood, 3	USFS	2012	USP Phase 2 EA	294.07	Yes	Future Treatments
Stevens Gulch, 2	USFS	2012	USP Phase 2 EA	55.59	No	Future Treatments
FPD Acreage Subtotal	1503.354925					
Acreage Total	6549.218919					

Table 3 USFS Treatment Units

2. Roadside Fuelbreaks (outside of the Strontia Springs Watershed)
    a. Rampart Range Road from the intersection with Jackson Creek Road (south end of the Strontia Springs Watershed) south to the intersection of Rampart Range and Dakan Road and Jackson Creek and Dakan Roads, (including the Hidden Valley Road connection) in this location.
    b. Dakan and Rampart Range Road fuelbreaks south to the county line

3. USFS Boundary Buffer Fuelbreak

Rampart Range Road to the South Platte River within the Strontia Springs Watershed: 6549 acres.
This area includes planned treatments the USFS SPRD and Denver Water have provided to the core team through this process. This area also includes treatment units adjacent to Roxborough State Park and the Roxborough Park subdivision complementing their respective fuels treatment efforts. This area also overlaps the USFS Boundary Buffer Fuelbreak identified as Priority 3.

The next priority area within the Strontia Springs Watershed is a roadside fuelbreak along Rampart Range Road.

Methods of treatment in this area include mostly mastication, with hand work as needed on slopes in excess of 35%. On USFS lands, forest restoration prescriptions for the Upper South Platte Watershed Protection and Restoration Project will be implemented. In other areas, Prescriptions for fuelbreaks will follow the CSFS Fuelbreak Guidelines. Treatment units total 6549 acres.

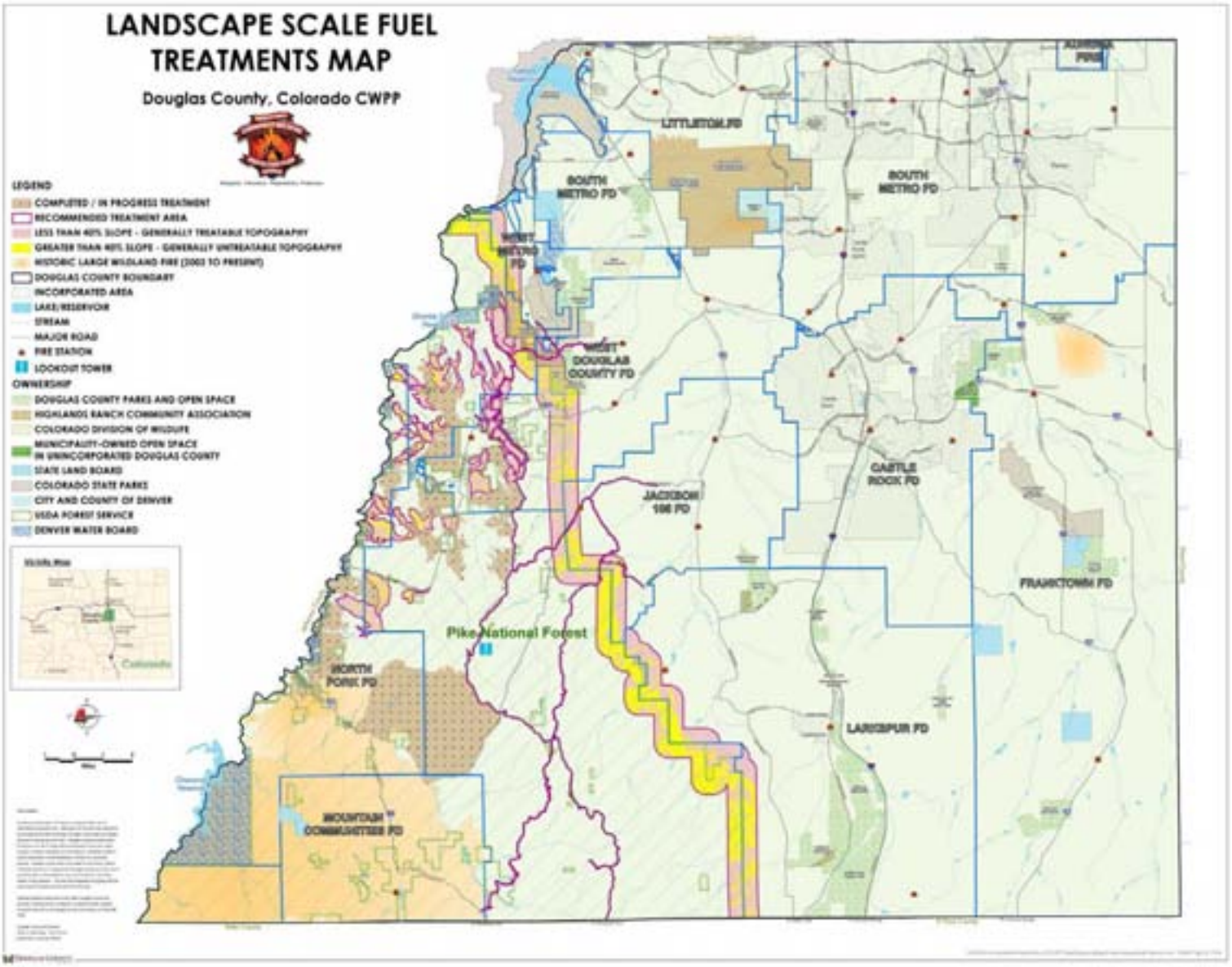
Roadside Fuelbreaks: Rampart Range Road, Jackson Creek Road and Dakan Road: 2090 acres.
These roadside fuelbreaks have been identified as the next priority. These areas pose significant risk for ignition as many forest users entering and exiting the forest through Douglas County travel these roads. The first priority area includes the area from the intersection of Jackson Creek Road, essentially the southern end of the Strontia Springs Watershed south to the intersection of Rampart Range Road and Dakan Road, and the Jackson Creek and Dakan Roads segments with the Hidden Valley Road connection identified on the map. Second priority includes the roadside fuelbreaks from the intersection of Rampart Range Road and Dakan Road south to the county line.

On USFS lands, forest restoration prescriptions for the Upper South Platte Watershed Protection and Restoration Project will be implemented. On other lands Fuelbreak width proposed should meet the minimum CSFS standards for a shaded fuelbreak; a minimum 150 feet each side of the road for a total of 300 feet on flat ground. Fuelbreak acreages have not been adjusted for slope at this time. Fuelbreak distances should increase with increasing slope. Methods of treatment in this area include mostly mastication, with hand work as needed on slopes in excess of 35%.

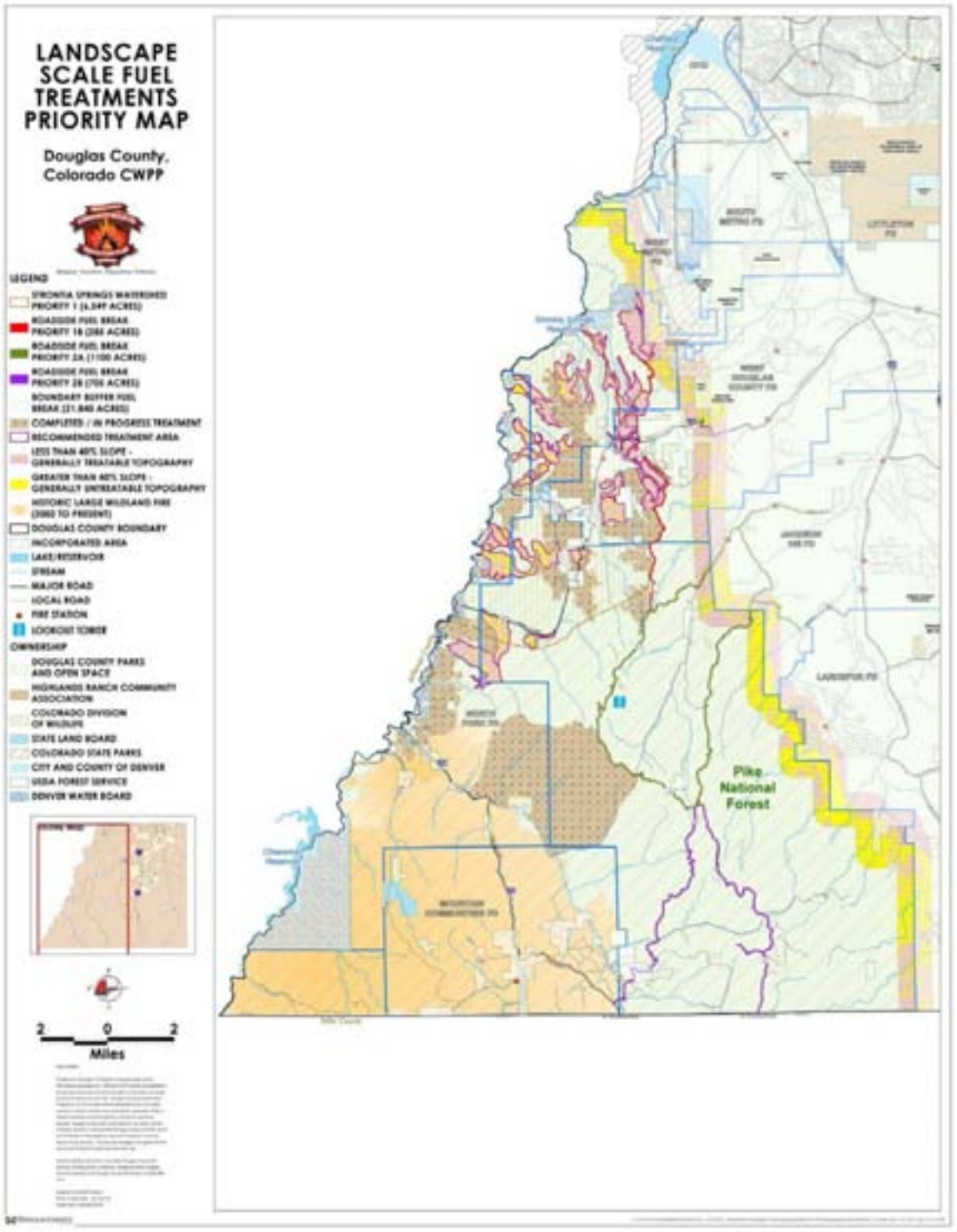
USFS Boundary Buffer Fuelbreak: 21, 840 acres.
A boundary buffer fuelbreak has been proposed that measures one half mile each side of the USFS boundary to include both federal and private lands. This area involves two USFS Ranger Districts; South Platte Ranger District and Pikes Peak Ranger District. The area is the third priority as most of it is located in a roadless area, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements have not been initiated, and a significant portion of the southern area contains slopes 40% or greater, making fuel reduction operations potentially more complex and more costly. Areas within the larger boundary buffer fuelbreak may be identified as a planning priority in conjunction with a local-level CWPP if the same treatment is identified in the local-level CWPP and the community has demonstrated a commitment to hazardous fuels reduction.

These landscape scale fuels treatment projects provide opportunity for collaborative partnerships with federal, county, and private landowners and provide opportunity to leverage funding, technical resources, and utilization of the Good Neighbor Authority.

Methods of treatment include mostly mastication, and hand work on slopes over 35%. Prescriptions for fuelbreaks will follow the CSFS Fuelbreak Guidelines, except on USFS lands, where alternate treatments may be proposed.



Landscape Scale Fuel Treatments Map



Landscape Scale Fuel Treatments Priorities

Technical Assistance

Technical Service Providers

Technical service providers available for technical input and assistance for completion of the local-level CWPP process and wildfire mitigation include:

- CSFS Franktown District
  2068 N. State Highway 83
  Franktown, CO 80116
  303-660-9625

- Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Staff
  100 Third Street
  Castle Rock, CO 80104
  720-733-6927

- Fire Protection District representatives

- Private forestry consultants-contact CSFS Franktown District

- USFS representatives*
  USFS South Platte Ranger District
  19316 Goddard Ranch Court
  Morrison, CO 80465
  303-275-5610

  USFS Pikes Peak Ranger District
  601 South Weber Street
  Colorado Springs, CO 80903
  719-636-1602

* Typically the USFS refers technical requests to the CSFS or local fire departments. They do attend community meetings, participate in presentations, and in CWPP processes. CSFS staff Douglas County staff, and private foresters also provide assistance with technical forestry and forest management.

Recommendations For Reducing Structural Ignitability

Reducing structural ignitability and preventing the loss of property in the event of a wildland fire is a high priority in Douglas County. Efforts to reduce structural ignitability can be separated into regulations governing development designs, building materials and vegetation management (defensible space around structures). Public education campaigns designed to raise awareness and move those who are aware to action to reduce hazardous fuel loads within the home ignition zones and beyond complement the regulatory efforts. The county has taken steps to address development in wildfire hazard

areas by developing and adopting codes and regulations through the land use and building processes. Most of the codes and regulations focus on hazardous fuels reduction, defensible space, and the prohibition of wood shake roofs in a wildfire hazard area.

In order to identify and understand methods for increasing a structure's ability to survive a wildfire it is important to first understand how structures burn during a wildland fire. Homes ignite and burn by meeting the parameters for ignition and combustion (Cohen 2008). Homes in the WUI are fuel. Structures may be ignited by firebrands, which are embers that are lofted through the air from a moving flame front or by radiant or convection heating. Firebrands can ignite structures by landing on flammable materials either *on* or *surrounding* a structure. Firebrands are particularly detrimental to structures with flammable building materials including wood shake roofs. Accumulations of flammable materials in roof valleys, in gutters, or directly adjacent to the structure can significantly increase a structure's vulnerability.

The two main factors affecting a structures ability to survive a wildfire are the exterior building materials and the amount of defensible space surrounding the structure within 100 feet to 200 feet of the structure, known as the *Home Ignition Zone* (Cohen 2008). The home ignition zone typically is located on private property, which requires property owners to recognize the hazards, take ownership and responsibility of the hazards, and mitigate the hazardous fuels to a level that will increase the survivability of the structure.

Codes

Douglas County is the agency that regulates development and building in unincorporated areas of the county. The codes; land use and building codes, are designed and adopted through a collaborative process which includes input from the fire protection districts, CSFS, DCSO, and other stakeholders. The DCSO, CSFS and participating fire districts as well as the US Forest Service, in some instances are referral agencies for proposed projects within the county. All agencies have the opportunity to identify their concerns and provide comments in regards to proposed projects during the referral process.

County-wide efforts to reduce structural ignitability through the regulatory process include the implementation of the Wildfire Hazard Overlay District and the Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Standards.

The Wildfire Hazard Overlay District is a Douglas County Zoning Overlay District and is implemented during the referral process of the land use process for proposed developments. Proposed developments are assessed and rated for wildfire hazard and risk. Through the assessment process the wildfire mitigation staff determines if the development is required to comply with the county wildfire mitigation standards and if there are hazardous fuels that need to be mitigated. The staff identifies whether there is a

need for a wildfire mitigation or forest management plan. If required, the plan must identify how and to what standard the hazardous fuel loads will be reduced. Plans typically identify perimeter and roadside fuelbreaks designed to standards published by the CSFS, *Fuel Break Guidelines for Forested Subdivisions & Communities.* The fuelbreaks are usually complemented by a development-wide thinning prescription. The plan must be written by a professional forester eligible for professional membership in SAF with practical experience in the Rocky Mountain Region. The plan is then submitted to the wildfire mitigation staff for review and approval. The approved plan is then implemented on the ground for acceptance by the mitigation staff prior to any of the lots being eligible for building permits. Implementation of the Wildfire Hazard Overlay District incorporates hazardous fuels reduction into the development infrastructure and is completed at the beginning of the development process.

The need to implement the Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Standards may be identified in the planning process for proposed developments or at the building permit process for existing developments. The wildfire mitigation standards are minimum requirements for:

- Access (roads and driveways)
- Structure design
- Water supply
- Defensible space

All building permits are subject to the mitigation standards, which are the basic tools that require implementation of defensible space around newly permitted structures. If a wildfire hazard assessment is generated at the time of building permit application it identifies the minimum defensible space requirements that must be met at the time of final inspection for a Certificate of Occupancy (C.O.) for occupiable structures and a Certificate of Completion for accessory structures.

Construction materials typically found for new residential construction are fairly fire resistive and include stucco and stone combination or a cement siding product for exterior construction materials. Roofing materials are typically asphalt composition or concrete tile as Douglas County prohibits wood shake roofs in a wildfire hazard area.

Building Materials

- Replace older shake roofs with those of a higher fire resistive rating including asphalt composition, tile or metal roof assembly
- Replace wood siding with a more fire resistive cement product including cement, stucco, cement plank siding, stone or masonry
- Screen attic, roof, foundation and eve vents openings with 1/8” metal screens
- Enclose areas under decks completely
- Windows should be double-paned or tempered glass

For more information visit http://www.firewise.org

Defensible Space

Where regulation is not applicable, educational campaigns are encouraged to be in place to raise awareness and encourage homeowners to implement defensible space standards as identified in CSFS fact sheet 6.302 *Creating Wildfire Defensible Zones.* Defensible space should be encouraged around all structures.

Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Staff, CSFS, fire district representatives, and private consultants offer on-site consultations for wildfire hazard assessments and site specific defensible space recommendations. Defensible space is the area around a structure where the vegetative fuels have been modified to slow the rate of spread of a wildfire towards the structure, and away from the structure if the structure is on fire. The primary purpose of defensible space is to improve the structure's ability to survive a wildfire in the absence of firefighter intervention. Firefighters may use defensible space to work to protect a structure during a wildland fire event. Defensible space is an effort to reduce structure ignitability but is not a guarantee a structure will survive during a wildfire.

Minimum recommendations for defensible space are identified in CSFS fact sheet 6.302 *Creating Wildfire-Defensible Zones.* Minimum defensible space recommended by the CSFS are 70 feet from a structure on a flat lot. Defensible space should increase with increasing topography as fire moves easily uphill preheating vegetative fuels. Defensible space consists of three zones: Zone 1 is closest to the structure and is the most heavily modified zone. Recommendations include but are not limited to:

- Remove all flammable vegetation within 15 feet of the structure
- Remove any tree branches hanging over structures that will drop needles or other debris onto roofs, gutters, or decks
- Do not plant vegetation underneath eves or roof lines

Zone 2 is where the vegetation is modified to reduce the intensity of an oncoming fire, or create speed bumps through the vegetation approaching the structure. Recommendations in this zone include but are not limited to:

- Remove all ladder fuels
- Provide a minimum crown spacing between trees of 10 feet between crowns on a flat lot
- Prune trees to a height approximately 10 feet above the ground
- Provide a minimum shrub spacing of 2 ½ times the height of the shrub between shrubs
- Prune shrubs to remove contact with ground fuels
- Keep grasses mowed
- Remove all dead material

Zone 3 is a transition zone toward a more traditional vegetation management style to meet landowner objectives while working with principles of stewardship. Recommendations include but are not limited to:

- Thinning to remove suppressed and overstocked trees while promoting and maintaining healthy vigorous trees
- Limit vegetation combinations that contain ladder fuels to isolated clumps.
- Reduce shrub densities to promote healthy growth and reduce density and continuity through the zone.
- Snags (dead standing trees) should only remain if they do not pose a safety hazard

Firewood should be stacked along the contour or above the structure, but not below. Firewood should be stacked a minimum of 30 feet from the structure and should be separated from other flammable vegetation. Flammable vegetation and other materials should not be stored under decks. It is also important to reduce hazardous fuels and create defensible space along driveways to improve firefighter access to your home and to maintain your escape route.

Technical Guides

- 6.302 *Creating Wildfire-Defensible Zones*
- 6.303 *Fire Resistant Landscaping*
- 6.304 *Forest Home Fire Safety*
- 6.305 *FireWise Plant Materials*
- 6.306 *Grass Seed Mixes to Reduce Wildfire Hazard*
- 6.311 *Gambel Oak Management*
- *Fuelbreak Guidelines for Forested Subdivisions and Communities*

FORESTRY

Creating Wildfire-Defensible Zones no. 6.302

by F.C. Dennis [1]

Quick Facts...

Wildfire will find the weakest links in the defense measures you have taken on your property.

The primary determinants of a home's ability to survive wildfire are its roofing material and the quality of the "defensible space" surrounding it.

Even small steps to protect your home and property will make them more able to withstand fire.

Consider these measures for all areas of your property, not just the immediate vicinity of the house.

Fire is capricious. It can find the weak link in your home's fire protection scheme and gain the upper hand because of a small, overlooked or seemingly inconsequential factor. While you may not be able to accomplish all measures below (and there are no guarantees), each will increase your home's, and possibly your family's, safety and survival during a wildfire.

Start with the easiest and least expensive actions. Begin your work closest to your house and move outward. Keep working on the more difficult items until you have completed your entire project.

Defensible Space

Two factors have emerged as the primary determinants of a home's ability to survive wildfire. These are the home's roofing material and the quality of the "defensible space" surrounding it.

Use fire-resistive materials (Class C or better rating), not wood or shake shingles, to roof homes in or near forests and grasslands. When your roof needs significant repairs or replacement, do so with a fire-resistant roofing material. Check with your county building department. Some counties now restrict wood roofs or require specific classifications of roofing material.

Defensible space is an area around a structure where fuels and vegetation are treated, cleared or reduced to slow the spread of wildfire towards the structure. It also reduces the chance of a structure fire moving from the building to the surrounding forest. Defensible space provides *room for firefighters to do their jobs*. Your house is more likely to withstand a wildfire if grasses, brush, trees and other common forest fuels are managed to reduce a fire's intensity.

The measure of fuel hazard refers to its continuity, both horizontal (across the ground) and vertical (from the ground up into the vegetation crown). Fuels with a high degree of both vertical and horizontal continuity are the most hazardous, particularly when they occur on slopes. Heavier fuels (brush and trees) are more hazardous (i.e. produce a more intense fire) than light fuels such as grass.

Mitigation of wildfire hazards focuses on breaking up the continuity of horizontal and vertical fuels. Additional distance between fuels is required on slopes.

Creating an effective defensible space involves developing a series of management zones in which different treatment techniques are used. See Figure 1 for a general view of the relationships among these management zones. Develop defensible space around each building on your property. Include detached garages, storage buildings, barns and other structures in your plan.

The actual design and development of your defensible space depends on several factors: size and shape of buildings, materials used in their construction, the slope of the ground on which the structures are built, surrounding topography,

Colorado State University Cooperative Extension

Putting Knowledge to Work

© Colorado State University Cooperative Extension. 5/03. Reviewed 1/06.
www.ext.colostate.edu

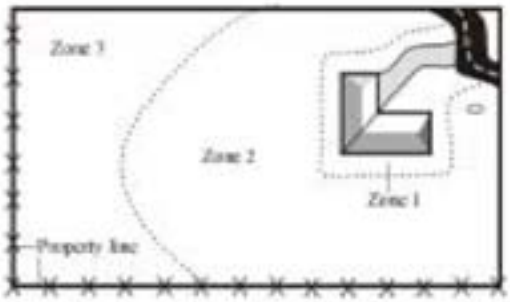


Figure 1: Forested property showing the three fire-defensible zones around a home or other structure.

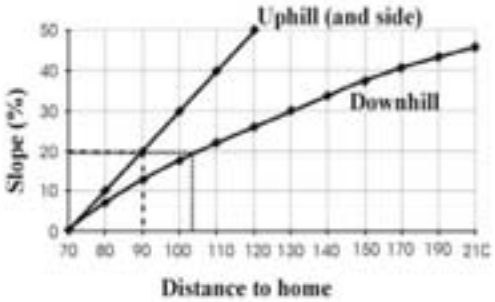


Figure 2: This chart indicates the *minimum recommended* dimensions for defensible space from the home to the outer edge of Zone 2. For example, if your home is situated on a 20 percent slope, the minimum defensible space dimensions would be 90 feet uphill and to the sides of the home and 104 feet downhill from the home.

and sizes and types of vegetation on your property. These factors all affect your design. You may want to request additional guidance from your local Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) forester or fire department. (See the Special Recommendations section of this fact sheet for shrubs, lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, and aspen.)

Defensible Space Management Zones

Zone 1 is the area of maximum modification and treatment. It consists of an area of 15 feet around the structure in which all flammable vegetation is removed. This 15 feet is measured from the outside edge of the home's eaves and any attached structures, such as decks.

Zone 2 is an area of fuel reduction. It is 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* 75 to 125 feet from the structure. See Figure 2 for the appropriate distance for your home's defensible space. Within this zone, the continuity and arrangement of vegetation is modified. 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 homesite safety and the aesthetics of the property.

Zone 3 is an area of traditional forest management and is of no particular size. It extends from the edge of your defensible space to your property boundaries.

Prescriptions

Zone 1

The size of Zone 1 is 15 feet, measured from the edges of the structure. Within this zone, several specific treatments are recommended.

Plant nothing within 3 to 5 feet of the structure, particularly if the building is sided with wood, logs or other flammable materials. Decorative rock, for example, creates an attractive, easily maintained, nonflammable ground cover.

If the house has noncombustible siding, widely spaced foundation plantings of low growing shrubs or other "fire wise" plants are acceptable. Do not plant directly beneath windows or next to foundation vents. Be sure there are no areas of continuous grass adjacent to plantings in this area.

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 the gravel coverage under the decks. Do not use areas under decks for storage.

Ideally, remove all trees from Zone 1 to reduce fire hazards. If you do keep a tree, consider it part of the structure and extend the distance of the entire defensible space accordingly. Isolate the tree from any other surrounding trees. Prune it to at least 10 feet above the ground. Remove any branches that interfere with the roof or are within 10 feet of the chimney. Remove all "ladder fuels" from beneath the tree. Ladder fuels are vegetation with vertical continuity that allows fire to burn from ground level up into the branches and crowns of trees. Ladder fuels are potentially very hazardous but are easy to mitigate. No ladder fuels can be allowed under tree canopies. In all other areas, prune all branches of shrubs or trees up to a height of 10 feet above ground (or 1/2 the height, whichever is the least).

Zone 2

Zone 2 is an area of fuel reduction designed to reduce the intensity of any fire approaching your home. Follow these recommended management steps.

Thin trees and large shrubs so there is at least 10 feet between crowns. Crown separation is measured from the furthest branch of one tree to the nearest branch on the next tree (Figure 3). On steep slopes, allow more space between tree crowns. (See Figure 4 for *minimum recommended* spacing for trees on steep slopes.) Remove all ladder fuels from under these remaining trees. Carefully prune trees to a height of at least 10 feet.

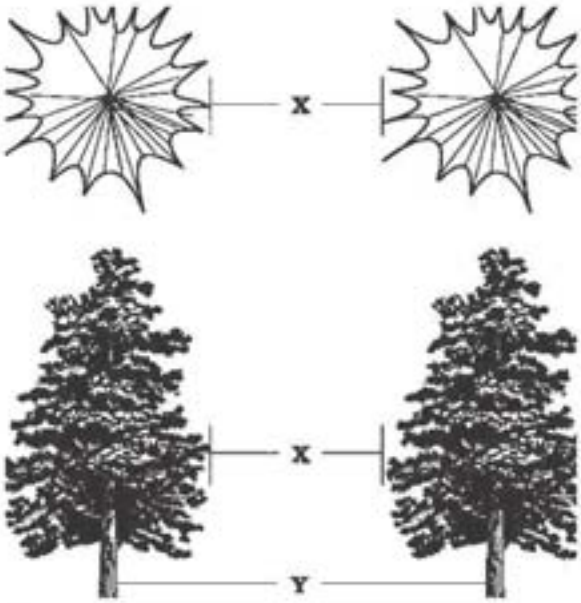


Figure 3: X = crown spacing; Y = stem spacing. Do not measure between stems for crown — measure between the edges of tree crowns.

Small clumps of 2 to 3 trees may be occasionally left in Zone 2. Leave more space between the crowns of these clumps and surrounding trees.

Because Zone 2 forms an aesthetic buffer and provides a transition between zones, it is necessary to blend the requirements for Zones 1 and 3. Thin the portions of Zone 3 adjacent to Zone 2 more heavily than the outer portions.

Isolated shrubs may remain, provided they are not under tree crowns. Prune and maintain these plants periodically to maintain vigorous growth. Remove dead stems from trees and shrubs annually. Where shrubs are the primary fuel in Zone 2, refer to the Special Recommendations section of this fact sheet.

Limit the number of dead trees (snags) retained in this area. Wildlife needs only one or two snags per acre. Be sure any snags left for wildlife cannot fall onto the house or block access roads or driveways.

Mow grasses (or remove them with a weed trimmer) as needed through the growing season to keep them low, a maximum of 6 to 8 inches. This is extremely critical in the fall when grasses dry out and cure or in the spring after the snow is gone but before the plants green up.

Stack firewood and woodpiles uphill or on the same elevation as the structure but at least 30 feet away. Clear and keep away flammable vegetation within 10 feet of these woodpiles. Do not stack wood against your house or on or under your deck, even in winter. Many homes have burned from a woodpile that ignited as the fire passed. Wildfires can burn at almost any time in Colorado.

Locate propane tanks at least 30 feet from any structures, preferably on the same elevation as the house. You don't want the LP container below your house — if it ignites, the fire would tend to burn uphill. On the other hand, if the tank is above your house and it develops a leak, LP gas will flow downhill into your home. Clear and keep away flammable vegetation within 10 feet of these tanks. Do not screen propane tanks with shrubs or vegetation.

Dispose of slash (limbs, branches and other woody debris) from your trees and shrubs through chipping or by piling and burning. Contact your local CSFS office or county sheriff's office for information about burning slash piles. If neither of these alternatives is possible, lop and scatter slash by cutting it into very small pieces and distributing it over the ground. Avoid heavy accumulations

% slope	Tree Crown Spacing	Brush and Shrub Clump Spacing
0 -10 %	10'	2 1/2 x shrub height
11 - 20%	15'	3 x shrub height
21 - 40%	20'	4 x shrub height
> 40%	30'	6 x shrub height

Figure 4: Minimum tree crown and shrub clump spacing

Tree Diameter (in inches)	Average Stem Spacing Between Trees (in feet)
3	10
4	11
5	12
6	13
7	14
8	15
9	16
10	17
11	19
12	21
13	23
14	24
15	26
16	28
17	29
18	31
19	33
20	35
21	36
22	38
23	40
24	42

Figure 5: Minimum tree spacing for Zone 3.

of slash. Lay it close to the ground to speed decomposition. If desired, no more than two or three small, widely spaced brush piles may be left for wildlife purposes. Locate these towards the outer portions of your defensible space.

Zone 3

This zone is of no specified size. It extends from the edge of your defensible space to your property lines. A gradual transition into this zone from defensible space standards to other management objectives you may have is suggested. Typical management objectives for areas surrounding homesites or subdivisions are: provide optimum recreational opportunities; enhance aesthetics; maintain tree health and vigor; provide barriers for wind, noise, dust and visual intrusions; support limited production of firewood, fence posts and other forest commodities; or grow Christmas trees or trees for transplanting.

Specific requirements will be dictated by your objectives for your land and the kinds of trees present. See Figure 5 for the *minimum* suggested spacing between "leave" trees. Forest management in Zone 3 is an opportunity for you to increase the health and growth rate of the forest in this zone. Keep in mind that root competition for available moisture limits tree growth and ultimately the health of the forest.

A high canopy forest reduces the chance of a surface fire climbing into the tops of the trees and might be a priority for you if this zone slopes steeply. The healthiest forest is one that has multiple ages, sizes, and species of trees where adequate growing room is maintained over time. Remember to consider the hazards of ladder fuels. Multiple sizes and ages of trees might increase the fire hazard from Zone 3 into Zone 2, particularly on steep slopes.

A greater number of wildlife trees can remain in Zone 3. Make sure that dead trees pose no threat to power lines or fire access roads.

While pruning generally is not necessary in Zone 3, it may be a good idea from the standpoint of personal safety to prune trees along trails and fire access roads. Or, if you prefer the aesthetics of a well-manicured forest, you might prune the entire area. In any case, pruning helps reduce ladder fuels within the tree stand, thus enhancing wildfire safety.

Mowing is not necessary in Zone 3.

Any approved method of slash treatment is acceptable for this zone, including piling and burning, chipping or lop-and-scatter.

Special Recommendations

Tree spacing guidelines do not apply to *mature* stands of aspen trees where the recommendations for ladder fuels have been complied with. In areas of aspen regeneration and young trees, the spacing guidelines should be followed.

Brush and shrubs

Brush and shrubs are woody plants, smaller than trees, often formed by a number of vertical or semi-upright branches arising close to the ground. Brush is smaller than shrubs and can be either woody or herbaceous vegetation.

On nearly level ground, minimum spacing recommendations between clumps of brush and/or shrubs is 2 1/2 times the height of the vegetation. Maximum diameter of clumps should be 2 times the height of the vegetation. As with tree crown spacing, all measurements are made from the edges of vegetation crowns (Figure 3).

For example: For shrubs 6 feet high, spacing between shrub clumps should be 15 feet or more apart (measured from the edges of the crowns of vegetation clumps). The diameter of shrub clumps should not exceed 12 feet (measured from the edges of the crowns). Branches should be pruned to a height of 3 feet.

Grasses

Keep dead, dry or curing grasses mowed to less than 6 inches. Defensible space size where grass is the predominant fuel can be reduced (Figure 5) when applying this practice.

Windthrow

In Colorado, certain locations and tree species, including lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce, are especially susceptible to damage and uprooting by high winds (windthrow). If you see evidence of this problem in or near your forest, or have these tree species, consider the following adjustments to the defensible space guidelines. It is highly recommended that you contact a professional forester to help design your defensible space.

Adjustments: If your trees or homesite are susceptible to windthrow and the trees have never been thinned, use a stem spacing of diameter plus five instead of the guides listed in the Zone 3 section. Over time (every 3 to 5 years) *gradually* remove additional trees. The time between cutting cycles allows trees to "firm up" by expanding their root systems. Continue this periodic thinning until the desired spacing is reached.

Also consider leaving small clumps of trees and creating small openings on their lee side (opposite of the predominant wind direction). Again, a professional forester can help you design the best situation for your specific homesite and tree species. Remember, with species such as lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce, the likelihood of a wildfire running through the tree tops or crowns (crowning) is closely related to the overabundance of fuels on the forest floor. Be sure to remove downed logs, branches and *excess* brush and needle buildup.

% slope	D-space size (uphill, downhill, sidehill)
0 - 20 %	30'
21 - 40%	50'
> 40%	70'

Figure 6: Minimum defensible space size for grass fuels.

Maintaining Your Defensible Space

Your home is located in a forest that is dynamic, always changing. Trees and shrubs continue to grow, plants die or are damaged, new plants begin to grow, and plants drop their leaves and needles. Like other parts of your home, defensible space requires maintenance. Use the following checklist each year to determine if additional work or maintenance is necessary.

Defensible Space and FireWise Annual Checklist

- ☐ Trees and shrubs are properly thinned and pruned within the defensible space. Slash from the thinning is disposed of.
- ☐ Roof and gutters are clear of debris.
- ☐ Branches overhanging the roof and chimney are removed.
- ☐ Chimney screens are in place and in good condition.
- ☐ Grass and weeds are mowed to a low height.
- ☐ An outdoor water supply is available, complete with a hose and nozzle that can reach all parts of the house.
- ☐ Fire extinguishers are checked and in working condition.
- ☐ The driveway is wide enough. The clearance of trees and branches is adequate for fire and emergency equipment. (Check with your local fire department.)
- ☐ Road signs and your name and house number are posted and easily visible.
- ☐ There is an easily accessible tool storage area with rakes, hoes, axes and shovels for use in case of fire.
- ☐ You have practiced family fire drills and your fire evacuation plan.
- ☐ Your escape routes, meeting points and other details are known and understood by all family members.
- ☐ Attic, roof, eaves and foundation vents are screened and in good condition.

FIREWISE is a multi-agency program that encourages the development of defensible space and the prevention of catastrophic wildfire.

Stilt foundations and decks are enclosed, screened or walled up.

- ☐ Trash and debris accumulations are removed from the defensible space.
- ☐ A checklist for fire safety needs inside the home also has been completed. This is available from your local fire department.

References

Colorado State Forest Service, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523-5060; (970) 491-6303:

- *FireWise Construction — Design and Materials*
- Home Fire Protection in the Wildland Urban Interface
- Wildfire Protection in the Wildland Urban Interface
- *Landowner Guide to Thinning*

Colorado State University Cooperative Extension, 115 General Services Bldg., Fort Collins, CO 80523-4061; (970) 491-6198; E-mail: resourcecenter@ucm.colostate.edu:

- 6.303, *Fire-Resistant Landscaping*
- 6.304, *Forest Home Fire Safety*
- 6.305, *FireWise Plant Materials*
- 6.306, *Grass Seed Mixes to Reduce Wildfire Hazard*
- 7.205, *Pruning Evergreens*
- 7.206, *Pruning Shrubs*
- 7.207, *Pruning Deciduous Trees*

Colorado State Forest Service

This fact sheet was produced in cooperation with the Colorado State Forest Service.

'Wildfire Hazard Mitigation Coordinator, Colorado State Forest Service.

Colorado State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Colorado counties cooperating. Cooperative Extension programs are available to all without discrimination. No endorsement of products mentioned is intended nor is criticism implied of products not mentioned.

FORESTRY

Fire-Resistant Landscaping no. 6.303

by F.C. Dennis[1]

Quick Facts...

More people are moving into Colorado's rural areas, increasing the chances of wildfire.

"Defensible space" is the primary determinant of a structure's ability to survive wildfire.

Native species are generally the best plant materials for landscaping in defensible space, but others can be grown successfully in Colorado.

To be a FireWise homeowner, plan well, plant well and maintain well.

Colorado State University Cooperative Extension

Putting Knowledge to Work

© Colorado State University Cooperative Extension. 5/99. Reviewed 10/04. www.ext.colostate.edu

Colorado's population is growing, its urban areas are rapidly expanding, and people are building more homes in what was once natural forest and brushlands. Newcomers to rural areas need to know how to correctly landscape their property to reduce wildfire hazards.

Improper landscaping worries land managers and fire officials because it can greatly increase the risk of structure and property damage from wildfire. It is a question of *when*, not *if*, a wildfire will strike any particular area.

Vegetative clearance around the house (defensible space) is a primary determinant of a home's ability to survive wildfire. Defensible space is, simply, room for firefighters to do their job. If grasses, brush, trees and other common forest fuels are removed, reduced, or modified to lessen a fire's intensity and keep it away from the home, chances increase that the structure will survive. It is a little-known fact that in the absence of a defensible space, firefighters will often bypass a house, choosing to make their stand at a home where their safety is more assured and the chance to successfully protect the structure is greater.

Landscaping Defensible Space

People often resist creating defensible space because they believe that it will be unattractive, unnatural and sterile-looking. It doesn't have to be! Wise landowners carefully plan landscaping within the defensible space. This effort yields a many-fold return of beauty, enjoyment and added property value. Development of defensible space is outlined in fact sheet 6.302, *Creating Wildfire-Defensible Zones*.

Colorado has great diversity in climate, geology and vegetation. Home and cabin sites can be found from the foothills through 10,000-foot elevations. Such extremes present a challenge in recommending plants. While native plant materials generally are best, a wide range of species can be grown successfully in Colorado.

Many plant species are suitable for landscaping in defensible space. Use restraint and common sense, and pay attention to plant arrangement and maintenance. It has often been said that *how* and *where* you plant are more important than *what* you plant. While this is indeed true, given a choice among plants, choose those that are more resistant to wildfire.

Consider the following factors when planning, designing and planting the FireWise landscape within your home's defensible space:

- Landscape according to the recommended defensible-space zones. That is, the plants near your home should be more widely spaced and lower growing than those farther away.
- Do not plant in large masses. Instead, plant in small, irregular clusters or islands.

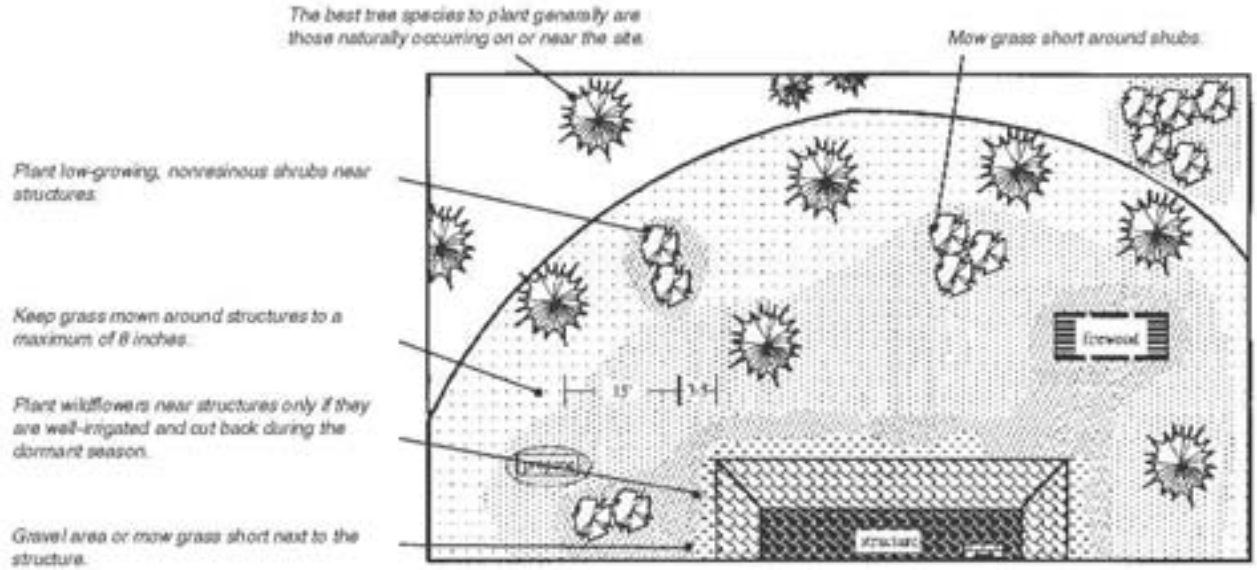


Figure 1: Forested property surrounding a homesite; shows optimum placement of vegetation near the structure.

- Use decorative rock, gravel and stepping stone pathways to break up the continuity of the vegetation and fuels. This can modify fire behavior and slow the spread of fire across your property.
- Incorporate a diversity of plant types and species in your landscape. Not only will this be visually satisfying, but it should help keep pests and diseases from causing problems within the whole landscape.
- In the event of drought and water rationing, prioritize plants to be saved. Provide available supplemental water to plants closest to your house.
- Use mulches to conserve moisture and reduce weed growth. Mulch can be organic or inorganic. Do not use pine bark, thick layers of pine needles or other mulches that readily carry fire.
- Be creative! Further vary your landscape by including bulbs, garden art and containers for added color.

Grasses

During much of the year, grasses ignite easily and burn rapidly. Tall grass will quickly carry fire to your house. Mow grasses low in the inner zones of the defensible space. Keep them short closest to the house and gradually increase height outward from the house, to a maximum of 8 inches. This is particularly important during fall, winter and before green-up in early spring, when grasses are dry, dormant and in a "cured" fuel condition. Given Colorado's extremely variable weather, wildfires can occur any time of the year. Maintenance of the grassy areas around your home is critical.

Mow grasses low around the garage, outbuildings, decks, firewood piles, propane tanks, shrubs, and specimen trees with low-growing branches.

Ground Cover Plants

Replace bare, weedy or unsightly patches near your home with ground covers, rock gardens, vegetable gardens and mulches. Ground cover plants are a good alternative to grass for parts of your defensible space. They break up the monotony of grass and enhance the beauty of your landscape. They provide a

References

- *6.302,* Creating Wild-Fire Defensible Zones
- *6.304,* Forest Home Fire Safety
- *6.305,* FireWise Plant Materials
- *6.306,* Grass Seed Mixes to Reduce Wildfire Hazard
- *7.205,* Pruning Evergreens
- *7.206,* Pruning Shrubs
- *7.207,* Pruning Deciduous Trees
- *7.233,* Wildflowers for Colorado
- *7.406,* Flowers for Mountain Communities
- *7.423,* Trees and Shrubs for Mountain Areas
- *7.413,* Ground Covers for Mountain Communities

Figure 2: Ladder fuels enable fire to travel from the ground surface into shrubs and then into the tree canopy.

variety of textures and color and help reduce soil erosion. Consider ground cover plants for areas where access for mowing or other maintenance is difficult, on steep slopes and on hot, dry exposures.

Ground cover plants are usually low growing. They are succulent or have other FireWise characteristics that make them useful, functional and attractive. When planted in beds surrounded by walkways and paths, in raised beds or as part of a rock garden, they become an effective barrier to fire spread. The ideal groundcover plant is one which will spread, forming a dense mat of roots and foliage that reduces soil erosion and excludes weeds.

Mulch helps control erosion, conserve moisture and reduce weed growth. It can be organic (compost, leaf mold, bark chips, shredded leaves) or it can be inorganic (gravel, rock, decomposing granite).

When using organic mulches, use just enough to reduce weed and grass growth. Avoid thick layers. When exposed to fire, they tend to smolder and are difficult to extinguish. Likewise, while your property might yield an abundance of needles from your native pines or other conifers, don't use them as mulch because they can readily catch and spread wildfire. Rake, gather and dispose of them often within your defensible space.

Wildflowers

Wildflowers bring variety to a landscape and provide color from May until frost. Wildflower beds give a softer, more natural appearance to the otherwise manicured look often resulting from defensible space development.

A concern with wildflowers is the tall, dense areas of available fuel they can form, especially in dormancy. To reduce fire hazard, plant wildflowers in widely separated beds within the defensible space. Do not plant them next to structures unless the beds are frequently watered and weeded and vegetation is promptly removed after the first hard frost. Use gravel walkways, rock retaining walls or irrigated grass areas mowed to a low height to isolate wildflower beds from each other and from other fuels.

Shrubs

Shrubs lend color and variety to the landscape and provide cover and food for wildlife. However, shrubs concern fire professionals because, as the next level in the "fuel continuum," they can add significantly to total fuel loading. Because of the woody material in their stems and branches, they are a potential source of fire brands. When carried in the smoke column ahead of the main fire, fire brands can rapidly spread the fire in a phenomenon known as "spotting."

But the primary concern with shrubs is that they are a "ladder fuel" – they can carry a relatively easy-to-control surface grass fire into tree crowns. Crown fires are difficult, sometimes impossible, to control (see Figure 2).

To reduce the fire-spreading potential of shrubs, plant only widely separated, low-growing, nonresinous varieties close to structures. Do not plant them directly beneath windows or vents or where they might spread under wooden decks. Do not plant shrubs under tree crowns or use them to screen propane tanks, firewood piles or other flammable materials. Plant shrubs individually, as specimens, or in small clumps apart from each other and away from any trees within the defensible space.

Mow grasses low around shrubs. Prune dead stems from shrubs annually. Remove the lower branches and suckers from species such as Gambel oak to raise the canopy away from possible surface fires.

Structural Elements of a FireWise Landscape

When building a deck or patio, use concrete, flagstone or rock instead of wood. These materials do not burn and do not collect flammable debris like the space between planks in wooden decking.

Where appropriate on steeper ground, use retaining walls to reduce the steepness of the slope. This, in turn, reduces the rate of fire spread. Retaining walls also act as physical barriers to fire spread and help deflect heat from the fire upwards and away from structures.

Rock or masonry walls are best, but even wooden tie walls constructed of heavy timbers will work. Put out any fires burning on tie walls after the main fire front passes.

On steep slopes, consider building steps and walkways around structures. This makes access easier for home maintenance and enjoyment. It also serves as a physical barrier to fire spread and increases firefighters' speed and safety as they work to defend your home.

FIREWISE is a multi-agency program that encourages the development of defensible space and the prevention of catastrophic wildfire.

Trees

Trees provide a large amount of available fuel for a fire and can be a significant source of fire brands if they do burn. Radiant heat from burning trees can ignite nearby shrubs, trees and structures.

Colorado's elevation and temperature extremes limit tree selection. The best species to plant generally are those already growing on or near the site. Others may be planted with careful selection and common sense.

If your site receives enough moisture to grow them, plant deciduous trees such as aspen or narrow-leaf cottonwood. These species, even when planted in dense clumps, generally do not burn well, if at all. The greatest problem with these trees is the accumulation of dead leaves in the fall. Remove accumulations close to structures as soon as possible after leaf drop.

When site or available moisture limits recommended species to evergreens, carefully plan their placement. Do not plant trees near structures. Leave plenty of room between trees to allow for their growth. Spacing within the defensible space should be at least 10 feet between the edges of tree crowns. On steep ground, allow even more space between crowns. Plant smaller trees initially on a 20- to 25-foot spacing to allow for tree growth. At some point, you will have to thin your trees to retain proper spacing.

As the trees grow, prune branches to a height of 10 feet above the ground. Do not overprune the crowns. A good rule of thumb is to remove no more than one-third of the live crown of the tree when pruning. Prune existing trees as well as ones you planted.

Some trees (for example, Colorado blue spruce) tend to keep a full crown. Other trees grown in the open may also exhibit a full growth habit. Limit the number of trees of this type within the defensible space. Prune others as described above and mow grasses around such specimen trees.

Maintenance

A landscape is a dynamic system that constantly grows and changes. Plants considered fire resistant and that have low fuel volumes can lose these characteristics over time. Your landscape, and the plants in it, must be maintained to retain their FireWise properties.

- ☐ Always keep a watchful eye towards reducing the fuel volumes available to fire. Be aware of the growth habits of the plants within your landscape and of the changes that occur throughout the seasons.
- ☐ Remove annuals and perennials after they have gone to seed or when the stems become overly dry.
- ☐ Rake up leaves and other litter as it builds up through the season.
- ☐ Mow or trim grasses to a low height within your defensible space. This is particularly important as grasses cure.
- ☐ Remove plant parts damaged by snow, wind, frost or other agents.
- ☐ Timely pruning is critical. Pruning not only reduces fuel volumes but also maintains healthier plants by producing more vigorous, succulent growth.
- ☐ Landscape maintenance is a critical part of your home's defense system. Even the best defensible space can be compromised through lack of maintenance. The old adage "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" applies here.

Colorado State FOREST SERVICE

This fact sheet was produced in cooperation with the Colorado State Forest Service.

[1] *Wildfire Hazard Mitigation Coordinator, Colorado State Forest Service.*

Colorado State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Colorado counties cooperating. Cooperative Extension programs are available to all without discrimination. No endorsement of products mentioned is intended nor is criticism implied of products not mentioned.

FORESTRY

Forest Home Fire Safety no. 6.304

by F.C. Dennis[1]

Quick Facts...

Take steps now to protect your home from a future wildfire. This can spell the difference between your property's destruction or survival.

During a wildfire, law enforcement officials may ask you to evacuate with little warning. Take precautions now to prepare for that possibility.

Even if you are forced to evacuate your home, there are some things you can do to help firefighters defend it.

Fire Protection in Rural Areas

Colorado's rural areas are undergoing increasingly greater development. More people are building homes in forests or brushlands to take advantage of these natural environments.

Often, these sites are quite remote. However, people moving from urban settings expect traditional fire and emergency services. They do not understand the fire protection limitations that exist in rural areas:

- Most rural fire departments are volunteer. Firefighters are not generally present at the fire stations. In addition, the number of firefighters able to respond may be limited, especially during daytime hours during the traditional work week.
- Response time may be quite long. Volunteers must reach the fire station from home or work, start the fire vehicles and drive to the fire scene. The fire scene may be quite far from the station.
- Water supplies and firefighting equipment are limited. Often, the only significant water supply is that which the fire trucks themselves carry. Water shuttles or refill locations must be established and coordinated.
- Approaching the fire scene may be difficult. Narrow, steep roads and driveways may limit or even prevent access by emergency equipment. Bridges may have weight limitations that prevent large trucks and tankers from reaching the fire.

When wildfire does strike, it can occur with little warning and spread quickly. Fire crews and equipment often are overwhelmed by the task of fighting a rapidly advancing wildfire. There may simply not be enough personnel and equipment to defend every home.

Homeowner Preparations

Homeowners can do a great deal to prepare their property for wildfire. Some of these things are detailed in these fact sheets:

6.302, *Creating Wildfire-Defensible Zones;*
6.303, *Fire-Resistant Landscaping;*
6.305, *FireWise Plant Materials;* and
6.306, *Grass Seed Mixes to Reduce Wildfire Hazard.*

The following checklist and guidelines will help you prepare for fire safety, evacuation and home defense. Use it as a guide to enhance homesite safety.

This is an annual checklist. Don't wait until a fire is approaching to perform these tasks.

Colorado State University Cooperative Extension

© Colorado State University Cooperative Extension. 5/99. Reviewed 4/07. www.ext.colostate.edu

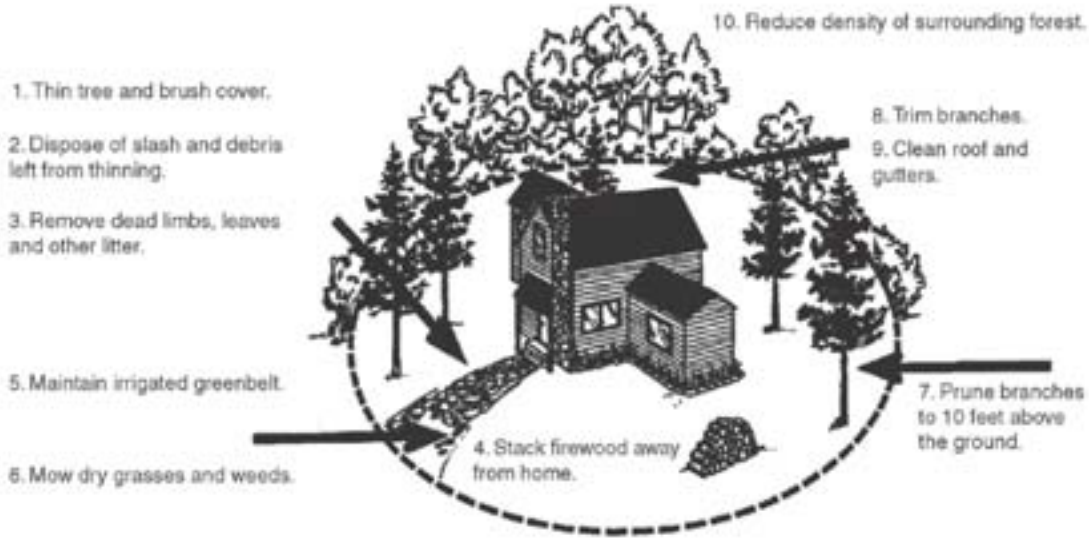
Annual Fire Safety Checklist

- ☐ Thin trees and brush properly within the defensible space.
- ☐ Remove trash and debris from the defensible space.
- ☐ Remove any trees growing through the porch.
- ☐ Clear roof and gutters of leaves and debris.
- ☐ Remove branches overhanging chimney and roof.
- ☐ Stack firewood uphill or on a contour away from the home.
- ☐ Use noncombustible roof materials.
- ☐ Place shutters, fire curtains or heavy drapes on windows.
- ☐ Place screens on foundation and eave vents.
- ☐ Enclose sides of stilt foundations and decks.
- ☐ Use a chimney screen or spark arrester.
- ☐ Clear vegetation around fire hydrants, cisterns, propane tanks, etc.
- ☐ Make sure an outdoor water supply is available, with hose, nozzle and pump.
- ☐ Make sure fire tools, ladder and fire extinguishers are available.
- ☐ Post address signs that are clearly visible from the street or road.
- ☐ Make sure the driveway is wide enough for fire trucks and equipment.
- ☐ Post load limits on bridges.
- ☐ Install and test smoke detectors.
- ☐ Practice a family fire drill and evacuation plan.

This is an annual checklist. Don't wait until a fire is approaching to perform these tasks.

Evacuation Tips

- ☐ If a wildfire is threatening your area, listen to your radio for updated reports and evacuation information.
- ☐ Confine pets to one room and make plans to take care of them in the event of evacuation.
- ☐ Arrange for temporary housing with a friend or relative whose home is outside the threatened area. Leave a note in a prominent place in your home that says where and how you can be contacted.
- ☐ If your home is threatened by wildfire, you will be contacted and advised by law enforcement officers to evacuate. If you are not contacted, or you decide to stay and help defend your home, evacuate pets and any family members not needed to protect your home.
- ☐ Remove important documents, mementoes, etc., from the possible fire area.



FIREWISE is a multi-agency program that encourages the development of defensible space and the prevention of catastrophic wildfire.

- ☐ When evacuating, wear protective clothing: sturdy shoes, cotton or woolen clothing, long pants, a long-sleeved shirt, gloves, and a handkerchief to protect your face.
- ☐ Choose a route away from the fire if possible. Watch for changes in the speed and direction of the fire and smoke.
- ☐ Take a disaster supply kit containing:
  - a supply of drinking water;
  - one change of clothing and footwear for each member of the family;
  - a blanket or sleeping bag for each person;
  - a first aid kit that also includes any prescription medications;
  - emergency tools including a battery-powered radio, flashlight and extra batteries;
  - an extra set of car keys and credit cards, cash or traveler's checks; and
  - extra pairs of eyeglasses and other special items for infant, elderly or disabled family members.

Defending Your Home

Whether you choose to stay to defend your home or to evacuate, complete as many of the following preparations as possible.

- ☐ Do not jeopardize your life. No material item is worth a life.
- ☐ Wear fire-resistant clothing and protective gear.
- ☐ Remove combustible materials from around structures.
- ☐ Close or cover outside vents and shutters.
- ☐ Position garden hoses so they reach the entire house. Have the hoses charged, with an adjustable nozzle, but turned off.
- ☐ Place large, full water containers around the house. Soak burlap sacks, small rugs or large rags in the containers.
- ☐ Place a ladder against the roof of the house on the opposite side of the approaching wildfire. Place a garden hose near the ladder, prepared as described previously.
- ☐ Place portable pumps near available water supplies, such as pools, hot tubs, creeks, etc.
- ☐ Close all windows and doors. Do not lock them.
- ☐ Close all inside doors.
- ☐ Turn on a light in each room and all outside lights.
- ☐ Leave them on even during daylight hours.
- ☐ Fill tubs, sinks and any other containers with water.
- ☐ Shut off the gas at the outside meter of the propane tank.
- ☐ Remove lace, nylon or any other drapes and curtains made from light material. Close Venetian blinds, heavy drapes or fire-resistant window coverings.
- ☐ Move overstuffed furniture into the center of the house, away from windows and sliding glass doors.
- ☐ Park your car in the garage, facing out. Close the windows but do not lock the doors. Leave the keys in the ignition.
- ☐ Close the garage door but leave it unlocked.
- ☐ Disconnect the automatic garage door opener.

For additional information on mitigating wildfire hazards on your property, go to http://csfs.colostate.edu/wildfire.htm.

Colorado State FOREST SERVICE

This fact sheet was produced in cooperation with the Colorado State Forest Service.

[1]*Staff Forester, Colorado State Forest Service, Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership.*

Colorado State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Colorado counties cooperating. Cooperative Extension programs are available to all without discrimination. No endorsement of products mentioned is intended nor is criticism implied of products not mentioned.

FORESTRY

FireWise Plant Materials

no. 6.305

by F.C. Dennis[1]

Quick Facts...

FireWise landscaping can be aesthetically pleasing while reducing potential wildfire fuel.

Plant choice, spacing and maintenance are critical.

Your landscape, and the plants in it, must be maintained to retain their FireWise properties.

Creating a "defensible space" around your home is one of the most important and effective steps you can take to protect you, your family and your home from catastrophic wildfire. Defensible space is the area between a structure and an oncoming wildfire where nearby vegetation has been modified to reduce a wildfire's intensity. (See fact sheet 6.302, *Creating Wildfire-Defensible Zones.*)

Many people resist creating defensible space around their homes because they believe these areas will be unattractive and unnatural. This is far from true. With careful planning, FireWise landscaping can be aesthetically pleasing while reducing potential wildfire fuel. It can actually enhance beauty and property values, as well as personal safety.

Many native plants are highly flammable during different seasons of the year. At such times, left unmanaged, they can accelerate the spread of a wildfire through your neighborhood, threatening homes, property and lives.

All vegetation, naturally occurring and otherwise, is potential fuel for fire. Its type, amount and arrangement has a dramatic effect on fire behavior. There are no truly "fireproof" plant species, so plant choice, spacing and maintenance are critical to defensible space landscaping. In fact, **where** and **how** you plant may be more important than **what** you plant. However, given alternatives, choose plant species that tend to be more resistant to wildfire.

General concepts to keep in mind when choosing and planting FireWise species are:

- A plant's moisture content is the single most important factor governing its volatility. (However, *resin* content and other factors in some species render them flammable even when the plant is well-watered.) Conifers tend to be flammable due to their oil and pitch content, regardless of their water content.
- Deciduous plants tend to be more fire resistant because their leaves have higher moisture content and their basic chemistry is less flammable. Also, when deciduous trees are dormant, there is less fuel to carry fire through their canopies.

In some cases, there is a strong correlation between drought tolerance and fire resistance. For example, a plant may shed its leaves or needles during extreme drought. Other drought-tolerant species may have smaller leaves or thick, succulent leaves. These plants offer less fuel or have a higher moisture content, both of which help reduce fire hazard.

There also appears to be a correlation between a plant's salt tolerance and natural fire resistance. Plants adapted to salty conditions, and actually growing in salty situations, may better resist burning.

Colorado State University Cooperative Extension

Putting Knowledge to Work

© Colorado State University Cooperative Extension. 4/02. Reviewed 1/06. www.ext.colostate.edu

FireWise Plant List

The following list was prepared by Phil Hoefer, Colorado State Forest Service. It was reviewed by Jim Knopf, a landscape architect in Boulder, and two landscape architects on Colorado's Western Slope. Bloom time is approximate (observed in Boulder at 5,600 feet).

Key: Water needs: VL = very low L = low M = medium H = high
Sun/Shade: S = sun PS = part sun Sh = shade
Elevation: Y = Yes N = No ? = Questionable or unknown

Scientific Name	Common Name	Approx. Water Needs	Sun/Shade Preference	Approx. Mature Height	Elevation (1,000 ft.) 5	6	7	8	9	Approx. Bloom Month
Flowers and Ground Covers										
Achillea lanulosa [a]	Native yarrow	L-H	S/PS	1.5 - 2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jul
Achillea tomentosa [b]	Woolly yarrow	M-H	S/PS	.5'	Y	Y	N	N	N	Jul
Aconitum spp.[c]	Monkshood	M-H	S	2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jun-Jul
Aconitum columbianum [bc]	Columbian monkshood	M-H	S	2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jun-Jul
Ajuga reptans [b]	Bugleweed	H	Sh	< .5'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jun-Jul
Alchemilla sp.	Lady's mantle	M-H	PS/Sh	1'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Jun-Jul
Allium cernuum [bc]	Nodding onion	L-H	S/PS	1'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jun
Allium geyeri [bc]	Geyer onion	L-H	S/PS	1'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Jun
Anaphalis margaritacea [a]	Pearly everlasting	L-H	S	1.5 - 2.5'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Aug
Anemone blanda	Windflower	M-H	S/PS	1'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Apr-May
Antennaria parvifolia [ab]	Small-leaf pussytoes	M	S/PS	<.5'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jun
Antennaria rosea [ab]	Rosy pussytoes	M	S/PS	<.5'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jun
Aquilegia spp.	Columbine	M-H	S/PS	1 - 2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jun-Jul
Aquilegia coerulea [a]	Colorado blue columbine	M-H	S/PS	1 - 2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jun-Jul
Aquilegia chrysantha [a]	Yellow columbine	M-H	S/PS	1 - 2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jun-Aug
Arabis sp.[b]	Rockcress	L-H	S	< 1'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	May-Jun
Armeria maritima	Sea thrift	L-H	S/PS	.5'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Apr-Jun
Artemisia caucasica	Caucasian sage	L-M	S/PS	1- 2'	Y	Y	Y	?	?	n/a
Artemisia frigida [bc]	Fringed sage	L-M	S	1 - 1.5'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n/a
Artemisia ludoviciana [a]	Prairie sage	L-M	S	1 - 1.5'	Y	Y	Y	?	?	n/a
Aster laevis [a]	Smooth aster	L-H	S/PS	1 - 3'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Aug-Sep
Aster porteri [a]	Porter aster	L-M	S	1'	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Aug-Sep
Aubrieta sp.[b]	False rockcress	M	S	1'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Apr-May
Aurinia sp.[b]	Basket of gold	M	S/PS	1'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Apr-May
Calochortus gunnisonii [a]	Mariposa lily	M-H	S	.5 - 2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Jul-Aug
Campanula rotundifolia [a]	Common harebell	M-H	S	.5 - 1'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	May-Oct
Centranthus ruber	Jupiter's beard	L-H	S/Sh	2 - 2.5'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	May-Oct
Cerastium strictum [ab]	Mouse ear chickweed	M	S/PS	1'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	May-Jun
Cerastium tomentosum [b]	Snow-in-summer	L-M	S/PS	1'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	May-Jun
Claytonia lanceolata [a]	Spring beauty	M	Sh	.5 - 1.5'	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Mar-Apr
Convallaria majalis [bc]	Lily-of-the-valley	H	Sh	< 1'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	May-Jun
Delosperma nubigenum [b]	Hardy yellow iceplant	M-H	S	.5'	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Jun
Delphinium spp.[c]	Delphinium	M-H	S/PS	.5 - 3'+	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jun-Jul
Dianthus spp.	Pinks	L-H	S	<.5' - 2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	May-Aug
Doronicum sp.	Leopard's bane	H	S/PS	2 - 3'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Jul-Aug
Echinacea purpurea	Purple coneflower	M	S	2 - 3'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jul-Aug
Epilobium angustifolium	Fireweed	H	S/PS	3'	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jul-Aug
Erigeron flagellaris [a]	Whiplash daisy, trailing fleabane	L-M	S	< 1'	Y	Y	?	?	?	Jun-Jul
Eriogonum umbellatum [a]	Sulphur flower	M	S/PS	<.5'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jun-Jul
Erysimum asperum [a]	Western wallflower	M	S/PS	1'+	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Jun-Jul
Gaillardia aristata [a]	Blanket flower	L-M	S	1 - 1.5'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jul-Sep
Galium boreale [ab]	Northern bedstraw	M-H	Sh	<1'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	May-Jun
Geranium spp.	Hardy geraniums	M	Sh/PS	2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	May-Oct
Geranium caespitosum [a]	Wild geranium	M	Sh/PS	2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	May-Oct
Geum triflorum	Prairie smoke	M-H	S/PS	1.5'	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Jun
Helianthella quinquenervis [a]	Aspen sunflower	M	S	1'	?	?	?	Y	Y	?
Helianthemum nummularium	Rockrose	M-H	S	< 1'	Y	Y	Y	?	?	May-Jun
Helianthus pumilus [a]	Small sunflower	M	S	1 - 2'	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Jun-Jul
Heuchera spp.	Coral bells	M-H	PS/Sh	1 - 2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jun-Aug
Ipomopsis aggregata [a]	Scarlet gilia	M	S/PS	1 - 2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jun-Aug
Iris germanica	Bearded iris	L-M	S	1 - 3'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	May-Jun

Scientific Name	Common Name	Approx. Water Needs	Sun/Shade Preference	Approx. Mature Height	Elevation (1,000 ft.) 5	6	7	8	9	Approx. Bloom Month
Iris missouriensis [a]	Missouri iris	M-H	S	1 - 2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	May
Lamium sp.[b]	Dead nettle	M-H	Sh	< 1'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	May-Jun
Lavandula spp.	Lavender	L-M	S	1 - 2'	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Jun-Nov
Leucocrinum montanum [a]	Sand lily	L-M	S	< 1'	Y	Y	Y	?	?	May
Liatris punctata [a]	Dotted gayfeather	VL-L	S	1 - 2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Aug-Oct
Linum lewisii [a]	Wild blue flax	L-H	S/PS	1 - 2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	May-Sep
Lupinus argenteus [a]	Silver lupine	M	Sh/PS	1 - 3'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jun-Jul
Mertensia lanceolata [a]	Narrow-leaved chiming bells	M-H	Sh/PS	1 - 2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	May-Jun
Mimulus guttatus [a]	Yellow monkey-flower	H	Sh	1'	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Monarda fistulosa [a]	Native beebalm	M-H	S/PS	1 - 2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jul-Oct
Oenothera caespitosa [a]	White stemless evening primrose	L-M	S	1 - 2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jun-Aug
Papaver orientale	Oriental poppy	H	S/Sh	2 - 3'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	May-Jun
Penstemon caespitosus [a]	Mat penstemon	L-M	S	< .5'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jun
Penstemon secundiflorus	Sidebells	L-M	S	1 - 2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	May-Jun
Penstemon teucrioides [a]	Germander penstemon	L-M	S	.5'	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Jun-Jul
Penstemon virens [a]	Blue mist penstemon	M	S/PS	.5'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	May-Jun
Phlox subulata	Moss phlox	M	S	< .5'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	May
Polemonium sp.	Jacob's ladder	H	S/PS	1 - 2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	May-Aug
Potentilla fissa [a]	Leafy potentilla	M-H	PS	1'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
Potentilla verna [b]	Spring potentilla	M-H	PS	< .5'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Mar-May
Pulsatilla patens [a]	Pasque flower	M	S/PS	1'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Mar-May
Ratibida columnifera [a]	Prairie coneflower	L-M	S	2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jul-Sep
Rudbeckia hirta [a]	Black-eyed Susan	M-H	S	2 - 3'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jul-Sep
Salvia officinalis	Cooking sage	L-M	S/PS	2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Jun
Saxifraga hirsuta	Saxifrage	H	S/PS	.5'+	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	May-Jun
Scutellaria brittonii [a]	Skullcap	M	S/PS	.5 - 1'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Aug-Sep
Sedum spp.[b]	Stonecrop	M	S/PS	1 - 1.5'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jul-Aug
Sedum lanceolatum [a]	Yellow stonecrop	M	S/PS	.5'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jul-Aug
Sempervivum sp.	Hens and chicks	L-M	S/PS	.5'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n/a
Senecio spartioides [a]	Broom groundsel	VL-L	S	2 - 3'	Y	Y	?	?	?	Sep-Oct
Solidago missouriensis [a]	Smooth goldenrod	L-M	S	1 - 2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Jul-Aug
Thalictrum fendleri [a]	Fendler meadowrue	H	S/PS	2 - 3'	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Jul-Aug
Thermopsis divaricarpa [a]	Spreading golden banner	M-H	S/PS	2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	May
Tradescantia occidentalis [a]	Western spiderwort	M	S/PS	1.5'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Jun-Aug
Thymus spp.[b]	Thyme	L-M	S	< .5'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jun-Jul
Veronica pectinata	Speedwell	L-M	S	< .5'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Apr-Jul
Vinca minor [b]	Periwinkle, myrtle	H	Sh	< 1'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Apr-Jun
Waldsteinia sp.[b]	Barren strawberry	M-H	Sh/PS	< 1'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	May-Jun
			Shrubs							
Arctostaphylos nevadensis [a]	Pinemat manzanita	M	S/PS	1 - 2'	Y	Y	Y	N	N	n/a
Arctostaphylos patula [a]	Greenleaf manzanita	M	S/PS	3 - 4'	Y	Y	Y	N	N	n/a
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi [a]	Kinnikinnick, bearberry	M	S/Sh	1'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n/a
Betula glandulosa [a]	Bog birch	H	S/PS	6 - 8'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n/a
Calluna sp.	Heather	H	S/PS	2'	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Jul-Aug
Ceanothus fendleri [a]	Buckbrush, mountain lilac	M	S	2'	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Jul
Cercocarpus intricatus [a]	Little-leaf mountain mahogany	VL-L	S	4 - 6'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	n/a
Cercocarpus montanus [a]	True mountain mahogany	L-M	S	4 - 6'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	n/a
Chrysothamnus spp.[a]	Rabbitbrush	VL-L	S	2 - 6'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jul-Aug
Cornus stolonifera [a]	Redtwig dogwood	H	S/Sh	4 - 6'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n/a
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Spreading cotoneaster	M	S/PS	2 - 3'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	May-Jun
Daphne burkwoodii	Burkwood daphne	M	S/PS	2 - 3'	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Apr-Jun
Erica sp.	Heath	H	S/PS	1'	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Jan-Mar
Euonymus alatus	Burning bush euonymus	M	S/Sh	1 - 6'	Y	Y	Y	?	?	n/a
Fallugia paradoxa [a]	Apache plume	VL-L	S	2 - 4'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jun-Oct
Holodiscus dumosus [a]	Ocean spray, cliff/rock spirea	L-M	S/PS	4'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jun
Jamesia americana [a]	Wax flower	M-H	S/Sh	2 - 6'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jun
Lonicera tatarica	Tatarian honeysuckle	M	S/PS	4 - 6'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	May-Jun
Mahonia aquifolium	Oregon grape holly	M-H	S/Sh	4 - 6'	Y	Y	Y	?	?	May-Jun

Scientific Name	Common Name	Approx. Water Needs	Sun/Shade Preference	Approx. Mature Height	Elevation (1,000 ft.) 5	6	7	8	9	Approx. Bloom Month
Mahonia repens [a]	Creeping grape holly	L-H	S/Sh	1 - 2'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Mar-May
Philadelphus microphyllus [a]	Little-leaf mockorange	M	S	2 - 3'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Jun
Physocarpus monogynus [a]	Mountain ninebark	M	S/Sh	2 - 4'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jun
Potentilla fruticosa [a]	Shrubby cinquefoil	M	S/PS	2 - 3'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	May-Sep
Prunus besseyi [a]	Western sand cherry	L-M	S	1 - 3'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	May
Purshia tridentata [a]	Antelope bitterbrush	L-M	S	1 - 2'	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Jun-Aug
Ribes aureum [a]	Golden currant	M	S/PS	2 - 3'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Apr-May
Rosa woodsii [a]	Woods' or native wild rose	M	S/PS	2 - 3'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jun-Jul
Shepherdia canadensis [a]	Russet buffaloberry	M-H	S	5 - 6'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n/a
Symphoricarpos spp. [d]	Snowberry, coralberry	M	S/PS	2 - 3'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n/a
Viburnum edule [a]	Highbush cranberry	H	S	6 - 8'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	May-Jun
Yucca baccata [a]	Banana or broad-leaf yucca	VL-L	S/PS	2 - 3'	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Jun
Yucca filamentosa	Adam's needle	M	S/PS	2 - 3'	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Jun
Yucca glauca [a]	Spanish bayonet, small soapweed, Great Plains yucca	VL-L	S/PS	2 - 3'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Jun
	Large Shrubs and Trees									
Acer ginnala	Ginnala maple	M-H	S	6 - 10'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n/a
Acer glabrum [a]	Rocky Mountain maple	M-H	S/Sh	6 - 10'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n/a
Acer grandidentatum [a]	Wasatch maple	M	S/PS	10 - 20'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	n/a
Alnus tenuifolia [a]	Thinleaf alder	H	S/PS	6 - 8'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Apr
Amelanchier alnifolia [a] [c]	Saskatoon alder-leaf serviceberry	M	S/PS	6 - 8'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Apr-May
Amelanchier utahensis [a]	Utah serviceberry	VL-M	S	4 - 6'	Y	Y	N	N	N	May
Betula fontinalis [a]	River birch	H	S/PS	6 - 8'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	n/a
Cercocarpus ledifolius [a]	Mountain mahogany	VL-L	S	6 - 15'	Y	Y	?	N	N	n/a
Corylus cornuta [a]	Filbert, beaked hazelnut	H	S/Sh	5 - 6'	Y	Y	Y	?	?	n/a
Crataegus spp. [a]	Hawthorn (several native)	M	S	6 - 8'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	May
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green ash	M-H	S	20 - 25'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	n/a
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	M-H	S	60 - 70'	Y	Y	N	N	N	May
Malus sp.	Crabapple	M	S	10 - 15'	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Apr-May
Physocarpus opulifolius [a]	Tall ninebark	M	S/PS	4 - 6'	Y	Y	Y	?	N	May
Populus tremuloides [a]	Aspen	M	S	8 - 25'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n/a
Prunus americana [a]	American wild plum	M	S/PS	4 - 6'	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Apr
Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	M	S/PS	8 - 10'	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Apr
Prunus pensylvanica [a] [c]	Pin/fire/wild/red cherry	M	S/PS	6 - 8'	Y	Y	Y	?	N	May
Prunus virginiana melanocarpa [a] [c]	Western chokecherry	M-H	S/PS	6 - 8'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Apr-May
Rubus deliciosus [a]	Boulder raspberry, thimbleberry	M	S/Sh	4 - 6'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Apr-May
Salix amygdaloides [a]	Peachleaf willow	H	S/PS	20 - 30'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	n/a
Shepherdia argentea [a]	Silver buffaloberry	M	S/PS	4 - 6'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Apr
Sorbus scopulina [a]	Western mountain ash	M-H	S/Sh	6 - 8'	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	May
Syringa vulgaris	Common lilac	M	S	6 - 8'	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	May

[a] Native species.

[b] Ground cover plant.

[c] This species, or some species in this genus, may be poisonous to livestock, pets, wildlife and/or people under some conditions. Before planting, check with Colorado State University Cooperative Extension, Colorado State Forest Service, or other knowledgeable personnel.

[d] Several species of symphoricarpos are native.

Plants for a FireWise Landscape

Plants that are more resistant to wildfire have one or more of the following characteristics:

- They grow without accumulating large amounts of combustible dead branches, needles or leaves (example: aspen).
- They have open, loose branches with a low volume of total vegetation (examples: currant and mountain mahogany).
- They have low sap or resin content (examples: many deciduous species).
- They have high moisture content (examples: succulents and some herbaceous species).
- They grow slowly and need little maintenance (do not need frequent pruning).
- They are short and grow close to the ground (examples: wildflowers and groundcovers).
- They can resprout following fire, thus reducing relandscaping costs (example: aspen).

Conifers

In Colorado, conifers make up much of our natural forest. Because of their high resin content, they are more susceptible to fire.

Even though conifers are flammable, you do not need to remove all of them from around your home. Wildfire hazards usually can be effectively reduced through proper thinning and pruning of existing trees and shrubs.

When choosing conifers for your defensible space, consider those with characteristics that make them better able to survive fire:

- *thick bark,*
- *long needles, or*
- *self-pruning. (Self-pruning trees lose lower branches naturally, leaving a greater distance between ground and canopy.)*

Additional FireWise Guidelines

Some additional tips to follow when planning a FireWise landscape include:

- Landscape according to the recommended defensible-space zones. The plants nearest your home should be more widely spaced and smaller than those farther away.
- Plant in small, irregular clusters and islands, not in large masses.
- Break up the continuity of the vegetation (fuel) with decorative rock, gravel and stepping stone pathways. This will help modify fire behavior and slow its spread across your property.
- Plant a variety of types and species. Besides being aesthetically pleasing, this will help ensure a healthier forest by reducing insects and diseases. Healthy, vigorous, thinned forests can better resist catastrophic fires than unhealthy ones with insect and disease problems.
- In the event of drought and water rationing, prioritize the plants you wish to save. Provide supplemental water to those nearest your home, perhaps using "gray water."
- Mulch to conserve moisture and reduce weed growth. Mulch can be organic (wood chips or small bark pieces) or inorganic (gravel or rock). Avoid pine bark, thick layers of pine needles or other materials that can easily carry fire.

Don't Forget Maintenance

A landscape is a dynamic, constantly changing system. Plants considered "fire resistant" and that have low fuel volumes can lose these characteristics over time. Your landscape, and the plants in it, must be maintained to retain their FireWise properties.

FIREWISE is a multi-agency program that encourages the development of defensible space and the prevention of catastrophic wildfire.

Be aware of the growth habits of the plants on your land and of the changes that occur seasonally. Keep a watchful eye for the need to reduce fuel volumes and fuel continuity.

- Remove annual, herbaceous plants after they have gone to seed or when the stems become overly dry.
- Rake up and dispose of litter as it builds up over the season.
- Mow or trim grasses to a low height within your defensible space. This is especially important as they begin to cure and dry.
- Remove plant parts damaged by snow, wind, frost or other agents.
- Timely pruning is critical. It not only reduces fuel volume but also maintains healthier plants with more succulent, vigorous growth.

Additional FireWise Publications

Cooperative Extension

The following publications are available from The Other Bookstore, Colorado State University Cooperative Extension, 115 General Services Bldg., Fort Collins, CO 80523-4061; (970) 491-6198; resourcecenter@ucm.colostate.edu. Printed copies cost $1; they are available free on our Web site at www.cerc.colostate.edu:

- 6.302, *Creating Wildfire-Defensible Zones*
- 6.303, *Fire-Resistant Landscaping*
- 6.304, *Fire Safety, Evacuation and Home Defense*
- 6.306, *Grass Seed Mixes for the Reduction of Wildfire Hazard*
- 7.205, *Pruning Evergreens*
- 7.206, *Pruning Shrubs*
- 7.207, *Pruning Deciduous Trees*
- 7.402, *Protecting Trees During Construction*

Colorado State Forest Service

The following publication is available from the Colorado State Forest Service, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523-5060; (970) 491-6303:

- *Home Fire Protection in the Wildland Urban Interface*, CSFS #142-399

Colorado State FOREST SERVICE

This fact sheet was produced in cooperation with the Colorado State Forest Service.

[1] *Wildfire Hazard Mitigation Coordinator, Colorado State Forest Service.*

Colorado State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture and Colorado counties cooperating. Cooperative Extension programs are available to all without discrimination. No endorsement of products mentioned is intended nor is criticism implied of products not mentioned.

FORESTRY

Grass Seed Mixes to Reduce Wildfire Hazard no. 6.306

by F.C. Dennis[1]

Quick Facts...

Plant "FireWise" grass species to reduce the risk of wildfire damage.

"FireWise" grass mixes may contain only native species or a combination of native and non-native species.

Sow half the seed north to south and the other half east to west.

Rake the seed into the soil.

Mulch erosion-prone areas.

If possible, water often and lightly.

Maintain the area properly.

During much of the year, grasses ignite easily and burn rapidly. Tall grass will quickly carry fire to your house. Plant "FireWise" grasses in the defensible space around your home. Defensible space is an area around a structure where fuels and vegetation are treated, cleared or reduced to slow the spread of wildfire. See fact sheet 6.302, *Creating Wildfire-Defensible Zones.*

Seed Mixes for Colorado

Grass seed mixes developed for Colorado use native or a combination of native and non-native grass species. While the basic mixes (Tables 1 and 3) work reasonably well on all sites, they were modified for moist sites and/or those with northern exposures (Tables 2 and 4).

Grasses included in these mixes have the following characteristics:

- They are lower growing.
- They need less maintenance.
- Seed is readily available and relatively inexpensive.

Grass seed mixes made up entirely of native seed may take longer to establish — up to three years — than those with a percentage of non-native seed.

Planting

Use either a drop or a cyclone seeder to seed your defensible space.

A drop seeder is more accurate in placing seed, especially if wind is a problem. However, if the ground is rough or rocky, the cyclone seeder will be easier to use.

Seed at the rates shown in the tables below. Divide seed into two equal parts. Sow half of the seed by crossing the area north to south and the other half by crossing east to west.

Rake seed into the soil as soon as possible after sowing to reduce the chances of it blowing or washing out. Soil cover also helps to protect the young seedlings from drying out. When sowing on slopes prone to erosion, cover the seeded area with mulch. Recommended mulches include **clean** straw (straw with no seeds in it), netting or matting of some kind.

If you have water from a central community system or a well permit that allows outside irrigation, water the newly seeded areas frequently and lightly. Water enough to keep the soil moist but not so heavily as to cause soil washing and loss of the grass seed.

Maintenance

Even "FireWise" grasses need proper maintenance. See 6.303, *Fire-Resistant Landscaping*, for tips on proper mowing and other maintenance and landscaping suggestions.

Colorado State University Cooperative Extension

Putting Knowledge to Work

© Colorado State University Cooperative Extension. 8/99. Reviewed 1/06.

www.ext.colostate.edu

FIREWISE is a multi-agency program that encourages the development of defensible space and the prevention of catastrophic wildfire.

Native Grass "Fire Mixes"

Table 1: All exposures.

Species	Variety	Percent of Mix	Broadcast Rate PLS* Lbs/Acre
Arizona fescue	Redondo	20	9.0 x .20 = 1.80
Western wheatgrass	Barton/Rosana	20	32.0 x .20 = 6.40
Streambank wheatgrass	Sodar	20	22.0 x .20 = 4.40
Indian ricegrass	Nezpar	20	25.0 x .20 = 5.00
Blue grama	Lovington	20	6.0 x .20 = 1.20
	TOTALS	100%	18.80

Table 2: Northerly exposures and/or moist sites.

Species	Variety	Percent of Mix	Broadcast Rate PLS* Lbs/Acre
Arizona fescue	Redondo	25	9.0 x .25 = 2.25
Western wheatgrass	Barton/Rosana	25	32.0 x .25 = 8.00
Streambank wheatgrass	Sodar	25	22.0 x .25 = 5.50
Indian ricegrass	Nezpar	25	25.0 x .25 = 6.25
	TOTALS	100%	22.00

Non-Native/Native Grass "Fire Mixes"

Table 3: All exposures.

Species	Variety	Percent of Mix	Broadcast Rate PLS* Lbs/Acre
Canada bluegrass	Reubens	10	2.0 x .10 = 0.20
Western wheatgrass	Barton/Rosana	20	32.0 x .20 = 6.40
Streambank wheatgrass	Sodar	15	22.0 x .15 = 3.30
Indian ricegrass	Nezpar	15	25.0 x .15 = 3.75
Sheep fescue	Covar	20	8.0 x .20 = 1.60
Blue grama	Lovington	20	6.0 x .20 = 1.20
	TOTALS	100%	16.45

Table 4: Northerly exposures and/or moist sites.

Species	Variety	Percent of Mix	Broadcast Rate PLS* Lbs/Acre
Canada bluegrass	Reubens	15	2.0 x .15 = 0.30
Western wheatgrass	Barton/Rosana	20	32.0 x .20 = 6.40
Streambank wheatgrass	Sodar	20	22.0 x .20 = 4.40
Indian ricegrass	Nezpar	15	25.0 x .15 = 3.75
Sheep fescue	Covar	30	8.0 x .30 = 2.40
	TOTALS	100%	17.25

*Pure Live Seed.

References

For additional information on protecting your homesite, see:

- 6.302, *Creating Wildfire-Defensible Zones*
- 6.303, *Fire-Resistant Landscaping*
- 6.304, *Forest Home Fire Safety*
- 6.305, *FireWise Plant Materials*

Colorado State FOREST SERVICE

This fact sheet was produced in cooperation with the Colorado State Forest Service.

[1]Wildfire Hazard Mitigation Coordinator, Colorado State Forest Service.

Colorado State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture and Colorado counties cooperating. Cooperative Extension programs are available to all without discrimination. No endorsement of products mentioned is intended nor is criticism implied of products not mentioned.

FORESTRY

Gambel Oak Management

no. 6.311

by N. Jester, K. Rogers, and F.C. Dennis[1]

Quick Facts...

Gambel oak is commonly found throughout western Colorado between 6,000 and 9,000 feet in elevation.

Recurring fires often cause oak stands to develop into large thickets; younger thickets created in this way can become exceptionally dense and almost impenetrable for livestock and wildlife.

Control, or eradication, of Gambel oak requires physically removing the stem and as much of the root system as possible.

Gambel Oak Ecology

Gambel oak (*Quercus gambelii*), commonly found throughout western Colorado between 6,000 and 9,000 feet in elevation, generally dominates the region between the lower piñon-juniper zone and the aspen or ponderosa pine zone above. This shrub can be found throughout southern Colorado and along the Front Range almost to Denver. Gambel oak is usually found in conjunction with serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpus oreophilus*), mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus montanus*), chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*) and a variety of forbs and grasses. In south-central Colorado, oak brush is often associated with sumac and New Mexico locust.

Figure 1. Typical oak brush growth in Colorado.

Gambel oak rarely reproduces from acorns; most reproduction is vegetative with sprouts occurring from a deep, extensive root system. Clones of oak brush spread slowly but stubbornly persist in previously colonized areas.

Figure 2. Oak brush sprouting after fire.

Recurring fires often cause oak stands to develop into large thickets; younger thickets created in this way can become exceptionally dense and almost impenetrable for livestock and wildlife. Older stands tend to form clumps with a lush understory of grass and forbs, often attaining tree-like form with heights up to 20 feet.

Oak brush provides cover and nesting habitat for many forms of wildlife (birds, mammals, amphibians, etc.). The foliage and acorns offer valuable food for many of these wildlife species, such as wild turkey, mule deer, and black bear. Acorns produced by the larger stands of oak brush are critical for turkey.

Although not highly palatable, the availability and abundance of Gambel oak, particularly on winter ranges, make this an important wildlife plant. Oak brush is especially important to mule deer; on some summer ranges it reportedly provides more deer forage than all other species combined. Elk generally rely on

Colorado State University Extension

© Colorado State University Extension. 7/08.
www.ext.colostate.edu

Gambel oak during the spring and winter. Acorns of Gambel oak are an important mast crop in many areas, particularly for black bears in the fall.

Oak brush makes excellent firewood and is used extensively for this purpose. Occasionally, this species is used for fence posts but, as a rule, does not grow to the size necessary to produce sawn wood products.

Standard Treatment Methods for Oak Brush

Various treatment methods have been used to control oak brush in western Colorado, including herbicide, mechanical treatment, and prescribed burning. In many cases, the objective of these treatments is to increase available forage for wildlife or livestock. Managed grazing of goats is also an effective treatment to reduce or eradicate oak.

Appropriate treatment is tied directly to land management objectives. As a general rule, a diversity (mosaic) of brush species, size, and densities can often accomplish multiple objectives (i.e., reducing wildfire hazards, enhancing aesthetics, screening, stabilizing soil and watershed outputs, increasing forage production, and enhancing various elements of wildlife habitat, food, cover, etc.).

Control, or eradication, of Gambel oak requires either physically removing the stem and as much of the root system as possible (typically not practical or desired) or continued top-killing of the plant so that stored energy in the root system is depleted to a greater degree than energy is restored through photosynthesis. The second option requires commitment and persistence.

Chemical Treatment

Most studies using herbicides report significant above-ground stem kill, but subsequent sprouting. In recent years, applications with Garlon have shown to be effective at completely killing oak brush when applied as either a foliar spray or as a stump treatment. For greatest effectiveness, stump treatments must be applied before the wood dries, usually within one hour of cutting.

Mechanical Treatment

Thinning oak brush by hand can be time consuming and labor-intensive due to the density of the vegetation. Prolific sprouting follows cutting unless herbicides are applied to the cut stumps. Mechanical treatments such as chaining, root plowing, dozing, and roller-chopping are somewhat expensive and cannot be used on steep slopes. Various forms of mastication equipment can also be used on oak brush such as a Hydroaxes©, Bull Hog® mowers, timberaxes, or Fecon® rotary cutting heads. Sprouting also follows these mechanical treatments even when the overstory is completely removed and additional action is needed if oak control is desired. Mechanical treatment can also make the site susceptible to weed invasion.

Figure 3. Mechanical treatment using a Hydroaxe©.

Figure 4. Mechanical treatment using a timberaxe.

Figure 5. Oak brush resprouting after fire.

Prescribed Burning

Fire readily kills the above-ground portions of oak brush. However, intense sprouting follows almost immediately and usually causes the stands to become even denser. With prescribed burning, a commitment to repeated burning on the same site is necessary to effectively reduce the oak brush over the long term.

However, prescribed fire also can be an effective tool to produce younger plants that are more palatable to wildlife.

Treating Gambel Oak for Wildfire Safety

Gambel oak does not burn readily except under favorable conditions such as during continued drought or in the fall or early spring when vegetation dries out. Late spring frosts that kill the leaves can cause extreme fire behavior later in the summer; the dead leaves have a tendency to cling to the stem and act as dry aerial fuels. Under certain conditions, fires in oak brush can spread quickly and fire behavior can be similar to fuel models in southern California (e.g., the Battlement Creek and South Canyon fires in western Colorado where a number of firefighter fatalities occurred in the oak brush fuel type).

Fuel Hazards

Fuel hazard measures refer to the **continuity**, both horizontal (across the ground) and vertical (from the ground up into the vegetation crown). Fuels with a high degree of vertical and horizontal continuity are the most hazardous, particularly when they occur on slopes. Heavier fuels (brush and trees) are more hazardous, producing more intense fires than light fuels (grass). Mitigation of wildfire fuel hazards focuses on breaking up the continuity of fuels. Increasing distances between fuels is necessary on slopes.

Standards for Fuel Mitigation

Trees: woody perennials, usually having one dominant vertical trunk and a height greater than 15 feet at maturity. Spacing requirements between trees are a *minimum* of 10 feet from the edges of the crowns. (This does not apply to mature stands of aspen trees where ladder fuels have been removed as described below. Follow the spacing requirements in areas with young aspen.)

Brush and Shrubs: woody plants, smaller than trees, often formed by a number of vertical or semi-upright branches arising close to the ground. Brush is smaller than shrubs and can be either woody or herbaceous vegetation. Thinning of brush and shrubs can often be accomplished by separating clumps rather than individual stems. *Spacing requirements* between clumps of brush and/or shrubs are 2½ times (2½X) the height of the vegetation. The maximum diameter of clumps is 2 times (2X) the height of the vegetation. (Make all measurements from the edges of vegetation crowns.)

Example: Spacing between shrub clumps 6 feet in height is 15 feet or more. The diameter of shrub clumps is less than 12 feet (measured from the edges of the crowns). Branches are pruned to a height of 3 feet. Certain brush species, such as Gambel oak, serviceberry, and snowberry re-sprout vigorously following cutting. Applying herbicide to stumps immediately following cutting may be necessary to effectively reduce long-term fire hazards. An alternative to herbicide treatment is to mow sprouts annually.

Ladder Fuels: vegetative materials with a vertical continuity that allows fire to burn from ground level up into the branches and crowns of trees. While potentially very hazardous, ladder fuels are relatively easy to mitigate. The first step in fuel mitigation is to remove all ladder fuels *beneath* tree canopies. In the remaining areas, prune all branches of shrubs or trees up to a height of 10 feet above ground (or one-half the height of the plant, whichever is least). Lastly, chip and/or remove pruned material from the site.

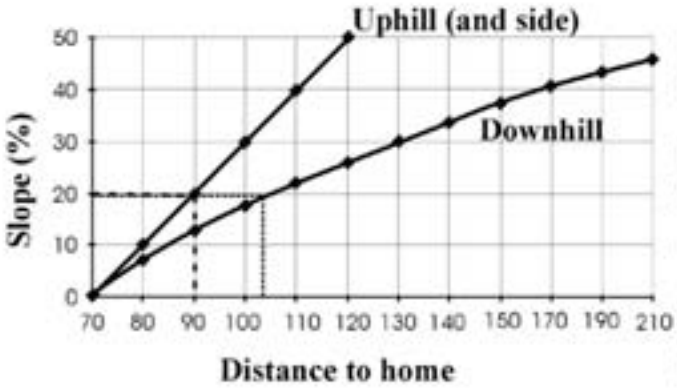
For More Information

From Colorado State Forest Service, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523-5060; (970) 491-6303; csfs.colostate.edu:

- *FireWise Construction - Design and Materials*
- *Home Fire Protection in the Wildland Urban Interface*
- *Landowner Guide to Thinning*

From Colorado State University Extension, 115 General Services Building, Fort Collins, CO 80523-4061; (970) 491-6198; E-mail: resourcecenter@ucm.colostate.edu:

- *6.303*, Fire-Resistant Landscaping
- *6.304*, Forest Home Fire Safety
- *6.305*, FireWise Plant Materials
- *6.306*, Grass Seed Mixes to Reduce Wildfire Hazard



Grasses: mow dead, dry grass to a height of less than 6 inches.

Slope Adjustment Factors

The minimum distance from a structure for brush, shrub, and tree fuel treatment is **75 feet on *level ground***. (Where only grasses exist and no additional vegetative landscaping is planned, the minimum distance is 30 feet.)

On slopes *downhill* from structures, complete defensible space thinning according to the distances in Table 1. Uphill and side distances remain 75 feet, unless the property slopes in multiple directions.

Table 1. Defensible space thinning guidelines.

1 percent to 20 percent slopes =	
Brush/shrubs	75' from structure; 3X height separation distance between vegetation.
Trees	75' from structure; 10-foot crown separation distance between trees.
Grass	30' from structure; mow dead, dry grass to 6 inches or less in height.

21 percent to 40 percent slopes =	
Brush/shrubs	150' from structure; 4X height separation distance between vegetation.
Trees	150' from structure; 20-foot crown separation distance between trees.
Grass	50' from structure; mow dead, dry grass to 6 inches or less in height.

Greater than 40 percent slopes =	
Brush/shrubs	200' from structure; 6X height separation distance between vegetation.
Trees	200' from structure; 30-foot crown separation distance between trees.
Grass	75' from structure; mow dead, dry grass to 6 inches or less in height.

For more information or professional assistance in managing your forest, contact your local Colorado State Forest Service district office.

Colorado State FOREST SERVICE

This fact sheet was produced in coopeation with the Colorado State Forest Service.

[1]*Colorado State Forest Service foresters.*

Colorado State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Colorado counties cooperating. CSU Extension programs are available to all without discrimination. No endorsement of products mentioned is intended nor is criticism implied of products not mentioned.

Fuelbreak Guidelines for Forested Subdivisions & Communities

By

Frank C. Dennis

Colorado State Forest Service

Knowledge to Go Places

This publication was developed for use by foresters, planners, developers, homeowners' associations and others. Implementation of these measures cannot *guarantee* safety from all wildfires, but will greatly increase the probability of containing them at more manageable levels.

Inadequate fire planning can result in loss of life or property and costly suppression activities.

Colorado's forested lands are experiencing severe impacts from continuing population increases and peoples' desire to escape urban pressures. Subdivisions and developments are opening new areas for homesite construction at an alarming rate, especially along the Front Range and around recreational areas such as Dillon, Vail, and Steamboat Springs.

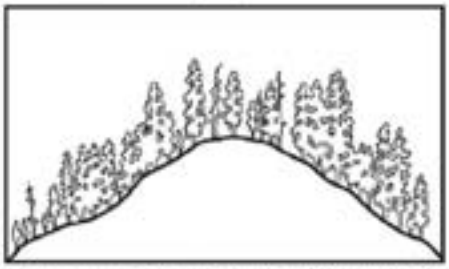
But with development inevitably comes a higher risk of wildfire as well as an ever-increasing potential for loss of life and property. Methods of fire suppression, pre-suppression needs, and homeowner and fire crew safety must all be considered in the planning and review of new developments as well as for the "retrofitting" of existing, older subdivisions.

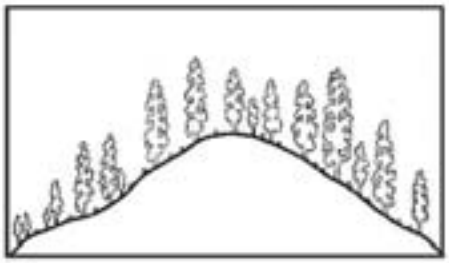
Fuelbreaks should be considered in fire management planning for subdivisions and developments; however, the following are guidelines **only**. They should be customized to local areas by professional foresters experienced in Rocky Mountain wildfire behavior and suppression tactics.

Fuelbreak vs Firebreak

Although the term fuelbreak is widely used in Colorado, it is often confused with firebreak. The two are entirely separate, and aesthetically different, forms of forest fuel modification and treatment.

• A firebreak is strip of land, 20 to 30 feet wide (or more), in which all vegetation is removed down to bare, mineral soil each year prior to fire season.





Above, cross section of mixed conifer stand before fuelbreak modification. Below, after modification.

• A fuelbreak (or shaded fuelbreak) is an easily accessible strip of land of varying width (depending on fuel and terrain), in which fuel density is reduced, thus improving fire control opportunities. 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.

The following is a discussion of the uses, limitations, and specifications of fuelbreaks in wildfire control and fuels management.

Fuelbreak Limitations

Fuelbreaks provide quick access for wildfire suppression. Control activities can be conducted more safely due to low fuel volumes. Strategically located, they break up large, continuous tracts of dense timber, thus limiting uncontrolled spread of wildfire.

Fuelbreaks can aid firefighters greatly by slowing fire spread under normal burning conditions. However, under extreme conditions, even the best fuelbreaks stand little chance of arresting a large

Before and after photos of a forest stand thinned to reduce fuel loads.

fire, regardless of firefighting efforts. Such fires, in a phenomenon called "spotting," can drop firebrands 1/8-mile or more ahead of the main fire, causing very rapid fire spread. These types of large fires may continue until there is a major change in weather conditions, topography, or fuel type.

It is critical to understand: A fuelbreak is the line of defense. The area (including any homes and developments) between it and the fire may remain vulnerable.

In spite of these somewhat gloomy limitations, fuelbreaks have proven themselves effective in Colorado. During the 1980 Crystal Lakes Subdivision Fire near Fort Collins, crown fires were stopped in areas with fuelbreak thinnings, while other areas of dense lodgepole pine burned completely. A fire at O'Fallon Park in Jefferson County was successfully stopped and controlled at a fuelbreak. The Buffalo Creek Fire in Jefferson County (1996) and the High Meadow Fire in Park and Jefferson Counties (2000) slowed dramatically wherever intense forest thinnings had been completed. During the 2002 Hayman Fire, Denver Water's entire complex of offices, shops and caretakers' homes at Cheesman Reservoir were saved by a fuelbreak with no firefighting intervention by a fuelbreak.

Burned area near Cheesman Reservoir as a result of the Hayman Fire. Note the unburned green trees in the middle right of the photo, a treated fuelbreak.

The Need For A Fuelbreak

Several factors determine the need for fuelbreaks in forested subdivisions, including: (1) potential problem indicators; (2) wildfire hazard areas; (3) slope; (4) topography; (5) crowning potential; and (6) ignition sources.

Potential Problem Indicator

The table below explains potential problem indicators for various hazards and characteristics common to Colorado's forest types. All major forest types, except aspen, indicate a high potential for wildfire hazard.

Fuel Type	Characteristics			Hazards			
	Aesthetics	Wildlife	Soil	Wildfire	Avalanche	Flood	Climate
Aspen	2	3	3	**2**	4	3	2
Douglas-fir	2	2	3	**5**	2	2	3
Greasewood-Saltbrush	4	2	2	**2**	1	3	3
Limber-Bristlecone Pine	3	2	4	**3**	4	2	5
Lodgepole Pine	2	2	3	**5**	4	2	4
Meadow	5	4	4	**2**	3	4	3
Mixed Conifer	2	1	1	**5**	3	1	3
Mountain Grassland	5	3	4	**3**	3	2	4
Mountain Shrub	3	5	4	**4**	2	2	3
Pifion-Juniper	2	3	4	**4**	2	3	2
Ponderosa Pine	2	3	1	**5**	2	2	3
Sagebrush	4	4	3	**3**	3	2	3
Spruce-Fir	2	3	3	**4**	5	**3**	4

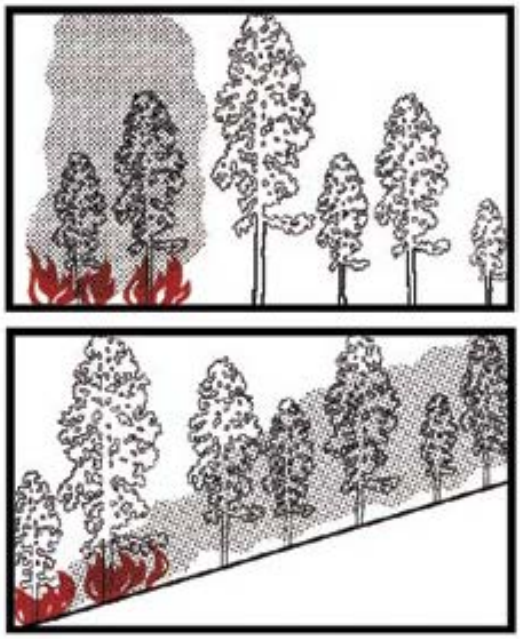
Legend: 5 – Problem may be crucial; 4 – Problem very likely;
3 – Exercise caution; 2 – Problem usually limited;
1 – No rating possible

Wildfire Hazard Maps

The Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS), numerous counties and some National Forests have completed wildfire hazard mapping for many areas within Colorado, particularly along the Front Range. These maps typically consider areas with 30 percent or greater slope; hazardous fuel types; and hazardous topographic features such as fire chimneys. Wildfire Hazard Ratings may be depicted in several ways. Whatever system is used, areas rated moderate or higher should be considered for fuel modification work.

Slope

Rate of fire spread increases as the slope of the land increases. Fuels are preheated by the rising smoke column or they may even come into contact with the flames themselves.



Fire effects, flat vs steep terrain. Note preheating of fuels on steep ground from passage of smoke column.

At 30 percent slope, rate of fire spread doubles compared to rates at level ground, drastically reducing firefighting effectiveness. **Areas near 30 percent or greater slopes are critical and must be reviewed carefully.**

Topography

Certain topographic features influence fire spread and should be evaluated. Included are fire chimneys, saddles, and V-shaped canyons. They are usually recognized by reviewing standard U.S.G.S. quad maps.

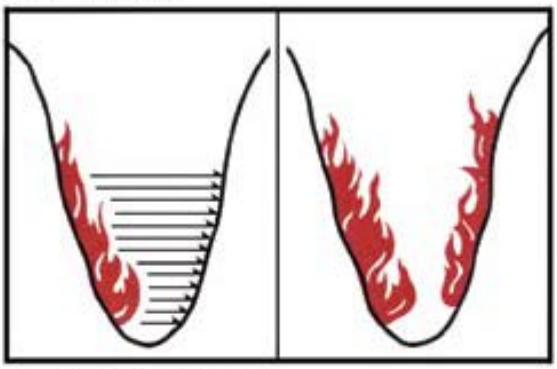
• Chimneys are densely vegetated drainages on slopes greater than 30 percent. Wind, as well as air pre-heated by a fire, tends to funnel up these drainages, rapidly spreading fire up slope.

Chimney.

• Saddles are low points along a main ridge or between two high points. Like chimneys, they also funnel winds to create a natural fire path during a fire's uphill run. Saddles act as corridors to spread fire into adjacent valleys or drainages.

Saddle.

• Narrow, V-shaped valleys or canyons can ignite easily due to heat radiating from one side to the other. For example, a fire burning on one side of a narrow valley dries and preheats fuels on the opposite side until the fire "flashes over." The natural effect of slope on fire then takes over and fire spreads rapidly up drainage and uphill along both sides of the valley.



Flashover in V-shaped valley.

Crowning Potential

An on-site visit is required to accurately assess crowning potential. A key, below, helps determine this rating. Fuel modification is usually unnecessary if an area has a rating of 3 or less.

Crowning Potential Key

	Rating
A. Foliage present, trees living or dead — B	
B. Foliage living — C	
C. Leaves deciduous or, if evergreen, usually soft, pliant, and moist; never oily, waxy, or resinous.	0
CC. Leaves evergreen, not as above — D	
D. Foliage resinous, waxy, or oily — E	
E. Foliage dense — F	
F. Ladder fuels plentiful — G	
G. Crown closure > 75 percent	9
GG. Crown closure < 75 percent	7
FF. Ladder fuels sparse or absent — H	
H. Crown closure > 75 percent	7
HH. Crown closure < 75 percent	5
EE. Foliage open — I	
I. Ladder fuel plentiful	4
II. Ladder fuel sparse or absent	2
DD. Foliage not resinous, waxy, or oily — J	
J. Foliage dense — K	
K. Ladder fuels plentiful — L	
L. Crown closure > 75 percent	7
LL. Crown closure < 75 percent	4
KK. Ladder fuels sparse or absent — M	
M. Crown closure > 75 percent	5
MM. Crown closure < 75 percent	3
JJ. Foliage open — N	
N. Ladder fuels plentiful	3
NN. Ladder fuels sparse or absent	1
BB. Foliage dead	0

The majority of dead trees within the fuelbreak should be removed. Occasionally, large, dead trees (14 inches or larger in diameter at 4 1/2 feet above ground level) may be retained as wildlife trees. If retained, all ladder fuels must be cleared from around the tree's trunk.

Ignition Sources

Possible ignition sources, which may threaten planned or existing developments, must be investigated thoroughly. Included are other developments and homes, major roads, recreation sites, railroads, and other possible sources. These might be distant from the proposed development, yet still able to channel fire into the area due to slope, continuous fuels, or other topographic features.

Fuelbreak Locations

In fire suppression, an effective fire line is connected, or "anchored," to natural or artificial fire barriers. Such anchor points might be rivers, creeks, large rock outcrops, wet meadows, or a less flammable timber type such as aspen. Similarly, properly designed and constructed fuelbreaks take advantage of these same barriers to eliminate "fuel bridges." (Fire often escapes control because of fuel bridges that carry the fire across control lines.)

Since fuelbreaks should normally provide quick, safer access to defensive positions, they are necessarily linked with road systems. Connected with county-specified roads within subdivisions, they provide good access and defensive positions for firefighting equipment and support vehicles. Cut-and fill slopes of roads are an integral part of a fuelbreak as they add to the effective width of modified fuels.

Fuelbreaks without an associated road system, such as those located along strategic ridge lines, are still useful in fire suppression. Here, they are often strengthened and held using aerial retardant drops until fire crews can walk in or be ferried in by helicopter.

Preferably, fuelbreaks are located along ridge tops to help arrest fires at the end of their runs. However, due to homesite locations and resource values, they can also be effective when established at the base of slopes. Mid-slope fuelbreaks are least desirable, but under certain circumstances and with modifications, these too, may be valuable.

Fuelbreaks are located so that the area under management is broken into small, manageable units. Thus, when a wildfire reaches modified fuels, defensive action is more easily taken, helping to keep the fire small. For example, a plan for a subdivision might recommend that fuelbreaks break up continuous forest fuels into units of 10 acres or less. This is an excellent plan, especially if defensible space thinnings are completed around homes and structures, and thinning for forest management and forest health are combined with the fuelbreak.

When located along ridge tops, continuous length as well as width are critical elements. Extensive long-range planning is essential in positioning these types of fuelbreaks.

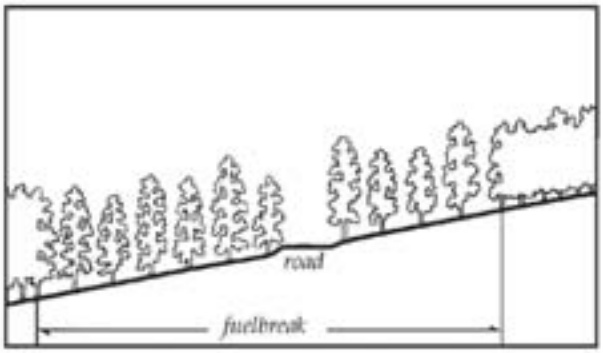
Aesthetics

Improperly planned fuelbreaks can adversely impact an area's aesthetic qualities. Careful construction is necessary when combining mid-slope fuelbreaks with roads involving excessive cut-and-fill.

These photos, far- and near- views of the same site, illustrate that forest can be thinned without impacting aesthetics.

Care must also be taken in areas that are not thinned throughout for fuel hazard reduction. In such cases the fuelbreak visually sticks out like a "sore thumb" due to contrasting thinned and unthinned portions of the forest. (Especially noticeable are those portions of the fuelbreak above road cuts).

These guidelines are designed to minimize aesthetic impacts. However, some situations may require extensive thinning and, thus, result in a major visual change to an area. Additional thinning beyond the fuelbreak may be necessary to create an irregular edge and to "feather," or blend, the fuelbreak thinning into the unthinned portions of the forest. Any thinning beyond the fuelbreak improves its effectiveness and is highly recommended.



Cross-section of a typical fuelbreak built in conjunction with a road.

Constructing the Fuelbreak

Fuelbreak Width and Slope Adjustments

Note: Since road systems are so important to fuelbreak construction, the following measurements are from the toe of the fill for downslope distances, and above the edge of the cut for uphill distances.

The minimum recommended fuelbreak width is approximately 300 feet for level ground. Since fire activity intensifies as slope increases, the overall fuelbreak width must also increase. However, to minimize aesthetic impacts and to maximize fire crew safety, the majority of the increases should be made at the bottom of the fuelbreak, below the road cut.

Widths are also increased when severe topographic conditions are encountered. Guidelines for fuelbreak widths on slopes are given below:

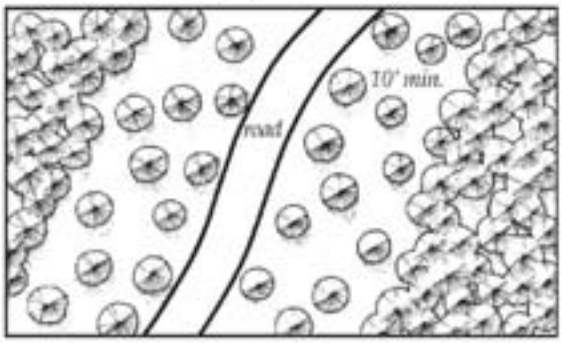
Fuelbreak Width/Slope

Percent Slope (%)	Minimum Uphill Distance (ft)	Minimum Downhill Distance (ft)	Total Width of Modified fuels (ft)*
0	150	150	300
10	140	165	303
20	130	180	310
30	120	195	315
40	110	210	320
50	100	225	325
60	100	240	340

*As slope increases, total distance for cut-and-fill for road construction rapidly increases, improving fuelbreak effective width.

Stand Densities

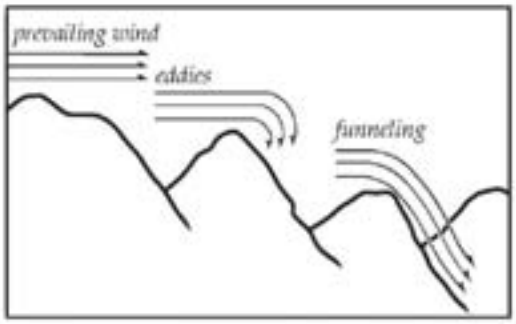
Crown separation is a more critical factor for fuelbreaks than a fixed tree density level. A *minimum* 10-foot spacing between the edges of tree crowns is recommended on level ground. As slope increases, crown spacing should also increase. However, small, isolated groups of trees may be retained for visual diversity. Increase crown spacing around any groups of trees left for aesthetic reasons and to reduce fire intensities and torching potential.



Plan view of fuelbreak showing minimum distance between tree crowns.

In technical terms, a fuelbreak thinning is classified as a heavy "sanitation and improvement cut, from below." Within fuelbreaks, trees that are suppressed, diseased, deformed, damaged, or of low vigor are removed along with all ladder fuels. Remaining trees are the largest, healthiest, most wind-firm trees from the dominant and co-dominant species of the stand.

Because such a thinning is quite heavy for an initial entry into a stand, prevailing winds, eddy effects, and wind funneling must be carefully evaluated to minimize the possibility of windthrow. It may be necessary to develop the fuelbreak over several years to allow the timber stand to "firm-up" — this especially applies to lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce stands.



Topography affects wind behavior – an important consideration during fuelbreak construction.

Area-wide forest thinnings are recommended for any subdivisions. Such thinning is not as severe as a fuelbreak thinning, but generally should be completed to fuelbreak specifications along the roads (as outlined on page 6.) In addition, "defensible space thinnings" are highly recommended around all structures (see CSU Coop. Extension Fact sheet 6.302, *Creating Wildfire-Defensible Zones*).

Debris Removal

Limbs and branches left from thinning (slash) can add significant volumes of fuel to the forest floor, especially in lodgepole pine, mixed-conifer, or spruce/fir timber types. These materials can accumulate and serve as ladder fuels, or can become "jackpots," increasing the difficulty of defending the fuelbreak during a wildfire. **Slash decomposes very slowly in Colorado and proper disposal is essential.** Proper treatment reduces fire hazard, improves access for humans and livestock, encourages establishment of grasses and other vegetation, and improves aesthetics.

Three treatment methods are commonly used. These are lopping-and-scattering, piling and burning, and chipping. Mulching of small trees and slash using equipment similar to Hydro-axes or Timbcos equipped with mulching heads are becoming a popular method of treatment. Size, amount, and location of slash dictates the method used, in addition to cost and the final desired appearance. The method chosen will also depend on how soon an effective fuelbreak is needed prior to construction in new developments.

Lop and scatter: slash should be no deeper than 12" above ground surface.

Chipping is the most desirable, but also the most expensive method of slash disposal.

Piled slash can be burned but only during certain conditions, such as after a snowfall.

Fuelbreak Maintenance

Following initial thinning, trees continue to grow (usually at a faster rate). The increased light on the forest floor encourages heavy grass and brush growth where, in many cases, where little grew before. The site disturbance and exposed mineral soil created during fuelbreak development is a perfect seed bed for new trees that, in turn, create new ladder fuels. Thus, in the absence of maintenance, fuelbreak effectiveness will decrease over time.

Fuelbreak maintenance is essential. Ingrowth, shown above, will minimize the effectiveness of this fuelbreak within a few years.

Fuelbreak maintenance problems are most often the result of time and neglect. Misplaced records, lack of follow-up and funding, and apathy caused by a lack of fire events are some of the major obstacles. In addition, the responsibility for fuelbreak maintenance projects is often unclear. For example, control of a fuelbreak completed by a developer passes to a homeowner's association, usually with limited funds and authority to maintain fuelbreaks.

If fuelbreak maintenance is not planned and completed as scheduled, consider carefully whether the fuelbreak should be constructed. An un-maintained fuelbreak may lead to a false sense of security among residents and fire suppression personnel.

Conclusion

An image of well-designed communities for Colorado includes:

- Forested subdivisions where the total forest cover is well-managed through carefully planned, designed, and maintained thinnings. This contributes to reduced wildfire hazards and a much healthier forest — one that is more resistant to insects and disease.

- A system of roads and driveways with their associated fuelbreaks that break up the continuity of the forest cover and fuels. These help keep fires small, while also providing safer locations from which to mount fire suppression activities. In addition to allowing fire personnel in, they will allow residents to evacuate if necessary.

- Individual homes that all have defensible space around them, making them much easier to defend and protect from wildfire, while also protecting the surrounding forest from structure fires.

Creation of such communities is entirely feasible if recognition of the fire risks, a spirit of cooperation, an attitude of shared responsibility, and the political will exists.

Colorado's mountains comprise diverse slopes, fuel types, aspects, and topographic features. This variety makes it impossible to develop general fuelbreak prescriptions for all locations. ***The previous recommendations are guidelines only.*** *A professional forester with fire suppression expertise should be consulted to "customize" fuelbreaks for particular areas.*

Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations

Landowners should focus on creating defensible space around their homes and reducing hazardous vegetation between homes and on community-owned lands within the community to be most effective in reducing wildfire hazards. Follow the recommendations listed in the Reducing Structural Ignitability, Technical Guides, and Large Lot Recommendations sections of the Toolbox.

Large Lot Recommendations

The following recommendations are for large lot or parcel owners where the vegetative fuel is contiguous or in large contiguous patches across the lot, parcel or the landscape and outside of the home ignition zone. Although these recommendations are for larger lot owners, the recommendations are applicable across the landscape. Conceptually, the goals should be to reduce the continuity and the density of the fuels across the landscape.

The following recommendations are not intended to eliminate the ability of fire to burn across the landscape. They are recommendations that if implemented correctly will slow the rate of spread and the burning intensity of a wildfire, prevent catastrophic loss and aid in the ability of firefighting efforts.

The following recommendations are general guidelines: topography and the spatial arrangement of fuels across the landscape must be taken into consideration and prescriptions adjusted accordingly. It is suggested large landowners consider meeting with a professional forester to design a long term plan that meets the needs and management goals of the landowner while accomplishing mitigation goals.

Grasses

Grass fuel types can be very dangerous. Fire can spread quickly through dry grass and wind can increase the rate of spread as witnessed in the Burning Tree fire in March 2011. Recommendations for grass fuel types include:

- Mow grasses around structures or any infrastructure that property owners would want to protect in the event of a wildland fire. Recommended grass heights around structures are four inches.

Property owners often mow along property boundaries, especially if the property is adjacent to a road or other hazardous fuel loads. It is more difficult for fire to burn and carry in low grasses.

Gambel Oak

For those large lot owners with areas of contiguous Gambel oak recommendations include reducing the continuity and the density of the oak.

- Break large clumps into smaller clumps and increase the spacing between clumps. We recommend following the CSFS Guidelines for Oak Management and provide a *minimum* clump spacing of 2 ½ times the height of the clump between clumps

on a relatively flat ground. If the clumps are on a hillside spacing should increase based on the topography present. The larger the clump size the larger the spacing required between clumps. Oak clumps can be distributed across the landscape in any pattern or shape or size as long as the spacing guidelines are implemented correctly. The goal is to create a mosaic pattern throughout the stand and not have clumps evenly spaced.

Mosaic clumps in Gambel oak

- Thin stems within the clumps. Stems should be spaced a minimum of three to five feet apart and stems should be pruned a minimum of two to three feet above the ground to eliminate contact with ground fuels.

- Remove concentrations of dead material within clumps.

Thinning within a Gambel oak clump

- Areas where Gambel oak is treated will need to be re-treated every 5-7 years. When Gambel oak is disturbed intense sprouting occurs and the oak must be maintained to prevent the oak from re-establishing in dense levels that were present on the property prior to treatment.

Ponderosa pine or mixed conifer

For a pure ponderosa pine stand or mixed conifer forest recommendations include reducing the density and continuity of the crown fuels (tops of trees) and ladder fuels through thinning and pruning to prevent the spread of crown fire and the potential for catastrophic loss and mortality. Keep in mind Douglas-fir is a shade tolerant species and will grow well on north facing slopes and needs shade for establishment and early growth. Reducing the density and continuity of the crown fuels can be implemented in creative ways that will not leave a uniform appearance. Recommendations for thinning include:

- Creating and maintaining minimum ten-foot crown spacing between trees or small clumps of trees with a minimum twenty-foot crown spacing between clumps of trees on relatively flat ground. Crown spacing should increase with increasing topography and clumps should be approximately three to five trees based on tree size and distribution across the landscape.

- Remove ladder fuels from underneath residual trees.

Ladder fuel removal

Space between tree crowns

For forest health recommendations include trying to increase and maintain size and age class diversity to promote forest structure diversity and heterogeneity. Recommendations include the following:

- Favor well-formed regeneration and saplings where they are more open grown and the young trees are not acting as ladder fuels.

- Remove suppressed and poorly formed trees, reducing competition for the healthiest and most vigorous trees as the residual stand is a continuing seed source for future generations of trees.

- Remove concentrations of dead and down material with the exception of two to three snags per acre for wildlife. A few down logs may also be left, the key is to reduce or eliminate any heavy concentrations of fuels.

- Options may also include creating openings of at least an acre for natural regeneration if there is a viable seed source close by or to create some openings for immediate or future plantings.

Forest health and restoration prescriptions in ponderosa pine stands are often described by reducing density based on basal area (BA) targets in addition to crown spacing and age class diversity targets. Recommended BA targets for forest health in Front Range ponderosa pine are an average across the landscape of 40 to 60 BA or approximately 30 to 46 trees per acre for each forested acre. To be a true restoration prescription treatments should be followed by implementing prescribed fire activities in the stand.

Fuelbreaks are often implemented in ponderosa pine or mixed conifer stands. Recommendations for installing fuelbreaks can be found in the CSFS publication *Fuel Break Guidelines for Forested Subdivisions and Communities.* Fuelbreaks are a fire suppression tool often strategically located along ridges, roads, or in many cases property boundaries. Within a fuelbreak the density and continuity of the vegetation is significantly reduced to:

- Drop a crown fire to a ground fire where suppression crews can suppress the fire.

- Drop fire retardant and reinforce the fuelbreak for suppression operations. Trees are spaced far enough apart enough for the fire retardant to drop through the space between tree crowns and land on the ground.

- Suppression crews often perform burnout operations from fuelbreaks, using the fuelbreak as an anchor.

Fuelbreaks are recommended at a minimum width of 300 feet on flat ground. The distance of a fuelbreak should increase with increasing topography (slope).

Gambel oak understory with ponderosa pine

Where Gambel oak is found in the understory with a ponderosa pine overstory component the emphasis should be on reducing the density and the continuity of the fuels. Create openings or breaks in the vegetation large enough to affect the fire behavior and reduce potential for fire to spread. In this fuel type ladder fuel elimination and reduction is key to accomplishing this goal. Eliminating and or reducing the ladder fuels will have the greatest impact on the ability of fire to spread from the ground into the crowns of trees and potentially across the landscape.

With understory and overstory fuels combinations there are several ways to modify the density and the continuity of the fuels loading across the parcel or landscape. The key concepts are to reduce the continuity and density of the fuels.

Clumping-This option includes maintaining an understory and overstory component, for example, oak under pines, and creating openings of significant size between the clumps of oak and pines. With this option the recommendations include:

- Removing concentrations of dead woody material.
- Prune pines to a height approximately ten feet above the ground and thin oak stems to create and maintain a three to five foot stem spacing between stems and limb stems to a height two to three feet above the ground, making stems "tree-like."
- Remove lower growing oak sprouts.

Clumps must be separated enough that if fire spreads from the ground fuels into the tree crowns of that clump that clump may be lost, but the fire will not spread to another clump.

Understory vegetation treatment-This option includes removing oak under pines past the dripline (the extent of the branches) of the trees a minimum of ten feet on relatively flat ground. Where the ground is steeper, removing oak up to twenty feet past the dripline is recommended. Prune pines to a height approximately ten feet above the ground.

Where oak is not growing under trees but is open grown, small clumps of oak can remain. Spacing recommendations are located in CSFS Guidelines for Oak Management fact sheet. Oak clump thinning and removal of dead material is also recommended.

Clumping of Gambel oak

Gambel oak clumps with residual trees

Overstory component treatment: understory retention-Landowners may want to remove overstory vegetation, such as pines and retain oak. For this type of treatment recommendations include:

- Removing overstory pine component where understory oak is targeted for retention.

- Outside of oak target retention areas follow one of the above desired target prescriptions.

Areas where Gambel oak is treated it will need to be re-treated every 5-7 years. When Gambel oak is disturbed intense sprouting occurs and the oak must be maintained to

prevent the oak from re-establishing in dense levels that were present on the property prior to treatment.

CDPHE Air Quality Policies for Controlled Burning

The following text describes the prescribed (controlled) burning policy of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Air Pollution Control Division for the winter months as it applies to Douglas County. The *Elevation Designation for Air Quality Regulations Map* (see map after policy) displays the elevation categories within Douglas County that the CDPHE policy describes. In addition to obtaining a valid permit from the CDPHE, one who wishes to conduct a controlled burn within Douglas County must also obtain a permit from the local fire protection district the project is located in and ensure that fire restrictions are not in place by the Douglas County Sheriff's Office.

STATE OF COLORADO

Bill Ritter, Jr., Governor
Ned Calonge, M.D., Interim Executive Director

Dedicated to protecting and improving the health and environment of the people of Colorado

4300 Cherry Creek Dr. S.
Denver, Colorado 80246-1530
Phone (303) 692-2000
TDD Line (303) 691-7700
Located in Glendale, Colorado

http://www.cdphe.state.co.us

Laboratory Services Division
8100 Lowry Blvd.
Denver, Colorado 80230-6928
(303) 692-3090

Colorado Department
of Public Health
and Environment

Policy on Prescribed Burning Along the Front Range During Winter High Pollution Season Restrictions

From: Margie M. Perkins, Air Pollution Control Division Director
Date: 12/10/05 (revised); 'red/blue' to 'advisory/no advisories' language revised 12/1/09 and 2/24/10
Subject: Burning During the Winter in PM10 Maintenance Areas Along the Front Range

Applicability

This policy covers wildland fire burning (prescribed fire) during the period each year from **November 1st through March 31st** for the following counties: Boulder, Jefferson, Douglas, Arapahoe, and Adams. This policy does not apply to land in the City and County of Denver or to El Paso County. This policy replaces, "Policy on Pile Burning Along the Front Range During Winter High Pollution Season Restrictions," from February 23, 2003.

Introduction and Background Leading to Changes in Open Burning Policy

Each year the Colorado Air Pollution Control Division (Division) and several Front Range counties issue open burning bans during the winter months. These months are typically the region's high pollution season with the potential for build-ups in the area's 'Brown Cloud' and, in the past, have been when carbon monoxide and particulate matter health standard exceedances have occurred. Several communities in this region have been non-attainment areas for one or more of these pollutants. While these areas now enjoy maintenance status for carbon monoxide and particulate matter standards, open burn bans remain in many locations. Regardless of whether an area is in attainment or non-attainment status, air pollution agencies have recognized that open burning in the winter has the potential to contribute to unacceptable air pollution along the Front Range due to the increased frequency of poor smoke dispersion conditions compared to other seasons.

There are also residential woodburning restrictions in this same region in some counties and from the State. These restrictions at the State level date back to 1989 when Senate

Bill 77 (C.R.S. 25-7-106.3) provided for the declaration of high pollution days. Such declarations may occur when current or expected levels of air pollution could lead to carbon monoxide, particulate matter or visibility standard exceedances. On a declared or forecasted 'High Pollution Day,' mandated residential woodburning restrictions apply in most of the Front Range counties below 7000'. It has been the Division's policy, and that of many counties, to recognize that residential woodburning restrictions during winter months reinforce the need for open burning restrictions during the same time period so as to avoid the appearance of inequities.

In 1998, the Air Pollution Control Division was visited by representatives of several county fire protection agencies concerned about the need to burn piles from defensible space programs. The preferred time for such pile burning is during the winter, when it is safest. However, High Pollution Season open burning restrictions and advisory / no advisories designations during the fall, winter and spring months limited their ability to conduct this needed work. They asked for some relief for burning at elevations above 6400 feet – the elevations where their defensible space programs applied. Division meteorologists believe that as long as such burning is conducted on a 'no advisories' day there should be little chance of the fire creating air pollution problems. State statute limits the advisory / no advisories' effect for residential woodburning restrictions to below 7000 feet. The Division issued a policy in October 1998 consistent with the request of the fire protection community and the technical advice of Division meteorologists.

In February of 2003, the Division issued a pile burning policy to further clarify the issues with regard to pile burning above 7000'. Essentially, the 1998 policy was modified so that areas above 7000' may conduct pile burning if local conditions are consistent with at least "fair" dispersion without regard for advisory / no advisories that applies to lower elevations. The effective dates issued in the 2003 policy were November 1st to March 31st, consistent with the high pollution season. This policy has been applied to pile burns applying for wildland fire permits.

Since the 2003 policy has been in place, the Division has been approached by several entities about burning of broadcast projects if a responsible window of opportunity exists. The Division has determined the same principles that allow piled fuels to be burned without significant smoke impacts, will allow for responsible burning of limited broadcast projects. In addition, the Division's meteorological staff issues a daily open burning forecast from March 1st to March 31st. These forecasts will now provide initial burn/no burn decisions for wildland fire permits at all elevations during March.

Please utilize the contact information at the end of this memo if further clarification is needed in this policy or you have questions or concerns. The Division may revisit the policy, if appropriate, based on feedback from the fire community and public.

The Policy

El Paso County: This policy does not cover El Paso County. Contact the El Paso County Department of Health and Environment (Air Quality Control, 719-578-3137) for

information about winter burning in El Paso County. An open burning permit from the county must be obtained in addition to the wildland fire permit issued by the Colorado Air Pollution Control Division pursuant to Colorado Air Quality Control Commission Regulation Number 9.

City and County of Denver: This policy does not cover lands in the City and County of Denver. Contact the Denver Department of Environmental Health, Environmental Protection Division at (720) 865-5452 for information concerning general open burning permits in Denver. The Division does not issue prescribed fire permits in the City and County of Denver.

Douglas, Arapahoe, Adams, Boulder and Jefferson Counties: Open burning is not permitted during the fall and winter months except for disposal of fuels generated as a result of wildland fuel reduction activities. Piled fuel or broadcast wildland fuels may be burned as follows:

General Provisions of the Policy from November 1st to the last day of February

- The burn is conducted under a valid permit issued by the Air Pollution Control Division as per Regulation No. 9, Section V, "Planned Ignition Fire Permits". Small piles and broadcast burns may be below the de minimus thresholds of projected emissions and smoke as calculated in Appendix A of the Regulation. If so, the applicant may apply for the simpler General Open Burning permit (see http://apcd.state.co.us/smoke/openb). If not, the applicant must apply for a prescribed fire permit (see http://apcd.state.co.us/smoke/recent/).
- All applicable State and local regulations must be met. The permit is for compliance with State air pollution control requirements only and is not a permit to violate any existing State or local laws, rules, regulations or ordinances regarding fire, zoning or building.
- Burned fuel may include piled wood debris generated during hazardous fuel reduction activities (i.e., thinning, defensible space, and forest health) or wildland fuels to be treated by broadcast burning. No treated or painted lumber may be burned in the piles. Broadcast burns will be limited to fuel types that have little smoldering potential.
- Reasonable alternatives, other than burning, for disposal of material may not exist.

For Burns Below 6400 feet

- No burning is allowed if the project is below 6400 feet from November 1 to the last day of February.

For Burns Between 6400 Feet and 7000 feet

- November through February the burn may occur only on 'no advisories' days as determined by the Air Pollution Control Division. For today's advisory(s) call the Woodburning Hotline at 303 758-4848 or see the website at http://apcd.state.co.us/psi/main.html. Then click on the icon appearing in the

upper left corner of the page for more information. *Burning is not allowed when an advisory day of any kind is in effect.*

- Burning may occur between 10:00 AM and 4:00 PM. Fires must be out without any significant residual smoke by 4:00 PM.

For Burns Above 7000 Feet

- Forecasted local conditions must be consistent with the specific permit conditions issued for the project. The open burn forecast issued by the Division is not intended for elevations over 7000 feet.

General Provisions of the Policy from March 1st to March 31st

- The burn is conducted under a valid permit issued by the Air Pollution Control Division as per Regulation No. 9, Section V, "Planned Ignition Fire Permits". Small projects may be below the de minimus thresholds of projected emissions and smoke as calculated in Appendix A of the Regulation. If so, the applicant may apply for the simpler General Open Burning permit (see http://apcd.state.co.us/smoke/openb). If not, the applicant must apply for a prescribed fire permit (see http://apcd.state.co.us/smoke/recent/).
- All applicable State and local regulations must be met. The permit is for compliance with State air pollution control requirements only and is not a permit to violate any existing State or local laws, rules, regulations or ordinances regarding fire, zoning or building.

For burns at elevations below 7000 feet

- Burn may occur in accordance with the open burning forecast issued by the Air Pollution Control Division (APCD). For a forecast call the Woodburning Hotline at 303-758-4848 or see the website at http://apcd.state.co.us/psi/openbfst.phtml. This forecast will establish if burning can occur and, if so, when burning can occur for the forecasted period.
- In addition to following the open burning forecast issued by the APCD, if more restrictive project specific permit conditions exist, they must be met. For example, a specific permit condition may allow burning with south to west winds (clockwise) only. In this case, in addition to an open burning forecast for "burning" the permittee would need a spot weather forecast (from the NWS) that forecasts south to west winds. The spot weather forecast must also be consistent with the dispersion conditions indicated in the specific permit conditions. A "burning allowed" APCD open burning forecast does not override the specific permit conditions.

For burns at or above 7000 feet in elevation

- Forecasted local conditions must be consistent with the specific permit conditions issued for the project. The open burn forecast issued by the Division is not intended for elevations over 7000 feet.

Miscellaneous Information

Always observe fire safety guidelines. Check the Air Division's Woodburning Hotline at 303 758-4848 or the website at http://apcd.state.co.us/psi/openbfst.phtml for forecasts in the Denver Metropolitan area.

Meteorological Forecast Information

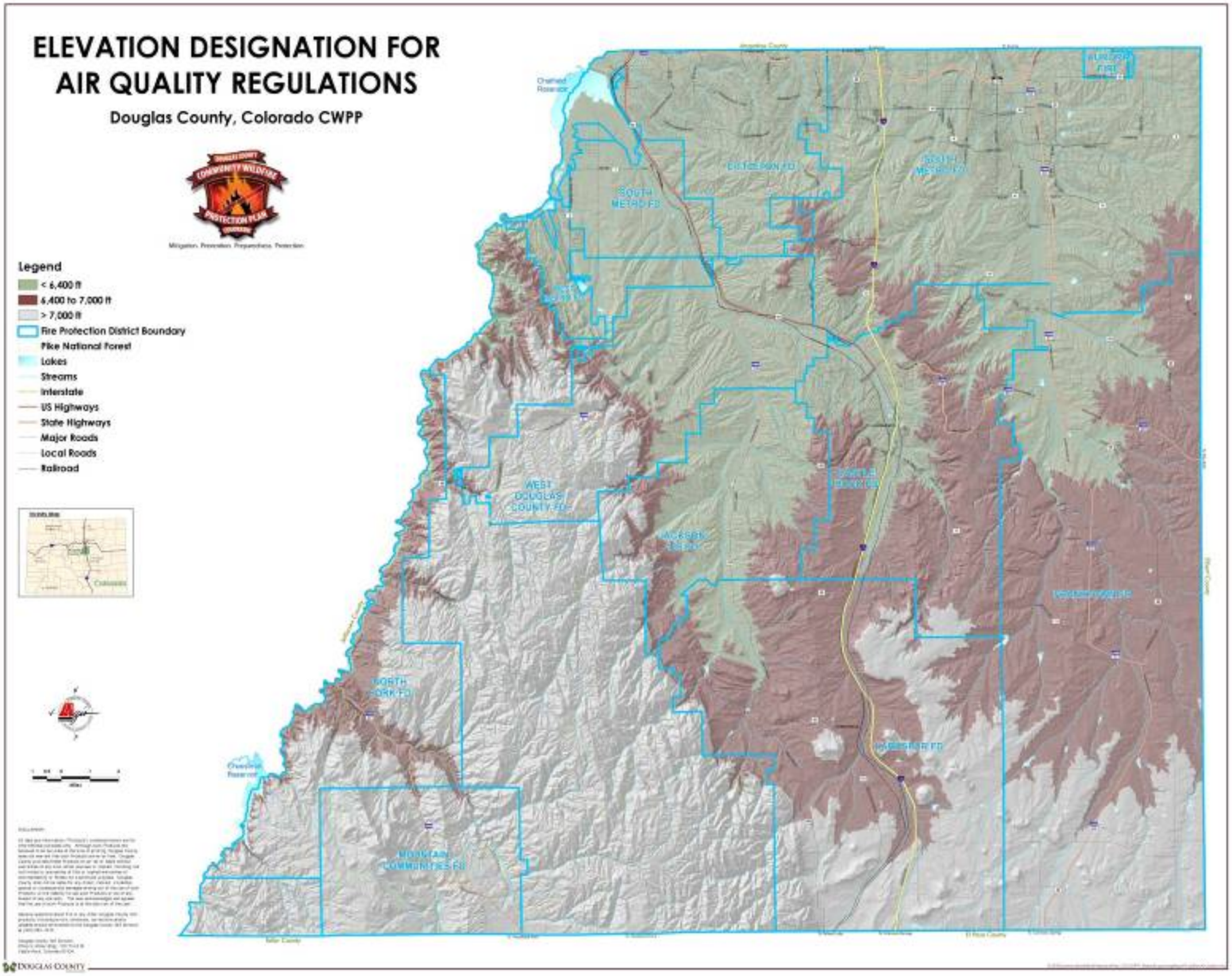
Please see http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/ap/smoke/Docs/VentForecast.pdf

Contact Information Concerning Colorado's Smoke Management Program and Wildland Fire (Prescribed Burning) Permits

Coleen Campbell (303) 692-3224 coleen.campbell@state.co.us
Sarah Gallup (303) 916-1260 sgallup@colostate.edu
Dan Ely (303) 692-3228 dan.ely@state.co.us

Contact Information Concerning Colorado's General Open Burning Program

Heather Showers (303) 692-3268 heather.showers@state.co.us



Elevation Designations for Air Quality Regulations Map

Funding Directory

Funding for wildfire mitigation and forest health improvement work is a challenge. With the absence of a wood products market most costs associated with wildfire mitigation and forest health activities are out of pocket expenses that the landowner has to cover. There are public funding options available through different agencies to offset some of the out of pocket expenses associated with management activities.

Funding opportunities are very competitive and the trend is to offer funding for landscape scale projects that support collaboration across agencies, property boundaries, jurisdictions, and those projects that can leverage additional funding sources. Some grant programs require support for wood products or require a wood product be produced. There are several newer agency initiatives from the USFS and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) focused on these types of projects. Completion of the DC CWPP will aid in the opportunity for participation in landscape scale project initiatives. The CWPP process has enabled continued success of collaborative partnerships and strengthened working relationships. Many community project funding opportunities require a local-level CWPP be in place and the project seeking funding must be identified in the respective CWPP. There are some monies available for projects not identified in a CWPP but these options are few and far between. In the past grants have been available for CWPP development, however recent trends have been focused on awarding funding for CWPP project implementation.

Most funding opportunities require the applicant to pay for all the costs up front and then be reimbursed up to 50% of the eligible project costs. Some grants are a 50% match through either hard cash or in-kind work. Other opportunities include cost-share programs with limits for certain activities, such as a treatment cost per acre. All details are identified in the respective grant application packages.

Although some federal agencies may directly award money to applicants, most of the federal money is awarded through the respective state agency. Grant funding from the USFS is awarded to the CSFS for distribution. Other federal agencies including the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provide money through the State Department of Local Affairs, Division of Emergency Management (CDEM) or Department of Homeland Security (DHS) funding offered through State Office of Preparedness and Security Division of Homeland Security.

The CSFS grant programs include funding opportunities targeted for communities located in the WUI. Programs such as State Fire Assistance (SFA) and the Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership (FRFTP) have provided funding streams for communities and landowners. Most grant applications and instructions for completion of the applications can be found on the CSFS website at http://www.csfs.colostate.edu/. In addition, interested landowners and communities should contact the CSFS Franktown District to inquire about available grants as funding opportunities may be available that are not on the website. Each grant program contains specifications that need to be met. The CSFS provides a variety of funding opportunities to meet the needs of the individuals and

agencies involved in wildland fire prevention, education, preparedness, mitigation, and response throughout the state.

The NRCS offers a variety of funding opportunities. Most of the opportunities involving wildfire mitigation and forest management can be found in initiatives under the 2008 Farm Bill, formally known as the conservation provisions in the Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008. The NRCS tries to offer a diversity of program options that fit the needs of differing landowners. Their programs focus on conservation and enhancement of natural resources. Several opportunities exist through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP), the Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP) and the Cooperative Conservation Partnership Initiative (CCPI). There are also opportunities through the Healthy Forests Reserve Program (HFR) but not currently in the State of Colorado. Program details and requirements can be on the NRCS website at http://www.nrcs.usda.gov and with a local conservationist. The local office of the NRCS serving the residents of Douglas County is in Franktown and can be reached at 303-688-3042.

The CDEM may also offer grant opportunities in line with wildfire mitigation activities. Many of these activities need to be supported by a local hazard mitigation plan. Douglas County has an approved local hazard mitigation plan. More information and details can be found at http://dola.colorado.gov/dem/index.html.

The FEMA also offers grant opportunities at a national level. Information on the FEMA Grants and assistance program can be found at http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/index.shtm.

Additional clearing house resources can be found at http://www.grants.gov/
http://www.rockymountainwildlandfire.info/grants.htm
http://www.fmglobal.com/page.aspx?id=01060200.

Wildfire Mitigation Measures Subtraction

As authorized by §39-22-104(4)(n), C.R.S., for income tax years 2009 through 2013 individuals, estates and trusts may subtract from federal taxable income 50% of the costs incurred in performing wildfire mitigation measures that meet certain qualification and limitations. Total amount of the subtraction may not exceed $2500.00. For more information including the limitations please visit www.taxcolorado.com

Local-Level CWPP Guidance

When considering developing a local-level plan communities should visit the CSFS website for an overview of the CWPP process, publications to assist in plan development, and to view approved CWPPs within the State of Colorado: http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/community-wf-protection-planning.html

Documents available on the website include:

- CSFS Minimum Standards For Developing Community Wildfire Protection Plan (also listed below)
- Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan: A Handbook for Wildland-Urban Interface Communities
- Leaders Guide for Developing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Community Guide to Preparing and Implementing a CWPP
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan Evaluation Guide

There is no set format for the plan, however the key is to include the plan components listed in the minimum standards and provide enough background information on the community to have a good understanding of the make-up of that community including community values, demographics, history, governmental make up (HOA, metro district).

Local Process Example:

- Community member, HOA board has interest in developing a CWPP. Contact local fire protection district, CSFS district, or county mitigation staff for initial information on process, then talk to the HOA board about developing a plan.
- Once HOA board gives approval to move ahead form a separate committee (core team) to start the process, guide plan development, and keep the HOA board in the loop throughout the process.
- Core team is made up of fire department representative, CSFS, HOA representative, community members, Douglas County Mitigation Staff, Douglas County OEM, Douglas County Parks/Open Space, etc.
- Core team has initial meeting, reviews CWPP minimum standards, determines what information can be obtained from umbrella plan (fire department or county level), determines plan of action for outreach, information gathering, etc. Community member(s) leads the core team and is responsible for coordinating activities, plan writing, etc. Determine timeline for process.
- Community places information in newsletter, e-mail list on the process. Holds initial community meeting to discuss process, information needs, etc.
- Core team members go about collecting needed information (fuel hazards, access information, water supply, fuel treatments, community values to protect, etc). Hold periodic core team meetings to discuss progress, etc. Keep community in loop with notes from meetings and also invite them to participate in meetings.
- Develop draft plan and have core team review. Once core team agrees on the draft plan present to HOA and community for review. Most send out via e-mail to board members and community members to review prior to holding another

community meeting to discuss draft plan. Provides opportunity for community feedback for implementation plan.

- Make necessary changes, put out for a final review if needed, and give to HOA board to approve with core team members.
- Timeframe: Depends on community; minimum 8 months

COLORADO STATE FOREST SERVICE

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR DEVELOPING COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLANS

Per Colorado Senate Bill 09-001, following is a description of the revised minimum standards and guidelines that counties should consider when developing Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs). The Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 required the Colorado State Forest Service to establish minimum standards for the development of CWPPs in Colorado.

I. Plan Participants

A. Planning should involve a core group that includes a representative from the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS), local government, and the local fire authority. These representatives must agree that the CWPP is viable, complete, and realistic in terms of implementation. The CWPP must meet the minimum requirements of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003, as well as CSFS minimum standards.

B. In addition to the above representatives, the core group should include community members and relevant local, state, and federal land management agencies and organizations, or their chosen representatives.

C. The plan must exhibit diverse collaboration with emphasis on involvement of community members/representatives.

D. Early in the planning process, it is imperative to engage community members, community representatives, and other interested, non-governmental stakeholders, and keep them engaged throughout the entire process. Interested non-governmental stakeholders must be regularly and actively involved in identifying community values to be protected, defining their wildland-urban interface area, identifying fuels treatment project areas and methods, and priorities for action.

E. Community involvement and participation can be documented through meeting minutes, meeting rosters, or community surveys that clearly document meeting results and the number of participants.

II. Plan Components

A. Community Wildfire Protection Plans must include:

1. A definition of the community's wildland-urban interface (WUI) outlined on a map with an accompanying narrative.
2. Identification of adjacent landowners (land that touches the community's external boundary).
3. A community risk analysis that considers, at a minimum, fuel hazards, risk of wildfire occurrence, and community values (i.e. watershed, wildlife habitat, and infrastructure) to be protected – both in the immediate vicinity and the surrounding zone where potential fire spread poses a realistic threat. Consider recent large fire behavior and fire spread in this discussion.

4. A discussion of the community's *preparedness* to respond to wildland fire.
5. Recommendation of methods to reduce structural ignitability.
6. An implementation plan that includes:
    - Identification of fuels treatment projects. For each project, identify or describe:
        - The type of treatment recommended (examples include fuelbreaks, thinning, pruning, prescribed burning, etc.)
        - Suggested or preferred method of treatment (examples include using hand crews to thin and pile slash; mastication; machine-piling slash; roller-chopping slash; commercial timber harvest; etc.)
    - A project area map that illustrates all proposed treatments and exhibits close approximations of the boundaries of each project.
    - A narrative or table that details the relative priority of each project. Fuels treatment priorities should include both landscape-scale and localized (within the community) treatments.

B. Consider using the following publications as reference materials when developing a CWPP. These publications can be found at: http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/community-wf-protection-planning.html
    - Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan – Handbook
    - Leaders Guide for Developing a CWPP
    - Community Wildfire Protection Plan Evaluation Guide
    - Community Guide to Preparing & Implementing a CWPP

III. Level of Specificity

A. A CWPP may be developed for any level of community (examples include a homeowners' association, mountain town, county, or fire protection district). Large-scale plans (for example, county or fire protection district) can be used as an umbrella to assist individual communities in the development of a CWPP. An appendix listing all communities within the planning area must be included in large-scale plans.

B. In order to qualify as an approved CWPP, these large- or broad-scale plans must identify landscape-scale fuels treatment projects (examples include fuelbreaks and cross-boundary treatment opportunities) for all communities within the project area. Include a map(s) that details project locations and approximates project boundaries. Also include a narrative or table that details the type of project and preferred or suggested implementation methods. These projects must reflect collaborative input from a variety of stakeholders.

C. Communities represented in a large-scale plan that wish to receive credit for having an approved CWPP must::
    - Identify and prioritize fuels treatments within the community
    - Develop an implementation plan specific to that community

    Treatments must be supported by stakeholders, including representatives from the community (examples include a homeowners' association board, Firewise Committee, city council). A community-specific CWPP may be completed during the development of the large-scale plan or at a later date. If a community chooses not to complete a community-level plan during the

development of the large-scale plan, a note must be made in the implementation or action plan indicating that follow-up is needed.

D. Information contained in the plan should be at a level of specificity appropriate for the size of the community that is being addressed.

E. The resulting document should be implementable, which means adequate detail about project-level design, layout, and marking is provided to allow work to begin, and the plan is supported by those who will put it into action.

IV. Adapting Existing Plans and Combining Related Plans

A. If a community has an existing plan that already meets the majority of the CWPP criteria listed above, the community must re-engage to adapt the plan so that it meets the remainder of the criteria. Plan adaptations must be collaborative, as described in (1) above and include stakeholder representation. This is particularly important if the adaptation involves establishing fuels treatment priorities.

B. A county or large-scale CWPP that was completed and approved by August 5, 2009, is considered to be in compliance with CSFS minimum standards and Senate Bill 09-001 until the plan is revised.

C. While county-level plans may be used as umbrella plans for smaller communities, each community should develop an effectively scaled Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

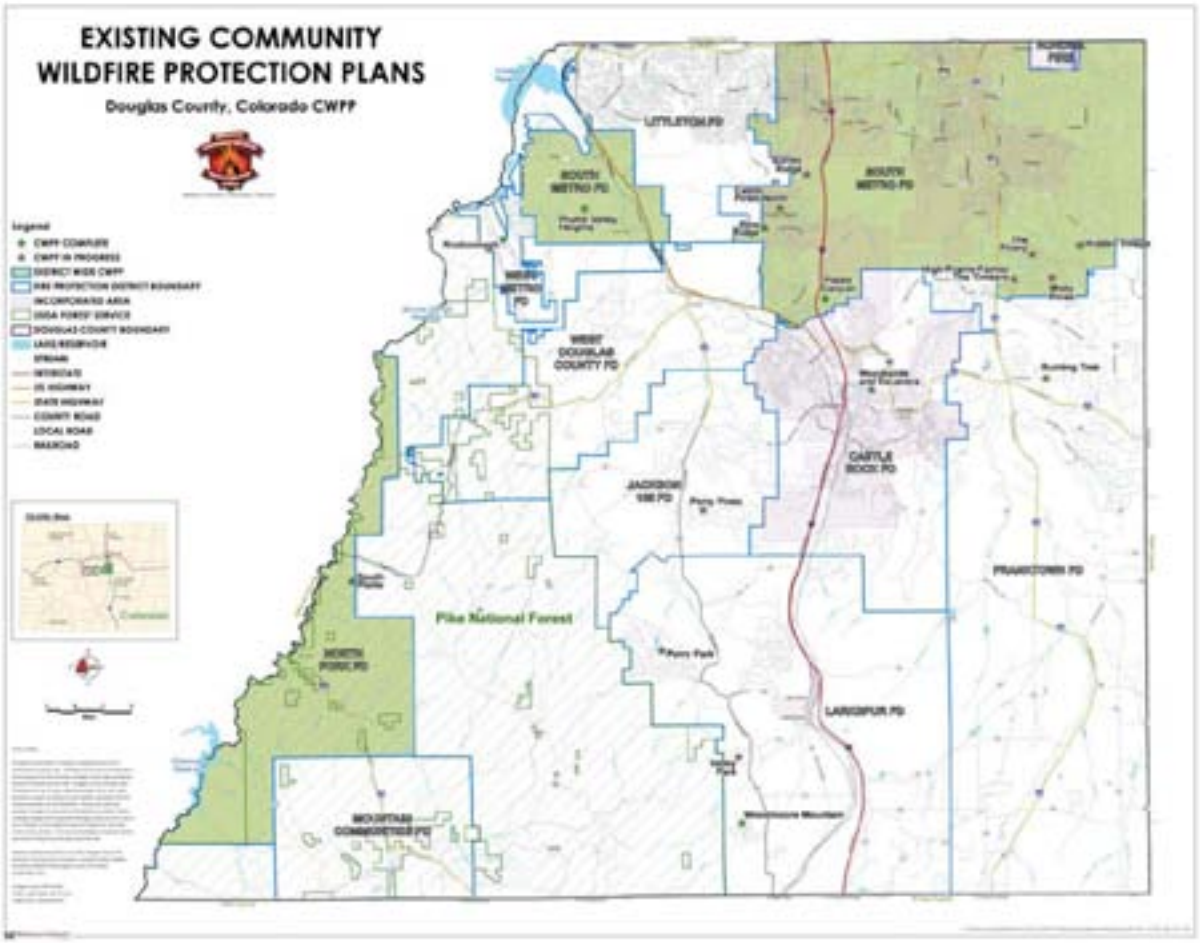
V. Approved CWPP

A. 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 District Forester or his/her representative. Please note that CSFS personnel are ***not*** permitted to sign plans that do not clearly meet CWPP minimum standards.

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

Existing CWPPs

The *Existing Community Wildfire Protection Plan Map* (see map below) identifies the communities within each Douglas County fire protection district that currently have existing CWPPs. This information can be used by stakeholders, such as local-level CWPP core teams and land management agencies, to identify where plans currently exist. To view each plan and determine the priority treatment areas identified in the plans, interested stakeholders can view the actual plans by going to the following website: http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/CommunityWildfireProtectionPlans.html



Existing Community Wildfire Protection Plans Map

Fire Protection District Specific Tools

Overview

Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion

The Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion was compiled by each fire protection district that serves Douglas County and the USFS SPRD. It provides an overview of the wildfire program for each respective district or protection area. Additionally it contains a base map showing the Douglas County portion of each fire protection district. Local-level CWPP planning teams can incorporate this information into their plans to fulfill plan component #4, discussion of Community's Preparedness to Respond to Wildland Fire, as required by the CSFS Minimum Standards.

Community Base Map

An enlarged *Community Base Map* by fire protection district is included within each fire protection district's respective section.

Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs

Each fire department that serves Douglas County included a list of needs for increasing the effectiveness of their wildfire suppression program. By identifying needs in an approved CWPP fire departments may become more eligible or competitive for various funding sources to meeting these needs. In attempt to increase competitiveness for funding, local-level CWPP planning teams are encouraged to identify or reference these needs in their plans for their respective fire departments.

Hazard Assessment

Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

An enlarged *Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* by fire protection district is also included within each fire protection district's respective section.

Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

An enlarged *Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* by fire protection district is included within each fire protection district's respective section.

County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations

An enlarge *County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Map* by fire protection district is included with each fire protection district's respective section if county-owned lands are recommended for treatment.

Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations

An enlarge *Landscape Scale Fuel Treatments Map* by fire protection district is in included with each fire protection district's respective section if a proposed treatment is located within the district boundaries. A description of each treatment is also provided.

Local-Level and Community-wide Fuels Treatment Recommendations

General recommendations are provided for each fire protection district.

Existing CWPPS

An enlarged *Existing Community Wildfire Protection Plans Map* by fire protection district is included with each fire protection district's respective section if local-level CWPPs are located within the district.

Aurora Fire Protection District

Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion

Discussion not provided.

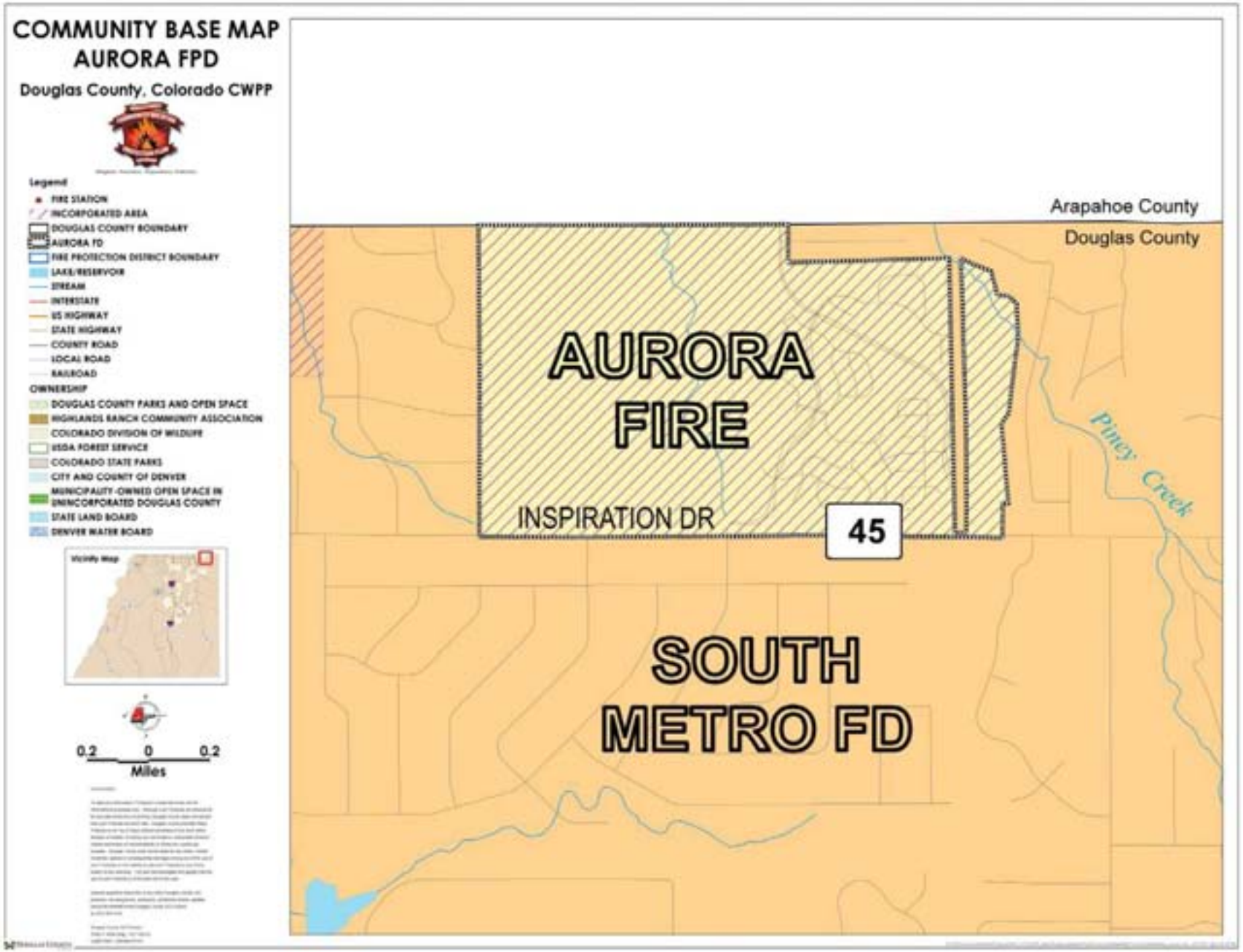


Figure 1 Aurora Fire Protection District Community Base Map

Fire Department Wildland Program Needs

Discussion not provided.

Hazard Assessment

Geographically the Aurora Fire Protection District has very little area within Douglas County because much of the district extends northward into Arapahoe County. Within the Douglas County portion, Aurora Fire Protection District predominately has a moderate hazard with pockets of high hazard. The areas within Douglas County surrounding the fire protection district are predominately a mix of moderate and high hazard (see Figure 2 *Aurora Fire Protection District Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*). One community was designated within the Douglas County portion of the Aurora Fire Protection District and has a moderate hazard potential (see Figure 3 *Aurora Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*).

Hazard Rating	Number of Communities
Mixed	0
Moderate	1
High	0
Very High	0
Extreme	0
Total	**1**

Table 4 Summary of the Aurora Fire Protection District's Community Wildfire Hazard Potential

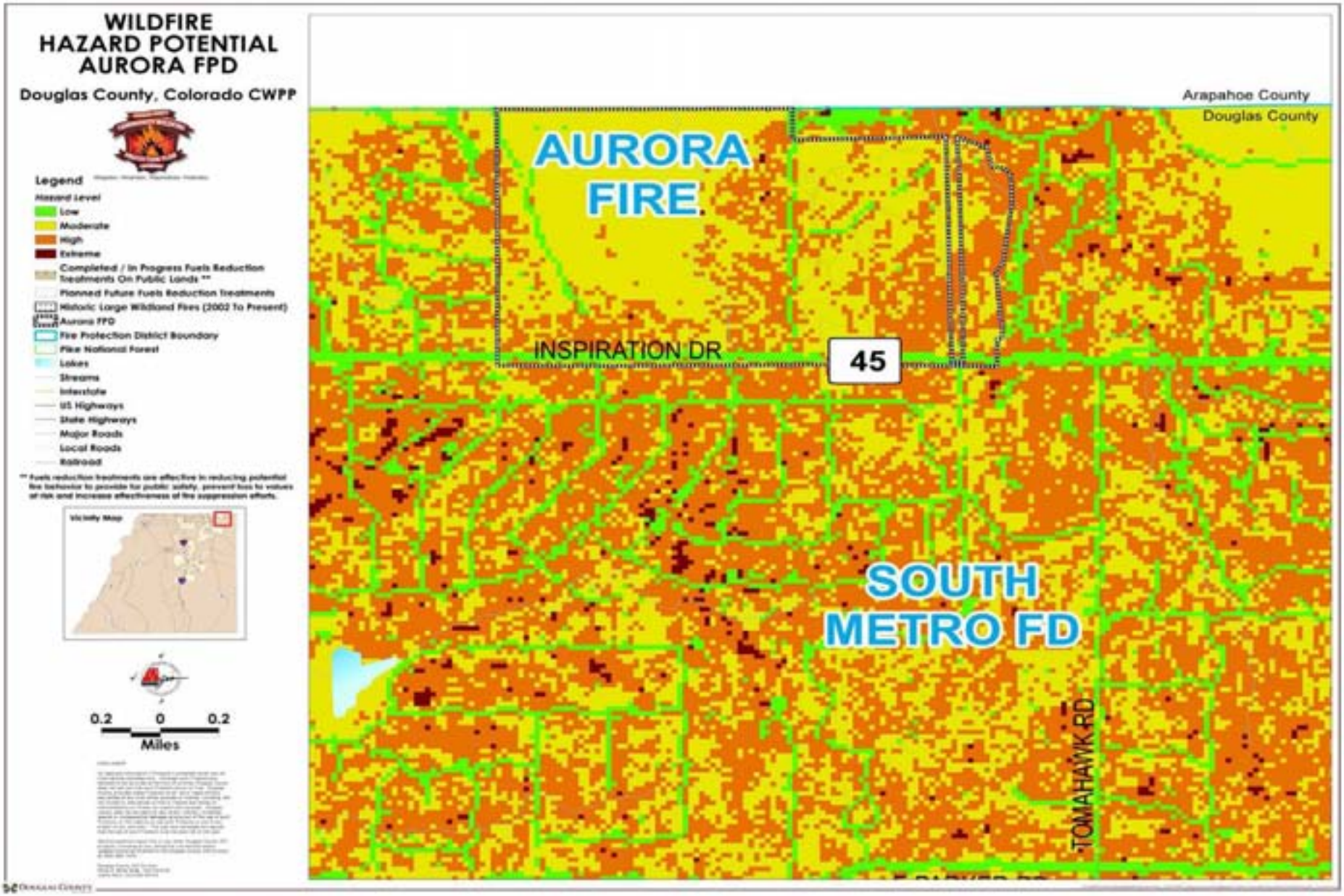


Figure 2 Aurora Fire Protection District Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

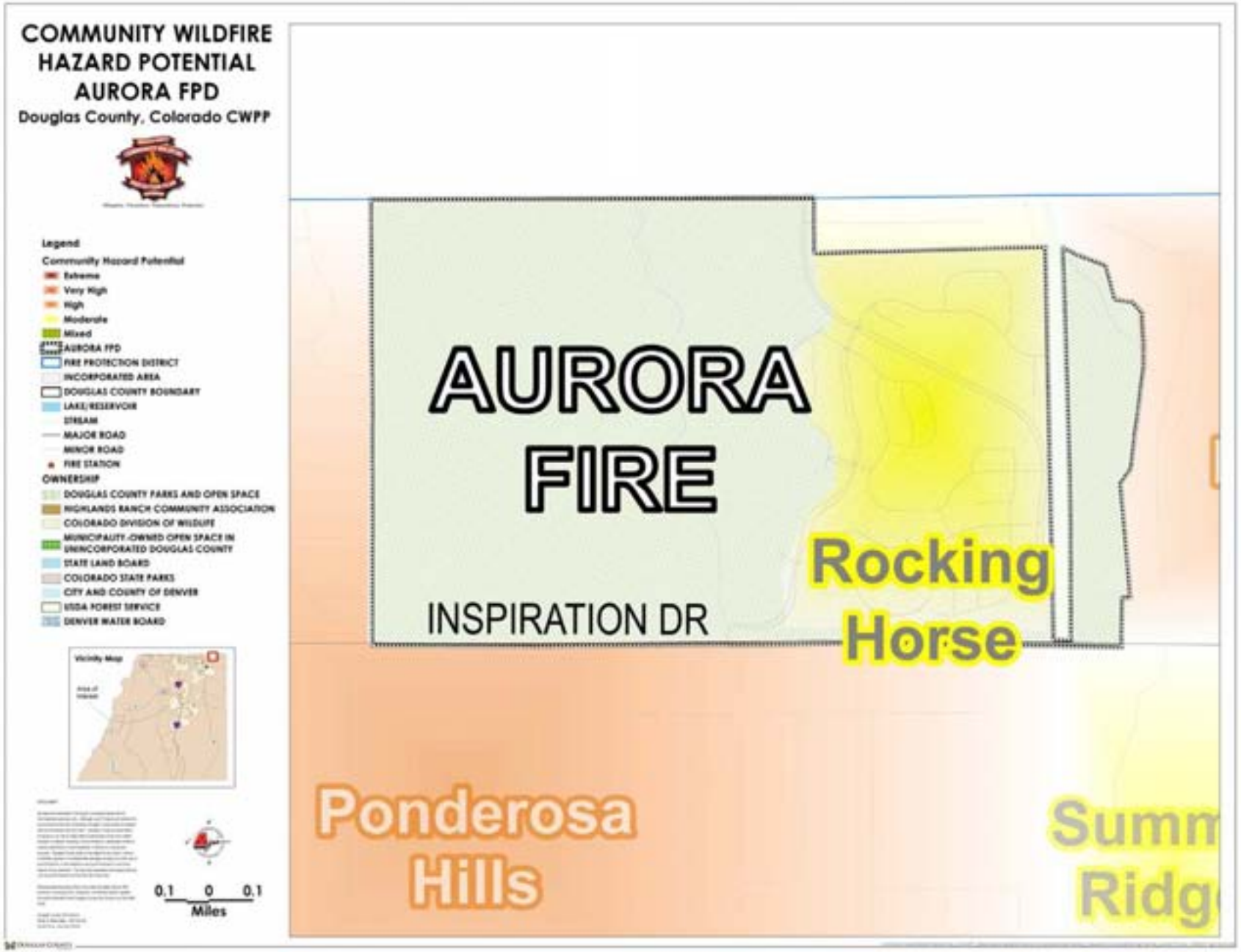


Figure 3 Aurora Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations

No Douglas County-owned lands were recommended for treatment with the Aurora Fire Protection District.

Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations

No landscape scale fuel treatments were identified in the Douglas County portion of the Aurora Fire Protection District.

Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations

Landowners should focus on creating defensible space around their homes and reducing hazardous vegetation between homes and on community-owned lands within the community to be most effective in reducing wildfire hazards. Follow the recommendations listed in the Reducing Structural Ignitability, Technical Guides, and Large Lot Recommendations sections of the Toolbox.

Existing CWPPs

No fire protection district or local-level CWPPs currently exist or are in progress within the Douglas County portion of the Aurora Fire Protection District.

Castle Rock Fire Protection District

Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion

The Castle Rock Fire and Rescue Department (CRFR) serves as the primary wildfire response agency for the Castle Rock Fire Protection District. The department provides fire and emergency medical services from four career fire stations and provides services for approximately 75 square miles of the fire protection district.

A 20 member wildland fire team was organized in 1999. Team members maintain qualifications ranging from Firefighter Type II to Task Force Leader and Incident Commander Type IV. All department members are trained to the Firefighter II standard and 95% maintain their red card. All members are required to attend the annual National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) RT-130 fireline refresher. In 2010, department members logged over 1,100 combined hours of wildland fire training. Wildland team members are required to complete the basic training (S-130/190) and acquire Squad Boss (S-131), Urban Interface (S-215) and Intermediate Fire Weather (S-290). Most team members surpass the minimum requirements

CRFR maintains a fleet of 3 front line type I/II engines and 2 reserve type I/II engines, 1 front line 109' quint (ladder truck), 3 type VI engines and 1 type III engine.

In the past five years, the department has responded to 138 wildland fires in district and 55 additional fires as mutual aid to other departments. The Wildland Team also responds nationwide, providing personnel and apparatus. This is not only a benefit to the receiving agency, but to the citizens of Castle Rock. The team members return with valuable firsthand experience. The experience gained has had a direct impact on our fire ground operations and the use of more advanced fire ground tactics. Less than 5% of fires inside the district have extended past the first operational period. This is due to a quick response with an adequate first alarm assignment. The first alarm for a wildland fire is 1 Battalion Chief, 2 type III or VI engines, 1 type I/II engine and 1 type II water tender. All subsequent alarms are dispatched as task forces with 1 Battalion Chief as the Task Force Leader, 4 type II, III or VI engines and 1 type II tender.

Mutual aid is available from numerous other fire suppression agencies within Douglas and Arapahoe Counties. The agencies most often used are South Metro, Jackson 105, Franktown and Larkspur Fire.

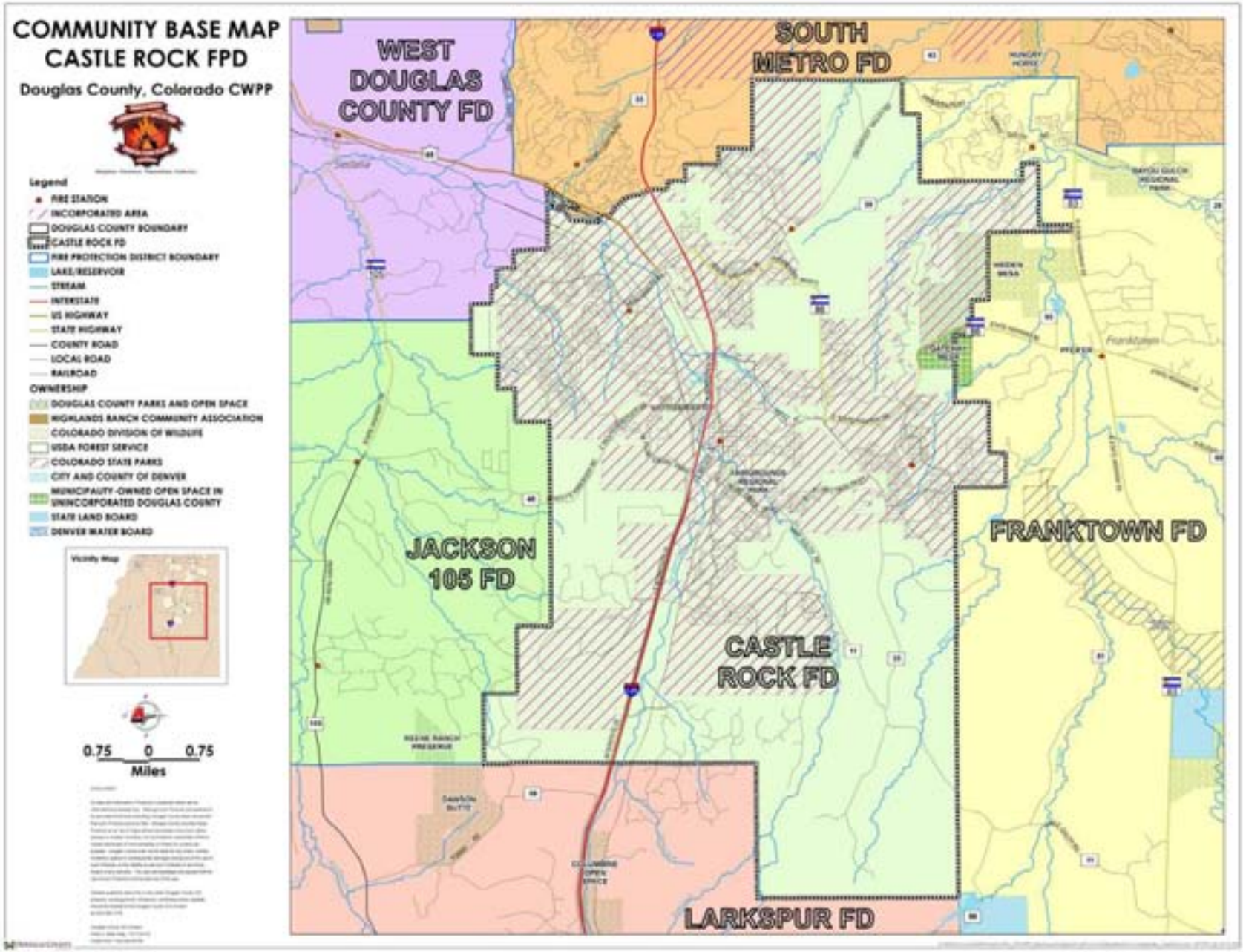


Figure 4 Castle Rock Fire Protection District Community Base Map

Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs

Castle Rock Fire and Rescue has identified the following criteria for maintaining and/or increasing their effectiveness for wildfire suppression.

- Maintain adequate staffing for suppressing wildland fires to meet current and future need
- Update personal protective equipment
- Provide NWCG S-215 Fire Operations in the Wildland/Urban Interface training as part of standard training curriculum
- Build capacity for a prescribed fire program within Castle Rock town limits
- Enable personnel to seek higher wildfire qualifications
- Maintain wildfire suppression apparatus at each fire station to meet current and future need
- Continue to house the type III engine with the quint

Hazard Assessment

The Castle Rock Fire Protection District predominately has a mixed, moderate, and high hazard with some pockets of extreme. Pockets of moderate and high hazard also surround the district on all sides (see Figure 5 *Castle Rock Fire Protection District Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*). Fourteen communities were designated within the fire protection district. Of these four have a mixed hazard potential, two have a moderate hazard potential, and eight have a high hazard potential (see Figure 6 *Castle Rock Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*).

Hazard Rating	Number of Communities
Mixed	4
Moderate	2
High	8
Very High	0
Extreme	0
Total	**14**

Table 5 Summary of the Castle Rock Fire Protection District's Community Wildfire Hazard Potential

The communities of Greater Castle Pines Village, Bell Mountain Ranch, and Keene Ranch are accounted for in the above table, but are also located in neighboring fire protection districts.

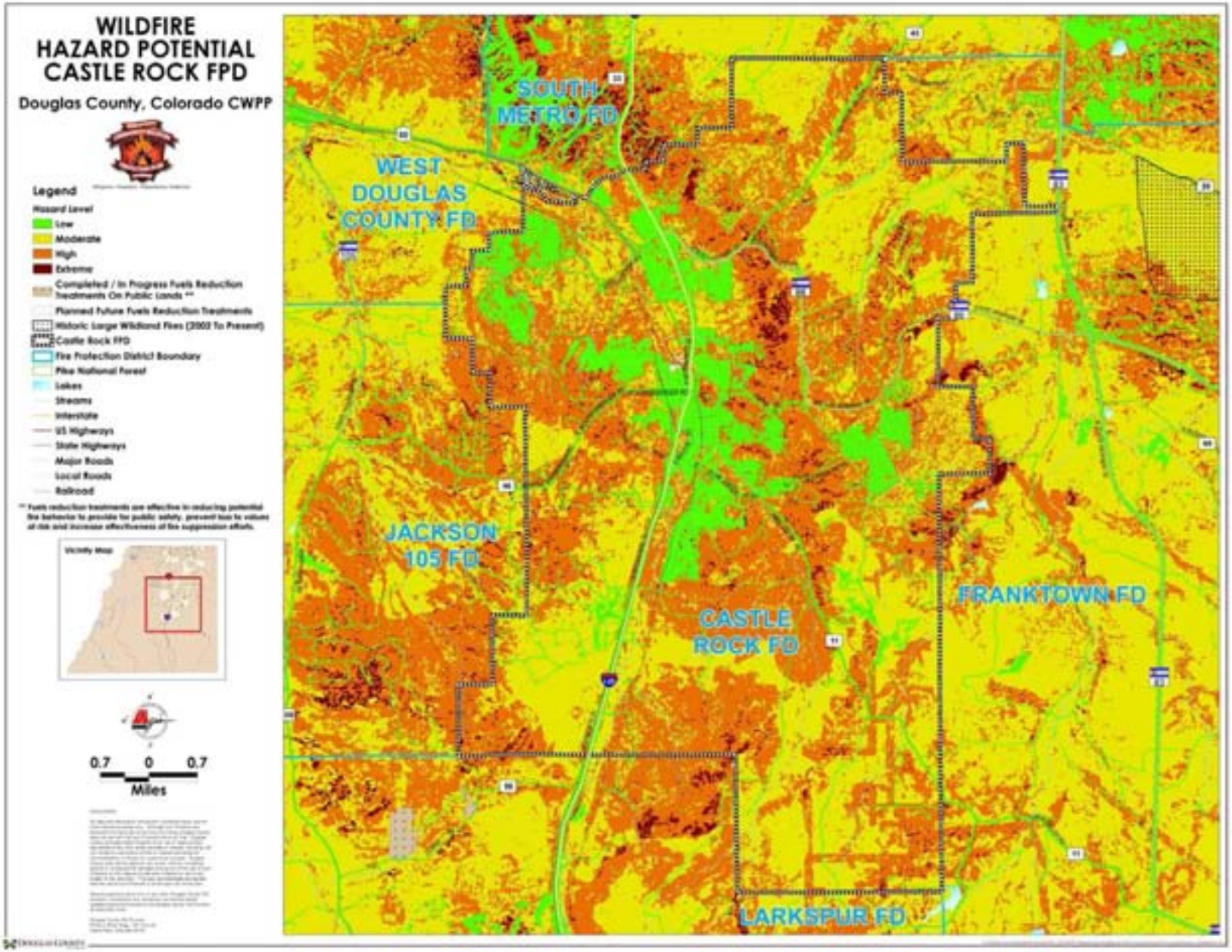


Figure 5 Castle Rock Fire Protection District Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

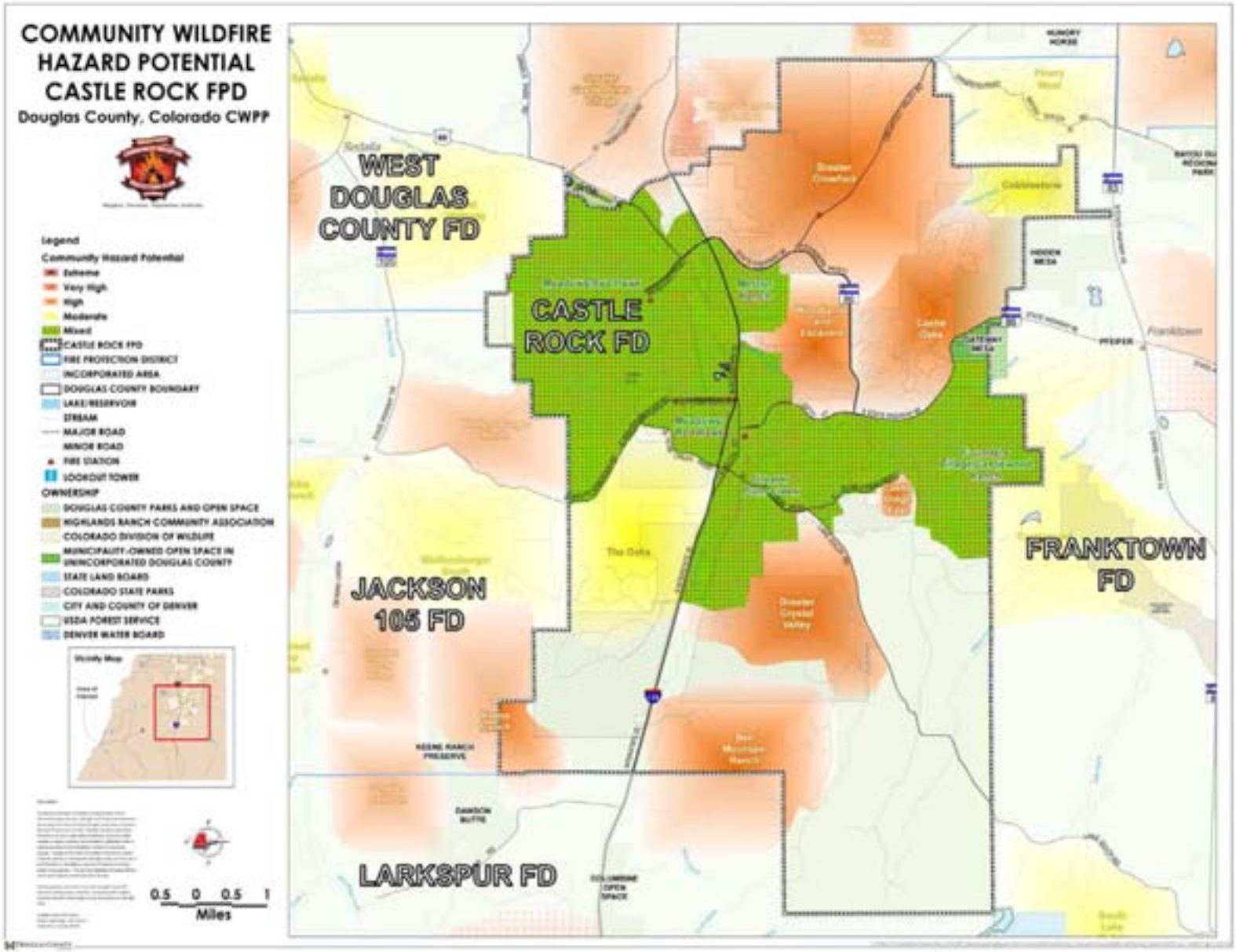


Figure 6 Castle Rock Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations

Twelve county-owned parcels were assigned a treatment recommendation other than "no treatment" within the Castle Rock Fire Protection District. Parcel listings and locations can be found in Table 6 and Figures 7, 8, and 9 below. The exact location of each parcel can be viewed by entering the corresponding state parcel number into Douglas County's web-based MapIT! Program found at http://mapit.douglas.co.us/wapps/mapit/.

Community Name	State Parcel Number	Treatment Recommendation	Property Name
Castle Oaks	234929404010	MP	Hidden Mesa
Castle Oaks	234928300001	MP	Hidden Mesa
Castle Oaks	234932100001	MP	Hidden Mesa
Castle Oaks	234932400001	MP	Hidden Mesa
Castle Oaks	234933200001	MP	Hidden Mesa
Greater Crowfoot	234917000016	MP	Macanta
Greater Crowfoot	234920200001	MP	Macanta
Greater Crowfoot	235123300045	S	Subdivision Parcel
Greater Crowfoot	235123304001	S	Subdivision Parcel
Greater Crystal Valley	250522000016	S	Subdivision Parcel
Greater Plum Creek	250522000011	S	Subdivision Parcel
North of Highway 86	250908001001	T	Subdivision Parcel

T=Recommended for treatment

MP=Refer to land management plan. If no management plan exists one should be put in place.

S=Ensure defensible space for onsite structures

Table 6 Summary of Treatment Recommendations for Douglas County Owned Lands within Castle Rock Fire Protection District

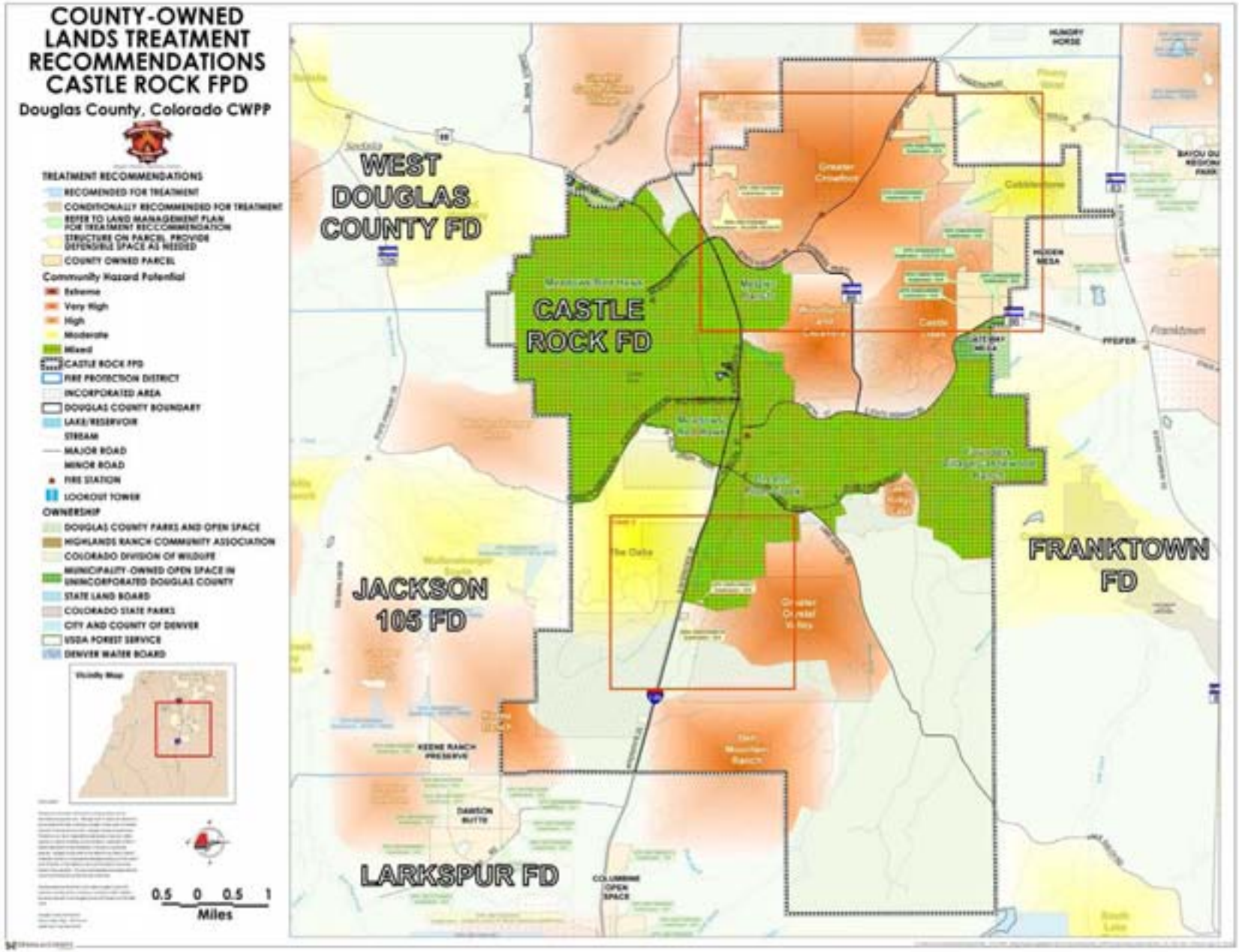


Figure 7 Castle Rock Fire Protection District County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Overview Map

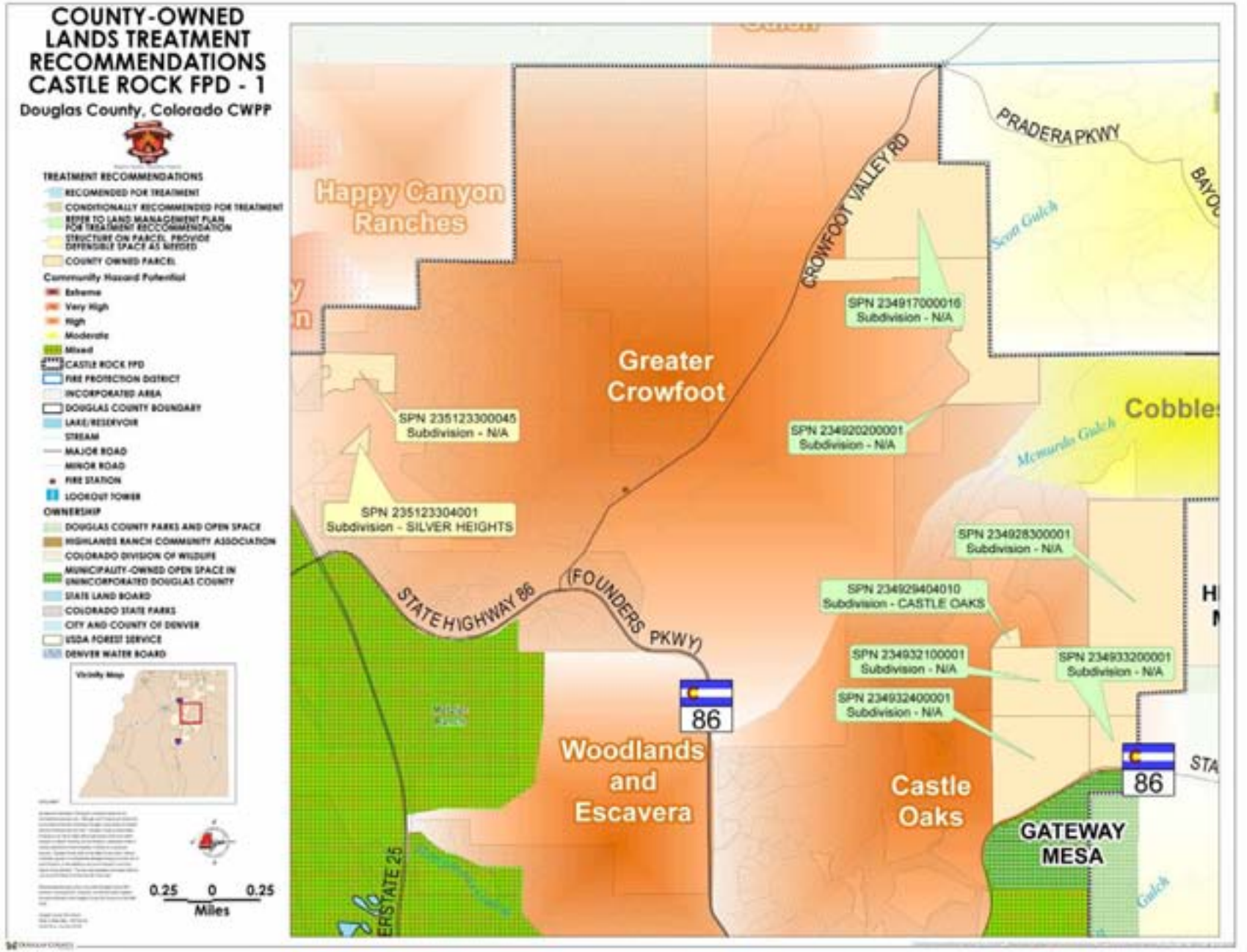


Figure 8 Castle Rock Fire Protection District County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Zoom Map-Northern Portion of District

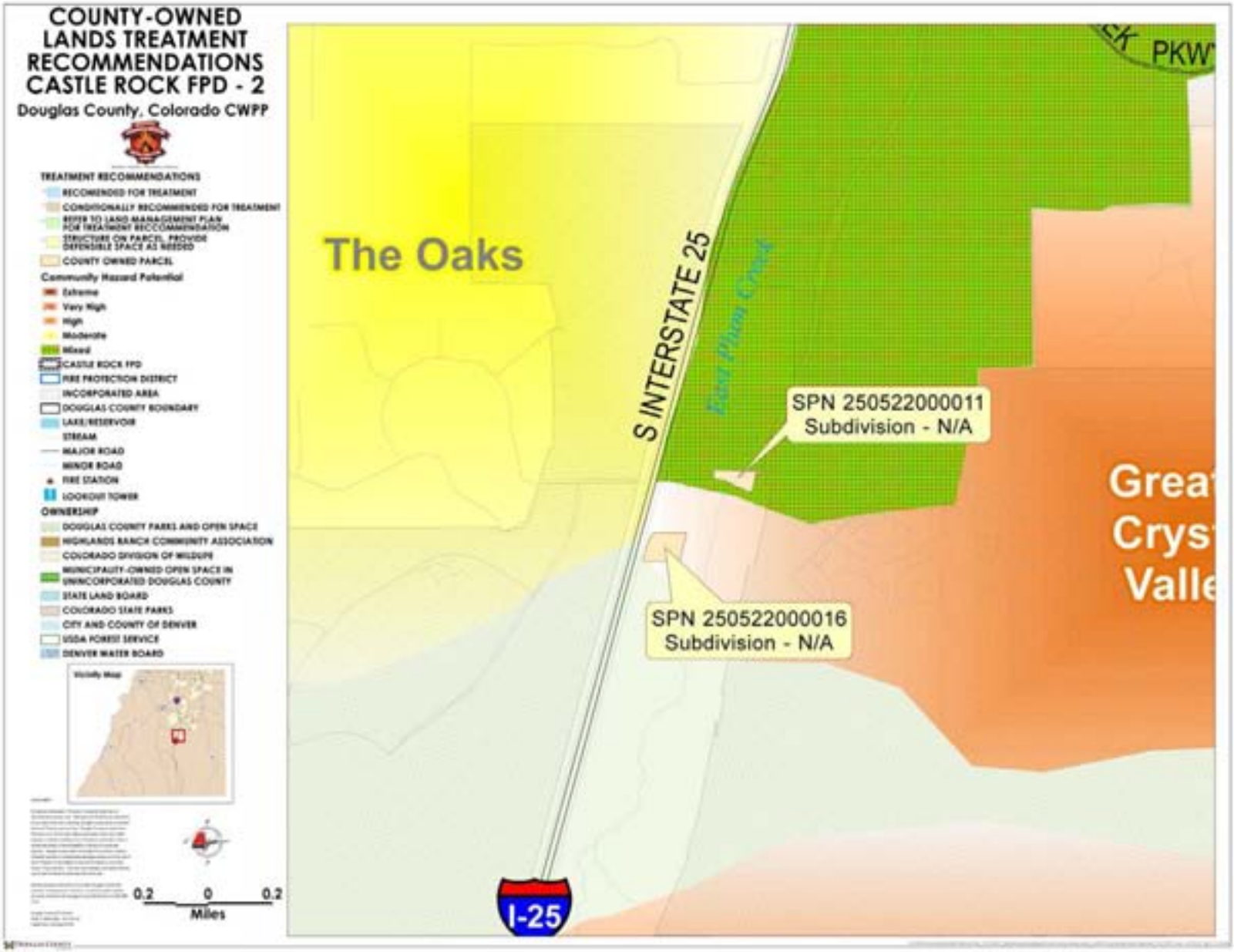


Figure 9 Castle Rock Fire Protection District County Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Zoom Map-Southern Portion of District

Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations

No landscape scale fuel treatments were identified in the Castle Rock Fire Protection District.

Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations

Landowners should focus on creating defensible space around their homes and reducing hazardous vegetation between homes and on community-owned lands within the community to be most effective in reducing wildfire hazards. Follow the recommendations listed in the Reducing Structural Ignitability, Technical Guides, and Large Lot Recommendations sections of the Toolbox.

Existing CWPPs

The Woodlands Escavera Community Wildfire Protection Plan is the only CWPP in place within the Castle Rock Fire Protection District. Figure 10 shows the general study area for this plan. To view the actual plan visit http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/CommunityWildfireProtectionPlans.html.

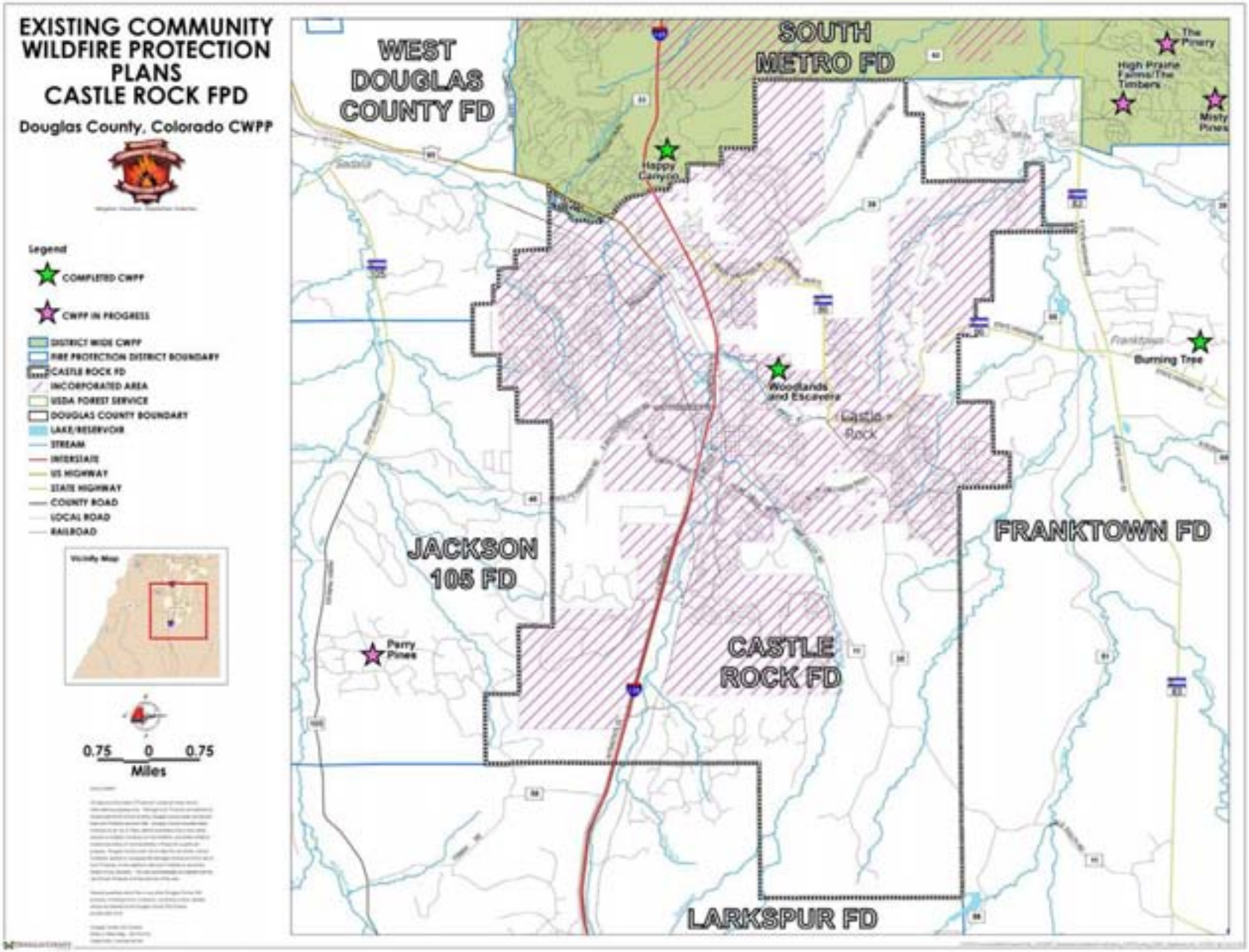


Figure 10 Castle Rock Fire Protection District Existing CWPPs

Franktown Fire Protection District

Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion

The Franktown Fire Protection District is located in southeastern Douglas County and covers over 155 square miles. The Franktown Fire Department is the primary wildfire response agency for this district.

Franktown Fire responds to a variety of incidents including structural fires, wildland fires, vehicle fires, and provides emergency medical services. In 2009 Franktown Fire responded to 10 wildland fires. Franktown Fire participates in automatic and mutual aid with all surrounding departments. Communications and Dispatch for Franktown Fire is handled by the Douglas County Sheriff's Office

All members of Franktown Fire receive basic wildland firefighter training including the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) S-130, Introduction to Wildland Firefighting, and S-190, Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior Courses. All Franktown Fire personnel are trained at least to the NWCG Firefighter 2 level.

Franktown Fire staffs 2 fire stations and houses 4 type I engines, 1 type II engine, 1 type III engine, 1 type V engine, 3 type VI engines, and 5 type II water tenders.

Franktown Fire performs education and outreach services to its citizens as requested. This includes defensible space consultations and distribution of educational materials produced by the Colorado State Forest Service and Douglas County.

Franktown Fire also serves as a referral agency for development projects planned within its district and Douglas County zoning resolution and building code updates.

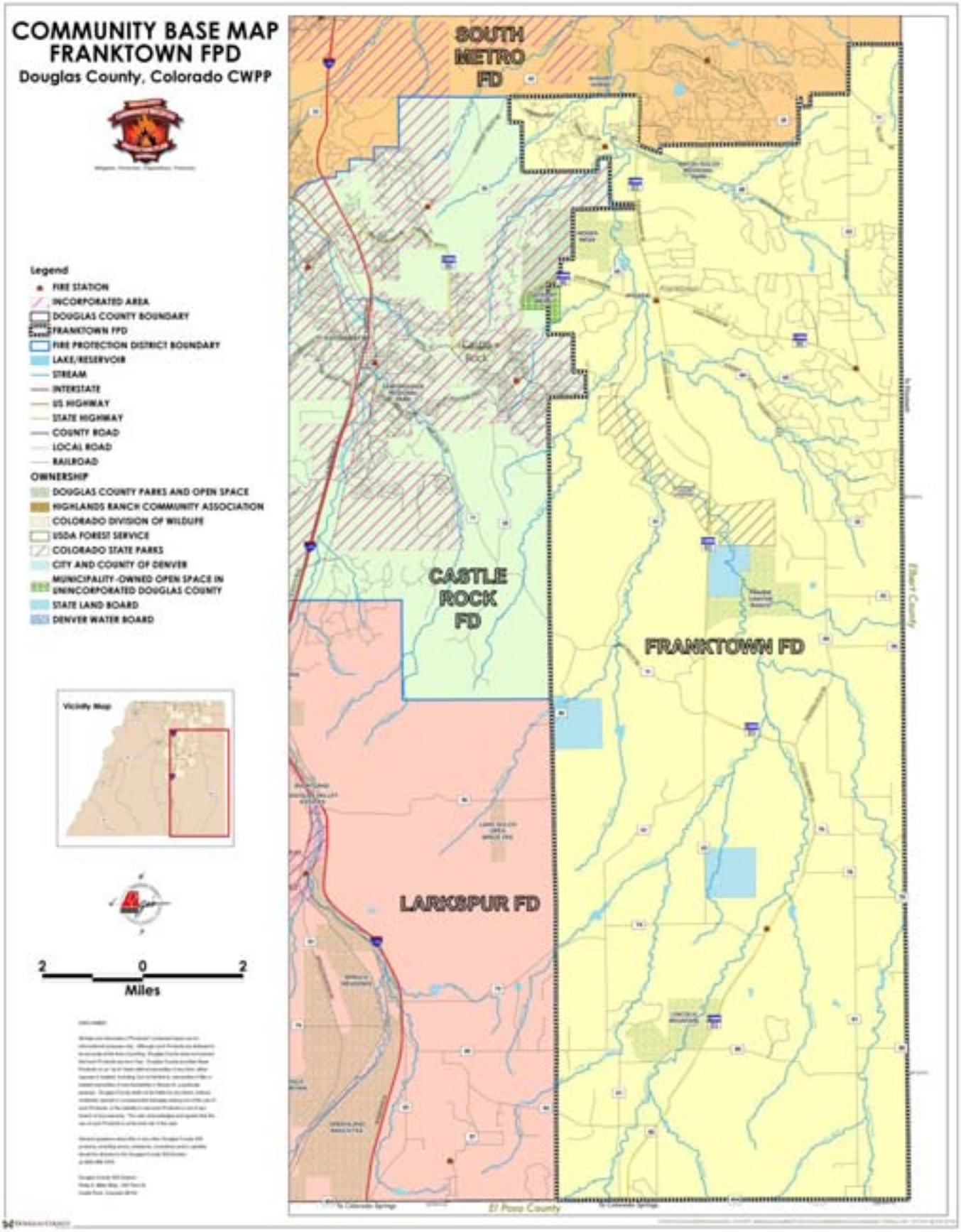


Figure 11 Franktown Fire Protection District Community Base Map

Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs

The Franktown Fire Department has identified the following criteria for maintaining and/or increasing their effectiveness for wildfire suppression.

- Maintain and acquire apparatus and equipment to meet current and future need
- Maintain adequate staffing on the department to meet current and future need

Hazard Assessment

The Franktown Fire Protection District predominately has a moderate hazard with pockets of high and extreme hazard mainly on the northern end of the district. The areas surrounding the district are mostly high and moderate hazard, with high hazard occurring more frequently toward the northern end of the district (see Figure 12 *Franktown Fire Protection District Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*). The Franktown Fire Protection District neighbors the Elizabeth and Elbert Fire Protection Districts in Elbert County to the east, and Tri-Lakes, Black Forest, Falcon, and Donald Westcott Fire Protection Districts in El Paso County to the south. Nine communities were designated within the Franktown Fire Protection District. Of these five have a moderate hazard potential, three have a high hazard potential, and one has a very high hazard potential (see Figure 13 *Franktown Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*).

Hazard Rating	Number of Communities
Mixed	0
Moderate	5
High	3
Very High	1
Extreme	0
Total	**9**

Table 7 Summary of the Franktown Fire Protection District's Community Wildfire Hazard Potential

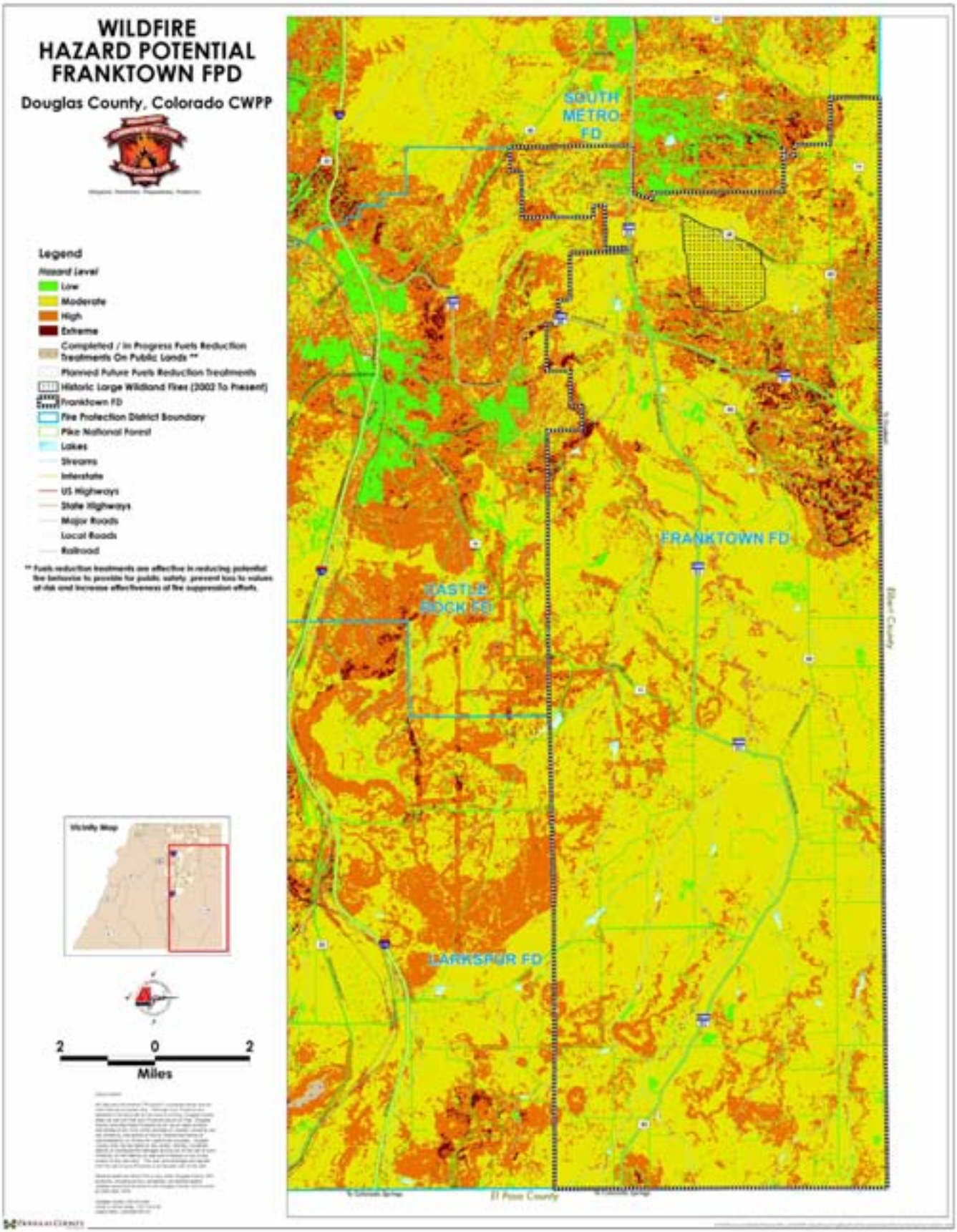


Figure 12 Franktown Fire Protection District Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

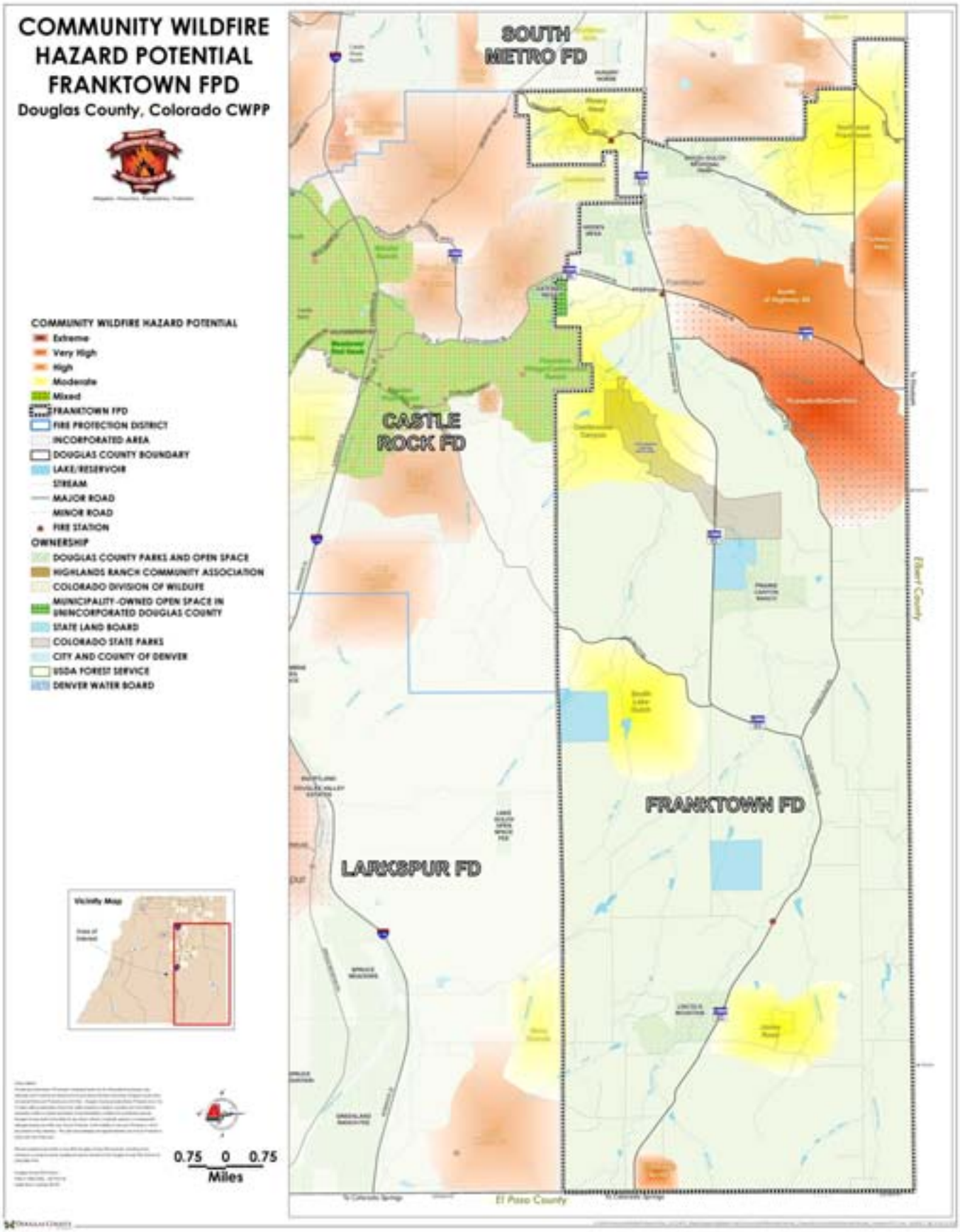


Figure 13 Franktown Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations

Twenty-three county-owned parcels were assigned a treatment recommendation other than "no treatment" within the Franktown Protection District. Parcel listings and locations can be found in Table 8 and Figures 14, 15, and 16 below. The exact location of each parcel can be viewed by entering the corresponding state parcel number into Douglas County's web-based MapIT! Program found at http://mapit.douglas.co.us/wapps/mapit/.

Community Name	State Parcel Number	Treatment Recommendation	Property Name
North of Highway 86	234936001001	C	Subdivision Parcel
North of Highway 86	234935002006	S	Subdivision Parcel
North of Highway 86	250906001014	T	Subdivision Parcel
Outside of Communities	234923100001	MP	Bayou Gulch
Outside of Communities	234924000019	MP	Bayou Gulch
Outside of Communities	234924000028	MP	Bayou Gulch
Outside of Communities	234924000031	MP	Bayou Gulch
Outside of Communities	234924200002	MP	Bayou Gulch
Outside of Communities	234924200003	MP	Bayou Gulch
Outside of Communities	234924200004	MP	Bayou Gulch
Outside of Communities	234924200005	MP	Bayou Gulch
Outside of Communities	234927300002	MP	Hidden Mesa
Outside of Communities	250931000011	MP	Prairie Canyon
Outside of Communities	250931000021	MP	Prairie Canyon
Outside of Communities	250931000022	MP	Prairie Canyon
Outside of Communities	260306000002	MP	Prairie Canyon
Outside of Communities	260501000003	MP	Prairie Canyon
Outside of Communities	277313200006	MP	Lincoln Mountain
Outside of Communities	277314100008	MP	Lincoln Mountain
Outside of Communities	277315000050	MP	Lincoln Mountain
Outside of Communities	277309400020	S	Subdivision Parcel

Russellville/Deerfield	250917003001	T	Subdivision Parcel
The Pinery	234923000019	MP	Bayou Gulch

T=Recommended for treatment
C=Conditionally recommended for treatment. Benefit of treatment requires participation of neighboring ownerships.
MP=Refer to land management plan. If no management plan exists one should be put in place.
S=Ensure defensible space for onsite structures

Table 8 Summary of Treatment Recommendations for Douglas County Owned Lands within the Franktown Fire Protection District

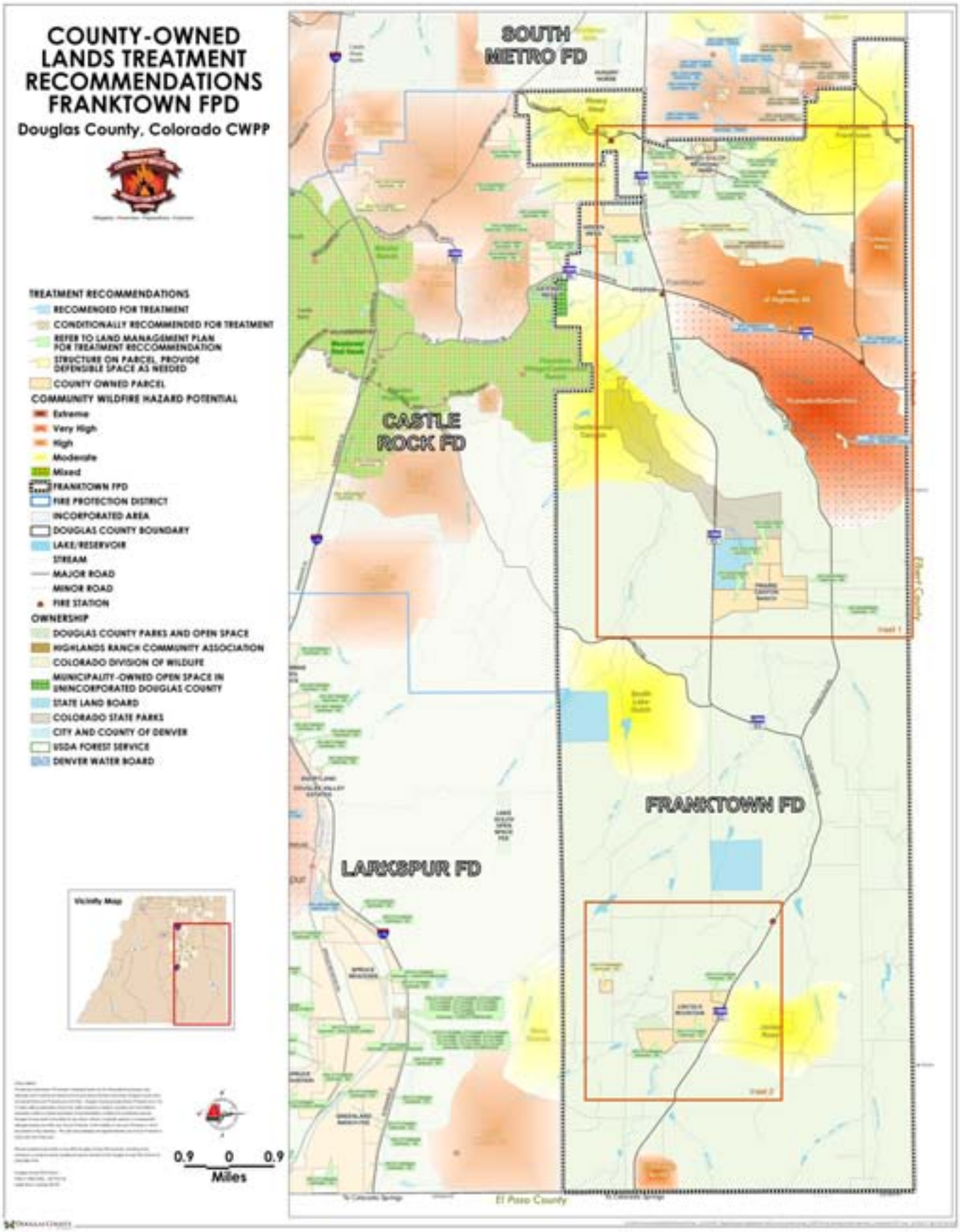


Figure 14 Franktown Fire Protection District County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Overview Map

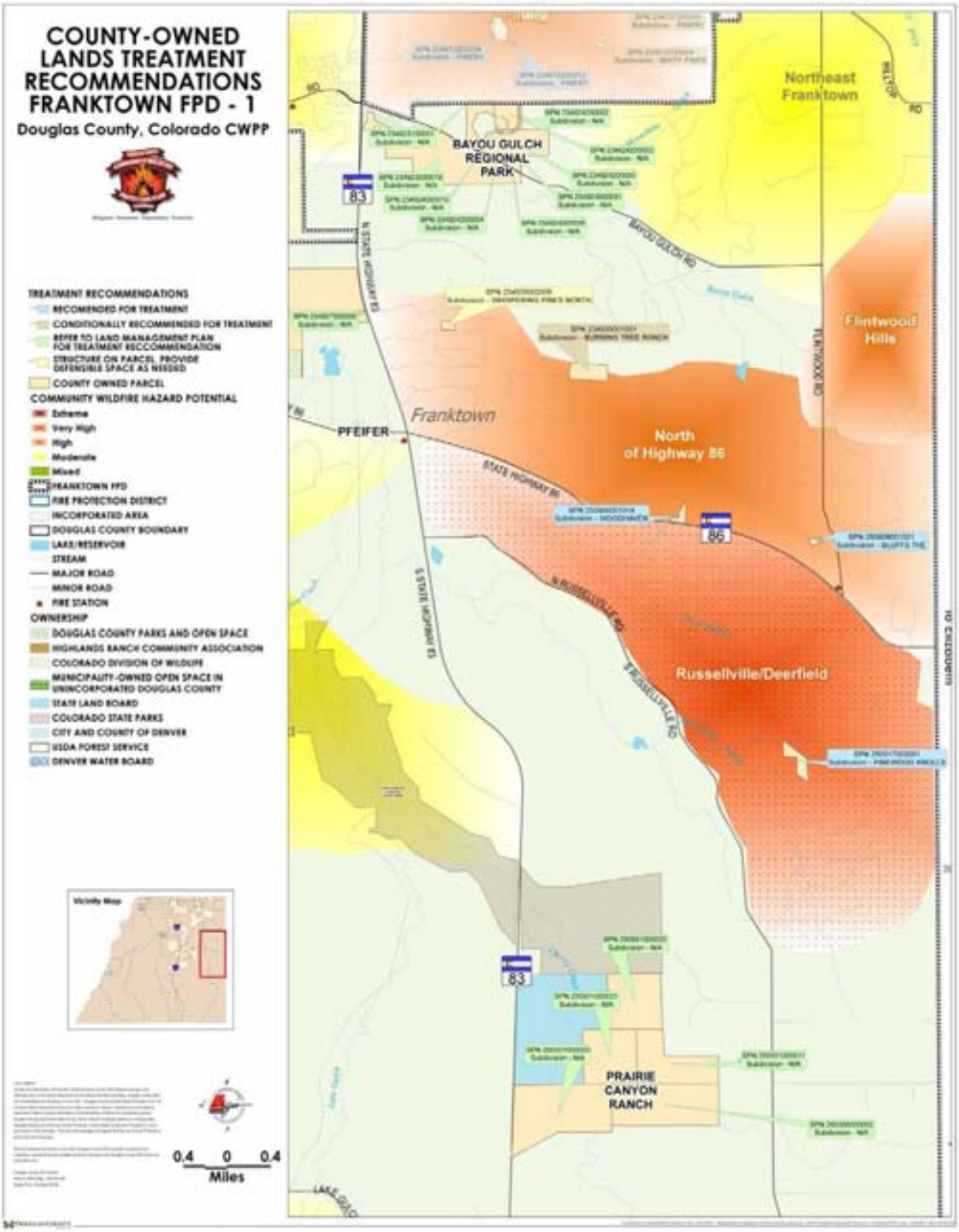


Figure 15 Franktown Fire Protection District County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Zoom Map-Northern Portion of District

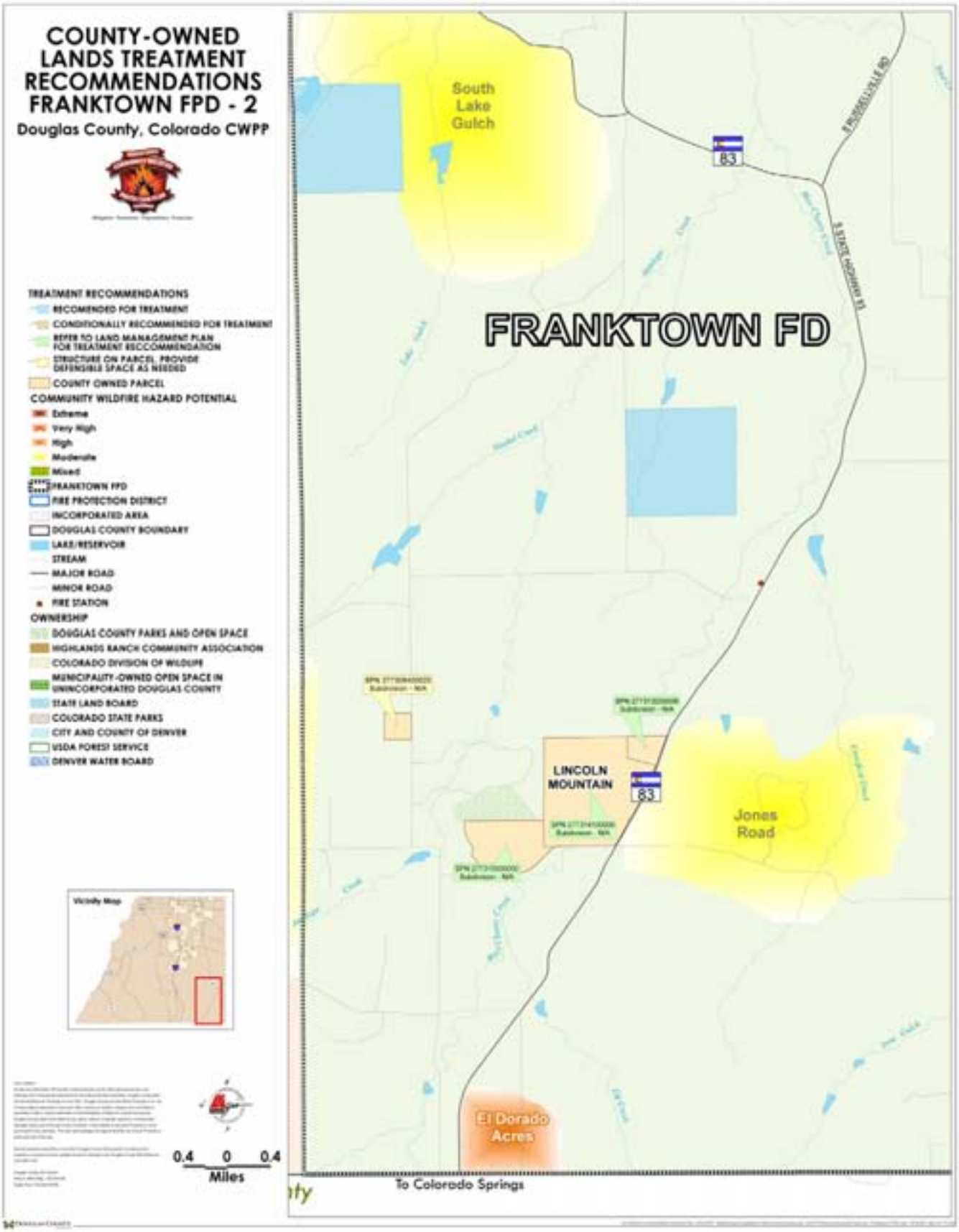


Figure 16 Franktown Fire Protection District County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Overview Zoom Map-Southern Portion of District

Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations

No landscape scale fuel treatments were identified in the Franktown Fire Protection District.

Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations

Landowners should focus on creating defensible space around their homes and reducing hazardous vegetation between homes and on community-owned lands within the community to be most effective in reducing wildfire hazards. Follow the recommendations listed in the Reducing Structural Ignitability, Technical Guides, and Large Lot Recommendations sections of the Toolbox.

Existing CWPPs

The Burning Tree Subdivision CWPP is currently the only CWPP in place within in the Franktown Fire Protection District. Figure 17 shows the general study area for this plan. To view the actual plan visit
http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/CommunityWildfireProtectionPlans.html

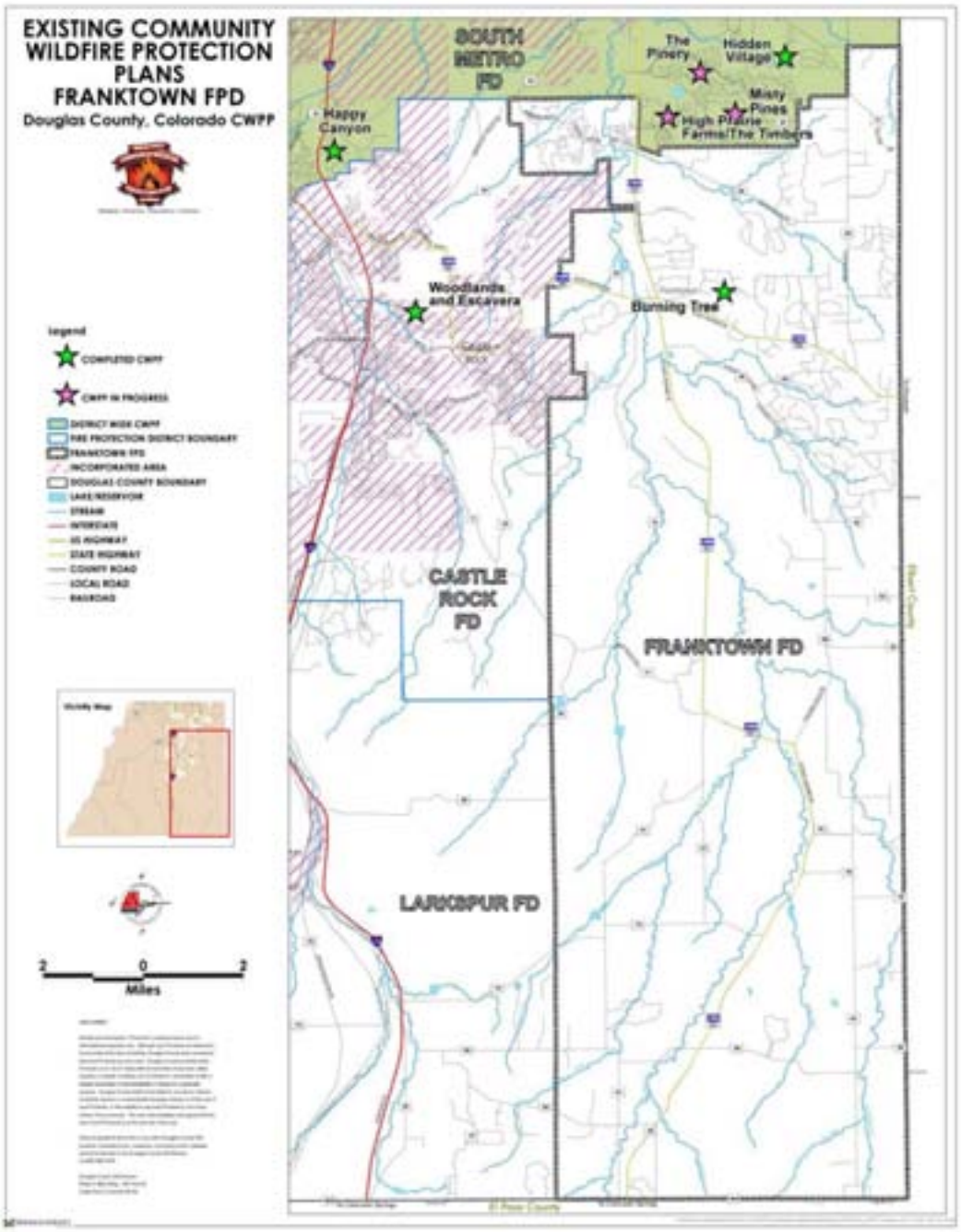


Figure 17 Franktown Fire Protection District Existing CWPPs

Jackson 105 Fire Protection District

Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion

The Jackson 105 Fire Department is the primary response agency for wildfire suppression within the Jackson 105 Fire Protection District. The US Forest Service is also responsible for suppression in the multi-jurisdictional Federal Response Zone, ½ mile from either side of the National Forest Boundary as described in the Douglas County Annual Operating Plan (for a preparedness discussion of the US Forest Service see the US Forest Service Pike National Forest section below). The district is south of Sedalia, north of Larkspur, west of Castle Rock, east of the Pike National Forest. It covers approximately 45 square miles. Topography within the district mostly consists of rolling hills along the base of the Rampart Range Mountains. Fuels include grass, Gambel oak, and mixed stands of ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir. Elevation varies from 5,300 to 8,000 feet. The department also responds into the Pike National Forest, mainly for medical calls, but has responded to wildland fires and structure fires.

The Jackson 105 Fire Department is a member of United Fire Dispatch Authority which dispatches through the Douglas County Sheriff's Office. The department also utilizes VHF radio channels.

The department has two part time paid firefighters on duty each day from 8 am until 5 pm. All personnel are training in wildfire suppression. The National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) training, S-130 and S-190, have become basic training for all. Each year about 10 members become red carded. Only a few are available for deployment outside of the district. The department has yearly wildland refresher training. It also participates in training with other fire departments in Douglas County as well as the annual county sponsored wildfire training exercise. Department members also attend the Colorado Wildfire and Incident Management Academy in June and January. The Jackson 105 Fire Department also participates in the Douglas County Wildland Task Force.

The Jackson 105 Fire Department houses the following equipment and apparatus:

- Three type one engines
- Two SCAT type 6 engines
- One Type 6 engine
- Two tenders, 2,500 gallon

In 2010, the Jackson 105 Fire Department responded to a total of 140 calls. The majority of these calls were emergency medical services (EMS). Nine calls were wildland fires.

The Jackson 105 fire department has an open house each fall, late September where wildfire education is available. The department is also available to speak to private home owners or associations. The department also speaks to individual home owners regarding concerns about wildfire mitigation.

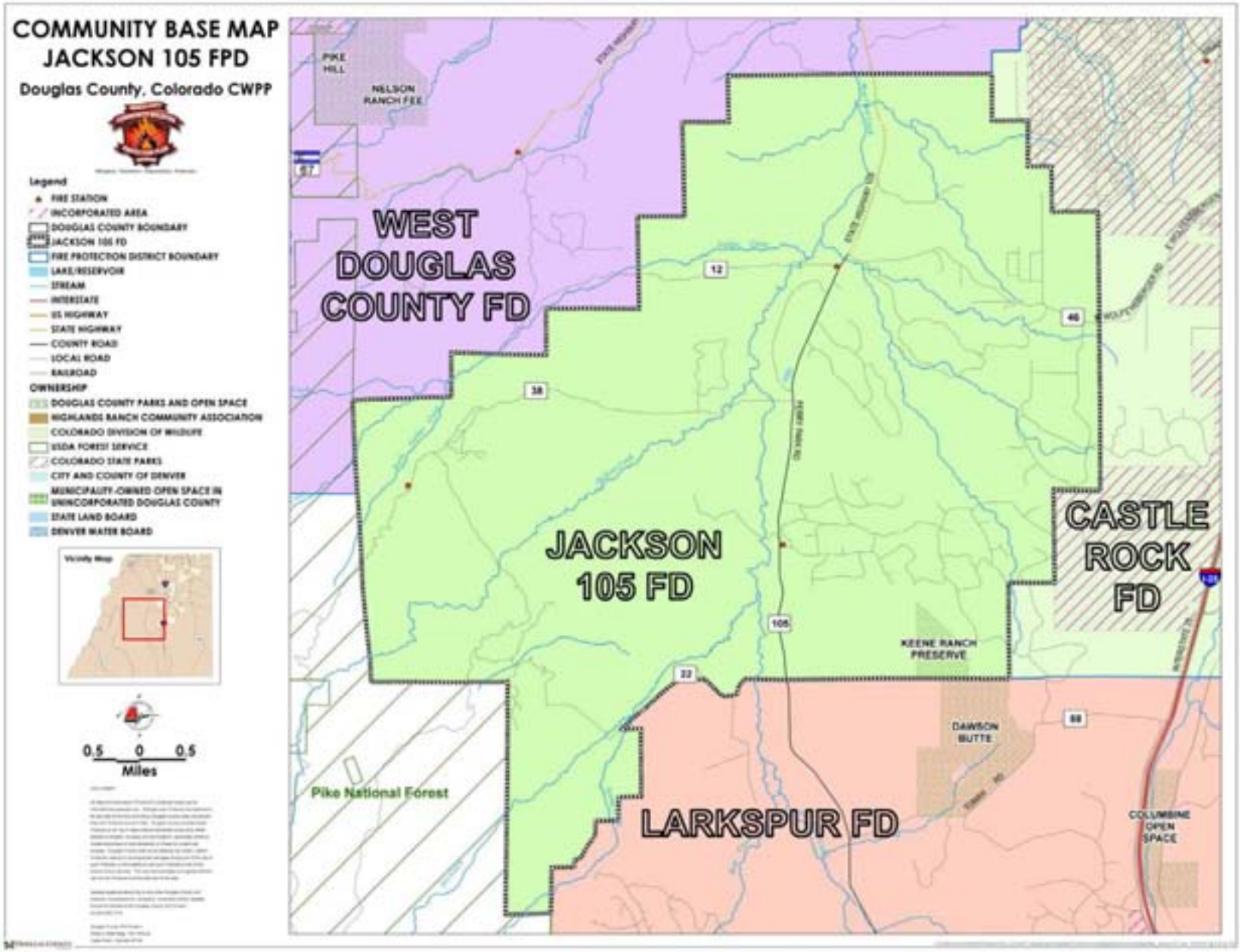


Figure 18 Jackson 105 Fire Protection District Community Base Map

Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs

The Jackson 105 Fire Department has identified the following criteria for maintaining and/or increasing their effectiveness for wildfire suppression.

- Increase the capacity for recruiting and retaining personnel

Hazard Assessment

The Jackson 105 Fire Protection District predominately has a moderate and high hazard with overt pockets of extreme hazard. The district is surrounded by intermixed moderate, high and extreme hazard to the north, intermixed moderate and high hazard to the south and east, and continuous high hazard in the Pike National Forest to the west (see Figure 19 *Jackson 105 Fire Protection District Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*). Nine communities were designated within Jackson 105 Fire Protection District. Of these three have a moderate hazard potential, five have a high hazard potential, and one has an extreme hazard potential (see Figure 20 *Jackson 105 Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*).

Hazard Rating	Number of Communities
Mixed	0
Moderate	3
High	5
Very High	0
Extreme	1
Total	**9**

Table 9 Summary of the Jackson 105 Fire Protection District's Community Wildfire Hazard Potential

The communities of Greater Dawson and Keene Ranch are accounted for in the above table, but are also located in neighboring fire protection districts.

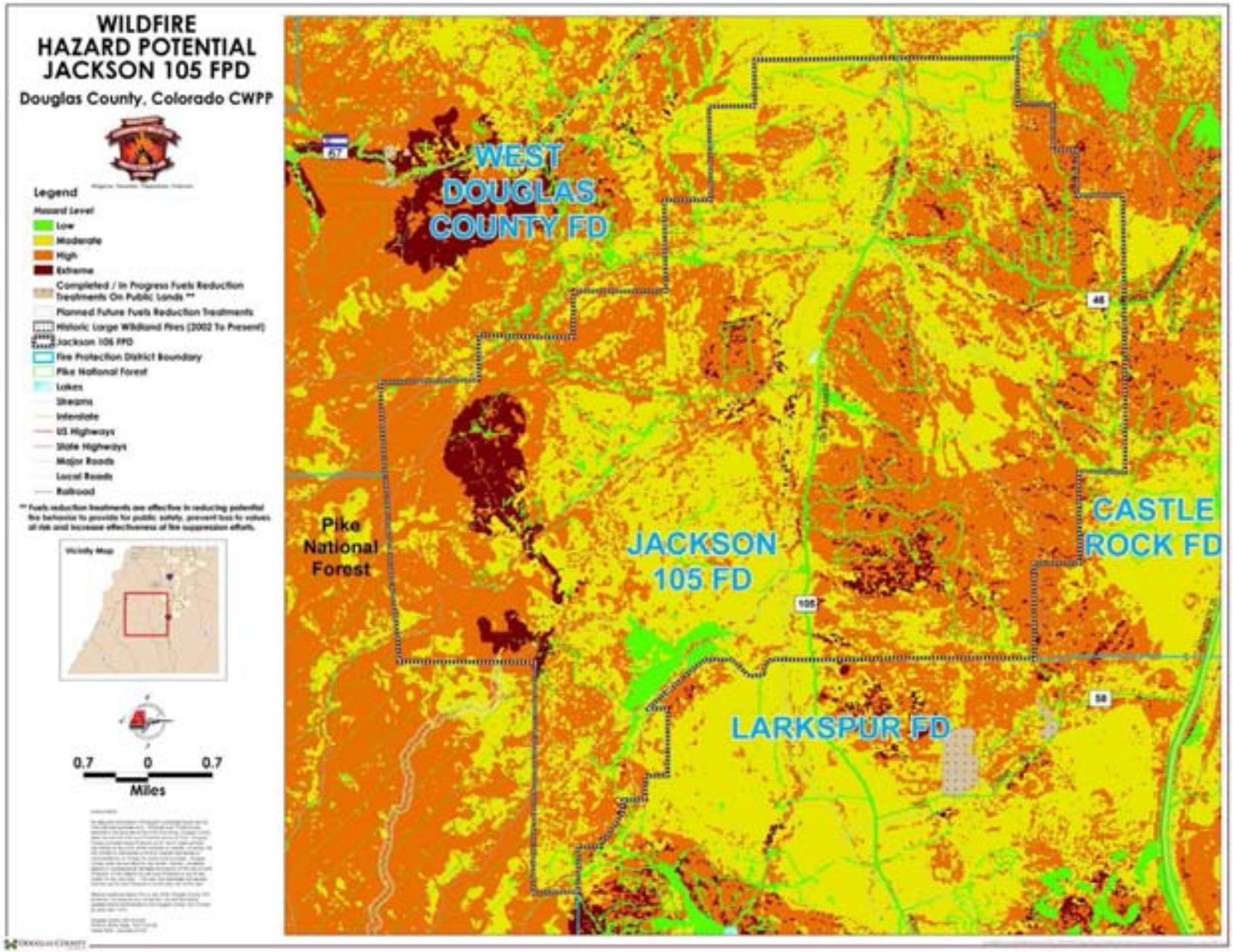


Figure 19 Jackson 105 Fire Protection District Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

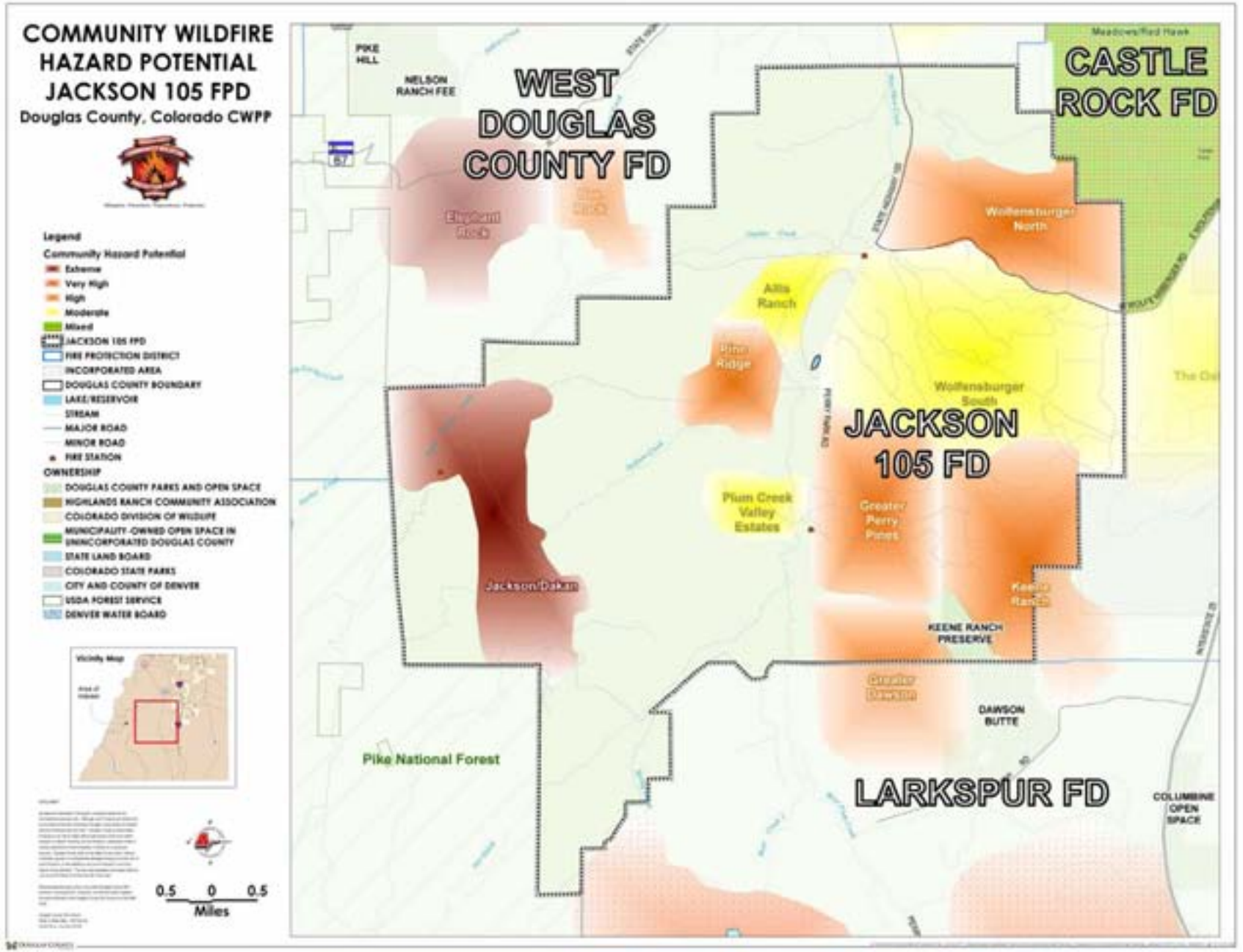


Figure 20 Jackson 105 Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations

Five county-owned parcels were assigned a treatment recommendation other than no treatment within the Jackson 105 Fire Protection District. Parcel listings and locations can be found in Table 10 and Figures 21, and 22 below. The exact location of each parcel can be viewed by entering the corresponding state parcel number into Douglas County's web-based MapIT! Program found at http://mapit.douglas.co.us/wapps/mapit/.

Community Name	State Parcel Number	Treatment Recommendation	Property Name
Greater Dawson, Keene Ranch, Greater Perry Pines	250531000002	MP	Keene Ranch
Greater Perry Pines	250325001001	T	Subdivision Parcel
Greater Perry Pines	250325006001	T	Subdivision Parcel
Greater Perry Pines	250325009007	T	Subdivision Parcel
Wolfensburger South	250520004007	T	Subdivision Parcel

T=Recommended for treatment

MP=Refer to land management plan. If no management plan exists one should be put in place.

Table 10 Summary of Treatment Recommendations for Douglas County Owned Lands within the Jackson 105 Fire Protection District

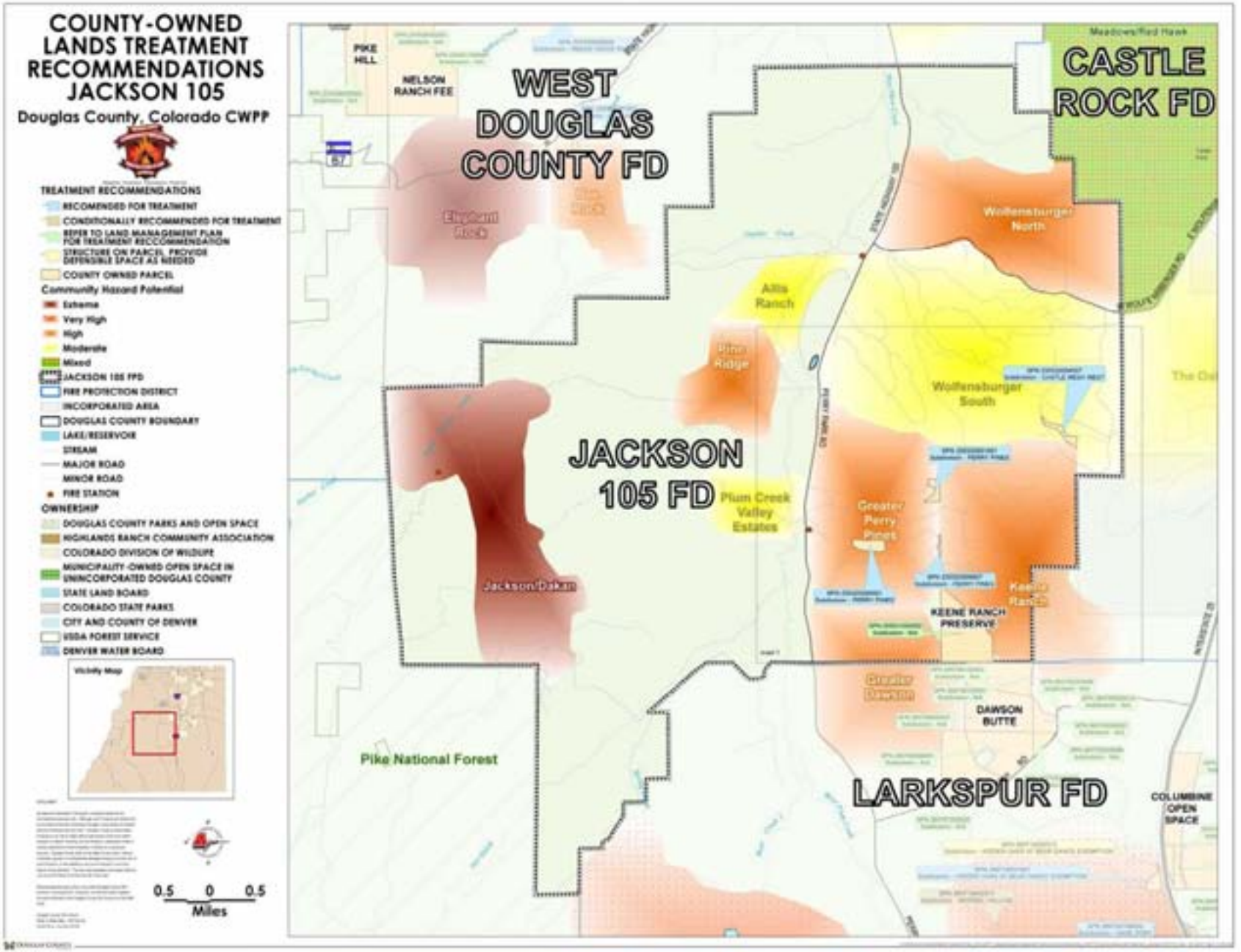


Figure 21 Jackson 105 Fire Protection District County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Overview Map

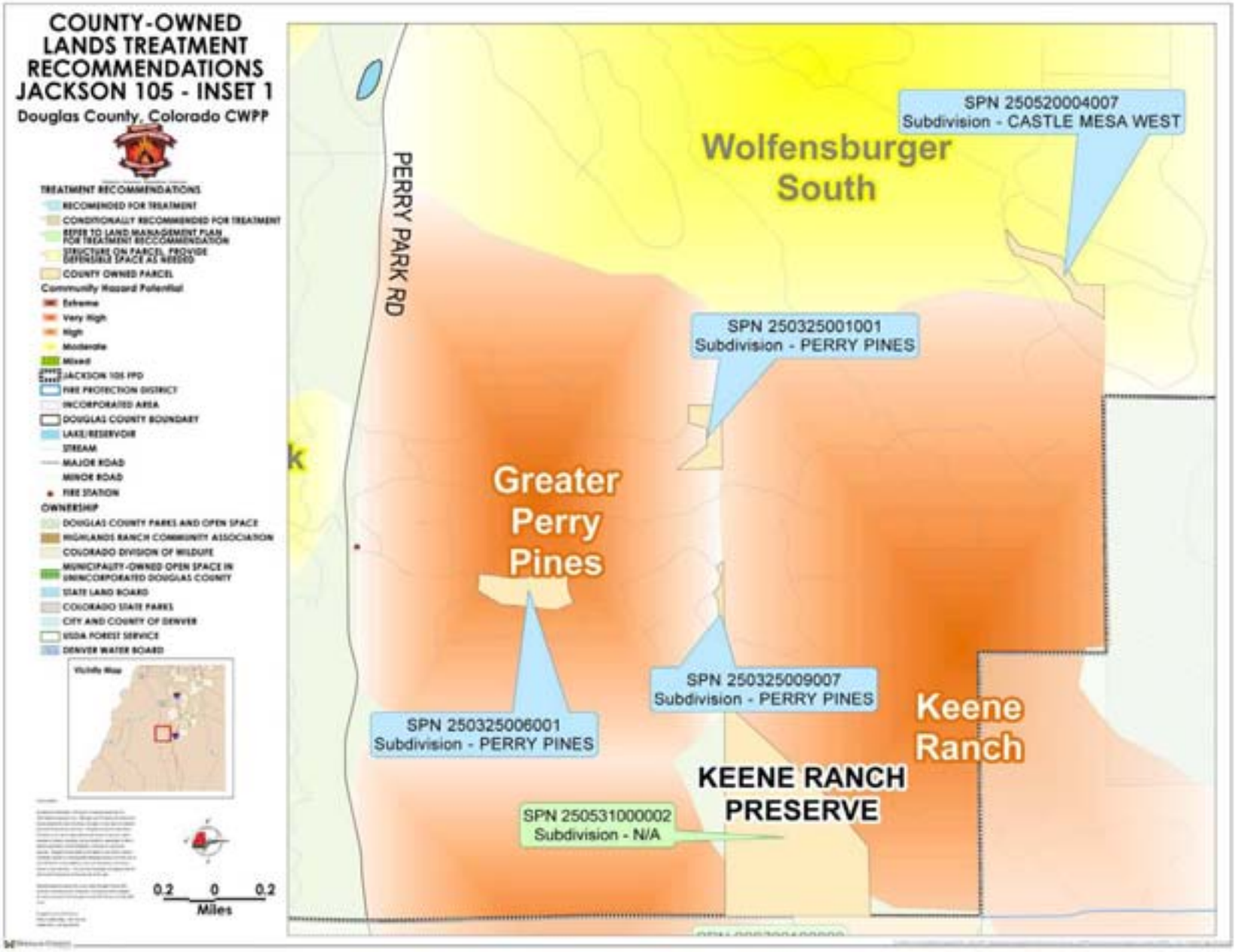


Figure 22 Jackson 105 Fire Protection District County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Zoom Map

Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations

Two priority landscape scale fuel treatments are located within the Jackson 105 Fire Protection District boundaries: Roadside Fuelbreaks and USFS Boundary Buffer Fuelbreak. See Figure 23 *Landscape Scale Fuel Treatments Map.*

The roadside fuelbreaks have been identified as the next priority. These areas pose significant risk for ignition as many forest users entering and exiting the forest through Douglas County travel these roads. The Roadside Fuelbreaks include Jackson Creek Road, Dakan Road and Hidden Valley Road which connects Jackson Creek Road to Dakan Road. Roadside fuelbreaks will follow CSFS minimum standards and will be a minimum 150 feet each side of the road for a total width of 300 feet on flat ground. It is anticipated slopes under 35% will be treated by mastication, those over 35% may require hand work.

USFS Boundary Buffer Fuelbreak

A boundary buffer fuel break has been proposed that measures one-half mile each side of the USFS boundary to include both federal and private lands. This area involved the USFS South Platte Ranger District. The area is the third priority as most of it is located in a roadless area and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements have not been initiated. Areas within the larger boundary buffer fuelbreak may be identified as a planning priority in conjunction with a local-level CWPP if the same treatment is identified in the local-level CWPP and the community has demonstrated a commitment to hazardous fuels reduction.

These landscape scale fuels treatment projects provide opportunity for collaborative partnerships with federal, county, and private landowners and provide opportunity to leverage funding, technical resources, and utilization of the Good Neighbor Authority.

Methods of treatment include mostly mastication, and hand work on slopes over 35%. Prescriptions for fuelbreaks will follow the CSFS Fuelbreak Guidelines, except on USFS lands, where alternative treatments may be proposed.

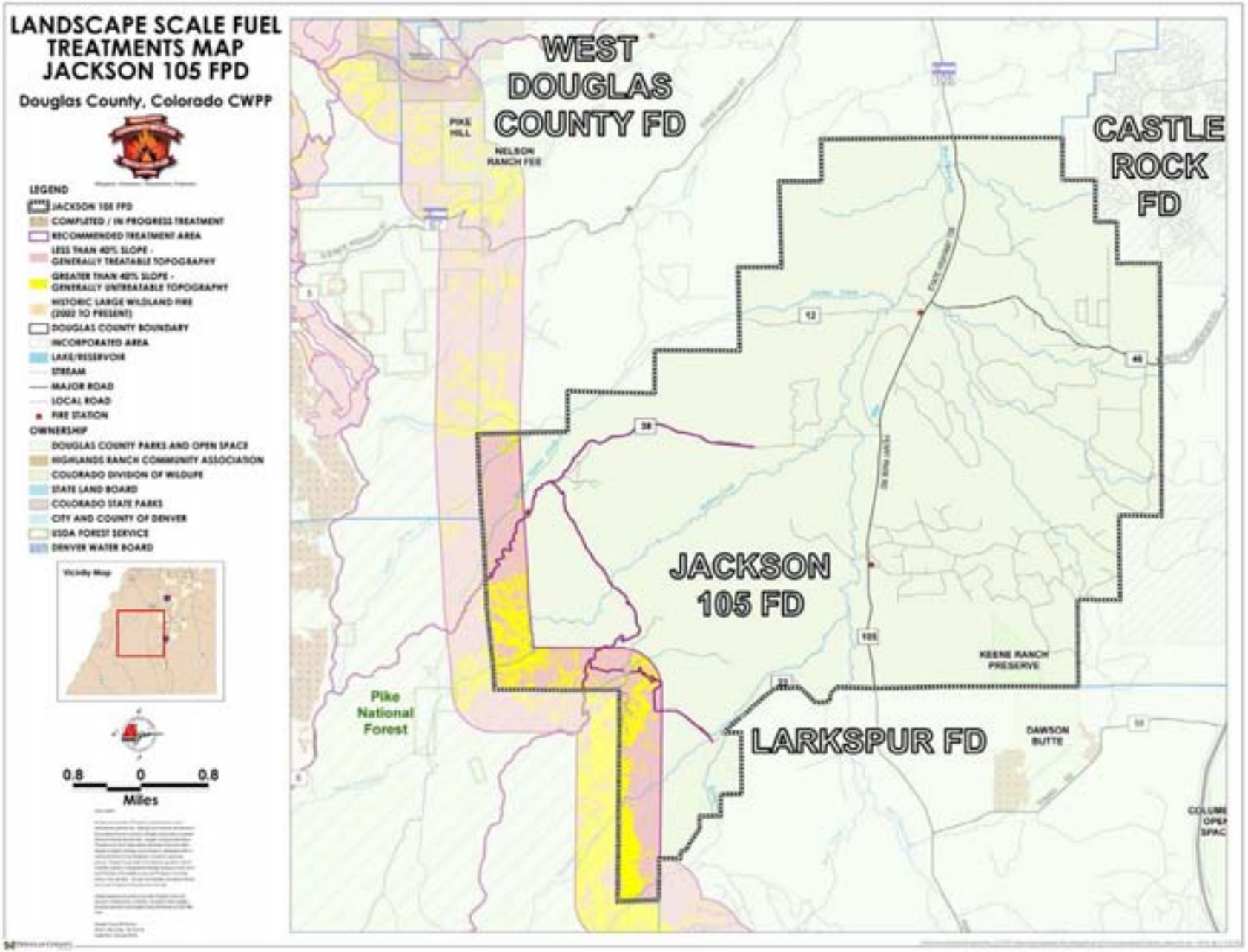


Figure 23 Landscape Scale Fuel Treatments Jackson 105 Fire Protection District

Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations

Landowners should focus on creating defensible space around their homes and reducing hazardous vegetation between homes and on community-owned lands within the community to be most effective in reducing wildfire hazards. Follow the recommendations listed in the Reducing Structural Ignitability, Technical Guides, and Large Lot Recommendations sections of the Toolbox.

Existing CWPPs

The Perry Pines community wildfire protection plan is currently in progress within the Jackson 105 Protection District. Figure 24 shows the general study area for this plan.

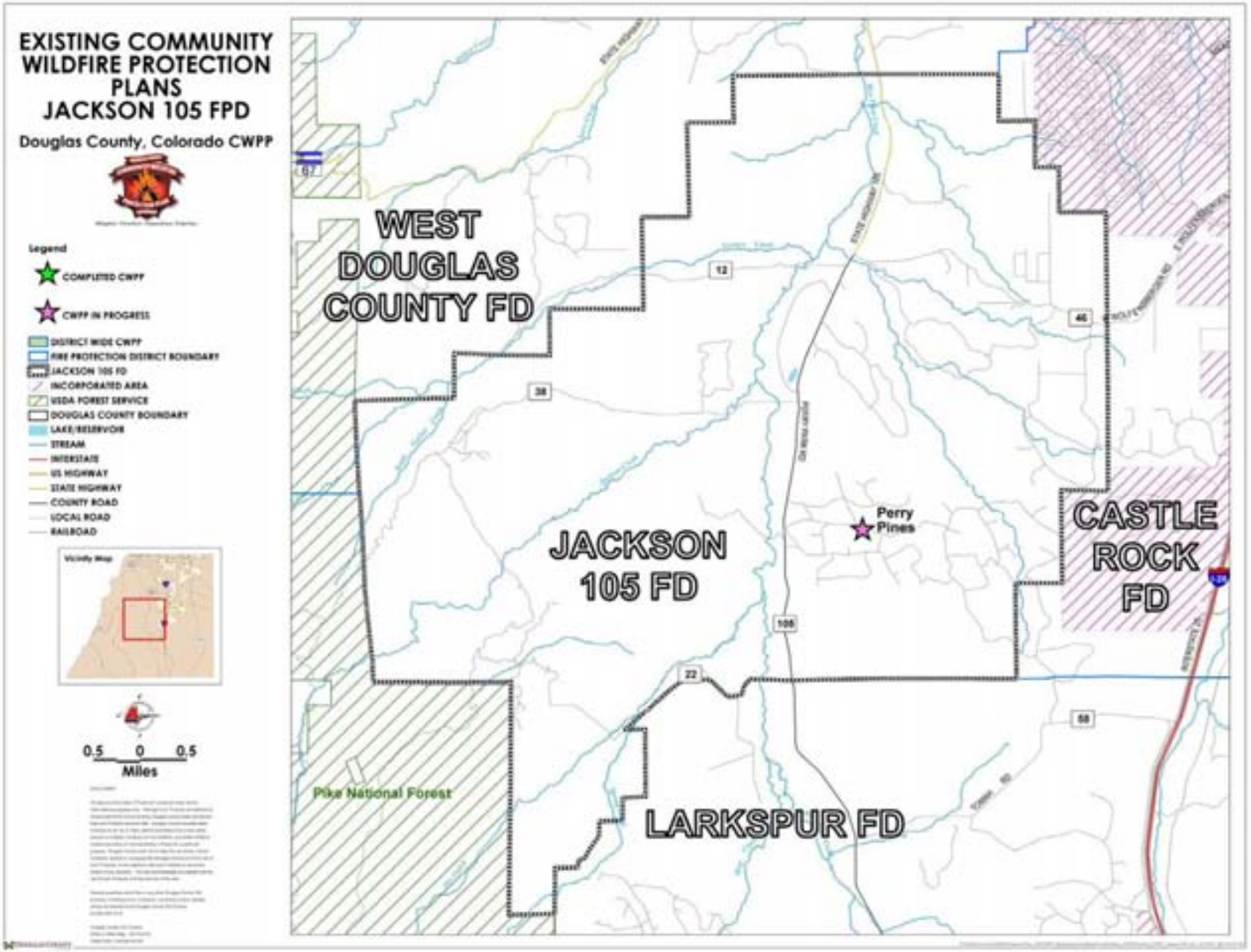


Figure 24 Jackson 105 Fire Protection District Existing CWPPs

Larkspur Fire Protection District

Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion

The Larkspur Fire Department (LFD) serves as the primary wildland fire response agency for the Larkspur Fire Protection District (LFPD). The Pike National Forest also responds to fires within the Federal Response Zone of the LFPD, a ½ mile buffer bordering the National Forest (for a preparedness discussion of the US Forest Service see the US Forest Service Pike National Forest section below).

The Larkspur Fire Protection District encompasses approximately 110 square miles of land in south-central Douglas County which is located about one-half way between the Denver Metropolitan Area and Colorado Springs. The western boundary of the LFPD is shared with approximately thirteen miles of the eastern boundary of the Pike National Forest and the eastern boundary lies three to five miles east of I-25. The southern line of Douglas County is the southern boundary of the district while the northern boundary of the district follows along Dakan Road and crosses I-25 at the 176.5 mile marker. Thirteen miles of Interstate-25 bisects the district north to south.

The fuels and vegetation of the LFPD are diverse. The district is comprised of the plains life zone of the lower elevations and eastern portion of the district, the foothills life zone in the central and mid-elevations of the district, and the montane life zone of the western and higher elevations of the district. Vegetation or fuel types within the most eastern and lower elevations of the district are primarily mixed grass species, Gambel oak, and scattered ponderosa pine. As the district moves westward and increases in elevation, ponderosa pine and Douglas fir forests become the predominate fuel types.

Topography within the LFPD is varied with elevations ranging from 6200 – 7800 feet above sea level. The LFPD abuts the eastern base of Rampart Range and lies on the north side of the Palmer Divide. On the eastern edge of the LFPD, numerous buttes dot the rolling grasslands of the high plains. Slopes of up to and exceeding 100% are found within the Rampart Range formations. Several creeks and gulches provide for riparian ecosystems that transform in character as they flow from the upper elevations of Rampart Range down through the grasslands below. The LFPD has many areas of terrain with steep slopes that can support the rapid development of wildland fire and promote extreme fire behavior. Dramatic changes in topography also influence the weather and can play a role in where precipitation will fall and in what quantities, influence the development of thunderstorms with the resulting lightning activity, result in variations in local humidity and affect the strength and direction of wind flow. Topography can also impede the detection of fires by restricting visibility to and from some locations allowing the fire to expand substantially prior to being reported. Topography is also a major factor in defining the location of roadways, which can increase the response time to some locations due to circuitous routes around terrain features. Steep terrain with a substantial elevation increase can also reduce the capacity and increase the time frame to deliver water to a fire via hose conveyance or to totally preclude that tactic. The type, location and density of vegetation are affected by the steepness of terrain and the existence and type of soils that may be present.

Within the LFPD the general weather pattern is affected by distinct topographic features- the Palmer Divide and the Rampart Range. These topographic formations influence the generation of micro-climates within the LFPD. Micro-climates in the LFPD can alter the humidity, precipitation and winds that may be present thereby changing the immediate surroundings of specific areas from the general weather conditions. These changes can be slight or dramatic, depending on location, season, time of day and perspective, but certainly have the ability to influence a wildland fire in a manner that is different from the surrounding general weather conditions. Awareness of these micro-climates and recognition of their potential to alter fire behavior are key to employing effective firefighting tactics, ensuring firefighter safety and should be considered when developing and implementing fire mitigation techniques in order to optimize their effectiveness. The generally low (and sometimes extremely low) humidity level of the area is a key weather factor affecting the fuel moisture content of fuels and their susceptibility to ignition and ability to affect the rate of spread of fire. When humidity levels are very low and stay low for an extended period of time, the fuels quickly dry out, which results in a higher potential for ignition and promotes rapid rate of fire spread. The climate and the day-to-day weather are very volatile factors impacting wildland fire. In general, the climate determines the broad scope weather patterns, temperature ranges, and precipitation amounts for a given area. Over time, this is a factor in determining what types of soils will develop and what native plant materials that will grow at a location. It is the combination of climate, resulting seasonal weather patterns, and vegetation that is the major influence in establishing the fire regime for a particular area.

The population of the district resides within a mix of the Town of Larkspur, rural subdivisions, 35 acre parcels and ranches. Within the LFPD there are approximately 6450 residents living in 2186 residences with an assessed value of $143,296,280.

The Larkspur Fire Department operates a total of 3 fire stations. Station 161 is the main station and is located within the Town of Larkspur. Station 162 is located within the Perry Park subdivision. Both of these stations are staffed by career employees 24 hours per day, seven days a week. Station 164 is located in the southeastern part of the district and is a volunteer response station.

The LFD has a total of 22 career staff and 39-44 volunteer firefighters. The LFD administrative staff includes:

- 1 Chief
- 1 EMS Division Chief
- 1 Fire Marshal
- 1 Training Lt.
- 1 Administrative Assistant

The LFD volunteers include:

- 1 Volunteer Division Chief
- 3 Volunteer Lt.
- 35-40 Volunteer Firefighters (Volunteer firefighters are required to work shifts with the career staff for a total of 24 hours per month).

The LFD utilizes 3 shifts to provide firefighting and medical coverage for the district 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. Each LFD career shift staff includes:

- 1 on duty Lt.
- 4 full time Firefighters (includes 2 paramedic/firefighters)
- 1 part time Firefighter

The Larkspur Fire Department utilizes the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) standards for wildland fire training and qualifications. All LFD career and volunteer firefighting personnel are required to complete the NWCG courses S-130, Basic Firefighter Training, and S-190, Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior. All firefighting personnel are also required to take the annual wildland fire refresher course. The following is a listing of NWCG qualifications held by LFD personnel:

- 1 Type IV Incident Commander
- 4 Engine Bosses
- 1 Crew Boss
- 3 Type I (advanced) firefighters
- 12 Type II Firefighters
- 1 Training Specialist

The following is a listing of current trainee positions held by LFD personnel.

- 3 Strike Team Leader (Engines)
- 2 Engine Bosses
- 3 Dozer Bosses
- 4 Type I (advanced) firefighters
- 2 Field Observers
- 1 Firing Boss

LFD personnel are provided a variety of opportunities to train and gain experience in wildland fire suppression. The LFD is a cooperating agency with the Colorado State Forest Service and as such is listed within the federal dispatch system for deployment to wildland fires outside of the LFPD. When requested by the Federally Sponsored Pueblo Interagency Dispatch Center, the LFD will send engines and personnel to wildland fires in areas outside of the LFPD. Often this is to fires in other states. The LFD has been deployed to Florida, Texas, California, Utah, Nevada, Montana, Oregon, and Wyoming as well as to various locations within Colorado. These experiences are brought back to the LFPD and enhance the ability of the LFD to fight wildland fire within its fire protection district. All fire personnel that desire to be eligible for fire deployments must successfully complete the appropriate NWCG Work Capacity (fitness) Test each year. Other training and experience opportunities that LFD participates in include:

- Internal training exercises
- Prescribed burns within and outside the district
- Wildland fire trainings with the Multi-Jurisdictional Training Consortium
- Training on wildland fire fighting with the El Paso County North Group fire departments
- Colorado Wildland Fire & Incident Management Academy

During the 2010 and 2011 fire seasons, the LFD also has a ten person hand crew that is performing fuel mitigation work within the Perry Park subdivision under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) grant program. The crew is available for initial attack on wildland fire within the LFPD. The hand crew members are all qualified at NWCG firefighter Type II and above.

The LFD has a variety of apparatus and equipment for suppressing wildland fire. Depending on the location and tactics employed, the LFD will make use of the apparatus best suited for the task at hand. The following is a listing of the various apparatus and equipment that the LFD has available.

- 4 Type I Engines
- 4 Type 6 Engines
- 1 Type T1 Tactical Water Tender
- 2 Type S2 Support Water Tenders
- 3 ALS Medic Units
- 2 Administrative Vehicles
- 2 Support Vehicles
- 3 ATVs
- 4 Portable Water Tanks
- 1 Mark 3 Portable Pump
- 2 Small Portable pumps
- 7 Drip torches
- Personal Protective Equipment for all firefighting personnel.

LFD responds to a variety of incidents. The following table summarizes the responses from 2006 to 2009.

Year	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Incident Type				
Structure Fires	2	6	4	2
Vehicle Fires Highway Vehicles	4	9	3	3
Vehicle Fires Other	0	1	0	2
Outside Fires – Not Wildland	1	0	1	0
Wildland Fires	16	5	2	9
Rubbish Fires	5	2	0	1
All Other Fires	0	0	1	0
All Fires - Total	**28**	**23**	**11**	**17**
EMS Calls	289	327	276	281
False Alarms	38	44	39	55
Mutual Aid Responses	112	175	183	79
Hazardous Materials Spill Responses	12	14	14	16
Hazardous Materials Other Responses	162	129	91	95
All Other Responses	**189**	**170**	**162**	**167**

Totals for all Incidents	**830**	**882**	**776**	**710**

Table 11 Summary of Responses for Larkspur Fire Department.

The LFD is active in public education and outreach for wildland fire. LFD presents wildland fire information to district residents in several fashions:

- Annual Fire Safety presentation to the children at Larkspur Elementary School
- Presentations at home owner's association meetings
- Onsite consultations with home owners for wildland fire mitigation assessments
- Onsite inspections of campfire locations for the LFPD campfire permit process
- Participation in the creation of wildland fire mitigation demonstration projects
- Participation in community wildfire protection plan development
- Provision of Smokey Bear fire danger signs displayed within the district
- LFD participation on Perry Park FireWise Committee and their public events

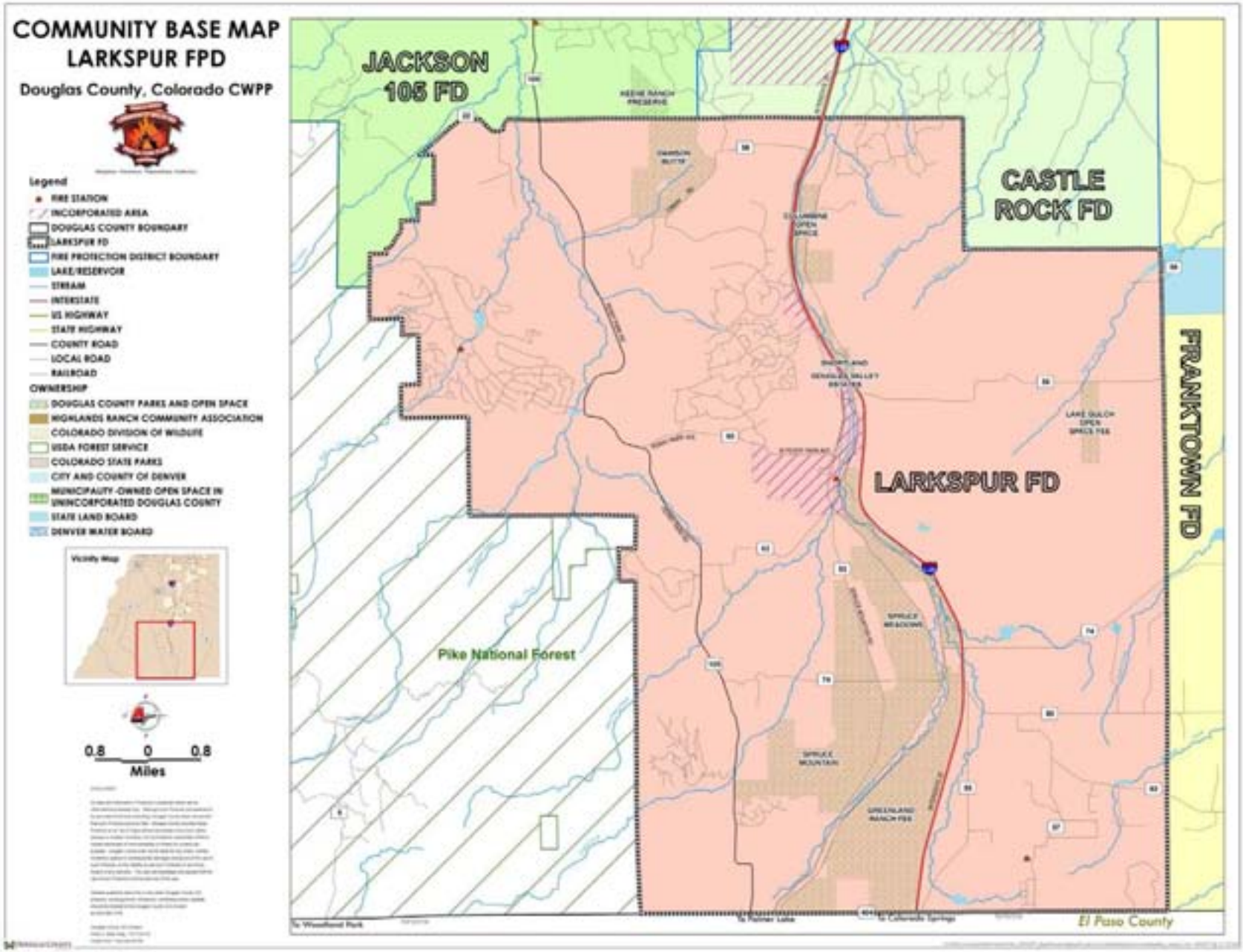


Figure 25 Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Base Map

Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs

The Larkspur Fire Department has identified the following criteria for maintaining and/or increasing their effectiveness for wildfire suppression.

- Procurement of a Type III engine
- Replacement of a Type II water tender
- Additional specialized training for prescribed fire program positions
- Funding for CWPP development and implementation
- Funding for wildland fire mitigation work in non CWPP areas
- Funding for wildland fire mitigation work on private lands
- Wildland fire mitigation projects on the Pike National Forest lands adjacent to the LFPD
- Wildland fire mitigation projects on county open space lands within the LFPD

Hazard Assessment

The Larkspur Fire Protection District primarily has a moderate and high hazard with heavy pockets of extreme occurring on the western side of the district. Continuous areas of high hazard border the district in the Pike National Forest to the west and in the neighboring fire protection districts to the north. Areas surrounding the district's eastern border predominately have a moderate hazard (see Figure 26 *Larkspur Fire Protection District Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*). The Larkspur Fire Protection District also borders the Tri-Lakes Fire Protection District in El Paso County to the south. Eleven communities were designated within the Larkspur Fire Protection District. Of these, one was has a moderate hazard potential, six have a high hazard potential, three have a very high hazard potential, and one has an extreme hazard potential (see Figure 27 *Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*).

Hazard Rating	Number of Communities
Mixed	0
Moderate	1
High	6
Very High	3
Extreme	1
Total	**11**

Table 12 Summary of the Larkspur Fire Protection District's Community Wildfire Hazard Potential

The communities of Greater Dawson, Bell Mountain Ranch, and Keene Ranch are accounted for in the above table, but are also located in neighboring fire protection districts.

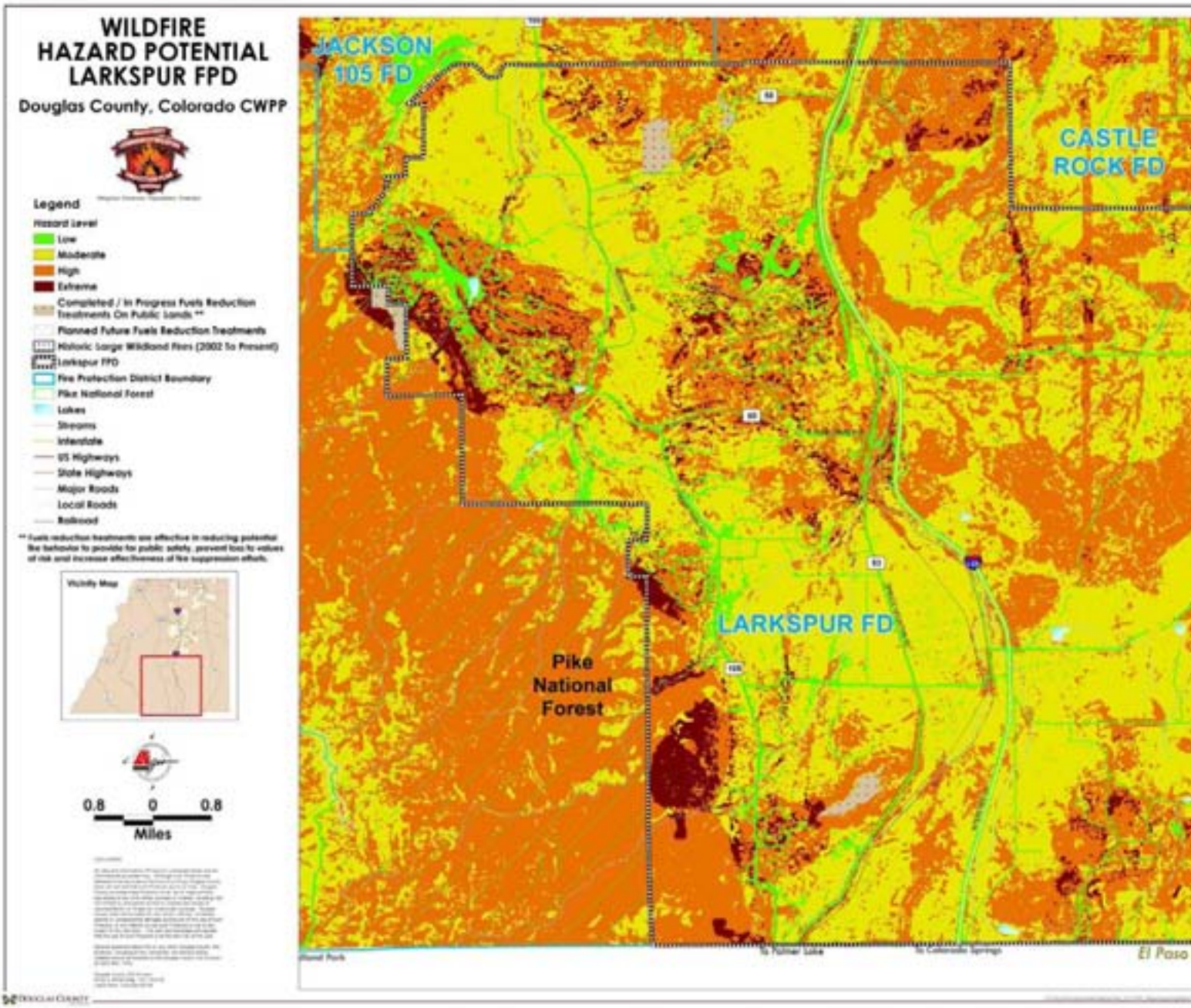


Figure 26 Larkspur Fire Protection District Wildfire Hazard Potential Map.

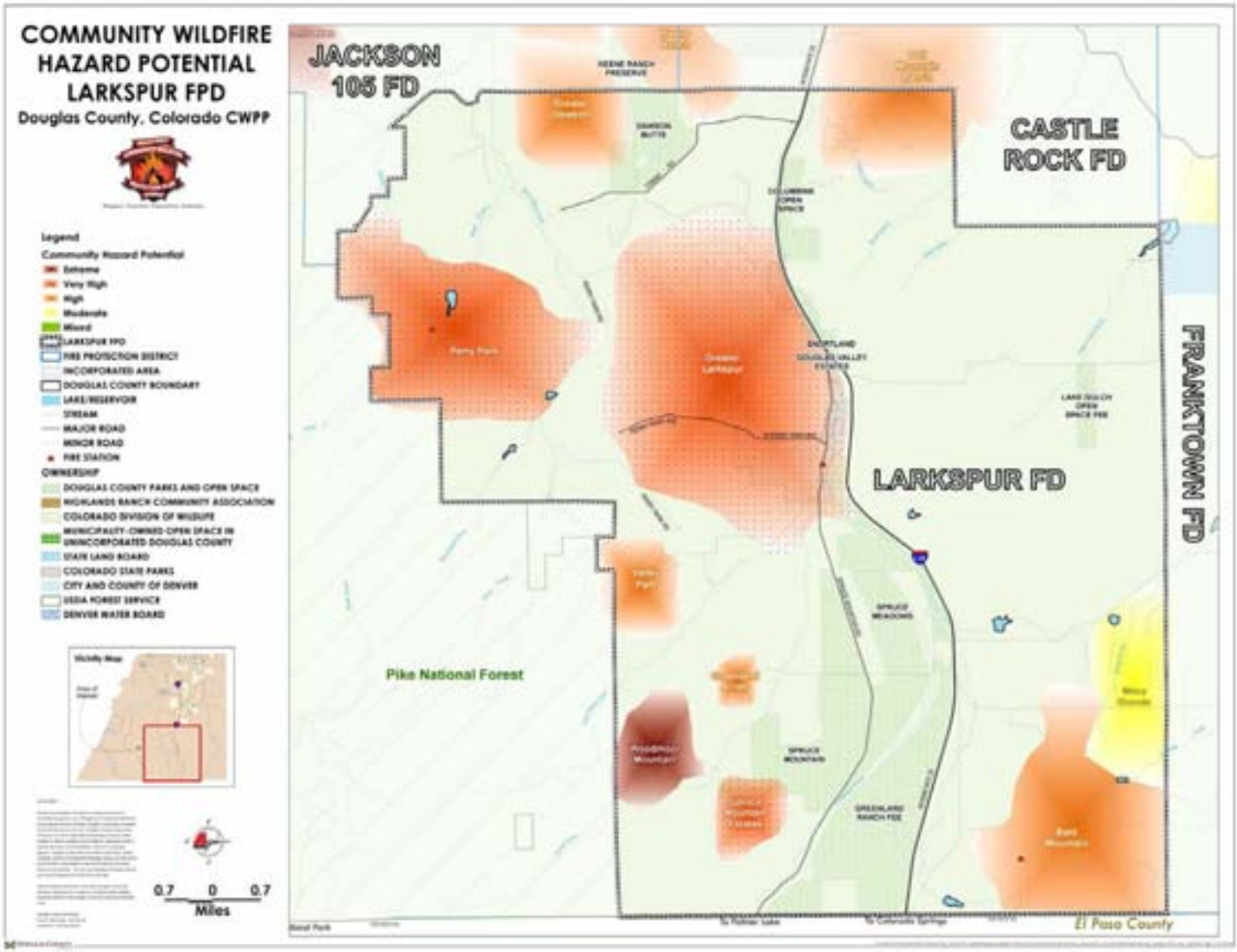


Figure 27 Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations

Seventy-nine county-owned parcels were assigned a treatment recommendation other than "no treatment" within the Larkspur Fire Protection District. Parcel listings and locations can be found in Table 13 and Figures 28, 29, and 30 below. The exact location of each parcel can be viewed by entering the corresponding state parcel number into Douglas County's web-based MapIT! Program found at http://mapit.douglas.co.us/wapps/mapit/.

Community Name	State Parcel Number	Treatment Recommendation	Property Name
Greater Dawson	260706100003	MP	Dawson Butte
Greater Dawson	260706300001	MP	Dawson Butte
Greater Dawson	260706400001	MP	Dawson Butte
Greater Dawson	260707200002	MP	Dawson Butte
Greater Larkspur	260716202013	S	Subdivision Parcel
Greater Larkspur	260716201001	T	Subdivision Parcel
Greater Larkspur	260718402017	C	Subdivision Parcel
Greater Larkspur	260718402028	C	Subdivision Parcel
Greater Larkspur	277102000030	MP	Greenland Ranch
Greater Larkspur	277111000029	MP	Greenland Ranch
Greater Larkspur	260734300009	T	Subdivision Parcel
Greater Larkspur	260720106002	T	Subdivision Parcel
Greater Larkspur	260721301003	T	Subdivision Parcel
Greater Larkspur	260721304078	T	Subdivision Parcel
Outside of Communities	277115300002	MP	Spruce Mountain
Outside of Communities	277115300004	MP	Spruce Mountain
Outside of Communities	277115300005	MP	Spruce Mountain
Outside of Communities	277122200001	MP	Spruce Mountain
Outside of Communities	277114101001	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277114103002	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277114103003	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277114103004	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277114105001	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277114106001	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277114106002	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277114107001	MP	Greenland Ranch

Outside of Communities	277114107002	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277114108001	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277114108002	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277114109001	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277114109004	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277114109005	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277114109006	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277114109007	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277114109008	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277114109009	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277114110001	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277114110002	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277114110003	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277114111001	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277114111003	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277114112001	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277110000005	MP	Spruce Meadows
Outside of Communities	277115000009	MP	Spruce Meadows
Outside of Communities	260705000009	MP	Dawson Butte
Outside of Communities	260705000010	MP	Dawson Butte
Outside of Communities	260705203006	MP	Dawson Butte
Outside of Communities	260705300001	MP	Dawson Butte
Outside of Communities	260705300002	MP	Dawson Butte
Outside of Communities	260706100001	MP	Dawson Butte
Outside of Communities	260709000013	MP	Columbine
Outside of Communities	260716000001	MP	Columbine
Outside of Communities	260716000002	MP	Columbine
Outside of	260716000003	MP	Columbine

Communities			
Outside of Communities	260716000030	MP	Snortland
Outside of Communities	260716000032	MP	Snortland
Outside of Communities	260721000001	MP	Snortland
Outside of Communities	260722000001	MP	Snortland
Outside of Communities	277103000005	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277110000032	MP	Spruce Mountain
Outside of Communities	277111400001	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277122000038	MP	Spruce Mountain
Outside of Communities	277123000063	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277126000058	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277126000064	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277127000050	MP	Spruce Meadows
Outside of Communities	277127000052	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277134000040	MP	Greenland Ranch
Outside of Communities	277135000059	MP	Greenland Ranch
Perry Park	260927202025	C	Subdivision Parcel
Spruce Mountain Estates	277121300003	MP	Spruce Mountain
Spruce Mountain Estates	277122300001	MP	Spruce Mountain
Spruce Mountain Estates	277129100005	MP	Spruce Mountain
Spruce Mountain Estates	277129101001	MP	Spruce Mountain
Valley Park	277106003006	C	Subdivision Parcel
Valley Park	277106003007	C	Subdivision Parcel
Valley Park	277107003004	C	Subdivision Parcel
Valley Park	277107004021	C	Subdivision Parcel
Valley Park	277106001010	C	Subdivision Parcel

T=Recommended for treatment

C=Conditionally recommended for treatment. Benefit of treatment requires participation of neighboring ownerships.

MP=Refer to land management plan. If no management plan exists one should be put in place.

S=Ensure defensible space for onsite structures

Table 13 Summary of Treatment Recommendations for Douglas County Owned Lands within Larkspur Fire Protection District

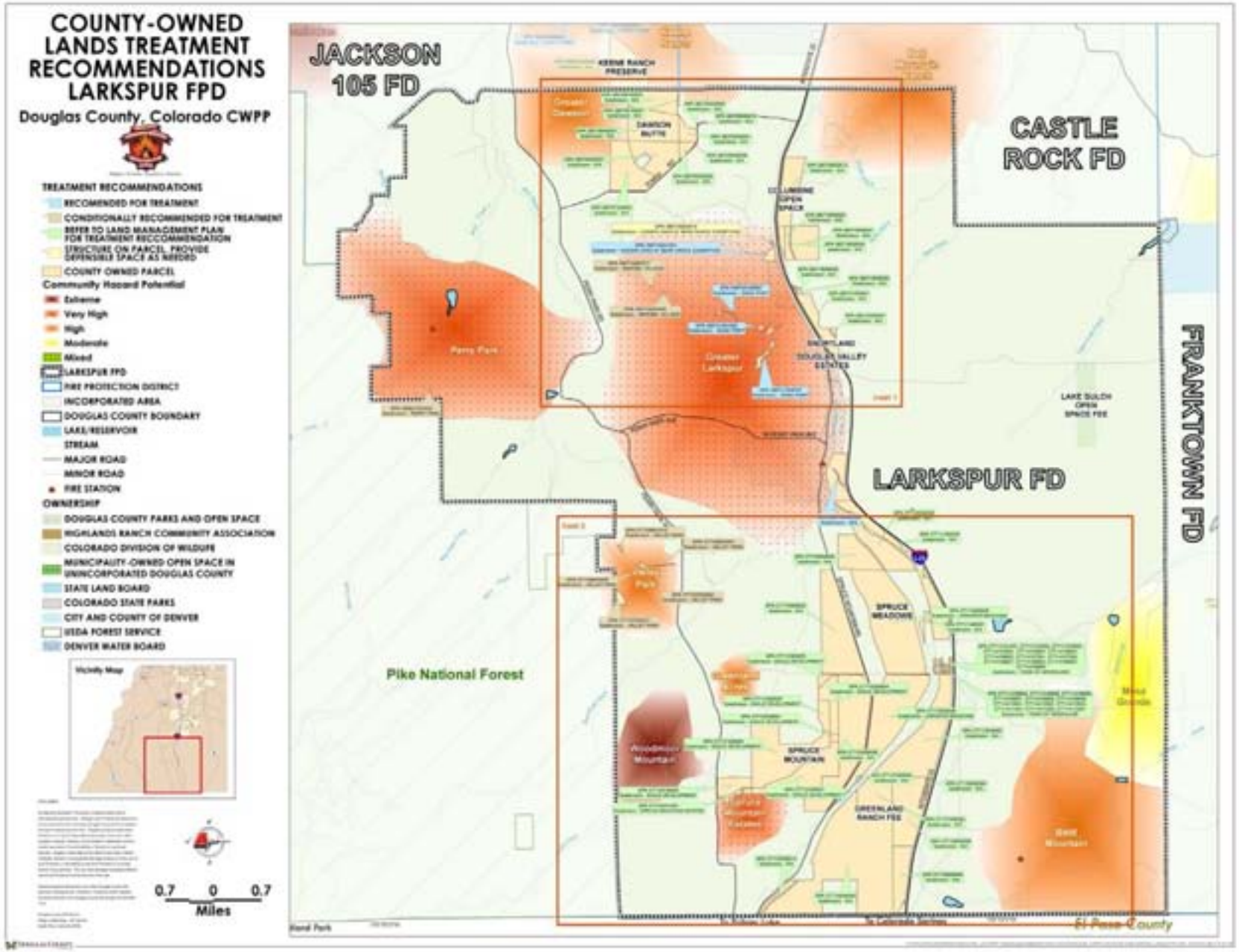


Figure 28 Larkspur Fire Protection District County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Overview Map

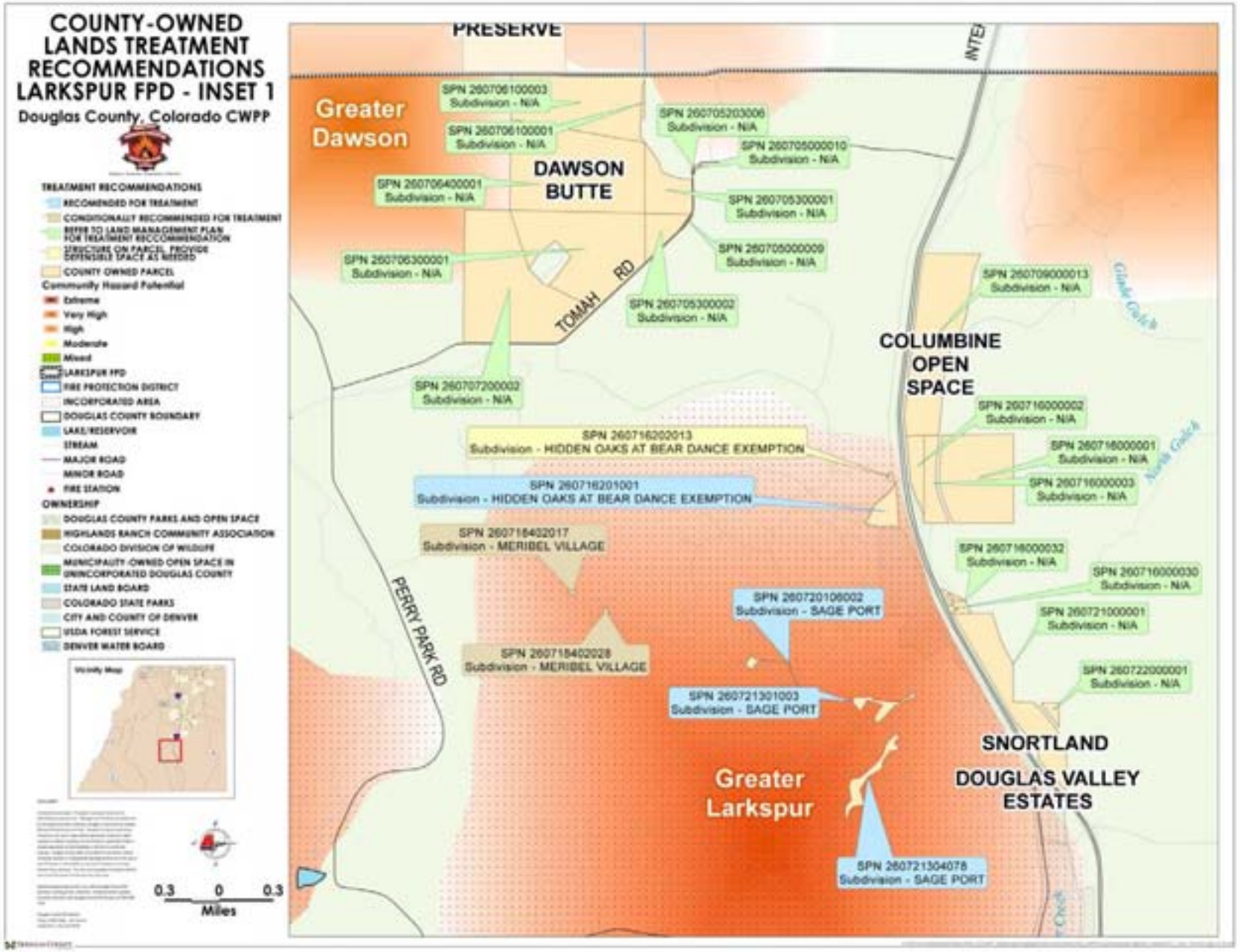


Figure 29 Larkspur Fire Protection District County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Zoom Map-Northern Portion of the District

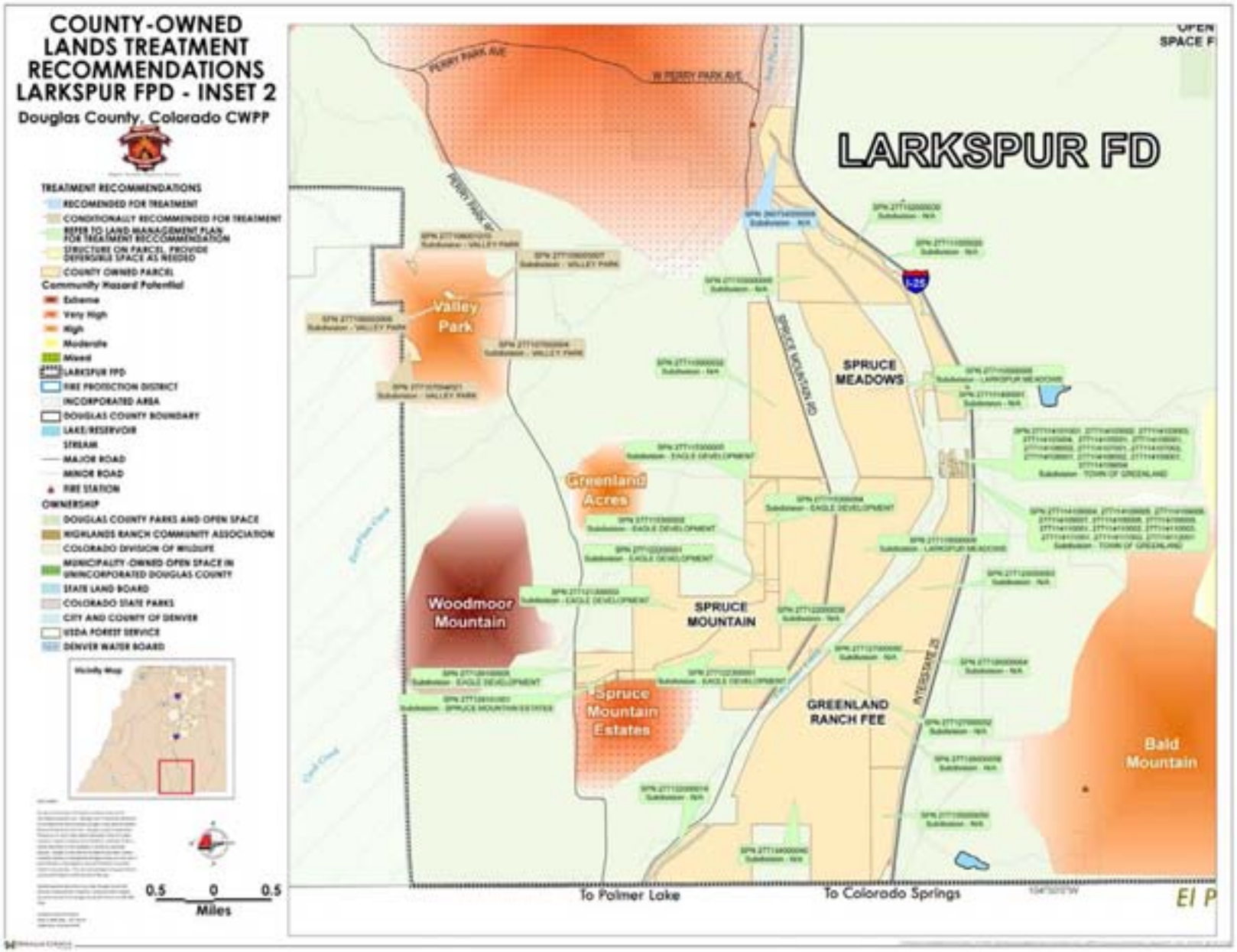


Figure 30 Larkspur Fire Protection District County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Zoom Map-Southern Portion of the District

Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations

Two landscape scale treatments have occurred within Larkspur Fire Protection District on Douglas County Open Space property as noted on Figure 31, Larkspur Fire Protection District *Landscape Scale Fuel Treatments Map*. Additionally, the USFS completed a hazardous fuels reduction treatment adjacent to the Perry Park Subdivision in 2010. One priority landscape scale fuel treatment is located within the Larkspur Fire Protection District boundaries: USFS Boundary Buffer Fuelbreak.

USFS Boundary Buffer Fuelbreak

A boundary buffer fuel break has been proposed that measures one- half mile each side of the USFS boundary to include both federal and private lands. This area involves two USFS Ranger Districts; South Platte Ranger District and Pikes Peak Ranger District. The area is the third priority as most of it is located in a roadless area, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements have not been initiated, and a significant portion of the southern area contains slopes 40% or greater, making fuel reduction operations potentially more complex and more costly. Areas within the larger boundary buffer fuelbreak may be identified as a planning priority in conjunction with a local-level CWPP if the same treatment is identified in the local-level CWPP and the community has demonstrated a commitment to hazardous fuels reduction.

These landscape scale fuels treatment projects provide opportunity for collaborative partnerships with federal, county, and private landowners and provide opportunity to leverage funding, technical resources, and utilization of the Good Neighbor Authority.

Methods of treatment include mostly mastication, and hand work on slopes over 35%. Prescriptions for fuelbreaks will follow the CSFS Fuelbreak Guidelines, except on USFS lands where alternate treatments may be proposed.

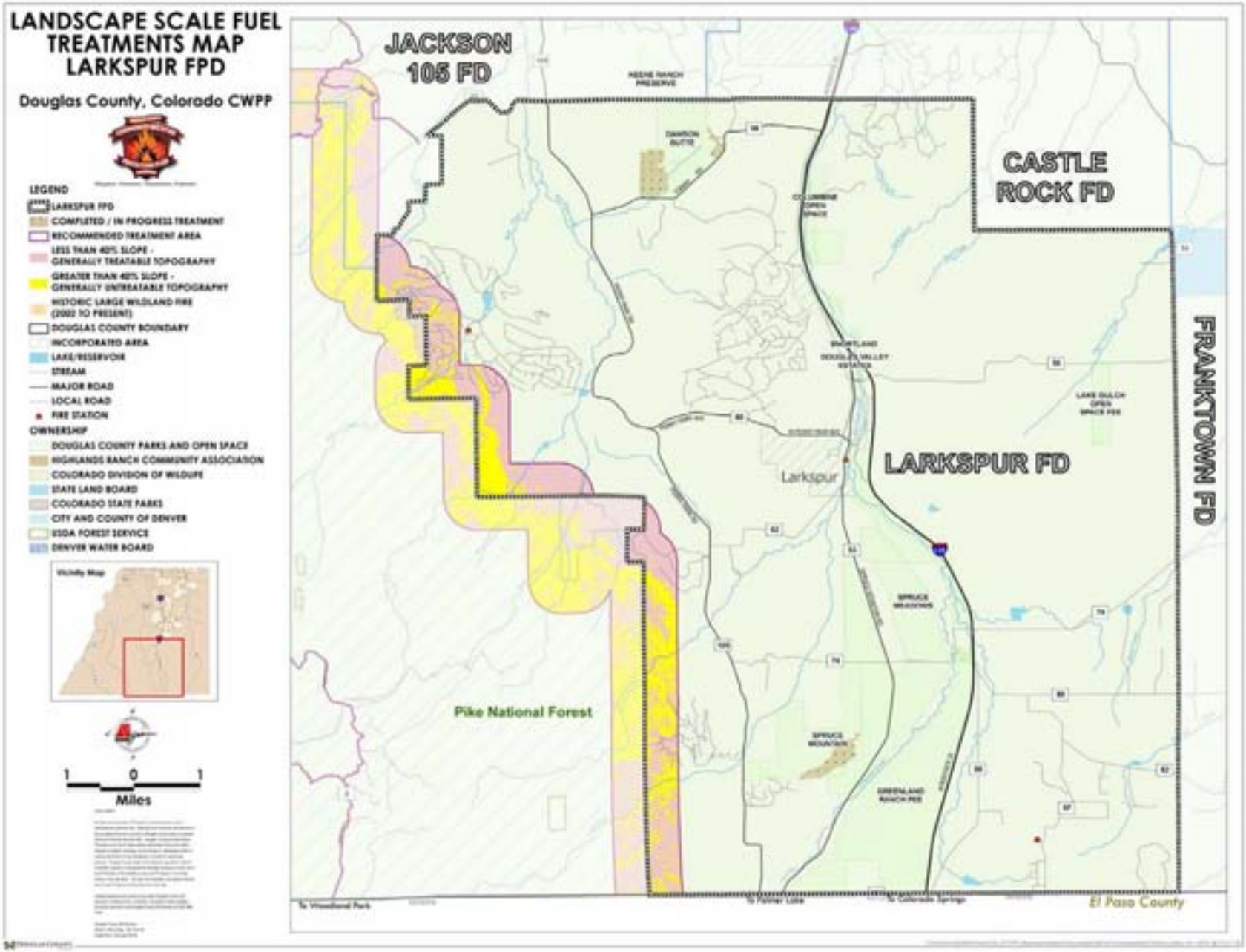


Figure 31 Landscape Scale Fuel Treatments Larkspur Fire Protection District

Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations

Landowners should focus on creating defensible space around their homes and reducing hazardous vegetation between homes and on community-owned lands within the community to be most effective in reducing wildfire hazards. Follow the recommendations listed in the Reducing Structural Ignitability, Technical Guides, and Large Lot Recommendations sections of the Toolbox.

Existing CWPPs

Two community wildfire protection plans currently exist within the Larkspur Fire Protection District. These include:

- Woodmoor Mountain
- Perry Park

Additionally, the Valley Park subdivision is in the process of developing a local level CWPP. Figure 32 shows the general study areas for these plans. To view the actual plans please visit http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/CommunityWildfireProtectionPlans.html and scroll down to Douglas County.

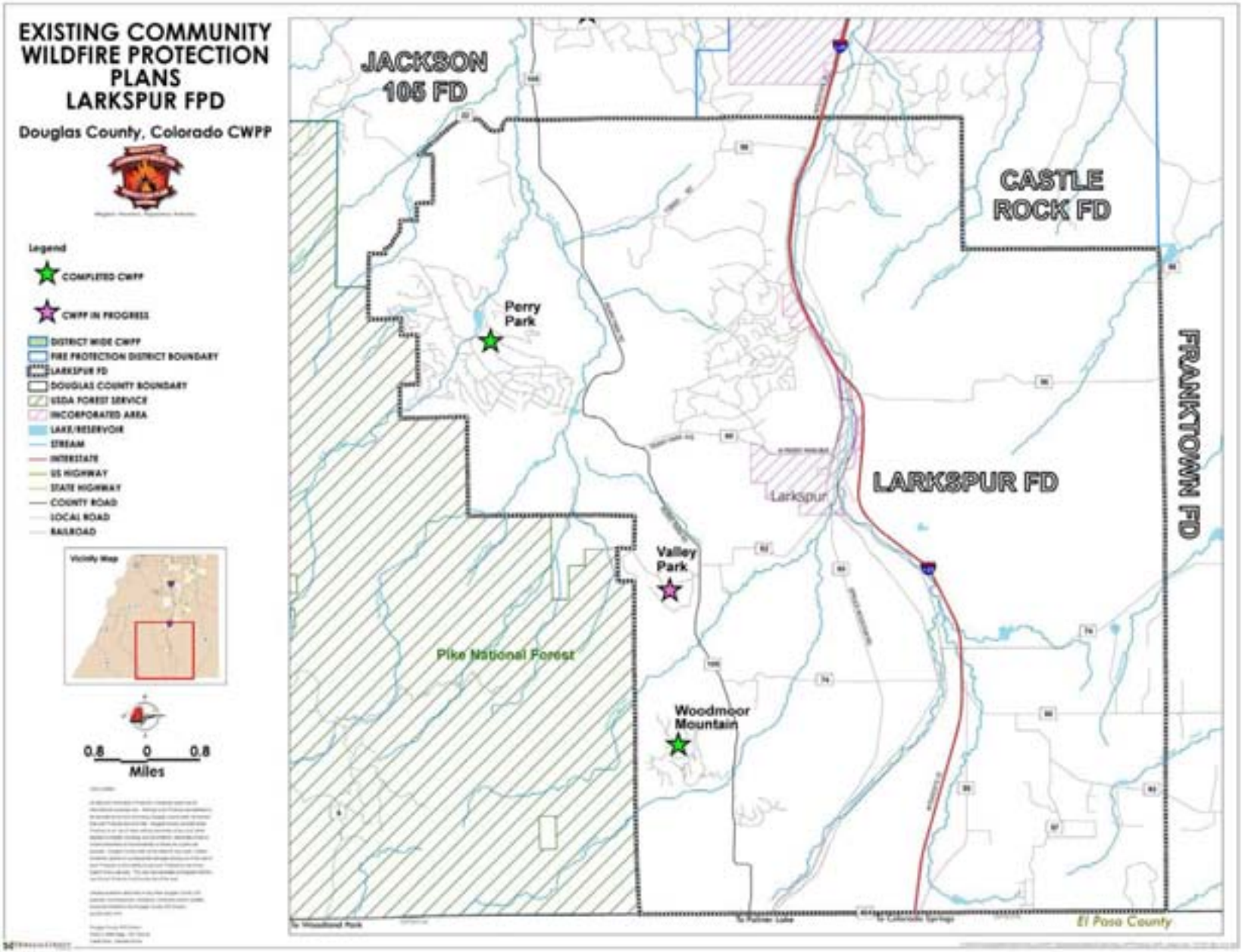


Figure 32 Larkspur Fire Protection District Existing CWPPs

Littleton Fire Protection Area

(Littleton Fire Protection District/Highlands Ranch Metropolitan District/Highlands Ranch Community Association)

Fire Protection Area Preparedness Discussion

Responding to almost 13,000 calls annually, Littleton Fire Rescue (LFR) provides service to three distinct political entities. It serves the City of Littleton, the Littleton Fire Protection District and the Highlands Ranch Metropolitan District (HRMD). In all, LFR protects an area of approximately 108 square miles and 233,000 residents. This coverage area spans across portions of Arapahoe, Douglas and Jefferson Counties. Within this area lies Chatfield State Park, approximately 8 miles of heavy rail, the Santa Fe Avenue corridor and the South Platte River, 3 miles of light rail and 10 miles of the C-470 highway.

The northern half of the protection area consists of densely spaced residential, commercial and light industrial properties that lie within the cities of Littleton and Centennial as well as the communities of Bow Mar, Columbine Valley and unincorporated Jefferson County. Naturally vegetated areas are limited, in this urban setting, to developed parks, the South Platte Park Open Space and the Highline Canal, which winds through the middle of LFR's district. Consequently, the number and size of wildland fires are small and easy to control.

The southern section of the LFR protection area, which lies in Douglas County, is the suburban planned community of Highlands Ranch. Highlands Ranch is generally broken down as 70% residential sub-divisions, 20% open space and 10% light commercial. This covenant controlled community has wide residential streets, miles of multi-lane parkways, underground utilities and an excellent fire hydrant system. Open spaces in Highlands Ranch consist of developed parks and recreation areas but are mostly made up of expansive and continuous "green belts" of native vegetation that interweave the residential tracts. Human-caused fires in the green belts are the predominant wildland fire type in this community. The Highlands Ranch Community Association (HRCA) regulations maintain landscape and residential design guidelines which generally provide an adequate fire protection zone between the open space and the homes themselves, although homeowner adherence is the key to keeping open space fires from impacting structures.

Immediately south of the populated area of Highlands Ranch is the roughly eight thousand acres of the Back Country Wilderness Area (BCWA). Managed by HRCA it is planned to remain undeveloped and off limits to the general public. Only Highlands Ranch residents are allowed to recreate here and much of the entry is supervised. During the past 18 years the BCWA has been used to graze cattle. It has abundant wildlife including a sizable elk herd. Fuels are a mix of native grasses, Gambel oak, juniper and ponderosa pine. The terrain varies from flat to gentle-rolling hills to plateaus with drainages and steep rock faces. Centennial Water, the water district that supplies Highlands Ranch, has numerous wells located in the BCWA and has strategically placed six hydrants for firefighting use. Numerous power lines traverse this area including a large transmission line. Historically, fire cause in the BCWA has been power line related or lightning. In October 2003 the Cherokee Ranch Fire, caused by a dead tree that was

blown over into a power line during red flag fire weather conditions, burned almost 1,000 acres in the BCWA.

LFR is a full-time career department that operates eight fire stations which are staffed 24 hours per day every day. Each station is staffed by a minimum of three personnel on either one of 6 engines or one of 2 aerial apparatus. Five of the eight stations also house paramedic units. These are specially equipped ambulances staffed by two fire personnel. In addition, a number of stations house specialty apparatus that are cross-staffed with the existing station personnel. Cross-staffing means that the same personnel who staff the engines and paramedic units also staff the specialty apparatus when needed. These specialty units include a dive/water rescue vehicle, hazardous materials unit, and two wildland firefighting "brush trucks."

Each line firefighter is trained to the basic level of wildland firefighting and receives annual refresher training to maintain their skills. Since 2000, all new firefighters are certified to the National Wildfire Coordinating Group's (NWCG) basic wildland firefighter (S-130/190) level during their recruit academy. To date, over 60% of field personnel have been trained to this level. Additionally, LFR maintains a 34-person wildland firefighting team whose members have earned advanced NWCG qualifications in suppression and supervisory positions. Not only do they apply these skills to in-district fires, but these team members also deploy nationally to assist with large wildfires and gain invaluable experience.

LFR's two brush trucks are at stations 17 and 18 in Highlands Ranch and station 18 has been designated as the department's wildland station. This commitment means that all of the rostered engine crew members each day are also wildland team members.

LFR responds to 20-40 wildfires per year and most of them are contained with initial attack. On occasion fires grow rapidly and exceed the capabilities of LFR to control. LFR has automatic and mutual aid agreements with surrounding agencies that can quickly provide additional resources. If necessary, interagency resources such as aircraft, hand crews, dozers and management teams from the Colorado State Forest Service and U.S. Forest Service can be requested.

LFR does not have a formal wildfire mitigation/education program. Even so, some mitigation and education projects have been completed in partnership with HRCA and HRMD. These have mostly been in the form of identifying problematic areas and articles in local publications. Efforts have started between LFR and HRCA to identify the feasibility of a comprehensive wildfire education/mitigation plan for the BCWA.

Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs

Littleton Fire Rescue has identified the following criteria for maintaining and/or increasing their effectiveness for wildfire suppression.

- Establish a formal wildfire mitigation/education program that targets the southern portion of the district

- Maintain/upgrade aging equipment and apparatus
- Maintain capacity to provide wildland suppression training to department personnel based on current and future need
- Provide training and experience for department personnel to achieve prescribed fire qualifications including Type 2 Burn Boss, Firing Boss, and others.

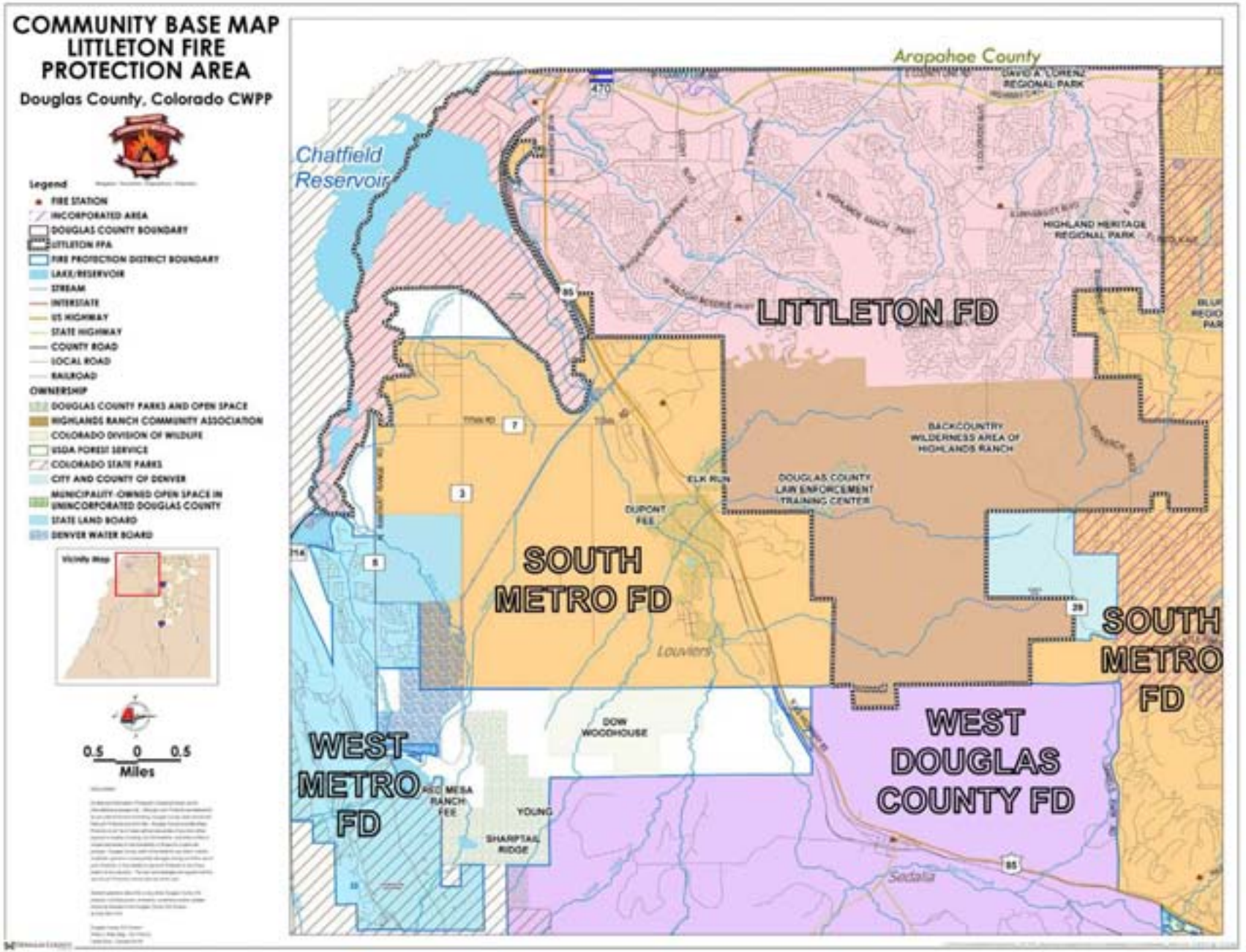


Figure 33 Littleton Fire Protection Area Community Base Map

Hazard Assessment

The Douglas County Portion of the Littleton Fire Protection Area has a predominately low, moderate, and high hazard. The moderate and high ratings are mostly in the southern portion of the protection area within the Back Country Wilderness Area while low, moderate, and high hazard are intermixed throughout Highlands Ranch to the north. The district extends northward into Arapahoe County. Mixed, moderate, and high hazards mostly surrounds the Littleton Fire Protection District to the east. The southern portion of the district in mostly surrounded by high hazard and the western portion is surrounded by moderate hazard with intermixed pockets of high hazard (see Figure 34 *Littleton Fire Protection Area Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*). One community was designated within Littleton Fire Protection Area and has a mixed hazard potential (see Figure 35 *Littleton Fire Protection Area Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*).

Hazard Rating	Number of Communities
Mixed	1
Moderate	0
High	0
Very High	0
Extreme	0
Total	**1**

Table 14 Summary of the Littleton Fire Protection Area's Community Wildfire Hazard Potential

One notable historical fire event that occurred within the Littleton Fire Protection District and is identified in the Littleton Fire Protection Area *Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* is the Cherokee Ranch Fire of 2003.

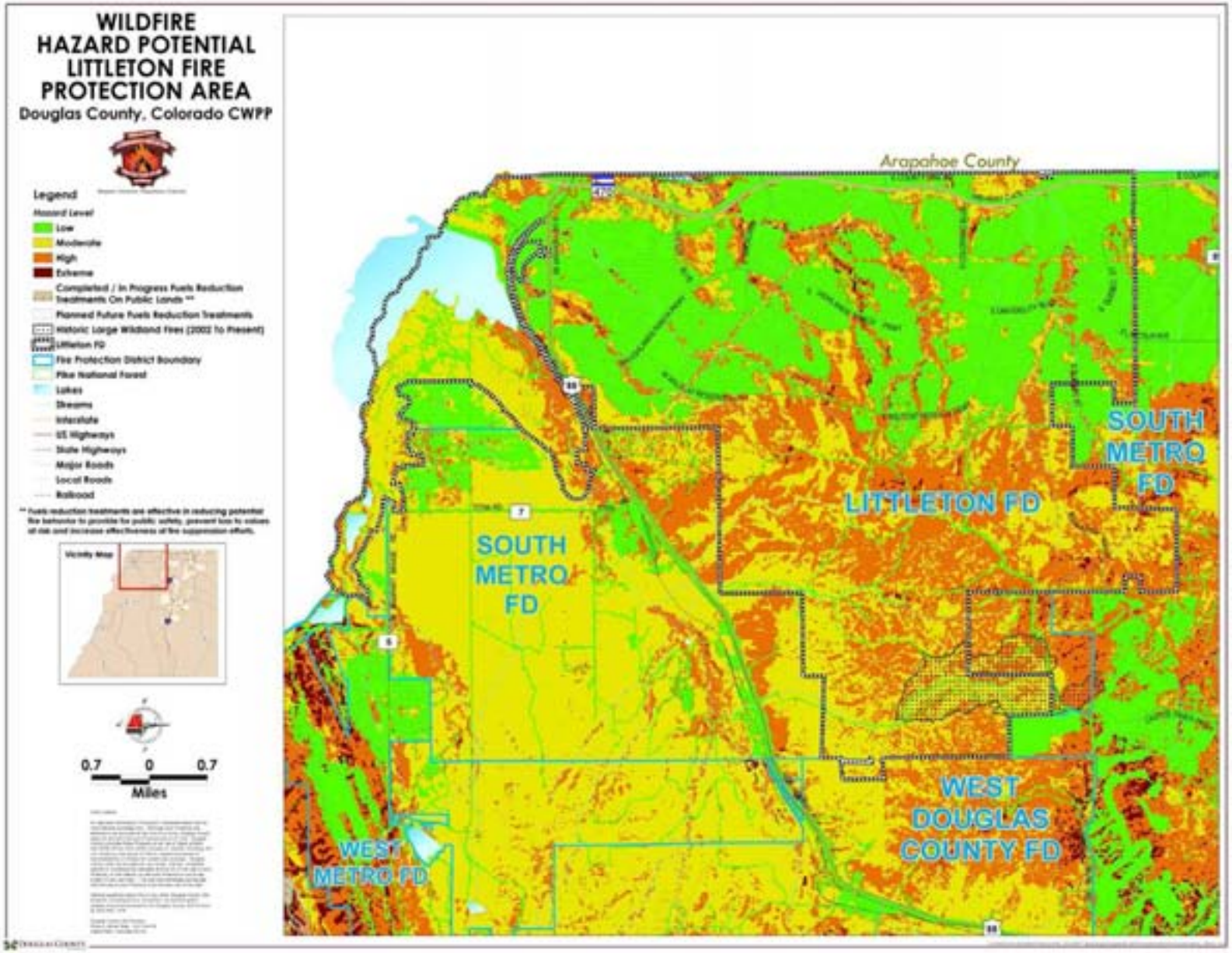


Figure 34 Littleton Fire Protection Area Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

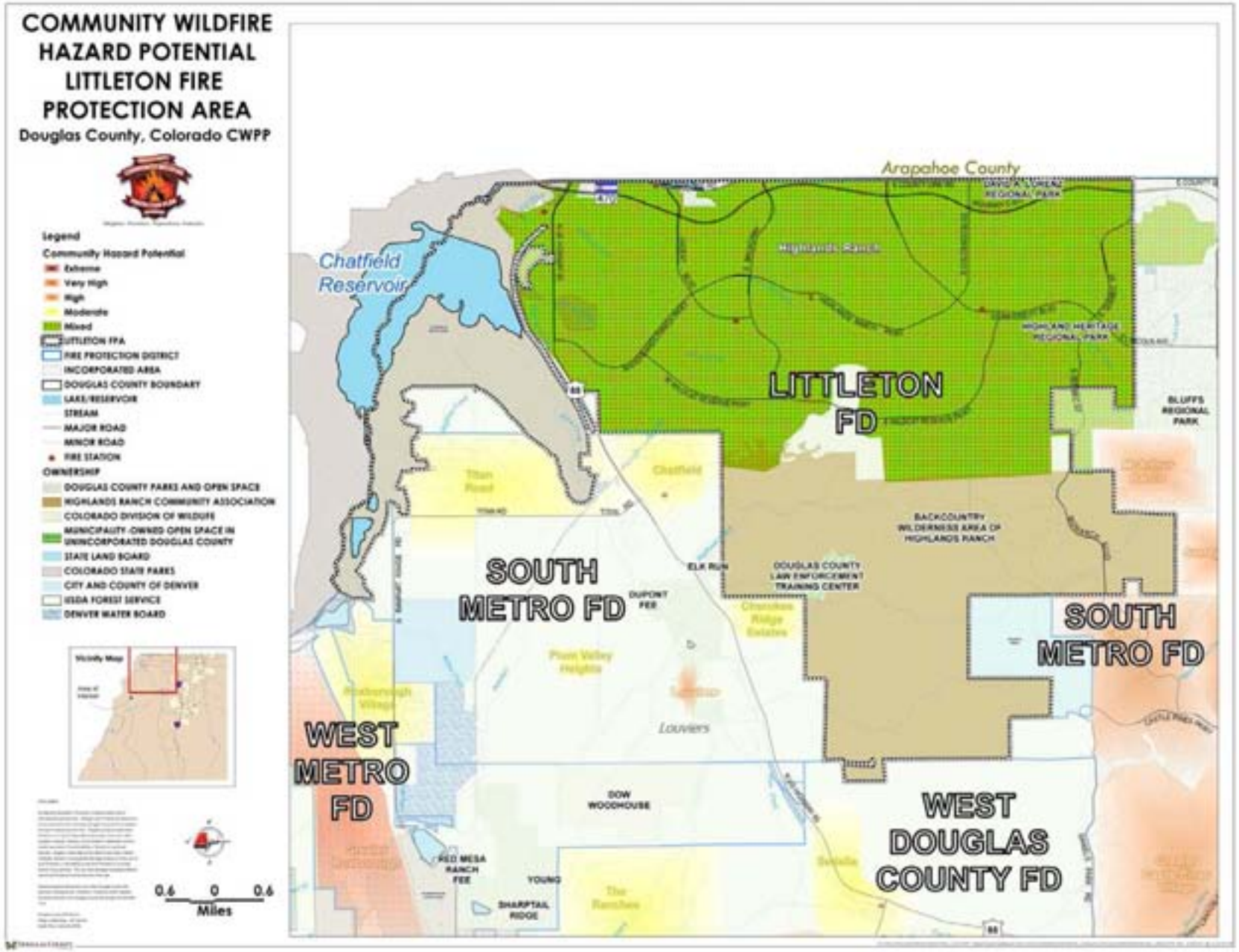


Figure 35 Littleton Fire Protection Area Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations

One county-owned parcel was assigned a treatment recommendation other than no treatment within the Littleton Fire Protection Area. Parcel listings and locations can be found in Table 15 and Figure 36 and 37 below. The exact location of each parcel can be viewed by entering the corresponding state parcel number into Douglas County's web-based MapIT! Program found at http://mapit.douglas.co.us/wapps/mapit/.

Community Name	State Parcel Number	Treatment Recommendation	Property Name
Highlands Ranch	222911300001	S	Subdivision Parcel

S=Ensure defensible space for onsite structures

Table 15 Summary of Treatment Recommendations for Douglas County Owned Lands within Littleton Fire Protection Area.

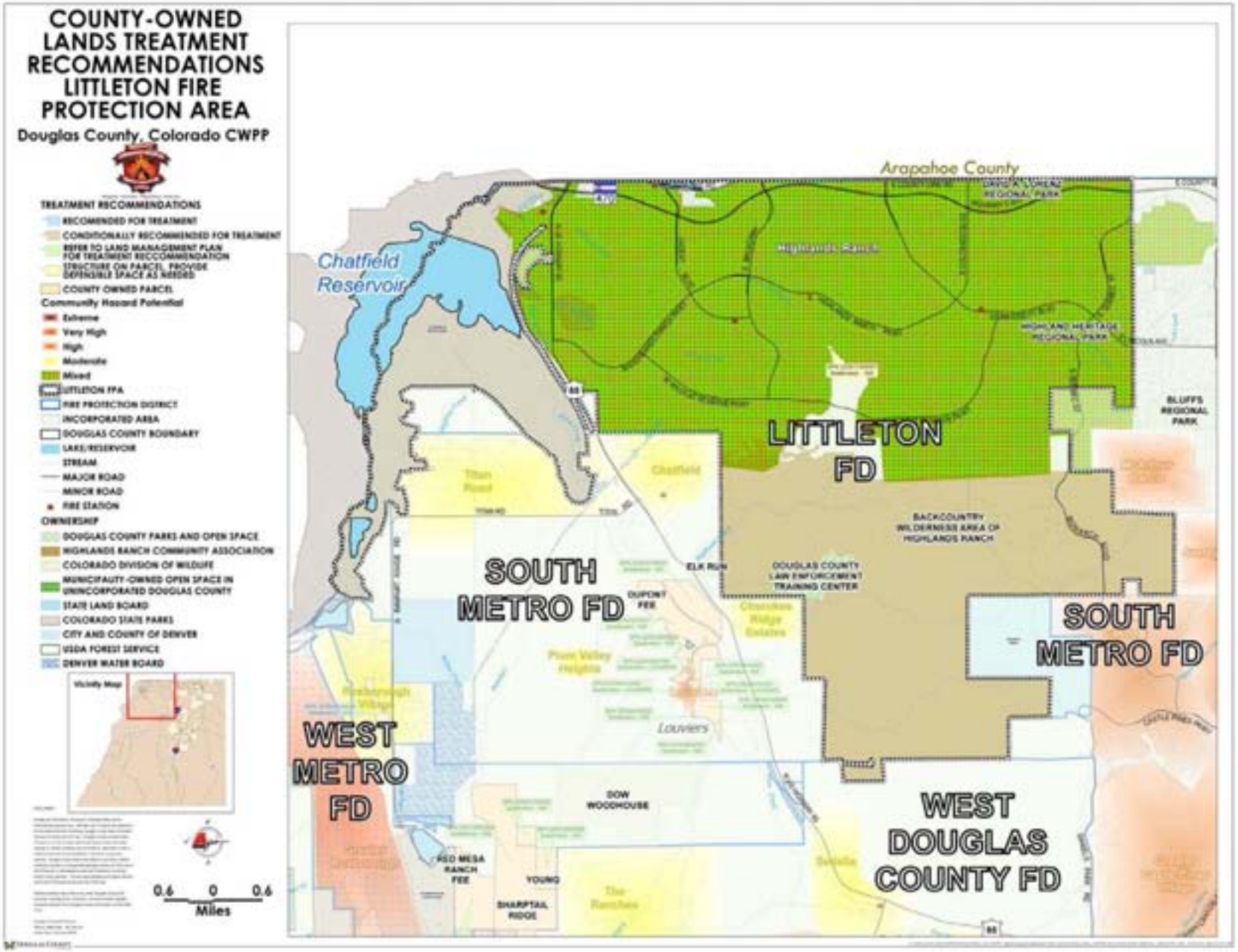


Figure 36 Littleton Fire Protection Area County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Overview Map

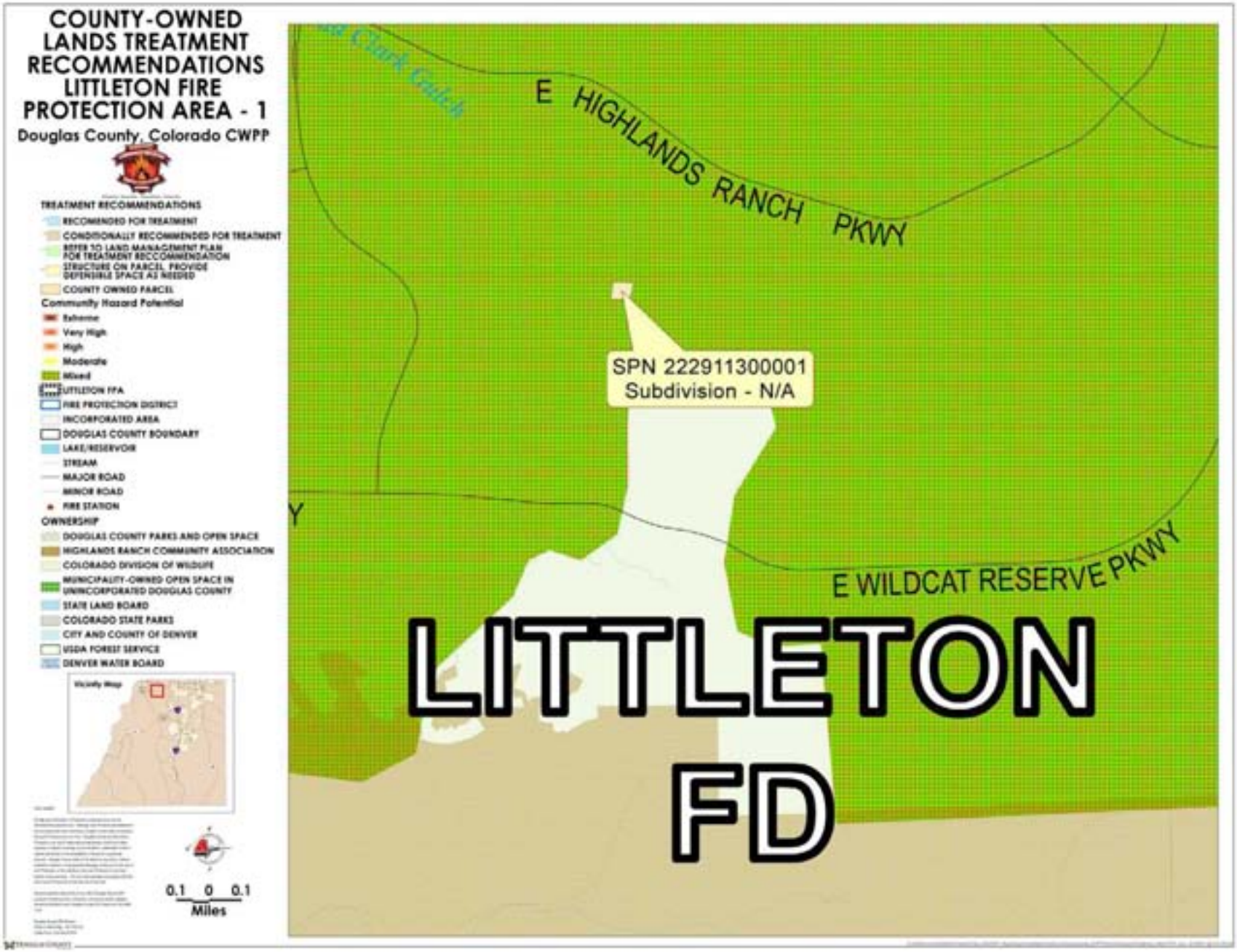


Figure 37 Littleton Fire Protection District County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Zoom Map

Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations

No landscape scale fuel treatments were identified in Littleton Fire Protection Area.

Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations

Landowners should focus on creating defensible space around their homes and reducing hazardous vegetation between homes and on community-owned lands within the community to be most effective in reducing wildfire hazards. Follow the recommendations listed in the Reducing Structural Ignitability, Technical Guides, and Large Lot Recommendations sections of the Toolbox.

Existing CWPPs

No fire protection district or local-level CWPPs currently exist or are in progress within the Douglas County portion of the Littleton Fire Protection Area.

Mountain Communities Fire Protection District

Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion

The Mountain Communities Fire Protection District (MCFPD) is mostly located within the Pike National Forest. The Mountain Communities Volunteer Fire Department (MCVFD) and USDA Forest Service are the primary responders for suppressing wildfires within the district (for a preparedness discussion of the US Forest Service please see the US Forest Service Pike National Forest section below). The MCFPD was harshly impacted during the 2002 Hayman Fire. The fire destroyed around 100 homes in and around the district and 40 outbuildings. The fire left a large scar which continues to create flash floods.

The Mountain Communities Volunteer Fire Department (MCVFD) is a rural fire department covering 100 square miles in southwest Douglas County and Northeast Teller County. The department has 26 volunteers and a board of directors. Department members are trained in the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) S-130 and S-190 courses. The department averages about 10 red carded firefighters each year. It has three fire stations with West Creek Station being the most active in Douglas County.

The fire department maintains all of its equipment which consists of 11 vehicles and 2 ATVs for fire and rescue. The district tax revenues pay all costs to maintain 3 stations and approximate property tax revenues are $85,000 a year.

MCVFD provides basic life support and fire and rescue operations and runs mutual aid with all Teller County fire departments, Southwest Douglas County fire departments and North Fork Fire in Jefferson County. The call volume is heaviest during the spring and summer months with the majority of calls due to motorcycle and traffic accidents on Hwy. 67 in Douglas County. The department also conducts several all-terrain vehicle and dirt bike rescues in Rainbow Falls Park in Douglas County. Wildfire responses average 20-25 a year during the driest months. Since the Hayman Fire the department has also had to respond to flash flood rescues and flood patrols.

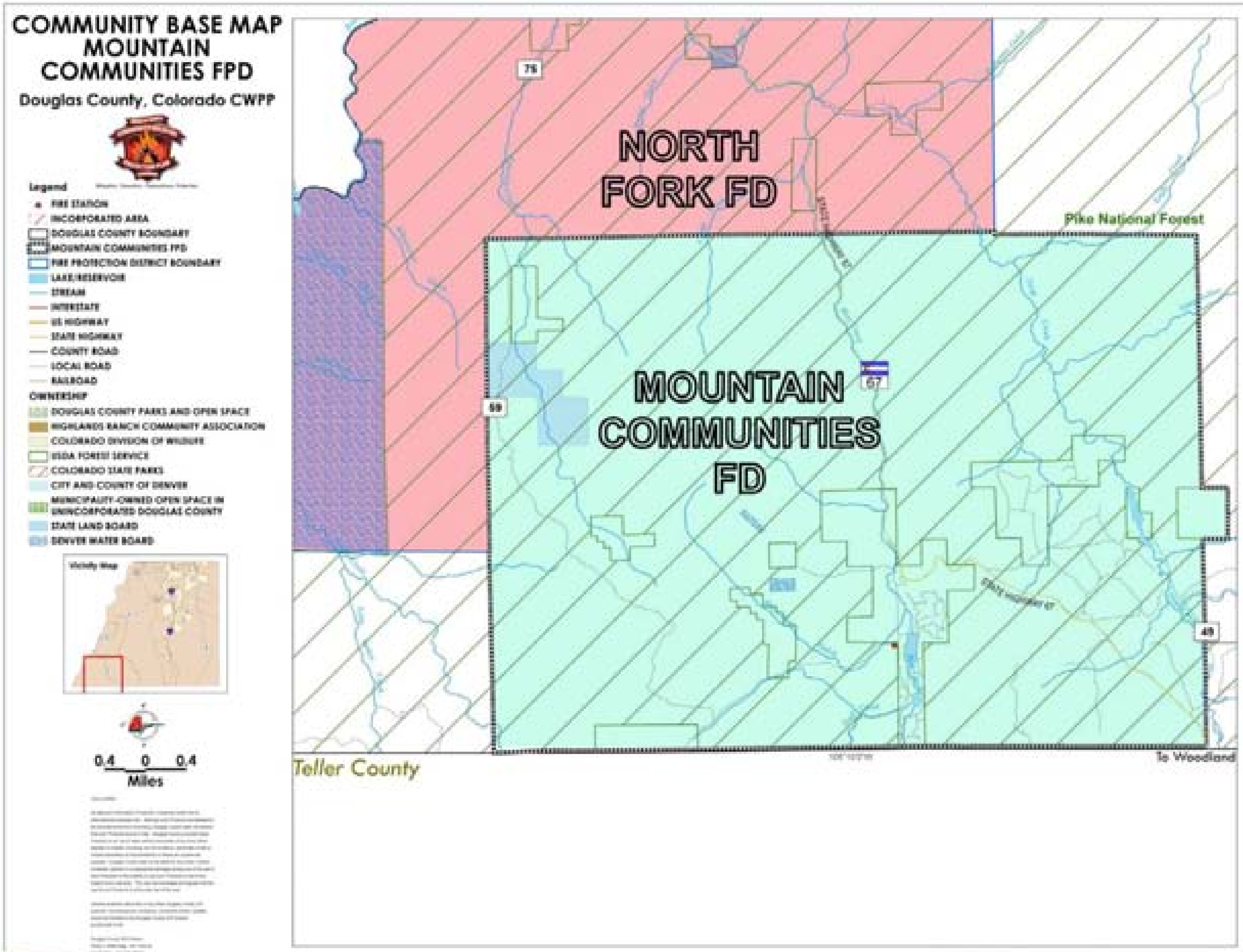


Figure 38 Mountain Communities Fire Protection District Community Base Map

Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs

The Mountain Communities Volunteer Fire Department has identified the following criteria for maintaining and/or increasing their effectiveness for wildfire suppression.

- Maintain operable wildfire suppression apparatus and suppression equipment at each fire station
- Acquire, maintain, and update personal protective equipment

Hazard Assessment

The central part of Mountain Communities Fire Protection District within Douglas County has a predominately moderate hazard with pockets of high and extreme intermixed. The northeastern part of the district has a predominately high hazard. The southwestern part of the district predominately has a high hazard with intermixed pockets of extreme. High hazard areas primarily border Mountain Communities to the east and west, while areas to the north of the district are mostly moderate hazard. Mountain Communities Fire Protection District extends southward into Teller County. Six communities were designated within the Douglas County portion of the district. Of these, three have a moderate hazard potential, two have a high hazard potential, and one was has a very high hazard potential (see Figure 40 *Mountain Communities Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*).

Hazard Rating	Number of Communities
Mixed	0
Moderate	3
High	2
Very High	1
Extreme	0
Total	**6**

Table 16 Summary of the Mountain Communities Fire Protection District's Community Wildfire Hazard Potential

As shown on the *Mountain Communities Fire Protection District Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*, in 2002 the Hayman Fire burned through much of the district causing extensive damage. The reduction of wildland fuels by the Hayman Fire is the primary reason that the majority of the fire protection district has a moderate hazard.

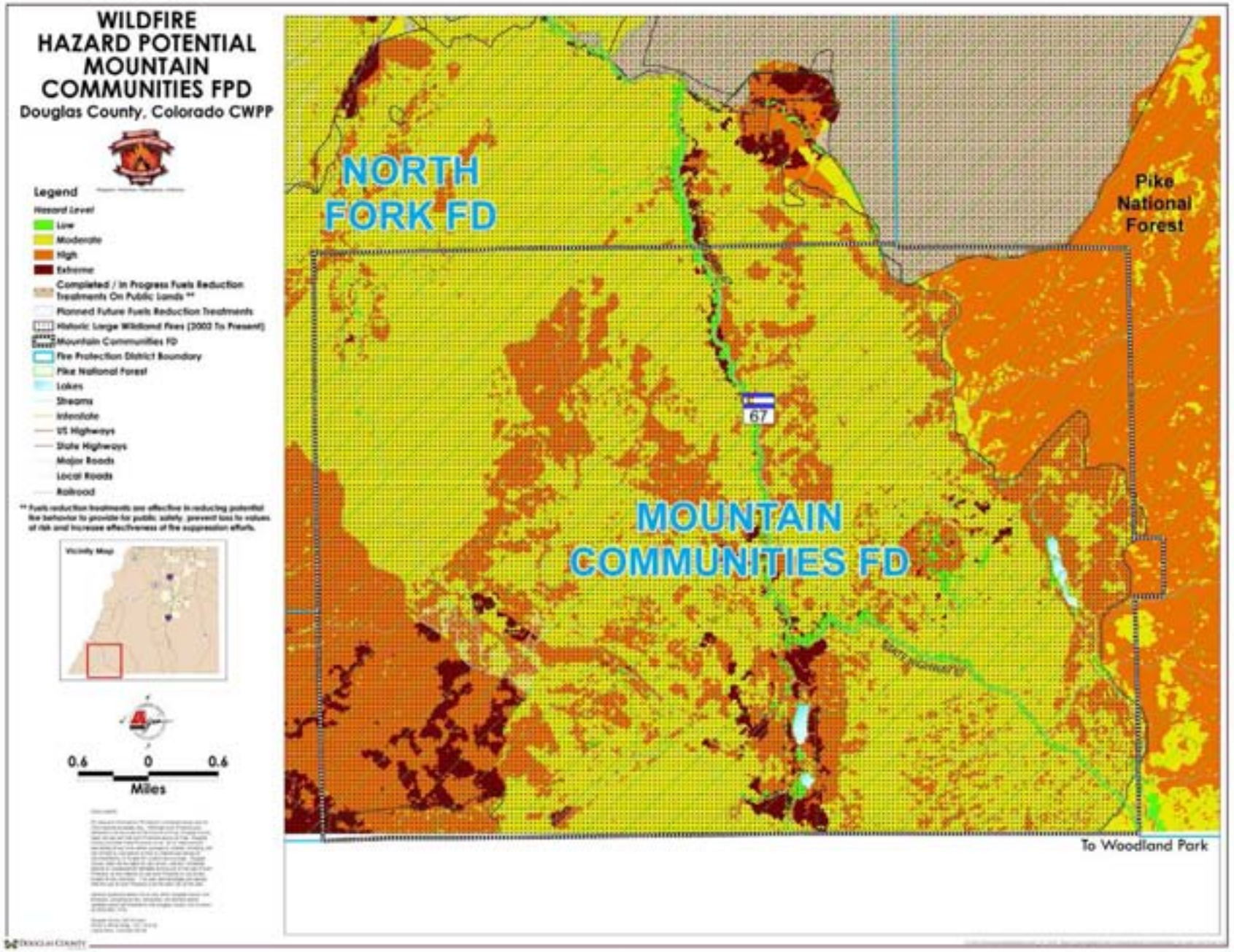


Figure 39 Mountain Communities Fire Protection District Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

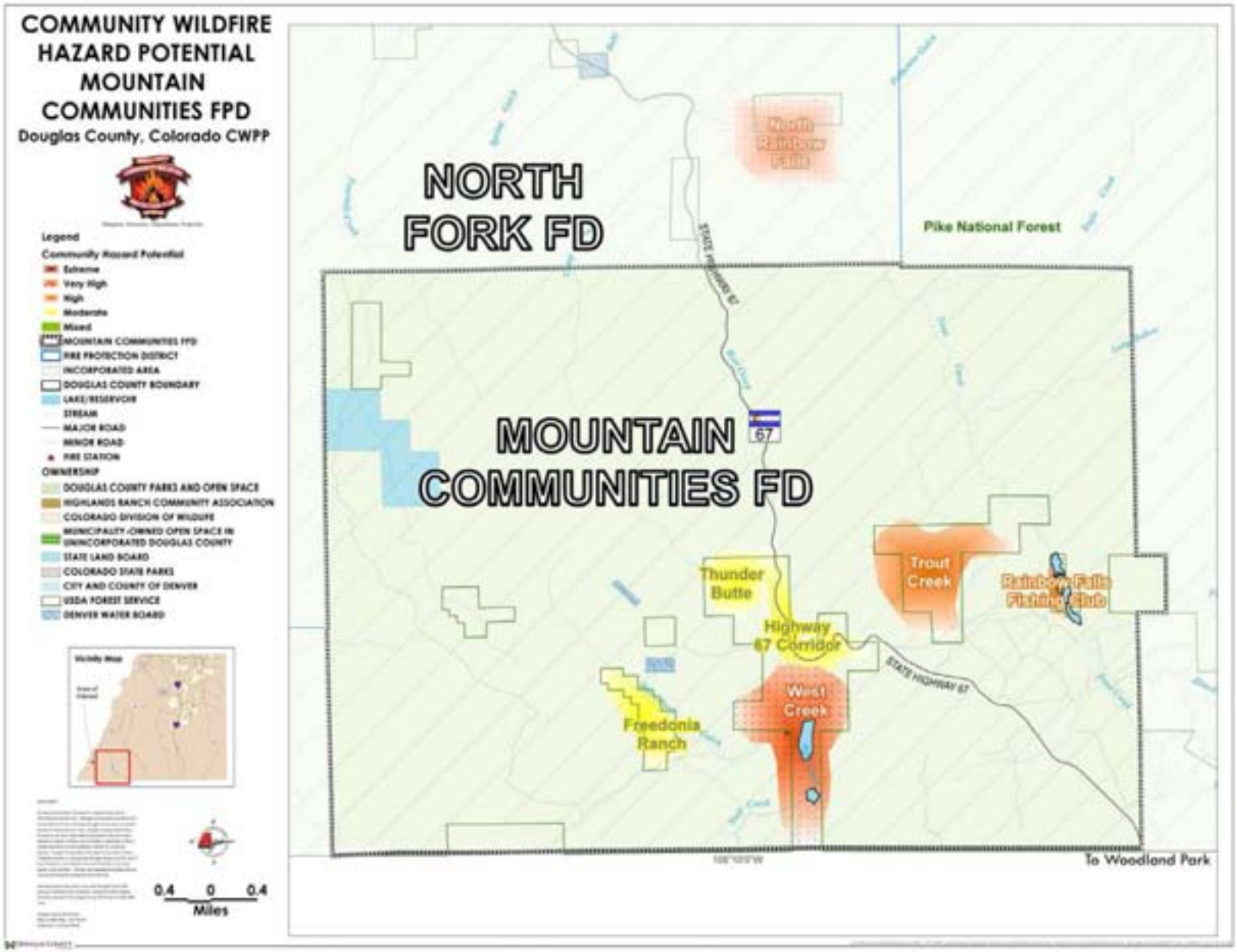


Figure 40 Mountain Communities Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations

No Douglas County-owned lands were recommended for treatment with the Mountain Communities Fire Protection District.

Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations

Due to the drastic reduction in hazardous fuel loading from the Hayman fire in 2002, no landscape scale treatment areas are recommended for the Douglas County portion of the Mountain Communities Fire Protection District.

Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations

Landowners should focus on creating defensible space around their homes and reducing hazardous vegetation between homes and on community-owned lands within the community to be most effective in reducing wildfire hazards. Follow the recommendations listed in the Reducing Structural Ignitability, Technical Guides, and Large Lot Recommendations sections of the Toolbox.

Existing CWPPs

No fire protection district or local-level CWPPs currently exist or are in progress within the Douglas County portion of the Mountain Communities Fire Protection District.

North Fork Fire Protection District

Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion

The North Fork Fire Protection District (NFFPD) is approximately 306 square miles and lies mostly within the Pike National Forest. The National Forest comprises 80% of the District. The North Fork Volunteer Fire Department (NFVFD) and US Forest Service are the primary responders for suppressing wildfires in the North Fork Fire Protection District (see US Forest Service Pike National Forest section below for a preparedness discussion about the US Forest Service). Wildland fires could rapidly spread from either outside or from within the NFFPD because few natural firebreaks exist in the area. Also, fuel loading of grasses and forested areas are high. Prevailing winds, general terrain, limited water supplies and lack of natural firebreaks make the district susceptible to fires. A large fire would be difficult to contain and control. In the event of a significant wildland fire, continuous fuel beds pose the most threat to structures. Additionally, many homes have numerous exposed wood decks and have wood siding that further complicates fire suppression. The US Forest Service typically conducts annual tree thinning operations to maintain forest health and control fuel loads that would otherwise significantly increase the risk of fast-moving, volatile wildfires. Other wildland and forested areas exist throughout and around the perimeter of the NFFPD. These "unmanaged" areas pose much higher risks to wildland firefighting operations within the district. Between 1997 and 2002, several Type I fires (Buffalo Creek, Hi Meadow, Schoonover, Hayman) burned approximately 40% of the District.

The district contains the North Fork and main stem of the South Platte River. There are several smaller waterways such as Buffalo Creek, Elk Creek and Horse Creek. The district also contains Wellington Lake and Cheesman Reservoir. These lakes, rivers and waterways attract a large number of people and can create challenges in rescue situations. The local ecosystem is comprised of ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, grasslands and mountain mahogany dominated shrub lands. There are a large number of open meadows, forests and hiking trails such as the Colorado Trail.

The communities of Pine, Buffalo Creek, Deckers, Trumbull, Oxyoke, Nighthawk and Scraggy View are in the North Fork Fire Protection District. The lawns, fenced yards and sidewalks that typify most suburbs are replaced with natural ground covers, wooded areas and grassy meadows. A trail network exists for community recreation.

Highway 126/Pine Valley Road and Highway 67 to the south and River Road to Foxton Road serve as the primary evacuation routes within the District. NFVFD is currently surveying private drives in the Trumbull inclusion area as to their adequacy for emergency vehicle operations. This information will be combined with current data for Buffalo Creek and Pine.

Currently, the NFFPD contains approximately 600 residential units. Assuming a per-unit occupancy rate of 2.9 persons per unit, the current estimated population of NFFPD is 1700. Approximately 30% of the homes in the district are seasonally occupied. There are over 1 million visitors to Pike National Forest per year. Restaurants/special event

facilities/churches could have a population in excess of 30 per venue. YMCA camps, Lost Valley Ranch and Long Scraggy Ranch could have a weekly population in excess of 600 staff and campers. Windy Peak Outdoor Labs has a weekly population of 150 students and teachers.

The NFFPD has several different types of homes. All home sites are located in what is termed the "urban-wildland interface," meaning that homes are constructed within existing natural forested areas. About 70% of homes were constructed in the early 1900's. Generally these homes are old frame construction with wood siding and asphalt roofs. The homes range in size from 600 to 2000 square feet. Homes built within the past 30 years account for about 30% of the homes in the district. These houses were designed to complement the natural environment, and in most cases were constructed with wood siding and asphalt roofs. These homes generally range in size from 1500 to over 5000 square feet. Wherever possible, existing trees and ground covers are protected during construction. As a result of these building considerations, firefighters must be prepared to deal not only with conventional structure fires, but also wildland fires associated with a rural, forested community. About 70% of the structures in the district rate high to very high in hazard rating for wildland fire.

The NFFPD's population and existing housing are expected to only increase slightly within the next five years. In the future, if all available property is developed, the district will see approximately 30% growth in improvements/structures (data obtained from Red Zone computer program which details GIS data for the district). Therefore, the tax base on which the district's funds are accessed will remain fairly constant with any increases (or decreases) due to increased (or decreased) property tax values. The NFFPD is experiencing some development activity on ranches/camps and a potential exists that larger ranches could be subdivided and developed.

DESCRIPTION	RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE: SINGLE-FAMILY	RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE: MULTI-FAMILY	COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE	APPROXIMATE SQUARE FOOTAGE
Pine Grove/ Crystal Lake/ Lower Pine Valley Estates	170	0	8	1500/structure
Future Development	25	0	0	2000/structure
Buffalo Creek/ Foxton	185	0	5	1500/structure
Future Development	40	0	0	2500/structure
Spring Creek	44	1	0	4000/structure
Future Development	5	0	0	4000/structure
Deckers/ Rainbow Falls	35	0	4	2500/structure
Future Development	15	0	1	2500/structure
Trumbull	50	0	1	1500/structure

Future Development	10	0	0	1500/structure
Oxyoke	10	0	0	1500/structure
Future Development	0	0	0	0/structure
Scraggy View/ Nighthawk	20	0	0	1500/structure
Future Development	0	0	0	0/structure
Dome Rock/ Longview	25	0	0	1000/structure
Future Development	0	0	0	0/structure
Wellington Lake	20	0	1	1000/structure
Future Development	5	0	0	2500/structure
Camp Shadybrook	5	0	25	1000/structure
Future Development	0	0	2	0/structure
Flying J Ranch* / Lost Valley Ranch	0	0	40	2500/structure
Future Development	0	0	200	2500/structure
Total Existing	**569**	**1**	**59**	
Total Future	**100**	**0**	**203**	

Table 17 Summary of Structures within the North Fork Fire Protection District

The NFVFD currently has adequate (but less than ideal) staff and equipment to effectively handle the vast majority of anticipated fire and medical emergencies that are likely to take place. In the event of a major structure or wildland fire, however, it may become necessary to seek additional assistance from other fire departments. Accordingly, NFVFD maintains "Intergovernmental Mutual Aid Agreements" with Elk Creek Fire Department, Platte Canyon Fire Department, West Douglas County Fire Department and Mountain Communities Fire Department. These agreements provide that whenever an incident occurs that has the potential for requiring resources beyond the capability of either department the other departments will assist. These agreements are under review and will be amended to reflect current and future needs of each department. NFVFD also maintains an automatic aid agreement with Elk Creek Fire Department. NFFPD has a contract with Denver Water to provide fire suppression assistance on Denver Water lands. The ISO rating is 6 within a five mile radius of the station and 10 for the rest of the district.

NFVFD has one paid chief. All the other personnel are volunteers. All wildland firefighters are trained to National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) standards. The department follows standard certification and continuing education procedures per NWCG Standards and tracks certifications in the Incident Qualification and Certification System. Almost 75% of the department's firefighters hold emergency medical services (EMS) certifications at First Responder or higher, with 8 ALS responders.

The NFVFD responds to a variety of calls each year. The following tables summarize total responses between 2007 and 2010 and wildland fire responses.

Call Description	2007	2008	2009	2010
Fire	10	23	15	13
Medical Emergency	77	75	92	70
Other & Miscellaneous	45	35	37	42
Total Calls	**132**	**133**	**144**	**125**

Table 18 Summary of Calls for the North Fork Volunteer Fire Department

Year	Class A (.25 Acres or less)	Class B (.26-9 Acres)	Class C (10-99 Acres)	Class D (100-299 Acres)	Total Fires
2007	2	2	0	0	4
2008	10	4	0	3	17
2009	4	2	2	0	8
2010	2	4	0	0	6

Table 19 Summary of Wildland Fire Responses for North Fork Volunteer Fire Department

The North Fork Volunteer Fire Department has three stations. Station 1 in Buffalo Creek has 1 Type I 4x4 engine, 1 Type III 4x4 tender/engine, 1 Type VI 4x4 engine, 1 ambulance, one rescue truck and one command vehicle. Station 2 in Pine Grove has 1 Type I 4x4 engine, 1 Type III 4x4 tender/engine, one Type VI 4x4 engine and two ambulances. Station 3 in Trumbull has 1 Type I 4x4 engine, 1 Type VI 4x4 engine and 1 Type III 4x4 tender. NFVFD does not have a central water supply system. NFVFD relies on immediate water supply for fire suppression from on-board apparatus tanks and subsequently by water tenders or by extended relay pumping operations from nearby water sources.

North Fork Volunteer Fire Department participates in school fire prevention and safety classes. NFVFD is also active in CWPP programs and community outreach programs at various fundraisers throughout the year.

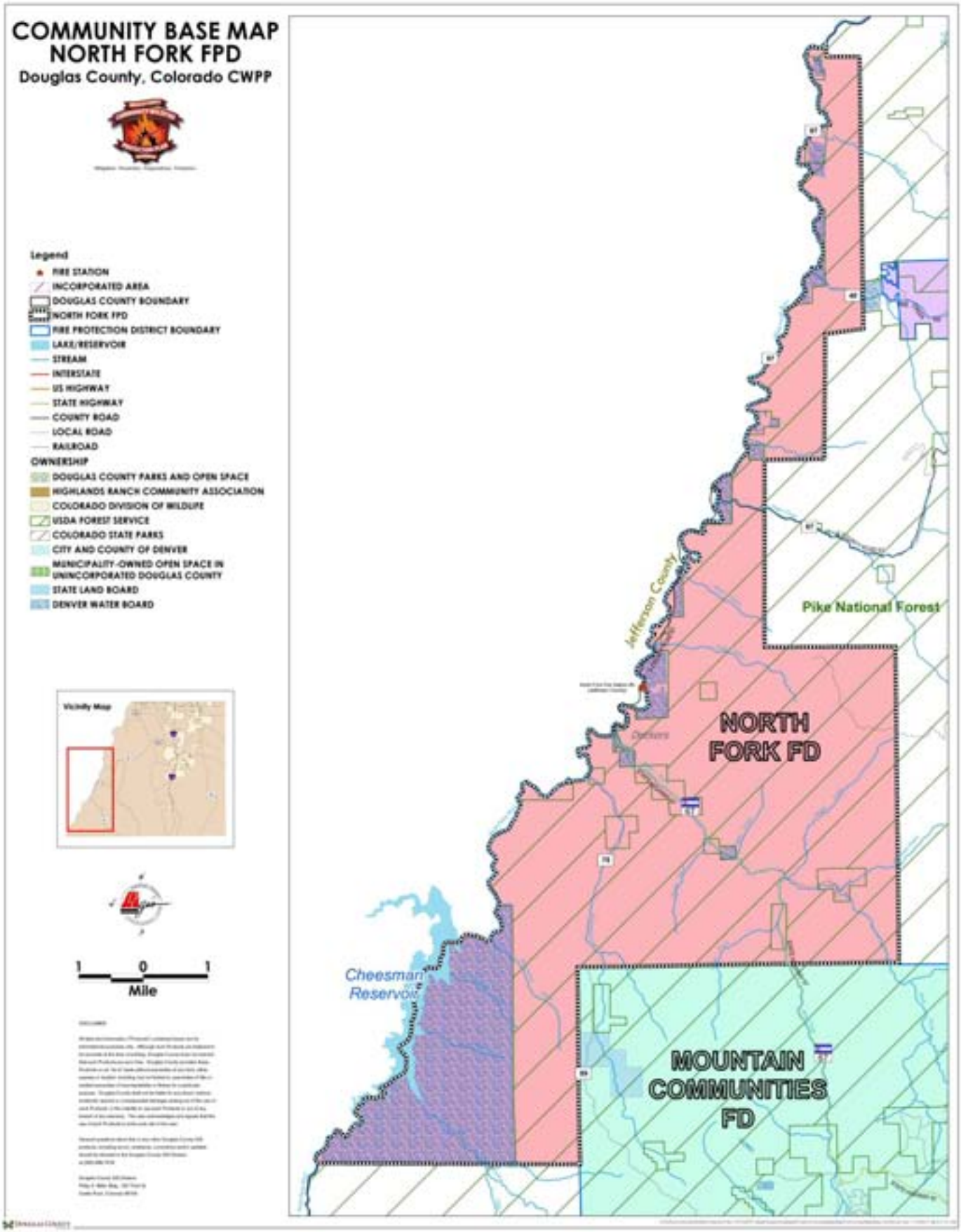


Figure 41 North Fork Fire Protection District Community Base Map

Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs

The North Fork Volunteer Fire Department has identified the following criteria for maintaining and/or increasing their effectiveness for wildfire suppression.

- Expand recruitment program for enlisting and retaining volunteers
- Continue to provide resources for wildland training to all department personnel based on current and future need
- Provide assistance to aid private property owners in wildfire mitigation programs
- Maintain and upgrade aging equipment and apparatus

Hazard Assessment

The Douglas County portion of the North Fork Fire Protection District has a primarily moderate and high hazard in its southern end, gradually increasing to extreme hazard toward the north. The district extends westward into Jefferson County. Three communities were designated within the Douglas County portion of the North Fork Fire Protection District. Of these one was rated as having a moderate hazard potential, one was rated as having a high hazard potential, and one was rated as having a very high hazard potential (see Figure 43 *North Fork Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*).

Hazard Rating	Number of Communities
Mixed	0
Moderate	1
High	1
Very High	1
Extreme	0
Total	**3**

Table 20 Summary of the North Fork Fire Protection District's Community Wildfire Hazard Potential

As noted on the *North Fork Fire Protection District Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*, the Schoonover and Hayman fires of 2002 burned within the district, consuming large areas of vegetation, largely being the reason that much of the district is not rated higher than moderate hazard.

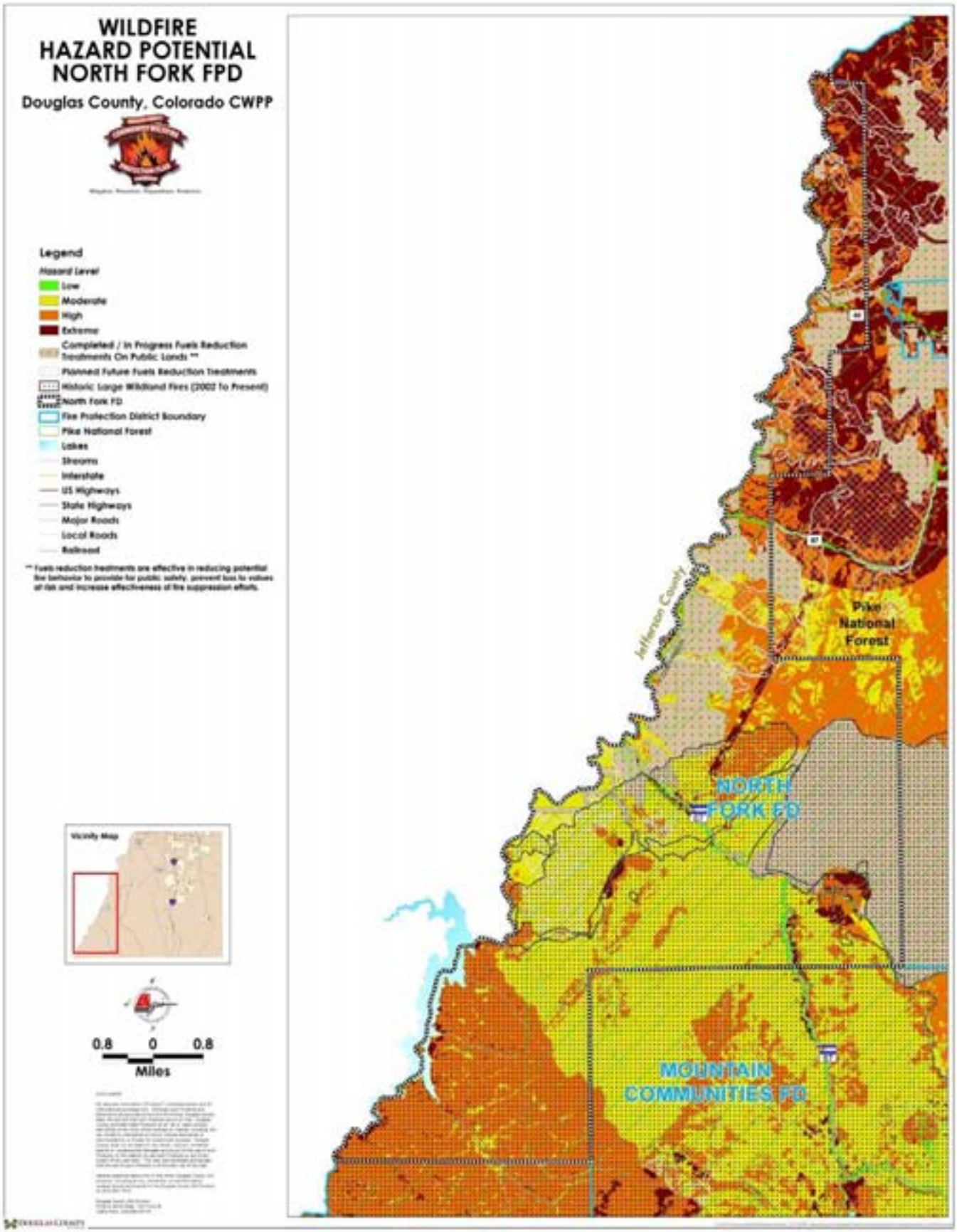


Figure 42 North Fork Fire Protection District Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

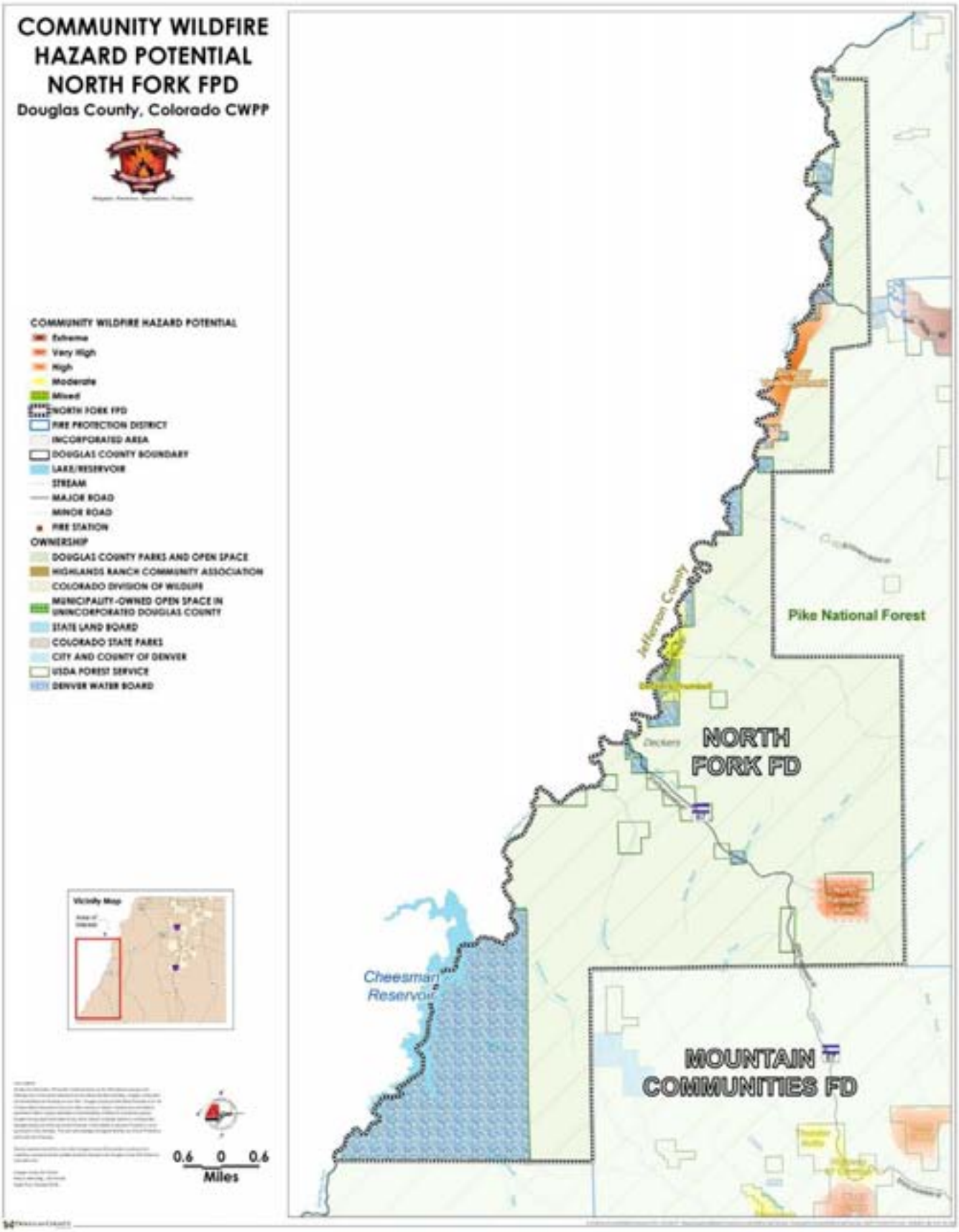


Figure 43 North Fork Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations

No Douglas County-owned lands were recommended for treatment with the North Fork Fire Protection District.

Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations

Several landscape scale hazardous fuel reduction treatments have been completed within and adjacent to the North Fork Fire Protection District, mainly on USFS SPRD and Denver Water Board Lands to protect critical watersheds and reduce the potential for large fire occurrence. See Figure 44 *North Fork Fire Protection District Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment* Map.

The USFS SPRD has a planned treatment within the North Fork Fire Protection District Boundaries and are shown in the following table.

PROJECT NAME	PLANNED YEAR	ACRES	FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
Bear Mountain	2010	72.0	NORTH FORK FD
Bennett Mountain	2013	19.8	NORTH FORK FD
Eagle Rock	2010	5.2	NORTH FORK FD
Hatch	2013	326.2	NORTH FORK FD
Russell Gulch	2010	119.2	NORTH FORK FD
Scraggy View	2011	354.7	NORTH FORK FD
South Platte	2013	20.9	NORTH FORK FD
South Platte	2013	61.7	NORTH FORK FD
Twin Cedars	2010	60.9	NORTH FORK FD
Twin Cedars	2010	14.8	NORTH FORK FD
Willow Bend	2011	82.3	NORTH FORK FD
Willow Bend	2011	115.4	NORTH FORK FD
Willow Bend	2011	60.4	NORTH FORK FD
Twin Cedars	2010	14.8	NORTH FORK FD

Table 21 Treatment Units Located Within NFFPD

Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations

Landowners should focus on creating defensible space around their homes and reducing hazardous vegetation between homes and on community-owned lands within the community to be most effective in reducing wildfire hazards. Follow the recommendations listed in the Reducing Structural Ignitability, Technical Guides, and Large Lot Recommendations sections of the Toolbox.

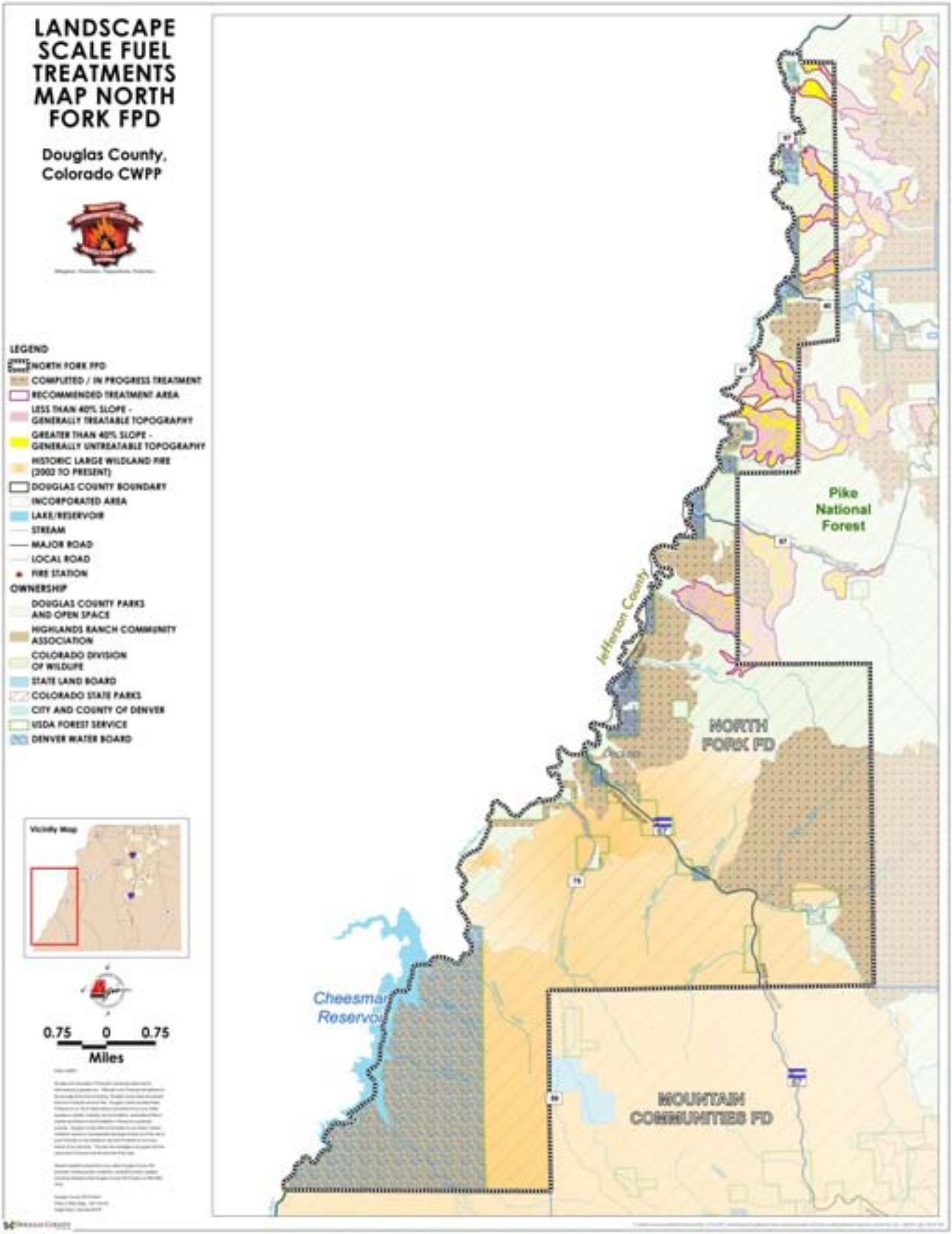


Figure 44 Landscape Scale Fuel Treatments Map North Fork Fire Protection District

Existing CWPPs

Two CWPPs currently exist within the North Fork Fire Protection District:

- North Fork Fire Protection District CWPP (developed concurrently and coordinated with the Douglas County CWPP).
- South Platte CWPP

Neither plan is for any specific community, but instead covers broader areas. Figure 45 shows the general study areas for these plans. To view these plans visit http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/CommunityWildfireProtectionPlans.html

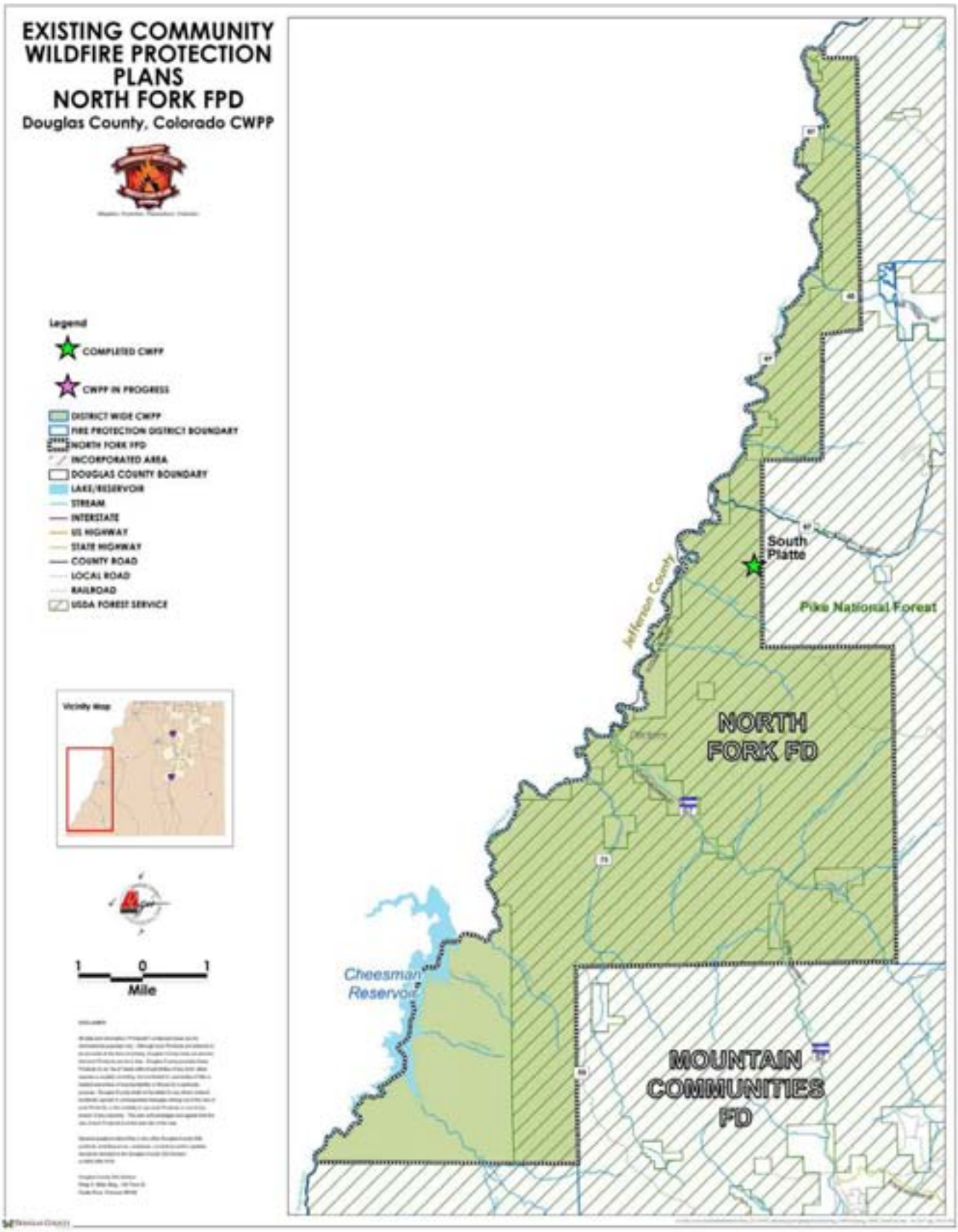


Figure 45 North Fork Fire Protection District Existing CWPPs

South Metro Fire and Rescue Authority

Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion

South Metro Fire Rescue Authority (SMFRA) is a consolidation of South Metro Fire Protection District and the Parker Fire Protection District, an area of approximately 176 square miles in portions of Douglas and Arapahoe Counties. South Metro Fire Rescue serves as the primary wildland fire response agency for the South Metro Fire Rescue Authority. Protection is provided to more than 198,000 residents and many others who work, shop, learn, heal, recreate in and visit the district's businesses, schools, medical facilities and attractions. We operate 17 fire stations 24 hours per day, seven days per week, 52 weeks per year with three shifts working on a rotational basis. Two hundred eighty-seven line personnel and 89 administrative staff – including uniformed administrative staff – serve the communities of Centennial, Greenwood Village, Foxfield, Lone Tree, Louviers, Parker, Castle Pines North, Castle Pines Village, Centennial Airport, Cherry Hills Village, Denver Tech Center, Inverness, the Meridian Office Park and unincorporated portions of Arapahoe and Douglas counties before, during and after emergencies.

The fire district is located within the upper elevation range of the plains life zone (4,000'-6,000') and the lower range of the foothills life zone (6,000'-8,000'). Although it is geographically close to the eastern slope of the northern Colorado Rocky Mountains, the topography and vegetation share some characteristics with the mountainous areas of Colorado. The area is referred to as xeric woodlands. Grasses are the dominant vegetation type with shrubs and hardwoods occurring in riparian areas, drainages and in drier areas. Ponderosa pine occurs as open stands growing in stringers and patches with small stands of heavier growth occurring occasionally in isolated areas, especially within the communities of Castle Pines Village, Happy Canyon, The Timbers and The Pinery. Small-diameter one-seed juniper trees and Rocky Mountain juniper also are present. A well-developed shrub layer of Gambel oak, mountain mahogany and skunkbrush sumac are common in open areas and as an understory component to the ponderosa pine stands.

SMFRA has homes that are found in clusters of development, often with relatively unbroken native fuel beds separating them, as well as a significant number of fill-in homes and other scattered properties not related to a defined community and in areas with poor access and limited water supplies.

In terms of responding to wildland fires, all SMFRA firefighters are certified to the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) S-130/190 (basic wildland firefighter) level in the SMFRA fire academy. They maintain and improve those skills through required annual trainings that are specific to wildland/urban interface firefighting strategy and tactics as well as incident command and management strategies in compliance with federal guidelines. Additionally, SMFRA maintains a 55-member wildland firefighting team whose members have earned advanced NWCG wildland firefighting qualifications in suppression and supervisory positions. These team members assist in staffing the authority's various wildland firefighting apparatus on a daily basis and are available for call-back during major wildland fire emergencies.

Within those 17 stations located strategically throughout the district, SMFRA staffs 17 engine/aerial companies (two of which have compressed air foam capability or CAFS), nine brush trucks (two of which are equipped with CAFS), one CAFS water tender, and four water tenders, in addition to other medical and support units. The stations also are well equipped with medical and special team units (dive, hazmat, technical rescue, aircraft rescue, and wildland). The combination of firefighter training, equipment, and apparatus form a fully prepared all-hazards department, ready and able to respond to wildland fire and almost any other emergency that may occur. While the department is well-trained and equipped, wildfires can spread rapidly. It is possible that a fire could impinge upon homes and outbuildings before the department has time to respond.

Because wildfires may spread quickly, SMFRA has automatic aid agreements with several surrounding agencies that activate with predetermined types, locations and sizes of emergencies: Cunningham, Elizabeth, Franktown, Littleton, Castle Rock, and Rattlesnake fire departments. SMFRA also has mutual aid agreements in place with Aurora, Denver, West Metro, Brighton, Edgewater, Englewood, North Washington, Pleasant View, Sable-Altura, Skyline, Wheat Ridge, South Adams County, Southwest Adams County, Sheridan, West Douglas, and all other Douglas County fire agencies not otherwise listed for automatic aid for additional human and mechanical resources if necessary.

Additional wildland firefighting resources are available through the United States Forest Service, the Colorado State Forest Service, the State of Colorado mutual aid system, the Douglas County mutual aid system, and the Inter-state mutual aid system.

Since 2005 SMFRA has responded to approximately 80 wildfires per year. Most of these fires were contained on initial attack.

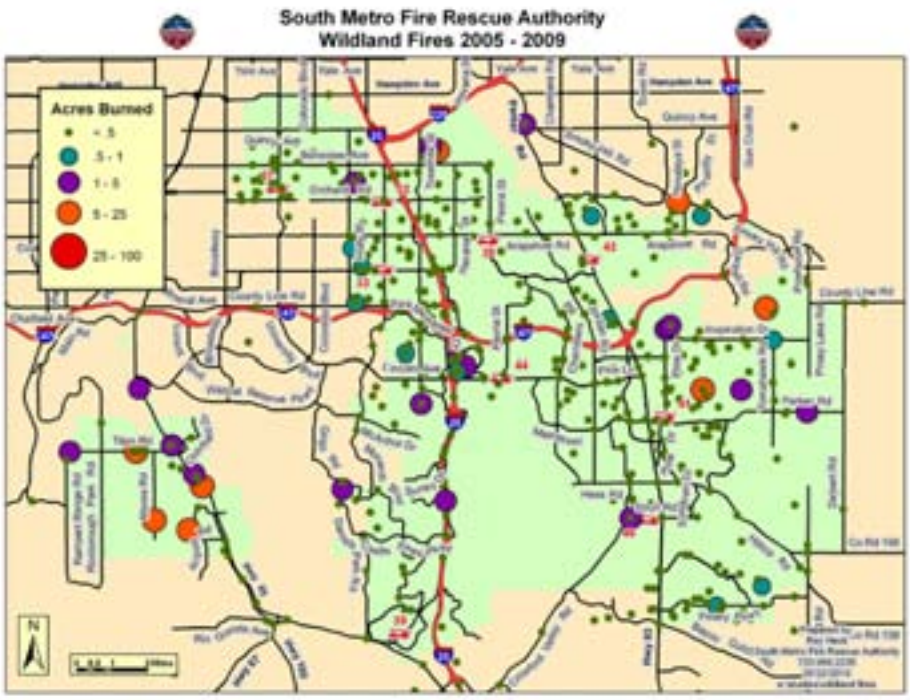


Figure 46 South Metro Fire Rescue Authority Wildland Fires 2005-2009

Building on the efforts of the Parker Fire Protection District (PFPD) and South Metro Fire Rescue, the personnel of SMFRA are committed to developing and implementing comprehensive solutions to the comprehensive challenge of wildland urban interface fires. Prior to their 2008 merger, both entities had a history of addressing that risk to prevent deaths, injuries and property loss through life safety education.

PFPD, for example, responded to a string of small fires in the 1990s by developing a juvenile firesetter intervention program and working with the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) to promote defensible space and consistent addressing among its residents. PFPD contributed to Douglas County's effort to adopt standards largely based on NFPA 299, *Wildfire Mitigation Standard*, to address wildfire mitigation during the home construction process instead of waiting until after a home was built. PFPD personnel also assisted HOAs with grant writing, sharing the cost of chippers and coordinating demonstration sites to show homeowners that defensible space can be aesthetically pleasing and cost effective.

Similarly, South Metro assisted the Happy Canyon subdivision with developing a CWPP by conducting individual home assessments and creating demonstration sites to educate homeowners about the roles defensible space has with improving ecosystem health and resident safety. A partnership with Douglas County and the CSFS resulted in community symposia that educated residents, realtors, insurance agents and other stakeholders about wildfire and its consequences.

Both agencies also committed resources for federal deployments, which provided opportunities for personnel to learn from other communities and share those mitigation and planning ideas within their own community.

Two other communities in the fire district – Hidden Village and Pine Ridge – also implemented CWPPs prior to 2009 when SMFRA developed and adopted its own umbrella CWPP document. That document identified 42 communities within the fire district that face low, moderate, high and very high risks of wildfire. SMFRA personnel worked with representatives of the City of Castle Pines North to create a CWPP for its residents and other stakeholders. They adopted it in January 2010. Since that achievement, SMFRA worked with Plum Valley Heights to develop and adopt its CWPP. Currently, Surrey Ridge/Surrey Ridge Estates, High Prairie Farms/The Timbers, Misty Pines and The Pinery communities are developing local-level CWPPs with assistance from SMFR and fire district personnel have met with representatives of Windy Hills, Homestead Hills, Ponderosa Hills, Macarthur Ranch and Louviers to encourage them to identify fuel treatment priorities and implementations plans for their own CWPPs.

As this effort exemplifies, SMFRA is taking a broader approach to mitigation, integrating the efforts of its life safety educators, fire prevention personnel, emergency manager, public information officers, grant manager, wildland firefighters and other personnel with community stakeholders. SMFRA hired a life safety educator in August 2008 to coordinate that aspect of its innovative community outreach. The agency's current programs include:

- Presentations about WUI fire mitigation and hardening homes against embers and radiant heat for HOAs and civic groups
- Information booths at community events such as Parker Country Festival, Lone Tree Arbor Day Festival, and Parker Family Fair
- Home ignition zone assessments that identify parcel-level mitigation strategies for homeowners
- Partnering with three statewide organizations (Fire & Life Safety Educators of Colorado, Fire Marshals Association of Colorado and Colorado State Fire Chiefs Association) to implement the Ready-Set-Go program for mitigation and preparedness in advance of the IAFC's adoption of the program in 2011.
- Strengthening partnerships with regional stakeholders such as Douglas County, CSFS and Pikes Peak Wildfire Prevention Partners to provide consistent messages
- Deploying resources for federal incidents to maintain information sharing
- Performing prescribed burns, such as Bayou Gulch, in coordination with local, regional and state agencies to reduce fuels.

Additional information about SMFRA's current mitigation programs is available at www.southmetro.org or by contacting the Community Preparedness at 720-989-2271.

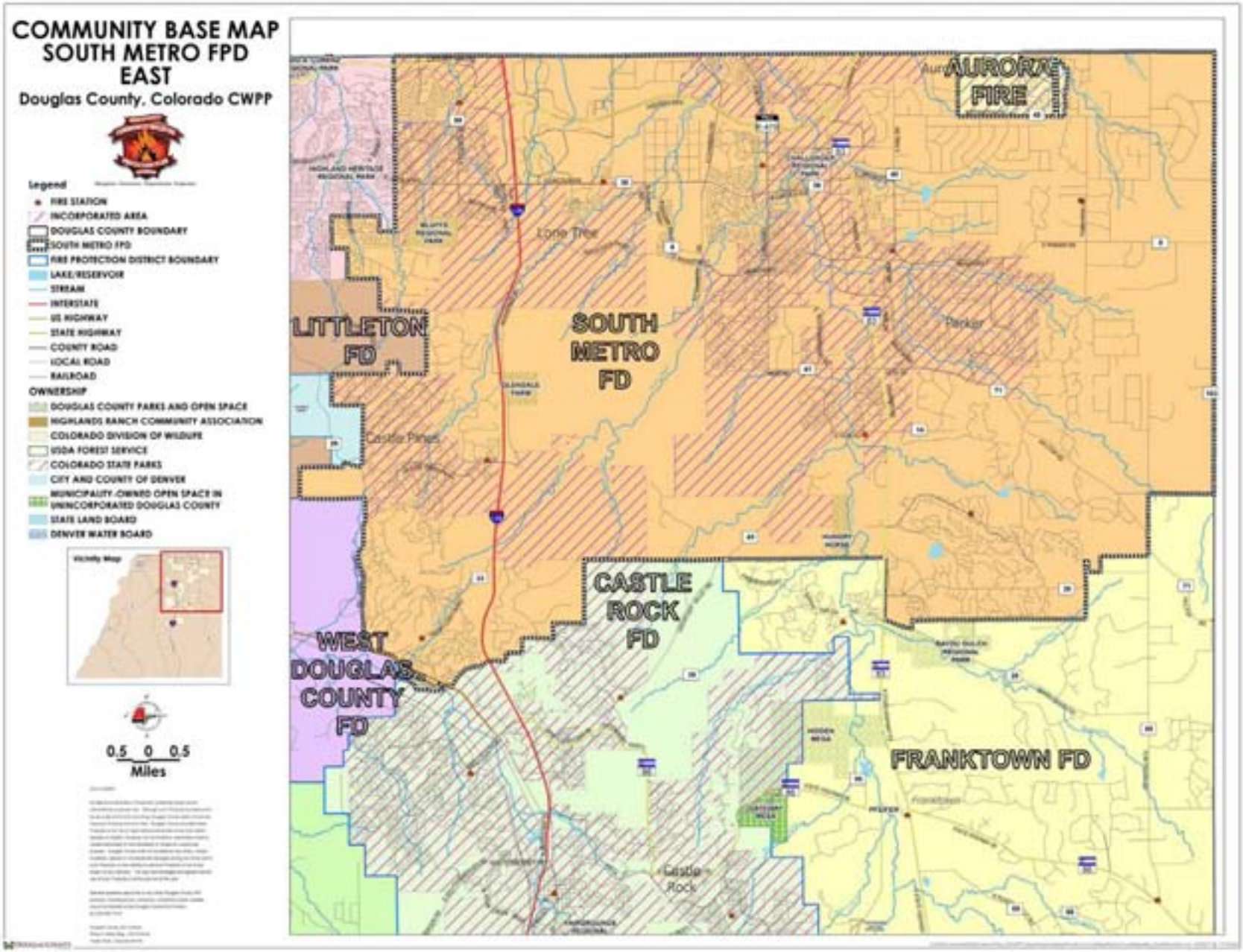


Figure 47 South Metro Fire and Rescue Authority (East) Community Base Map

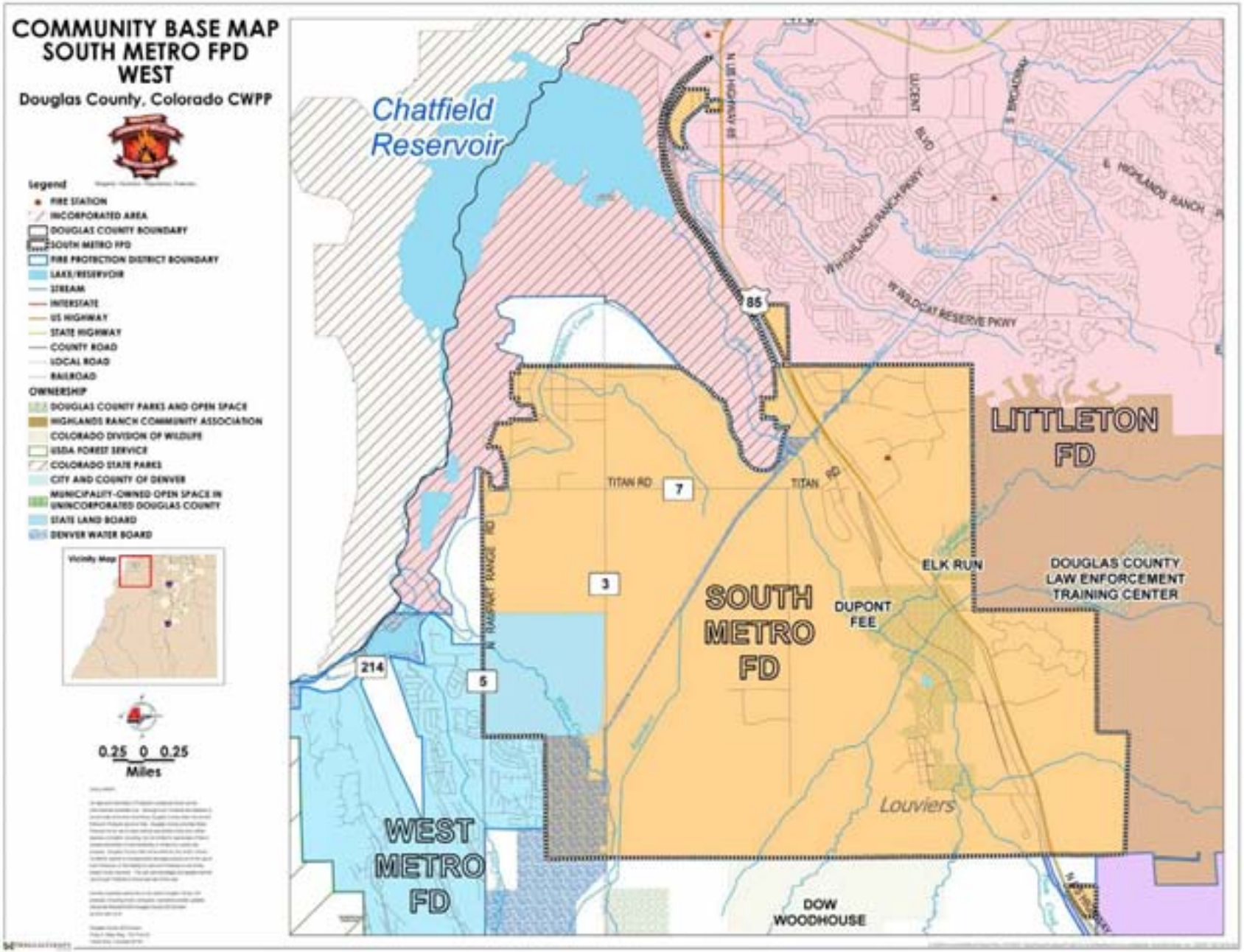


Figure 48 South Metro Fire and Rescue Authority (West) Community Base Map

Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs

South Metro Fire Rescue has identified the following criteria for maintaining and/or increasing their effectiveness for wildfire suppression.

- Provide adequate funding for full time personnel based on current and future need
- Provide adequate funding for supporting hazardous fuel reduction activities in SMFRA communities
- Provide adequate funding for conducting hazard assessment to community members
- Maintain adequate funding for operating a public education and outreach program for the district

Hazard Assessment

South Metro Fire Rescue Authority is split geographically into two non-adjacent response areas. The western response area has a predominately moderate hazard with pockets of low and high hazard. This area is mostly surrounded by low and moderate hazard to the north, moderate hazard to the south, intermixed moderate and high hazard to the east, and intermixed low, moderate, high, and extreme hazard to the west. The eastern response area predominately has a moderate and high hazard, with some pockets of mixed and extreme hazard. It is surrounded by moderate and high hazard to the south and low, moderate, and high hazard to the west (see Figure 49 and 50 *South Metro Fire Rescue Authority Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*). The eastern response area extends northward into Arapahoe County. The eastern edge of this response area is bordered by the Rattlesnake Fire Protection District in Elbert County. Forty communities were designated within the South Metro Fire Rescue Authority. Of these four have a mixed hazard potential, 14 have a moderate hazard potential, 20 have a high hazard potential, and two were have a very high hazard potential (see Figure 51 and 52 *South Metro Fire Rescue Authority Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*). For this assessment, communities within the Parker town limits were not designated.

Hazard Rating	Number of Communities
Mixed	4
Moderate	14
High	20
Very High	2
Extreme	0
Total	**40**

Table 22 Summary of the South Metro Fire Rescue Authority's Community Wildfire Hazard Potential

The communities of Highlands Ranch and Greater Castle Pines Village are accounted for in the above table, but are also located in neighboring fire protection districts.

One notable historical fire event that partially occurred within the SMFRA identified on the *South Metro Fire Rescue Authority Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* is the Cherokee Ranch Fire of 2003.

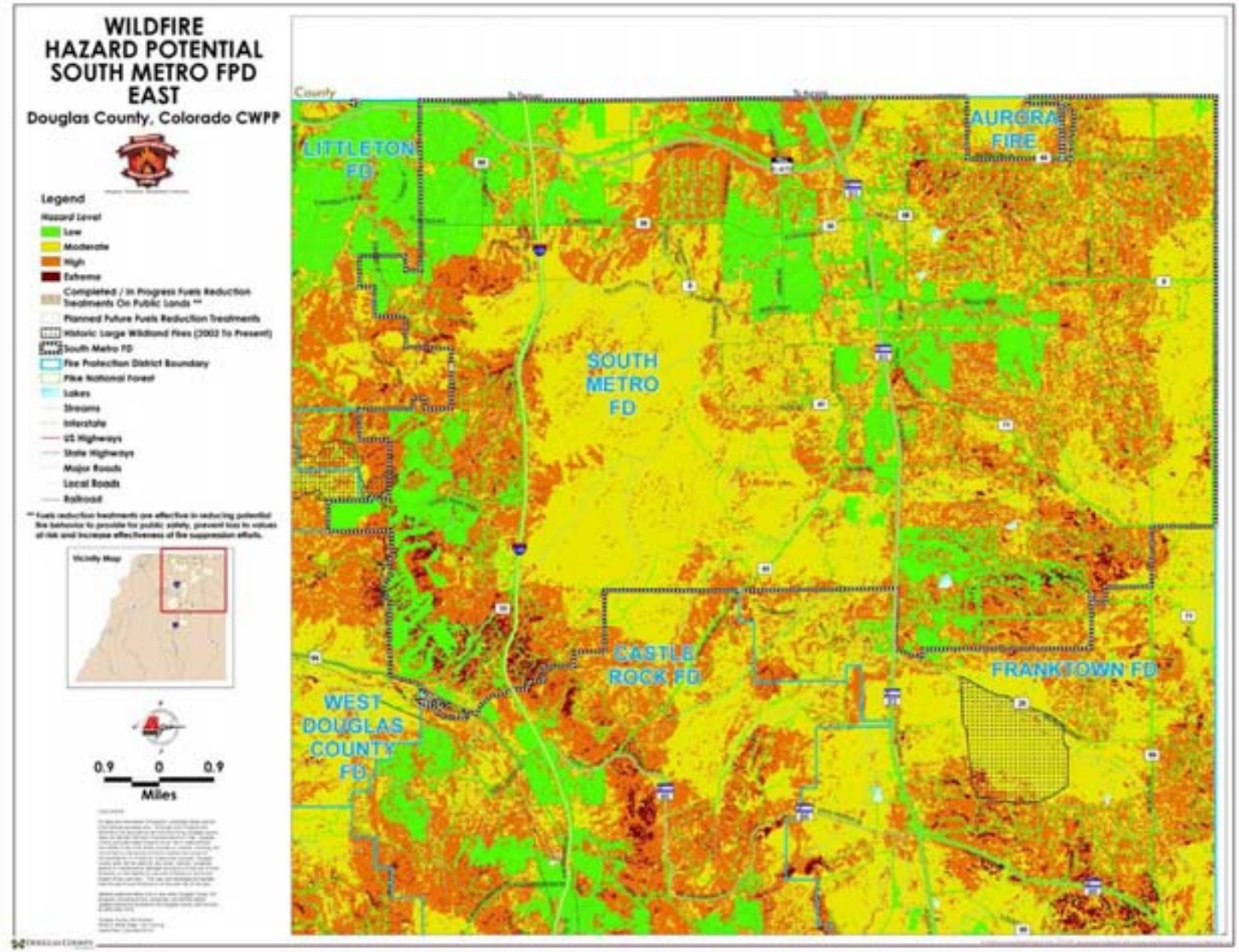


Figure 49 South Metro Fire and Rescue Authority (East) Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

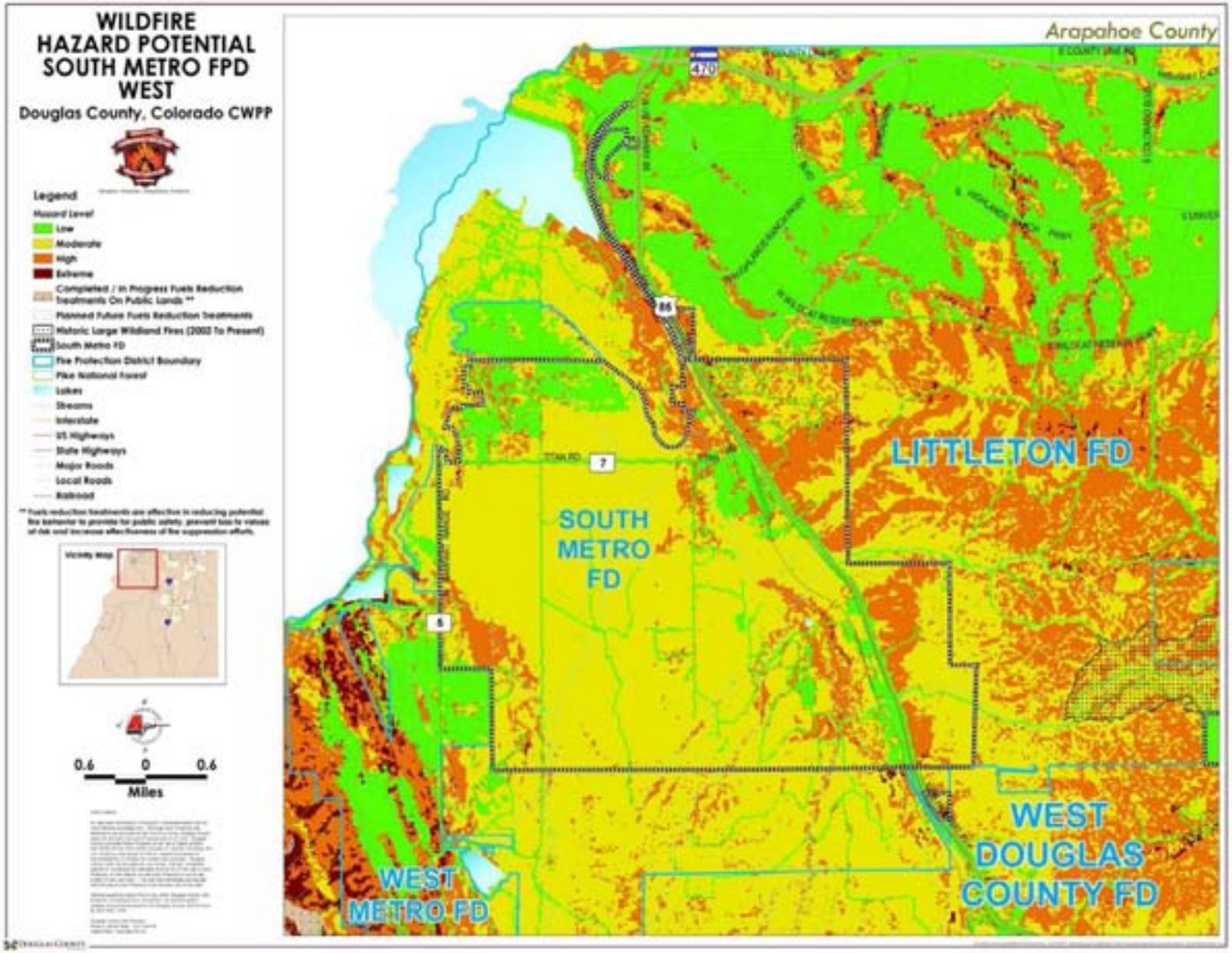


Figure 50 South Metro Fire and Rescue Authority (West) Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

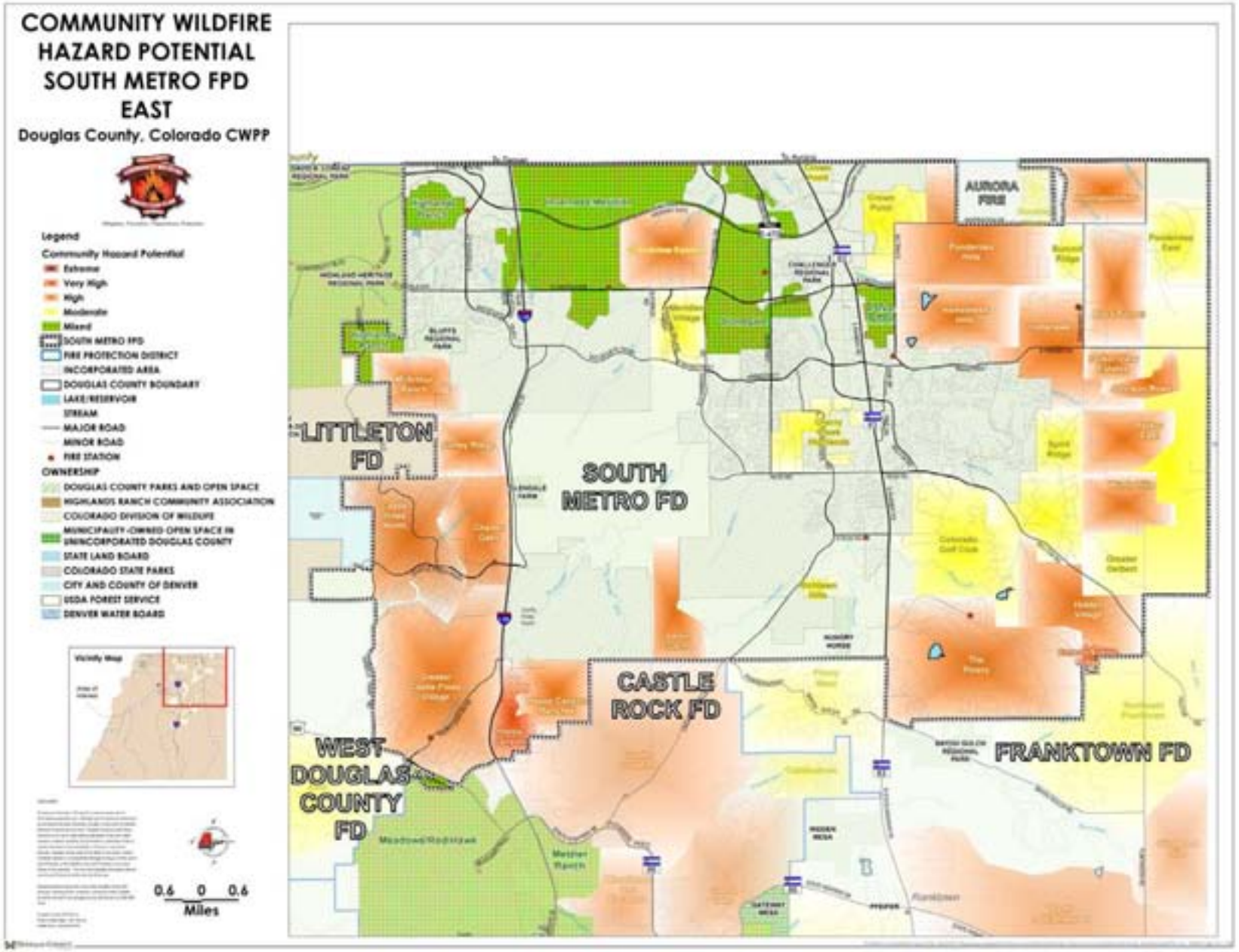


Figure 51 South Metro Fire and Rescue Authority (East) Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

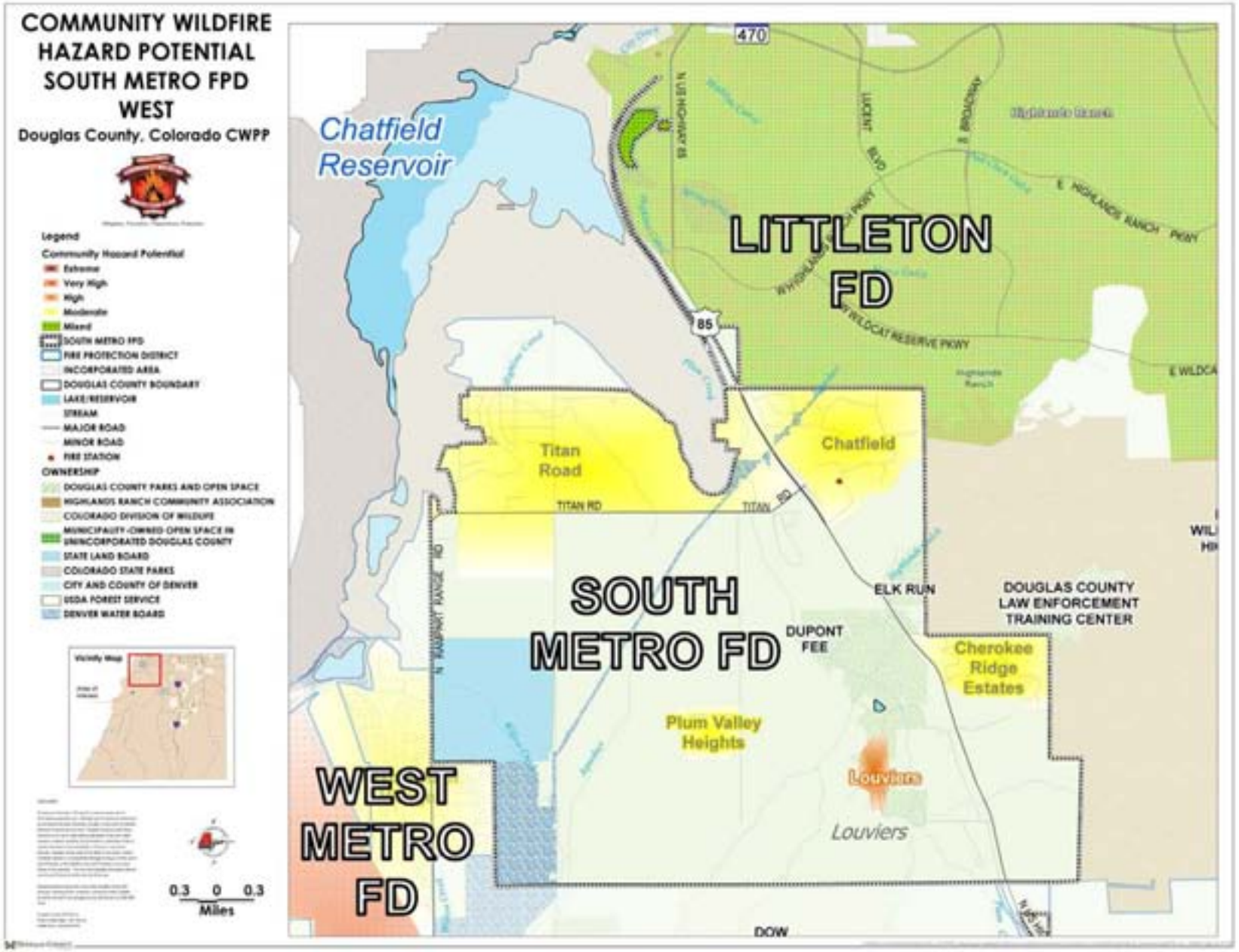


Figure 52 South Metro Fire and Rescue Authority (West) Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

South Metro Fire and Rescue Authority Community Descriptions

Black Forest – High Hazard Potential

This community is bordered by Inspiration Drive on the north, North Piney Lake Road on the east, Parker Road on the south and Tomahawk Road on the west, which means it includes Black Forest Estates, Forest Hills and Spring Creek Ranch subdivisions.

Homes in Black Forest Estates are surrounded by a ponderosa forest, as the name implies, and some properties have adequate defensible space in the 30 feet immediately surrounding the house. Several homes have flammable vegetation – native and landscaped – adjacent to walls and outbuildings. There is a mix of combustible and non-combustible roofing and siding materials. Lots are small but some homes do have larger areas for their livestock. The topography consists of rolling hills and gullies with steep slopes.

Tenderfoot Trail is little more than a trail and poses a hazard for vehicles evacuating south to Spring Creek Road, especially if they encounter northbound emergency apparatus.

Homes in Spring Creek Ranch are built on a plateau with little topographic relief. Lots and homes are larger and feature more horses, cattle and other livestock. The ponderosa forest disappears in favor of mowed and/or grazed grasses.

The plateau continues into Forest Hills but erodes into forested gullies along Beechwood, Cherrywood and Applewood Drives, which lead to Tomahawk.

The electrical lines are above ground and many homes appear to be on propane.

There is no water for firefighting in this community, but Station 47 is on its west side.

Recent Wildland Urban Interface Fire History: A wildland fire burned less than one acre on private property in the 10400 block of Inspiration Drive on June 29, 2010.

City of Castle Pines – High Hazard Potential

The City of Castle Pines (prior to 2011 known as the City of Castle Pines North) consists of several high-density subdivisions housing nearly 10,000 residents. Most of the subdivisions have their own homeowners associations and most face moderate to considerable wildfire risks because of the dense vegetation linking open space through HOA lands into private property. This area includes Romar West, Whisper Canyon, Buffalo Ridge, The Retreat and Forest Park. Homes have a mix of siding and roofing materials and most have flammable vegetation in their landscaping. Homes in Buffalo Ridge contain automatic fire suppression systems.

The Cherokee Ranch Fire (2003) proved that while not all of Castle Pines North's homes are adjacent to hazardous fuels, all of its residents are vulnerable to the impact of a wildfire's smoke, property loss and disruption of evacuation routes.

Although neighborhoods generally have several evacuation routes, two paved arteries serve the city as a whole. Monarch Avenue and Castle Pines Parkway can lead evacuees west and north to Highlands Ranch, east to I-25 or south to Highway 85; however, both became congested quickly during the evacuations for the 2003 Cherokee Ranch fire. Smaller roads such as Legae also are available, but are unable to handle large volumes of vehicles.

A golf course and open space maintained by the Metropolitan District could act as fuelbreaks for surface fires but will have little effect on ember dispersal.

Utilities are underground and the city has a good network of hydrants. Station 36 is located in the center of the community on Castle Pines Parkway.

Castle Pines North completed its own CWPP, adding an addendum to the SMFRA CWPP in the winter of 2009, and has started applying for grants to pay for community-level mitigation projects.

Charter Oaks – High Hazard Potential

Charter Oaks is the neighborhood between Surrey Ridge and the City of Castle Pines on the west side of I-25. Many of the homes are on large lots to accommodate horses and other livestock, which means there are other outbuildings there, too. Most roofing is non-combustible, but the siding materials vary. Addresses are not posted consistently or in step with best practices.

Roads are paved. There are evacuation routes to the north and south, but West Oak Hills Lane, North Pinewood Court, Oak Court and West Oakwood Lane have dead-ends that could strand residents or emergency personnel if they don't evacuate early.

There are hydrants distributed through the southern part of the community, but much of the northern half has no water supply.

Chatfield Estates – Moderate Hazard Potential

This low-density community is located east of Highway 85 and south of Highlands Ranch on a grassy plateau. Homes are on large lots and often have livestock. Roofing tends to be non-combustible, but siding materials vary.

There are only two access routes and both lead to Highway 85: one is on the northern edge of the community, the other is at the southern end.

The community may have a handful of hydrants and a cistern, but the cistern is on Wildfield Lane, which is only accessible from the Titan Road overpass from Highway 85. Station 40 is situated along the southern part of North Chatfield Drive.

There are four hydrants located along the western boundary of the community, as well as a cistern along Wildfield Lane. However, these water sources are not dispersed

throughout the community and flows from the hydrants are low. As a result, water supply is considered to be limited.

A ravine along the southeast side of the community has heavy vegetation and could carry a fast-moving fire into the community and the open space east of the community.

Recent Wildland Urban Interface Fire History: A wildland fire burned less than an acre on the bluffs south of Chatfield Drive on April 28, 2010.

Cherokee Ridge Estates – High Hazard Potential

The homes in this low density community are massive. They sit on large lots generally at the tops of knolls and ridges, which increases the risk of ignition from convective heat as well as embers and radiant heat even with their non-combustible roofing and siding materials. Homes in filing one over 3600 square feet contain residential fire suppression systems. Yards, which provide the only defensible space, are small; dense native vegetation surrounds the yards on all sides. Addresses are not clearly marked. Many address signs are low to the ground suggesting they could be covered by snow.

Paved roads wind a circular route through the community, but only a single road ties into Highway 85, there is an Emergency Evacuation Easement (EEE) to the north. Street signage is clear and appears to be illuminated.

There are two 30,000-gallon cisterns in the community: at the west end of Aspen Leaf Drive and across the street from 5686 Aspen Leaf Drive.

All utilities are underground.

Cherry Creek Highlands – Moderate Hazard Potential

The homes in this low density community are on large lots. They are surrounded by pasture, but landscaping has placed trees and other flammable vegetation adjacent to the structures. There is a mix of roofing and siding materials.

There are several access roads into this neighborhood, which is surrounded by Jordan Road, Hess Road, Todd Drive and Motsenbocker Road.

Colorado Golf Club – Moderate Hazard Potential

This community, which is south of the Town of Parker, spans the area between Parker Road and Hidden Village between The Pinery and Hilltop Road. It includes Butterfield, which is a small community of homes largely without horses on large lots between Stroh Road and Hilltop Road and adjacent to the Town of Parker.

Butterfield's homes are built on rolling hills and surrounded by native vegetation, but some homeowners appear to mow their properties. Paved roads encircle the homes and provide escape routes to the west and north. Electrical lines are underground. Siding and roofing materials are mixed.

Colorado Golf Club is a gated community of huge homes on one- to three-acre lots. It is built on rolling hills in a ponderosa forest adjacent to a golf course. The homes have non-combustible roofing and siding. All homes are required to have a residential fire suppression system. Many lots are not yet developed, but a single home lost in this neighborhood would have a large impact on property values and taxes.

There are hydrants in this community and a lake, but it is unknown whether Betts Lake is suitable or available for firefighting operations.

Corson/Scenic Ridge – Very High Hazard Potential

This low density neighborhood, which is accessed from Democrat Road, sits east of The Pinery and South of Hidden Village. Most of the large homes are on large lots located on a poorly marked common driveway running north from Democrat Road. The dominant construction type is older wood-siding construction with asphalt roofs. There are some gated properties. Most homes have vegetation growing right up to the structure. Address markers do not meet best practices.

Homes are located on narrow dirt driveways and private roads with few pullouts or turnarounds for emergency apparatus. There is no water for fire suppression in this community. There are overhead power lines and yards feature both gasoline tanks and propane tanks.

The trees, oak and grasses surrounding the homes are dense, which could block emergency access as well as evacuation.

Crestview –Moderate Hazard Potential

There is only one road into this community of older homes north of Hilltop Road. Most homes have horses or other livestock. There is a mix of siding and roofing materials and most home shave flammable vegetation adjacent to the structure.

Tallman Gulch passes through the community. Because it is dry for part of the year, it contributes a strip of fuel (both horizontal and vertical continuity) without the mitigating factor of moisture or water.

Electrical lines are above ground.

Crown Point – Moderate Hazard Potential

Crown Point covers the residential neighborhoods between the Crown Crest Parkway commercial zone and Pine Drive northeast of Parker. Its southern border is a former car dealership on Lincoln Avenue while its northern "border" is the right-of-way for E470. There is also a chunk of Crown Point north of E470 and east of Parker Road.

This community features a combination of older and newer homes constructed on large lots. Many have horses or other livestock and the associated outbuildings and accessories. Roofing and siding materials vary. Homeowners have conducted minimal mitigation work around their homes and many have flammable vegetation within the 30

feet immediately around those houses. Some driveways are gated with unknown locking mechanisms. Addressing is inconsistent and sometimes nonexistent.

This community includes Sierra Vista, which features homes on multi-acre lots. Most have horses. There is an electrical substation in the northern end of this sub-community. Addressing is inconsistent at best; many signs are near the ground and prone to burial under snow.

Electrical lines are above ground throughout Crown Point. Trees crowd the electrical lines running along Pine Lane. The Edwards Foundation for Rescued Animals is within this neighborhood and could pose a serious evacuation challenge.

The roads, which are a combination of paved and dirt, are maintained, but Ponderosa Circle is steep and narrow in some places.

While most of this community is on flat land west of Pine Road, most of Sierra Vista is perched along and atop a steep hill.

Grandview Estates – High Hazard Potential

Grandview Estates is bordered by E470, Chambers Road, Lincoln Avenue and First Avenue.

Many of this community's single-family homes have horse property and the buildings and accessories that come with livestock on large lots. The presence of larger trees and denser shrubs in yards, surrounding homes and along fence lines suggest it is an older community. Many homes have flammable vegetation within 30 feet of the house and, in some cases, under the eaves and crowding the walls. The homes have a mix of non-combustible and combustible siding and roofing. Addressing is inconsistent and in some cases non-existent. Many homes have gates across the driveways with unknown locking mechanisms, which could slow emergency access.

There are hydrants in the community. Electrical lines are above ground. Access from Lincoln is limited to First Street and Sixth Street. There are many dead-end roads. Road surfaces are either paved or maintained dirt.

The topography consists of low rolling hills with flat lots. A Happy Canyon creek flows through the community. Native plants grow thickly in untended and vacant lots.

Recent Wildland Urban Interface Fire History: A wildland fire burned about an acre surrounding a house on North Sixth Street on September 22, 2010.

Greater Castle Pines Village – High Hazard Potential

This community includes all of Castle Pines Village, the residential growth west of Daniels Park Road and multi-family housing south of South Metro's District but north of Highway 85. Most homes in the gated Castle Pines Village are several thousand square feet in size, but only a few have combustible siding or roofing. Most, however, are

surrounded by flammable ornamental and native vegetation. Addresses are not posted consistently or in step with best practices.

Castle Pines Village has a CWPP in draft form and it is covered by the SMFRA CWPP, which identified several sub-communities of risk with its boundaries. Douglas County is assessing the area as a whole because it faces similar access and fuel issues.

Roads are paved within the gated community, but the 6,100 residents and their vehicles must maneuver Happy Canyon Road or Legae Road before finding the interstate's, Highway 85's or Castle Pines North's options of escape routes.

There are hydrants in the community. Station 39 is near the southern end of the community on Happy Canyon Road and Station 36 is to the north in the City of Castle Pines. Many homes have residential sprinkler systems. Utilities are underground.

Greater Delbert – Moderate Hazard Potential

Because Delbert Road serves as the county line, this description only applies to the homes west of Delbert and east of officially-named subdivisions between Buckboard Road and Singing Hills Road. However, wildfires and factors that impact wildfire risk are all capable of crossing from county to county.

Large single-family homes and ranches generally are surrounded by mowed or grazed prairies. A couple properties have cropland between the house and Delbert Road. Horses, donkeys and alpacas are among the livestock species in the community. The ecosystem switches to a ponderosa-dominated woodland drainage between Sunset Drive and Warsaw Drive. Defensible space is inadequate within this drainage area.

Incidents and resources at Rocky Mountain Airpark could influence wildfires in this and surrounding communities. For example, a crash could ignite a fire but it is unknown whether the airfield is suitable or available for single-engine air tanker or helicopter operations.

Electrical lines are above ground. Driveways are dirt and in many cases narrow.

Happy Canyon – Very High Hazard Potential

This community, which is wedged between the interstate and bluffs with heavy vegetation, faces a significant potential for catastrophe. Only a few homes have livestock. Homes have a mix of siding and roofing materials and most are surrounded by flammable native and ornamental vegetation. Most driveways also are lined with flammable vegetation.

Homeowners recognized their risk in 2007 and initiated their own CWPP. They have done several mitigation projects on private property (fuel treatment and standardizing the posting of addresses) that have benefited the entire neighborhood. The community, which includes Happy Canyon Ranches, also is covered by the SMFRA CWPP.

Lariat Drive is the only way into and out of the community. An unimproved access route to the south is little more than a trail and could become blocked quickly if a large or 2-wheeled drive vehicle tried to maneuver it. Driveways are narrow and steep in many cases.

There are no water resources in the community for firefighting.

Most homes are on slopes within ravines or along the hillsides leading to the bluffs.

Within Happy Canyon there is a gated road that leads to a collection of communication towers to prevent public access. The dirt road appears to be well maintained and the area cleared of hazardous fuels. Because these towers provide critical infrastructure to the surrounding communities, it is recommended that the road be maintained and inspected regularly.

Recent Wildland Urban Interface Fire History: Six separate wildland fires burned about two acres between I-25 and the homes east of the interstate on August 21, 2010.

Happy Canyon Ranches –High Hazard Potential

These homes are along a mesa at the top of the bluffs that overlook the Happy Canyon community. Heavy oak and trees create ladders of fuel up the bluffs to these homes. Fire-driven winds could easily drive convective heat and embers onto the mesa. The mesa itself slopes gently to the east. The ranches and homes east of Mesa Drive, accessed by dirt roads, are surrounded by thick grass and oak. There are two ways out, but evacuees are limited to either I-25 or a gated route into the Crowfoot Valley. Lots are large and homes have a mix of siding and roofing.

Addressing is inconsistent in the community.

There is a cistern at the gate on Mesa Drive.

Happy Canyon Ranches is covered by the Happy Canyon CWPP and SMFRA CWPP.

Hidden Village –High Hazard Potential

Approximately 100 homes are located in Hidden Village between Hilltop Road and The Pinery. Newer homes have non-combustible roofing and siding, but the older ones lack such engineered fire resistance generally. Defensible space is rare and when present it is often inadequate. Many homes have flammable native or ornamental vegetation growing too close to the structure. Many properties have horses and other livestock.

Hidden Village has its own Community Wildfire Protection Plan and residents partnered with Parker Fire Protection District previously to conduct some thinning on commonly-owned property, but vegetation is growing back in those areas.

Recent Wildland Urban Interface Fire History: There was a small (20'x20') wildfire on Trailway Circle that threatened a home on April 1, 2010, and a two-acre wildland fire that threatened another house on Trailway Circle on October 28, 2010.

Homestead Hills –High Hazard Potential
This community, which includes Pine Valley, is built on rolling hills with ponderosa pines and mostly unmaintained native vegetation. Access to the community is limited to Homestead Road from North Pine Drive on the east side of Parker. Mowing and/or grazing have reduced vegetation growth on some properties, but defensible space is rare. Many homeowners have planted flammable vegetation beside their homes. There is a mix of combustible and non-combustible siding and roofing, including a few homes with wood shake shingles. Horses and other livestock are common as most homes have large lots.

Most roads are packed dirt.

Recent Wildland Urban Interface Fire History: A wildland fire burned a half acre and threatened a home on Cardinal Drive on August 27, 2010.

Inverness/Meridian – Mixed Hazard Potential
This commercial community is low density in terms of structures and high density in terms of people. Those people don't live there, but during weekdays they work in a collection of offices, hotels and restaurants that could make an evacuation difficult.

The Meridian Golf Club creates a solid fuel break through this community, but open spaces are grasslands ripe for burning.

Several roads provide evacuation routes to the north, east and south.

It is unknown whether the lake east of Oswego Street is suitable or available as a dip site or pumping site, but the community does have hydrants.

Johnson Road – High Hazard Potential
This community is built along a private unmarked dirt road between Parker View Estates and Delbert Road. Most homes are surrounded by dense groves of ponderosa pines and Gambel oak. They have a mix of roofing and siding materials and little defensible space. The exceptions are two massive homes south of Johnson Road that have little vegetation surrounding them at all. Several homes have horses and cattle as well as their assorted outbuildings. Native vegetation has grown dense between yards and homes. Addresses are not visible from the road in most cases; the homes have East Parker Road addresses rather than Johnson Road addresses.

Johnson Road is the only way into the community. It is narrow and has few turnaround options for emergency vehicles.

There are no hydrants in the community.

Lemon Gulch –High Hazard Potential
Lemon Gulch is a community of large homes on large lots along the southern border of our fire district. There is a mix of new and older homes with combustible and non-

combustible roofing, siding and decking. Defensible space is rare and many homes have flammable landscaping species and materials within 30 feet of the structure. Several driveways – some of which are gated – are narrow and lack sufficient turnarounds for emergency vehicles. Addresses are posted but not in accordance with best practices. Many properties have livestock and the accessories needed for livestock.

The only water supply is from a single pumped hydrant whose location would limit its use to the refilling of water tenders. The suitability and availability of Rueter-Hess Reservoir for firefighting operations is unknown and may change as The Canyons annexation is built-out.

Livengood Hills Estates –High Hazard Potential

Livengood Hills Estates covers the area between Aurora's fire district and North Piney Lake Road and bordered by Inspiration Drive to the south and the Arapahoe County Line to the north.

The homes in Livengood Hills Estates sit on larger lots surrounded by more deciduous tree species than ponderosas but ponderosas are abundant north of Ridge Road. Most homes have non-combustible roofing, but there is a mix of siding materials. Many properties have horses and other livestock. Homeowners have flammable native and ornamental vegetation immediately surrounding their homes and some have standing dead trees in their yards. There are several boats/trailers and recreational vehicles in this community, which could slow evacuations or present extra hazardous materials if abandoned. Addresses are not posted at all on some driveways; others are posted but in an inconsistent manner and rarely with reflective, all-weather materials.

Electrical lines are above ground in this community. High power transmission lines run west of the community and there is a pipeline station with above-ground manifolds at the southwest corner of the community. There are no hydrants or other water source for firefighting.

The western half of the community is relatively flat, while the eastern half has the rolling hills more characteristic of Ponderosa Hills.

Louviers – High Hazard Potential

The Town Louviers is a small high-density community located to the west of Highway 85, but the community includes the light industrial growth between Plum Creek and the highway.

The town's older homes have a mix of combustible and non-combustible roofing and siding. Although structures in the center of the community are at low risk for directly flame impingement from a grass fire, they are equally vulnerable to embers from a wildfire and from the structure-to-structure spread of a wildland urban interface fire.

An RV storage lot at the east end of Kelley Avenue presents a jackpot of hazardous fuels while a polo facility at the east end of Airport Road presents an evacuation challenge if a wildfire occurs while matches or practices are is session.

Access to Louviers is limited to a pair of roads – Kelley Avenue and Airport Road – from Highway 85 that pass through light industrial developments and over a pair of railroad tracks. They also cross Plum Creek, whose shores support a dense riparian forest.

An alley west of Triangle Drive and Main Street has a large fuel load of cottonwoods and oaks. Wood scraps and firewood also contribute to the fuel load here.

There are hydrants in the community. Whether Plum Creek has a suitable place for drafting is unknown.

The Louviers Village Club, located at 7885 Louviers Boulevard and originally built in 1917 by E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, is a special value at risk in this community. The town and Douglas County partnered with the State Historical Society to restore the building.

McArthur Ranch –Moderate Hazard Potential

Most of homes in this community, which is accessed from Quebec Street south of Highlands Ranch, are located on large lots and have horses. Lots are larger in the eastern and southeastern portions of the community. There are multiple barns, farm equipment, corrals and other outbuildings. Although houses are older, they have fire-resistant roofing and a mixture of combustible and non-combustible siding. The well-maintained yards provide adequate defensible space for the houses. Addressing does not meet best practices.

Most homes along Valley Road, Oneida Street and the eastern spur of McArthur Drive are built mid-slope on hills leading to plateaus. They also are surrounded by denser native vegetation than the other homes in the community.

Homes in the Stornaway plat (6 lots) are required to have a residential fire suppression system.

Utilities are underground. McArthur Drive is paved initially, but converts into maintained roadbase/gravel type. Most other roads are dirt. There is no water supply for firefighting.

The community backs to undeveloped hills and a plateau to the south.

Meridian Village –Moderate Hazard Potential

This newer community, which includes Sierra Ridge, is a mix of agricultural grazing land and new homes. It straddles Meridian Village Parkway and is bordered by Lincoln Avenue on the north, West Parker Road on the west and Chambers Road on the east. If Mainstreet continued directly west, it would mark the southern boundary.

Fuel mitigation is an incidental benefit of home construction, but landscaping plans are placing flammable vegetation within 30 feet of those structures. The homes have Class-A roofing and noncombustible siding.

There are hydrants in the community. All utilities appear to be underground. Access is limited, but all roads are paved.

The topography is generally flat, but a small drainage does pass through the grazing land in the northeast corner of the community. The Lone Tree Public Works facility is upwind and upstream of the community along West Parker Road.

Parker East –High Hazard Potential
This older community, which is accessed only from Tomahawk Road, has moderately-sized single-family homes on larger lots. There is a mix of siding and roofing materials, including wood shake shingles on a few homes. Most homes are surrounded by the grassland ecosystem, but the woodlands species are present and dense at the north end of Kiowa Road and south end of Cherokee Road. Addresses are not posted to best practices. Horses do live at several properties.

Despite that experience, most homes have minimal defensible space or negate that space with landscaping with flammable ornamental tree and shrub species.

Electrical lines are above ground.

Recent Wildland Urban Interface Fire History: A bird that landed on an electrical line south of Arrowhead Lane caused an arc that ignited a small wildfire on August 21, 2010. Driven by a southwest wind up a slight slope, the fire scorched the yard of the property owner but forked around the house when it encountered defensible space. A quick response from our firefighters and neighboring agencies contained the fire to that property.

Parker North –Mixed Hazard Potential
This high-density community is surrounded by two types of vegetation: the landscaped vegetation including manicured lawns in the front yards and backyards of the homes and open space within the southern half of the neighborhood and along its eastern edge.

Not all addresses are posted according to best practices.

There are hydrants in the community and SMFRA resources are only minutes away.

Access is good throughout the community.

Parker Ridge –Moderate/Low Hazard Potential
This community is between the City of Parker and Parker East. The intersection of Tomahawk and Buffaloberry marks the northern boundary while Sara Gulch Road marks the southern extent.

The larger homes in this neighborhood, also known as Spirit Ridge, are relatively new and on larger lots. The surrounding vegetation consists of prairie with native trees. Most

trees were planted in the landscaping for individual homes. Roofing and siding materials are non-combustible.

Electrical lines are underground. Roads are paved.

Parker View Estates –High Hazard Potential

This low-density community is south of East Parker Road and east of Tomahawk Road. Pinewood Drive leads to both of those thoroughfares; Templin Lane connects Parker Road to Pinewood Drive. All the roads are paved.

The homes, which have a mix of combustible and non-combustible siding and a few roofs of shake shingles, are surrounded by mowed or grazed grass. Some flammable ornamental vegetation is within 30 feet of structures. Most homes have horses or other livestock and assorted outbuildings. Addresses are not posted to meet best practices. Open space between yards and along the mowed bridle paths feature native vegetation including oak.

The utilities are buried.

The Pinery –High Hazard Potential

This community, which includes all of The Timbers filings, Misty Pines and homes along Democrat Road, is encircled by the North/South Pinery Parkway loop. Parker Road is the western border while the eastern boundary could be represented approximately by a longitudinal line extending south from Tomahawk Road.

This community's 5,000 residents live in relatively dense neighborhoods of single-family homes (some condominiums and duplexes occur at the western end of the subdivision) along rolling hills accessed by paved roads. Homes are surrounded by ponderosa pines, Gambel oak, grass and flammable ornamental landscaping vegetation. Horizontal and vertical continuity of the oak and pines are impressive in many locations, especially along drainages that link open space with private property. The amount of pine increases in the northeastern and eastern parts of the community, adjacent to Hidden Village and leading to a privately owned still-undeveloped tract of forest that is used for illicit recreation. Homes have a mix of siding and roofing materials. In addition to homes, this community has two schools, recreation facilities and a golf course.

Housing in Misty Pines is less dense than other areas of The Pinery, but many of the neighborhood's 62 homes have no defensible space and most have flammable native and ornamental vegetation growing beside them and under decks, bay windows and other structural components. Homes sit on lots that range from approximately one to five acres. While most addresses are posted along the roadways, few are reflective or visible at night. Access to this community is good from South Pinery Parkway and through the Pinery. Ponderosa Drive does switch to dirt in the northeast part of Misty Pines, but it is maintained throughout the year.

The Timbers is a newer community of large homes on small to mid-size lots. Although roofing is non-combustible, siding materials vary and decking tends to be wooden. Most

homes lack defensible space and feature flammable landscaping materials immediately adjacent to the structure.

Access to, from and within The Pinery is strong for the most part.
There are hydrants here. It is unknown whether Bingham Lake is suitable or available for firefighting operations.

The Pinery is covered by the SMFRA CWPP; homeowners are currently developing their own CWPP to initiate mitigation efforts. Homeowners in Misty Pines have started their own CWPP as well.

Undeveloped land between the Pinery and Misty Pines that is dissected by East Lt. William Clark Road and bordered by Democrat Road on the south, which is known locally as "The Pinery Preserve," was the site of a previous collaborative forest health improvement project in 2002 combining the resources of Douglas County, Parker Fire Protection District and the Colorado State Forest Service.

Plum Valley Heights –Moderate Hazard Potential
The low-density community of Plum Valley Heights, which is a collection of homes south of Titan Road on Moore Road, is surrounded on all sides by open grasslands and encircles a pasture. Many homes have horses and the homeowners association maintains bridle paths around and within the community. Its homes, which are on large lots, have combustible construction materials. Maintained yards provide some defensible space, but those yards often have flammable vegetation within 30 feet of the structures (homes, garages, stables, etc).

The community also includes a vast horse ranch at the end of Moore Road.

The community lacks a water source. Utilities are underground.

Ponderosa East –Moderate Hazard Potential
This neighborhood includes the residential and agricultural properties between North Piney Lake Road and Delbert Road. Properties along Buckboard Road mark the southern limit of the neighborhood.

Most of the homes in this low-density community sit on large lots surrounded by mowed or grazed grass. The community also has few trees except in yards where homeowners have planted multiple species to create wind and privacy screens. There are more ponderosas in the rolling hills that are south of Stallion Road, but most homes there have defensible space clearances immediately surrounding them. Properties north of Stallion Road are on a plateau with little topographical relief. With only a handful of wood shake exceptions, houses have noncombustible roofing and a mix of siding materials. Most properties have horses or other livestock.

The dirt roads are labeled well, but the addresses on individual homes are not posted consistently. Electrical lines are above ground. There are escape routes to the east and west. There is no water in the community for firefighting.

Ponderosa Hills –High Hazard Potential
Ponderosa Hills is a community accessed from Inspiration Road northeast of Parker. The homes in Ponderosa Hills, which includes the Travois subdivision north of Inspiration, sit on larger lots surrounded by individual ponderosa pines as well as groves of the trees. Most homes have non-combustible roofing, but there is a mix of siding materials. Some homes and detached garages/workshops/barns do have wood shake shingles. Most properties have horses and other livestock, especially those south of Inspiration Road. Homeowners have flammable native and ornamental vegetation immediately surrounding their homes and some have standing dead trees in their yards. There are several boats/trailers and recreational vehicles in this community, which could slow evacuations or present extra hazardous materials if abandoned. Addresses are not posted at all on some driveways; others are posted but in an inconsistent manner and rarely with reflective, all-weather materials.

Electrical lines are above ground in this community. High power transmission lines run east and south of the community. There are no hydrants or other water sources here.

The community is characterized by rolling hills and drainages that support the woodlands ecosystems.

Recent Wildland Urban Interface Fire History: A wildland fire burned 1.2 acres and threatened private property on Travois Trail on October 20, 2010.

Richlawn Hills –Moderate Hazard Potential
This small, low-density community is southwest of the Town of Parker along Crowfoot Valley Road. North Richlawn Parkway is the only way into the community of less than twenty homes. The homes are on large lots surrounded by pasture for livestock. Building materials are mixed. Most homes have flammable vegetation planted adjacent to the structure.

Stonegate –Mixed Hazard Potential
This high-density community consists of medium-sized homes with manicured front and back yards tightly packed along paved roads. Open space, greenbelts and parks are present in the community and under the right conditions could support small fires capable of running toward private homes.

The community has hydrants and good access from all directions.

Summit Ridge –Moderate/Low Hazard Potential
This small community straddles Summit Ridge Road between Ponderosa Hills and Tomahawk Road along a plateau between Ponderosa Hills and Black Forest Estates.

The homes are newer and on large lots with little vegetation. Grass surrounding the homes and along the roadway is mowed regularly to a couple inches of height. The roofing and siding are non-combustible. Some landscaped vegetation appears to be flammable, but even those plants are sparse. Addresses do not meet best practices.

There are transmission lines west of the neighborhood, but the electrical lines for the homes are underground.

A mowed bridle trail bisects the neighborhood.

There are no hydrants here, but Station 47 is to the south.

Surrey Ridge –High Hazard Potential

The community of Surrey Ridge, which includes Surrey Ridge Estates, sits between I-25 and a series of bluffs south of the McArthur Ranch communities. Its roughly 200 homes, many of which have cedar shake shingle roofs, have well-maintained yards, but they also feature non-native shrubs within 30 feet of most buildings. Siding and deck materials are a mixture of combustible and non-combustible materials. Homes sit on lots that are approximately an acre in size; many have livestock and outbuildings associated with those animals. Often addresses are not reflective or not present.

Access is a significant issue for this community. A pair of aging interchanges to Interstate 25 was closed recently because of the safety risk they posed and the potential expense of upgrading them. As a result, casual and emergency access to Surrey Ridge must use either the Ridgegate Parkway or Castle Pines Parkway exits from I-25 and a frontage road now known as Havana Street. A third route through Charter Oaks connects Surrey Ridge to the City of Castle Pines, but that route winds through residential neighborhoods. Research into new emergency-only evacuation roads found two potential routes originating in Surrey Ridge Estates: a road from Heather Drive to Crossing Circle in the Charter Oaks community and a road from the other end of Heather Drive to McArthur Drive.

All lots in the Surrey Ridge Peak plat are required to have a residential fire suppression system.

Utilities are above ground and there is no water source for the neighborhood.

Recent Wildland Urban Interface Fire History: A wildland fire burned over an acre and threatened homes on October 30, 2010.

Titan Road –Moderate Hazard Potential

As with the other communities in our district west of Highway 85, Titan Road is surrounded by large grass fields. Many of the medium and large houses back to grasslands. Lawns are typically irrigated grass, which provide good defensible space, but landscaped vegetation can negate that effort by placing flammable species within 30 feet of the homes. Homes are built on large lots that include outbuildings such as barns and the animals that inhabit them. There is a mix of roofing and siding materials. Addresses are not posted in accordance with best practices.

This community stretches all the way east to Highway 85 to include the commercial, residential and industrial areas. Those buildings are as susceptible to a wildland fire as

the rest of the community; however, they have a proximity to the ignition potential of the railroad tracks and highway that the rest of the community lacks. A line of fitzers that could burn like a fuse connects the Denver Botanic Gardens' Sterling Ranch (and its alpacas) to the residential community to the west.

Roads are paved but narrow at times. There are approximately eight hydrants in the community, but they have low water volumes and pressures that may not be adequate for firefighting. Chatfield Reservoir is north of the community, but its availability for firefighting operations is unknown. An irrigation ditch that flows through the community creates habitat for more tree and shrub species.

An open pit mine at the eastern end of Mountain View probably won't burn and may present areas for helicopter operations.

This community also includes the Colorado Equine Clinic and the Cottonwood Riding Club, both of which add a variable number of horses and people to any evacuation process.

Tomahawk –High Hazard Potential

This community covers the space between Ponderosa Hills and Homestead Hills to the west and Tomahawk Road to the east. The Summit Ridge community is to the north. Its southern border extends to the slope that descends into Sulphur Gulch south of Parker Road. As the map shows, this community includes Bell Cross Ranch because of its ecological similarities and Rancho Montecito because of its singular access from Tomahawk Road.

Homes are on gentle to moderate slopes peppered with ponderosa pines and their understory of shrubs and grasses. Homes are surrounded by flammable native and ornamental vegetation. Posted addresses do not meet best practices. There are several large ranches along Tomahawk south of Parker Road, but they face the same risks as the smaller single-family home properties in the community.

Rancho Montecito is a single-access group of large homes with minimal defensible space. Native vegetation abuts the back of most homes while the front aspects feature landscaping with some flammable vegetation. Roofing and siding are non-combustible.

Bell Cross Ranch also consists of newer homes on large lots. Most homes have defensible space, but landscaped vegetation could negate that space over time. Parker Water and Sanitation District has a facility in Bell Cross Ranch. Electrical service lines are underground throughout the community, but transmission lines run along the west side of the community north of Parker Road.

Windy Hills –High Hazard Potential

This low-density community includes Stagecoach Acres because they share ecological contexts and both are only accessible from Flintwood Road.

Homes east of Flintwood consist of large ranches with more livestock than can fit in a single trailer; the number of horses, llamas and other livestock west of Flintwood decreases but may still pose evacuation challenges to residents and emergency personnel.

Homes in Stagecoach Acres and Windy Hills have a mix of roofing and siding materials and sit on large lots. Defensible space is present around some homes, but tends to be inadequate around homes along the densely vegetated drainages. Homeowners also have flammable ornamental species within 30 feet of their homes. Some homes have propane tanks while others have natural gas.

Addresses and street signs are inadequate. Street signs in Windy Hills are on non-reflective wood signs low to the ground.

Roads are dirt but with the exception of East Bear Claw wide enough for two-way traffic.

Recent Wildland Urban Interface Fire History: A wildfire burned three acres and threatened a home on Saguaro Ridge Road on April 12, 2010.

County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations

Twenty county-owned parcels were assigned some kind of treatment recommendation other than no treatment within the South Metro Fire Rescue Authority. Parcel listings and locations can be found in Table 23 and Figure 53, 54, 55, 56, and 57 below. The exact location of each parcel can be viewed by entering the corresponding state parcel number into Douglas County's web-based MapIT! Program found at http://mapit.douglas.co.us/wapps/mapit/.

Community Name	State Parcel Number	Treatment Recommendation	Property Name
Louviers	222933407001	MP	Dupont
Louviers	235304101001	MP	Dupont
Louviers	235304103005	MP	Dupont
Louviers	222933200001	MP	Dupont
Louviers	222933400002	MP	Dupont
Louviers	235304100003	MP	Dupont
Louviers	235304100006	MP	Dupont
Outside of Communities	222933100001	MP	Dupont
Outside of Communities	235304000001	MP	Dupont
Outside of Communities	235304100007	MP	Dupont
Outside of Communities	277133300014	MP	Greenland Ranch
Ponderosa Hills	223312011006	C	Subdivision Parcel
The Pinery	234913105004	C	Subdivision Parcel
The Pinery	234913200003	T	Subdivision Parcel
The Pinery	234913200004	T	Subdivision Parcel
The Pinery	234707305058	C	Subdivision Parcel
The Pinery	234707305060	C	Subdivision Parcel
The Pinery	234707404096	C	Subdivision Parcel
The Pinery	234707405022	C	Subdivision Parcel
The Pinery	234707406013	C	Subdivision Parcel

T=Recommended for treatment

C=Conditionally recommended for treatment. Benefit of treatment requires participation of neighboring ownerships.

MP=Refer to land management plan. If no management plan exists one should be put in place.

Table 23 Summary of Treatment Recommendations for Douglas County Owned Lands Within South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

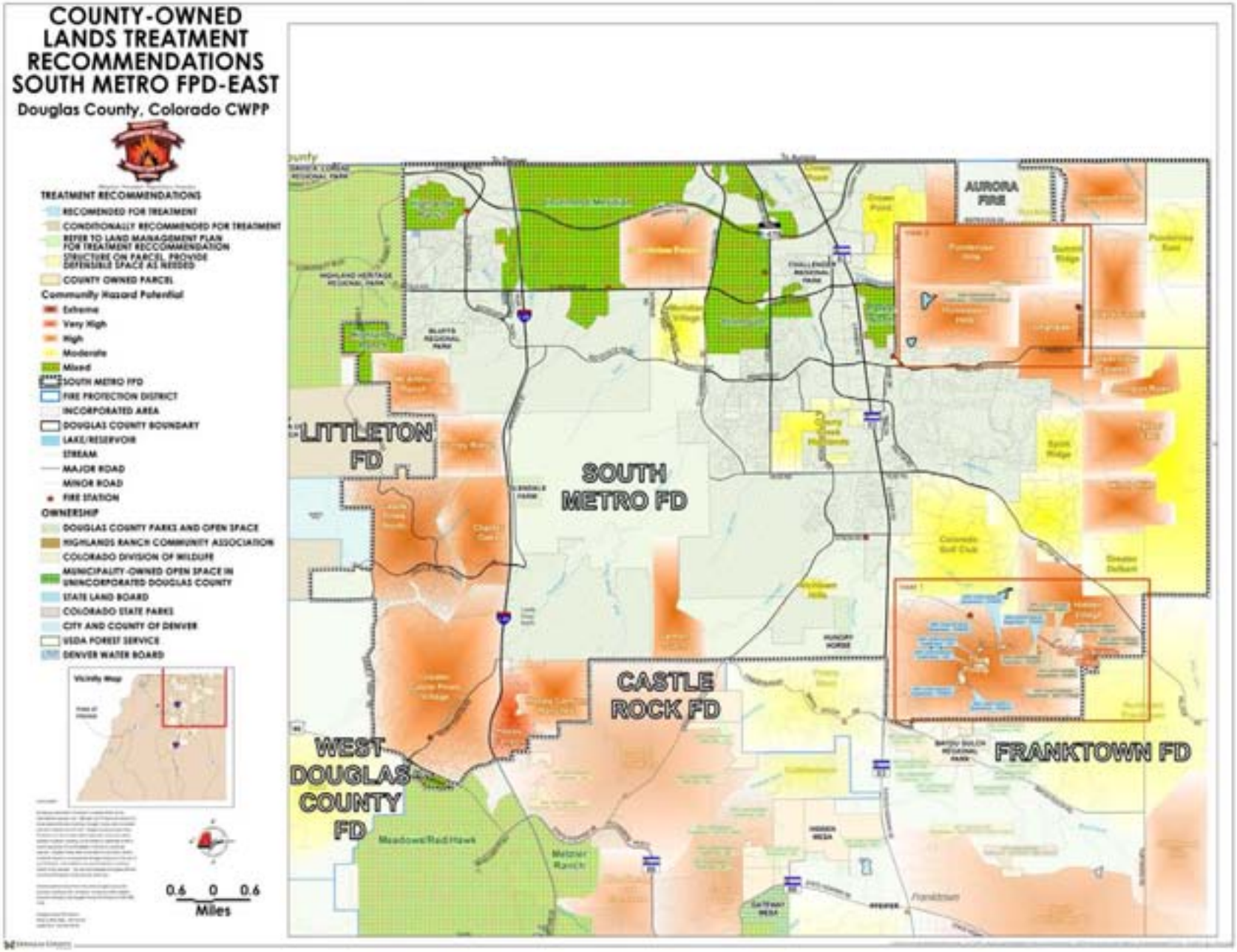


Figure 53 South Metro Fire Rescue Authority (East) County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Overview Map

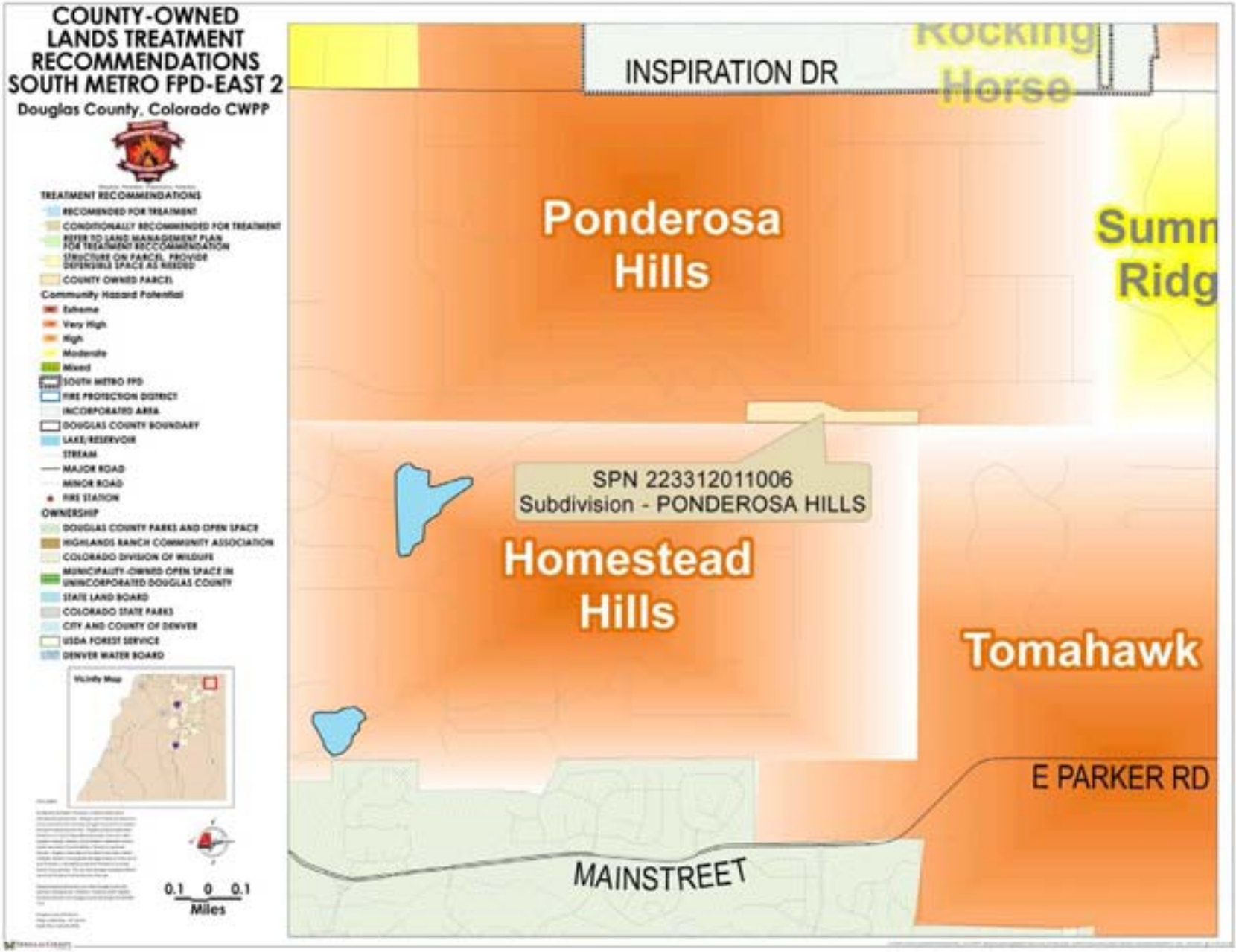


Figure 54 South Metro Fire Rescue Authority (East) County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Zoom Map-Northern Portion of District

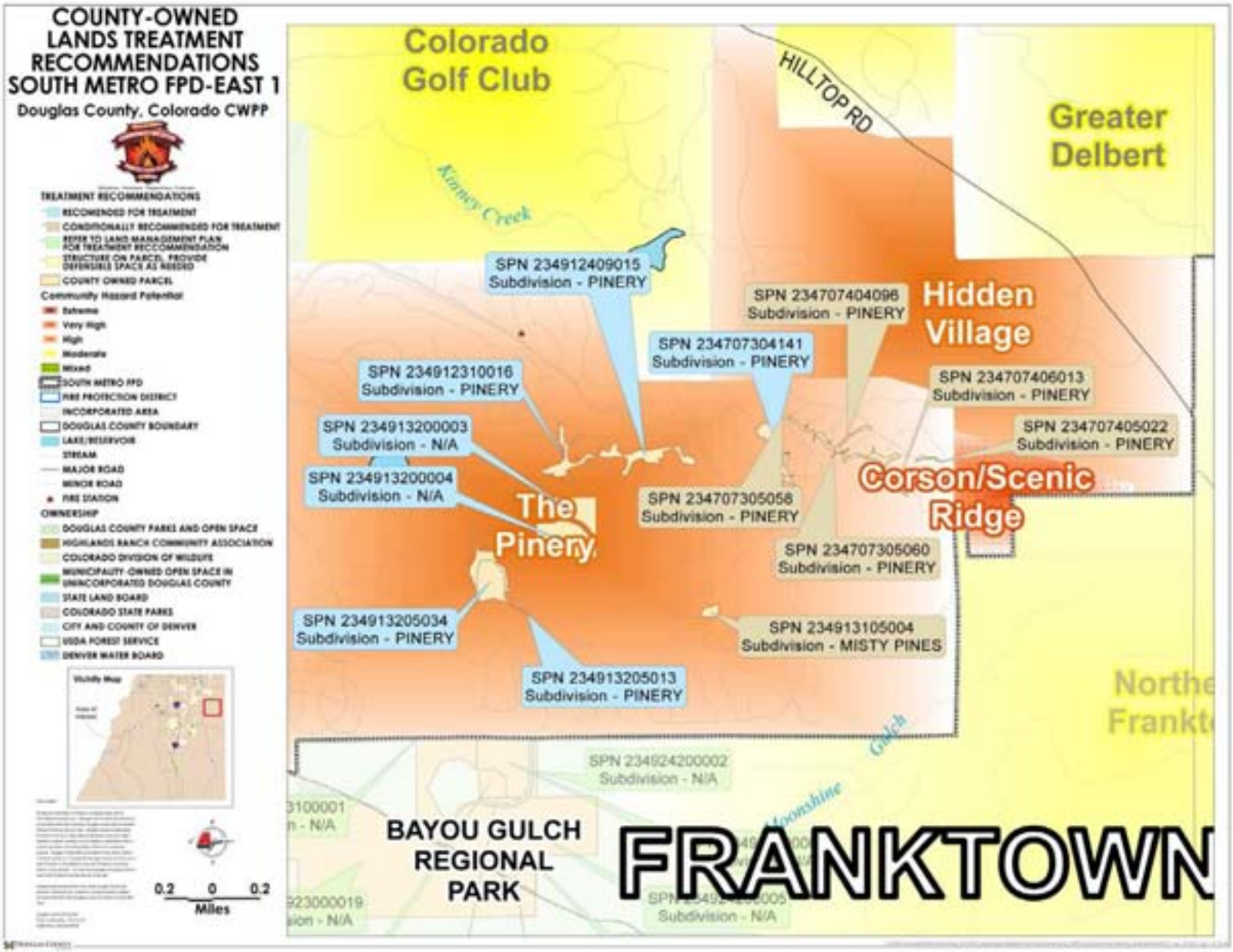


Figure 55 South Metro Fire Rescue Authority (East) County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Zoom Map-Southern Portion of District

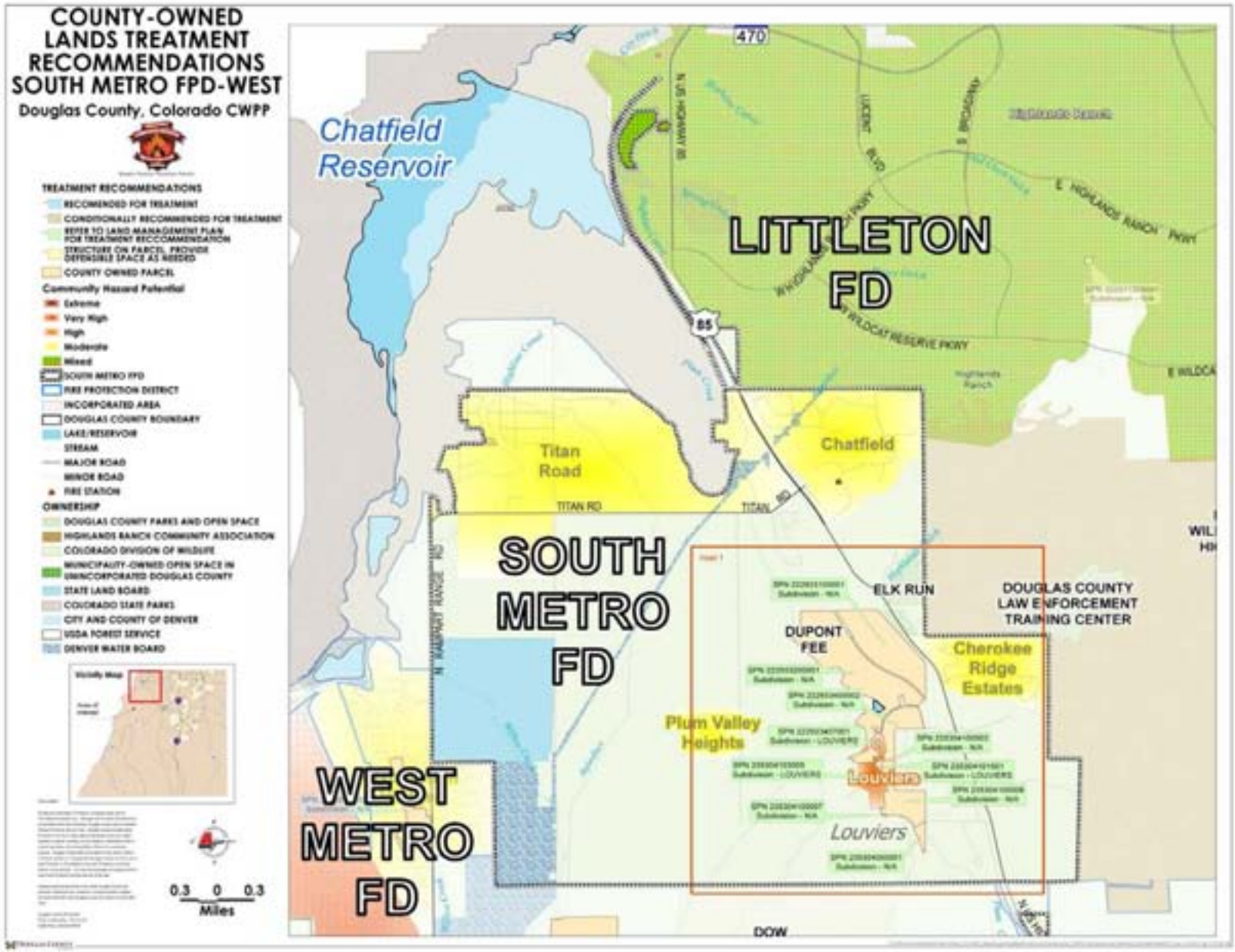


Figure 56 South Metro Fire Rescue Authority (West) County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Overview Map

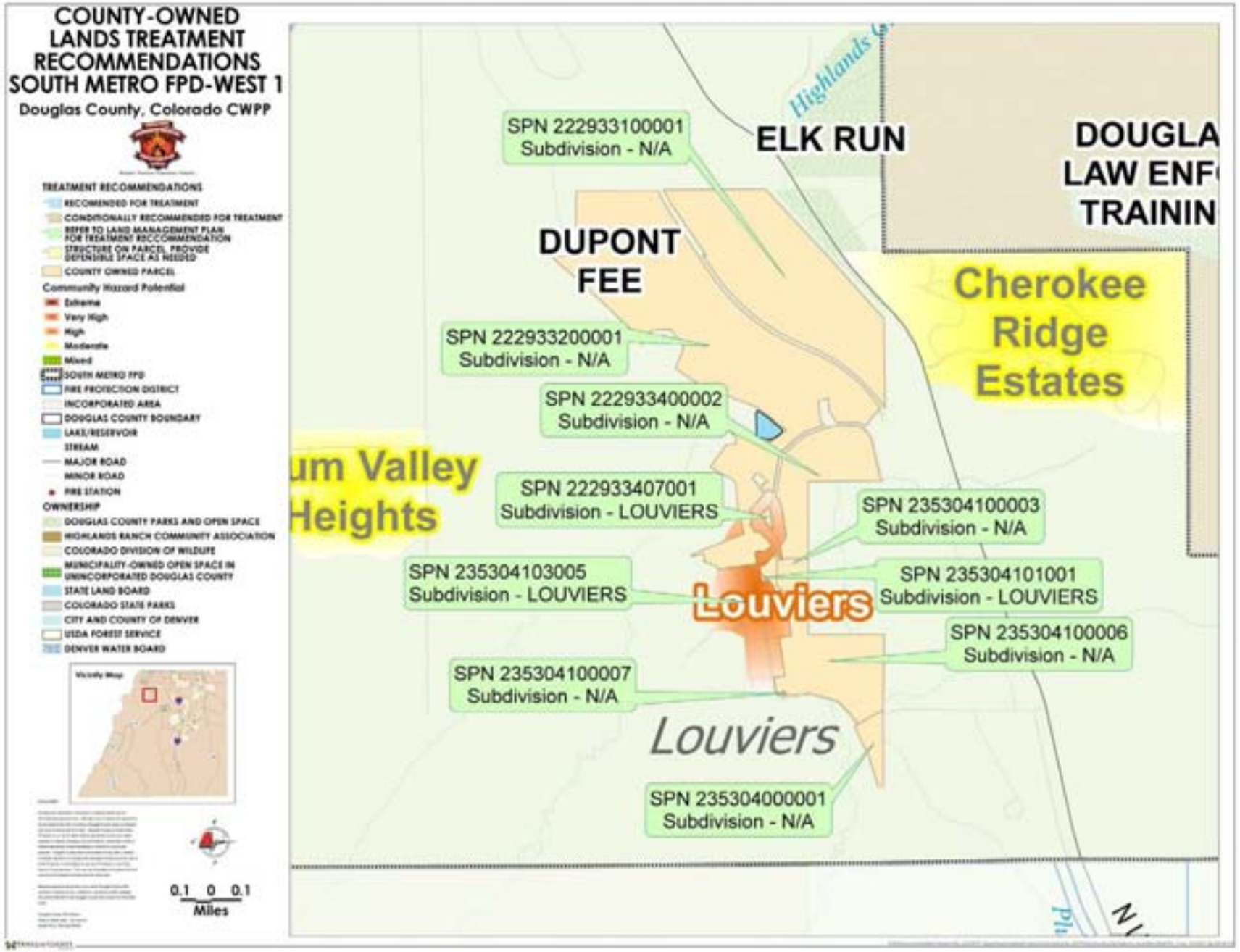


Figure 57 South Metro Fire Rescue Authority (West) County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Zoom Map

Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations

No landscape scale fuel treatments were identified within the South Metro Fire Rescue Authority boundaries.

Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations

Landowners should focus on creating defensible space around their homes and reducing hazardous vegetation between homes and on community-owned lands within the community to be most effective in reducing wildfire hazards. Follow the recommendations listed in the Reducing Structural Ignitability, Technical Guides, and Large Lot Recommendations sections of the Toolbox.

Existing CWPPs

Six community wildfire protection plans are currently in place within the South Metro Fire Rescue Authority. These include:

- South Metro Fire and Rescue Authority CWPP (umbrella plan)
- Castle Pines North CWPP (as an addendum to the SMFRA CWPP)
- Happy Canyon CWPP
- Hidden Village CWPP
- Pine Ridge CWPP
- Plum Valley Heights CWPP (as an addendum to the SMFRA CWPP)

Additionally, four CWPPs are currently in progress within the district. These will be addendums to the South Metro Fire and Rescue Authority CWPP and include:

- High Prairie Farms/The Timbers
- Misty Pines
- Surrey Ridge
- The Pinery

The general study areas for the communities that developed these plans are shown in Figures 58 and 59 below. To view the actual plans visit http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/CommunityWildfireProtectionPlans.html

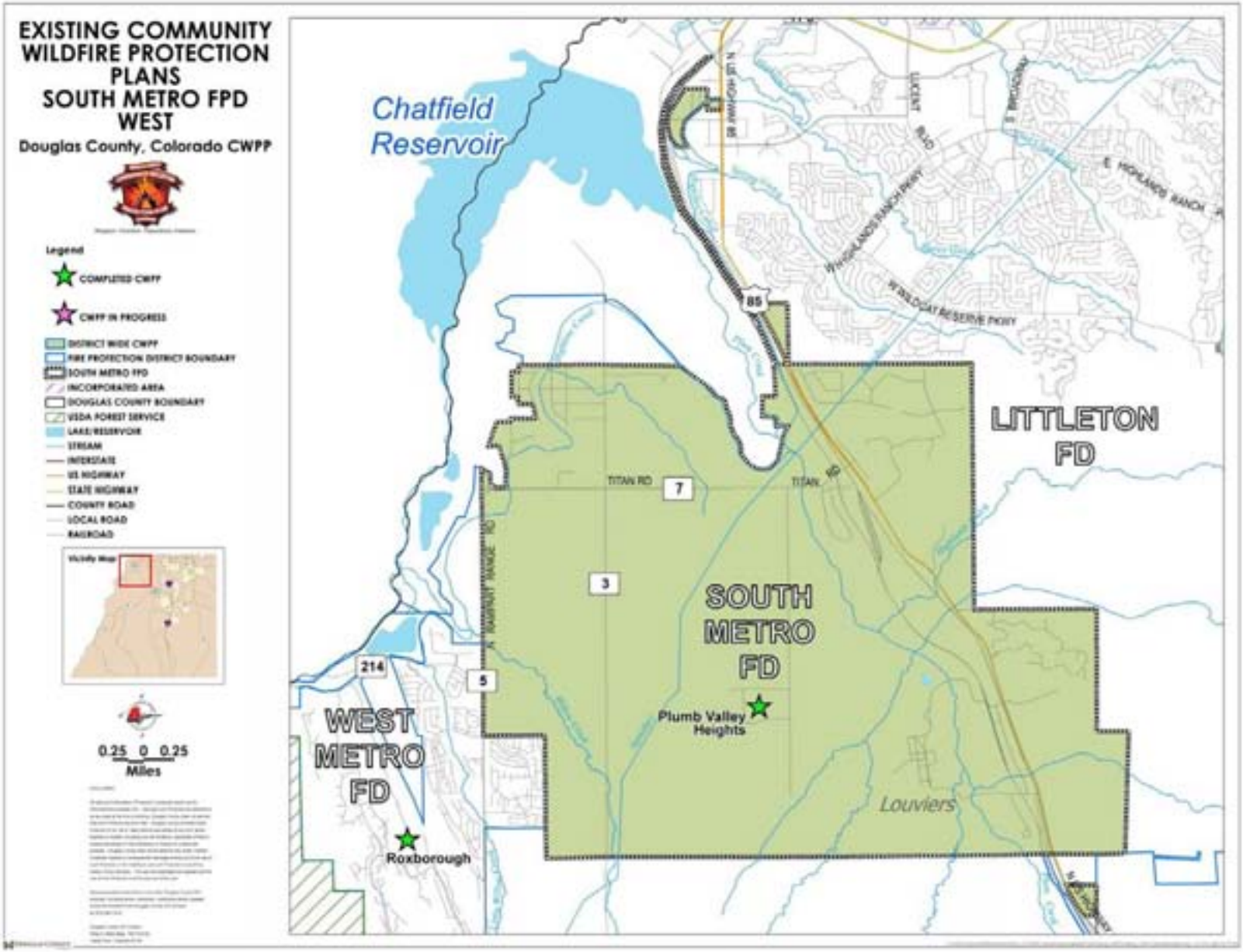


Figure 58 South Metro Fire Rescue Authority (West) Existing CWPPs

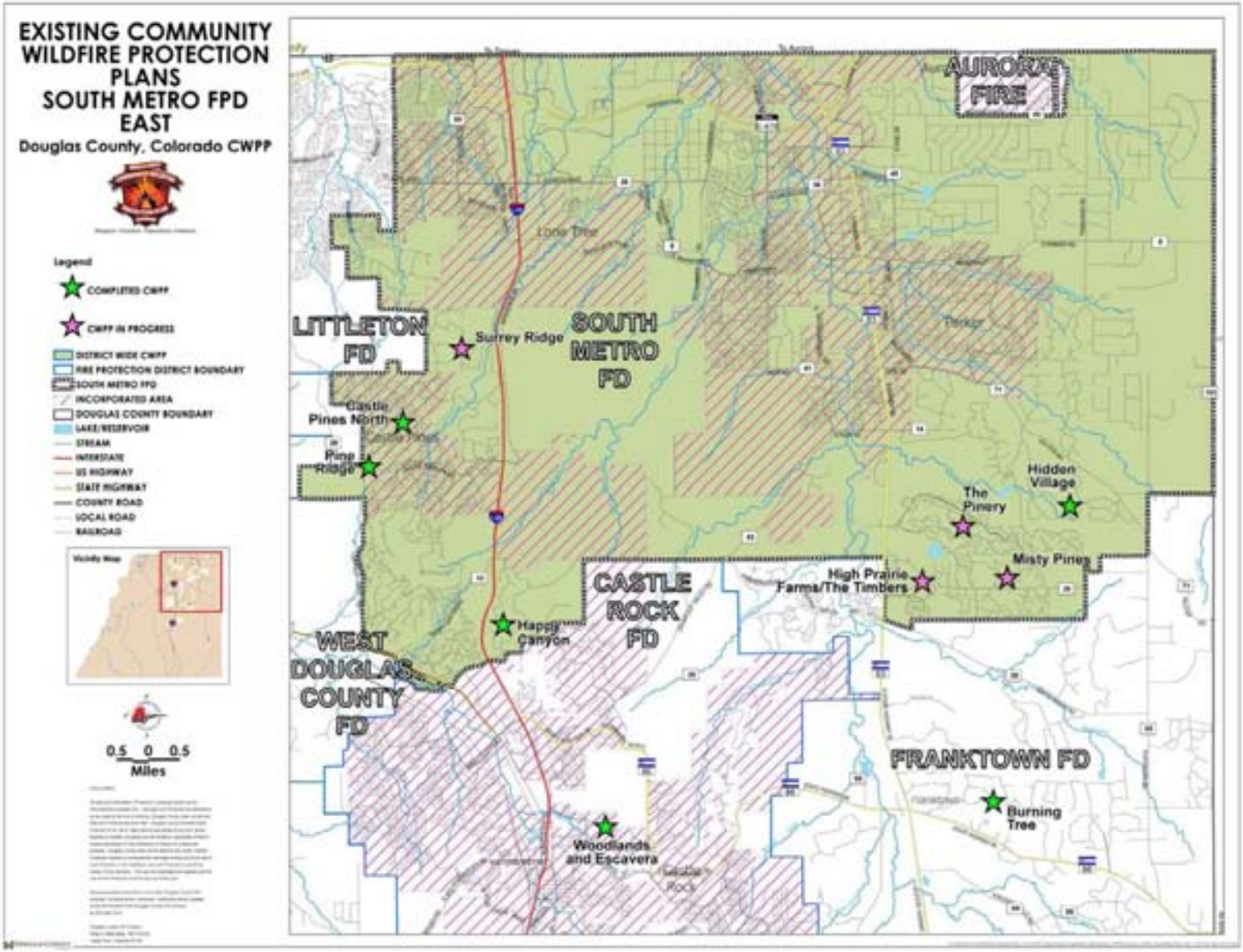


Figure 59 South Metro Fire Rescue Authority (East) Existing CWPPs

West Douglas County Fire Protection District

Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion

WDCFPD is 56 square miles in size. The West Douglas County Fire Department is the primary wildfire response agency for the West Douglas County Fire Protection District (WDCFPD). The US Forest Service is also responsible for suppression in the multi-jurisdictional Federal Response Zone, ½ mile from either side of the National Forest Boundary and described in the Douglas County Annual Operating.

The transition from Great Plains to the Rocky Mountains falls within the WDCFPD boundaries. This transition is abrupt, causing steep slopes. This, combined with heavy vegetation and difficult access, makes the resistance to control some of the greatest in the county. For this reason the potential for a large wildland fire event, such as the Hayman Fire, is significant.

The values within WDCFPD are also high. In addition to over 1,400 structures within WDCFPD, this area is a principal watershed for the City of Denver. Critical infrastructure (two railroads and a large power line) also pass through the district. When high values are combined with high resistance to control, the result makes WDCFPD an area of concern, even though the history of ignitions is lower than in some other areas.

In response to this concern, WDCFPD has directed a significant percentage of its resources to wildland fire preparedness. The district has done so, even though there has not been a significant wildland fire event within its borders since the creation of the district in 1980, and generally less than 10% of the 200 calls per year are wildland fire related.

According to the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) definitions, WDCFPD has the following apparatus:

- 1 Type II Water Tender
- 3 Type VI Wildland Engines
- 1 Type IV Wildland Engine
- 2 apparatus that can be classified as Type III water tenders or Type IV Wildland Engines
- 2 interface engines that are CAFS enabled and can be classified as Type II Structure Engines or Type IV Wildland Engines.

All apparatus are 4-wheel drive, and carry proper equipment for wildland fire suppression. In addition, the district has mutual aid agreements with all Douglas County fire agencies. Either South Metro Fire and Rescue or Castle Rock Fire and Rescue are automatically called in the event of a fire.

Wildland fire training is also a priority within the district. Many WDCFPD personnel are trained and red-carded through the NWCG system. Red-card qualifications are renewed annually. In addition to district training, WDCFPD are encouraged to participate in additional multi-jurisdictional trainings, and generally participate in the Douglas County Wildland Interface Drill, held annually.

Another key area is hazardous fuels reduction. The US Forest Service has done an outstanding job of reducing the fuel load within the Wildland Urban Interface of WDCFPD. The Colorado State Forest Service has also worked with some of the larger landowners in the district to reduce fuel loads. WDCFPD has had some programs in the past, such helping with the rental of wood chippers. The Fire Department web page (http://westdouglasfire.org/) has links to some information on defensible space, but certainly, more could be done to educate our homeowners on firewise communities (see http://firewise.org/) and the value of defensible space.

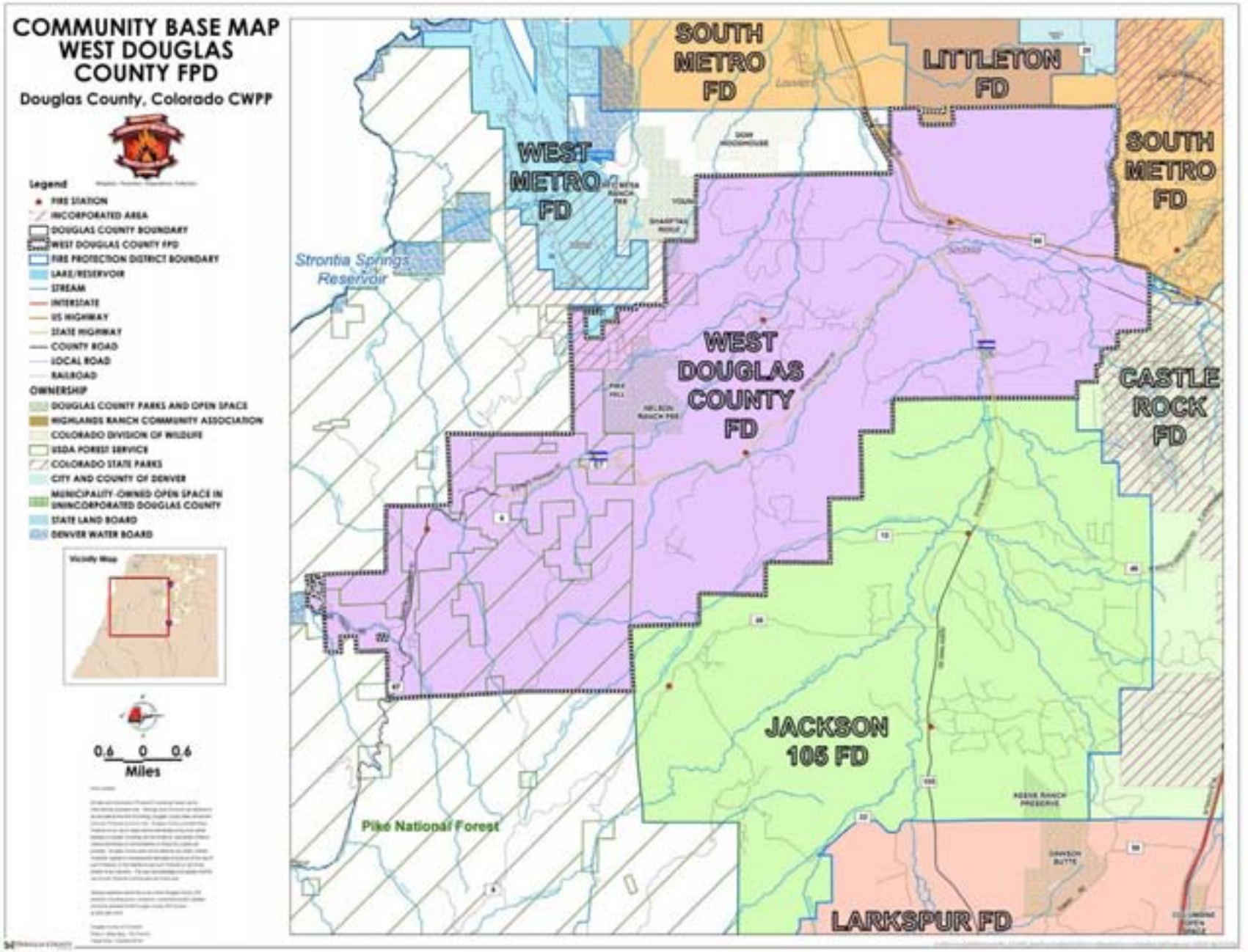


Figure 60 West Douglas County Fire Protection District Community Base Map

Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs

The West Douglas County Fire has identified the following criteria for maintaining and/or increasing their effectiveness for wildfire suppression.

- Additional water sources in the area including 30,000 to 50,000 gallons of water and a dry hydrant at the US Forest Service Work Center near the corner of Rampart Range Road and Hwy 67.
- Replace the 3 x Type 6 Wildfire Engines with modern brush trucks and CAFS
- Additional 800 MHz repeater(s) would increase radio communications within the Pike National Forest
- Establish a public education and outreach program for wildfire

Hazard Assessment

The West Douglas County Fire Protection District has a predominately extreme hazard in its western most stretches that transitions to high and then moderate hazard as it moves east from the mountains to the foothills. Some pockets of high hazard exist in the eastern most portion of the district. Surrounding the western one-third of the district is extreme hazard. Surrounding the eastern two-thirds of the district is predominately moderate and high hazard (see Figure 61 *West Douglas County Fire Protection District Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*). Eight communities were designated within the West Douglas County Fire Protection District. Of these three have a moderate hazard potential, three have a high hazard potential, and two have an extreme hazard potential (see Figure 62 *West Douglas County Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*).

Wildfire Hazard Rating	Number of Communities
Mixed	0
Moderate	3
High	3
Very High	0
Extreme	2
Total	**8**

Table 24 Summary of the West Douglas County Fire Protection District's Community Wildfire Hazard Potential

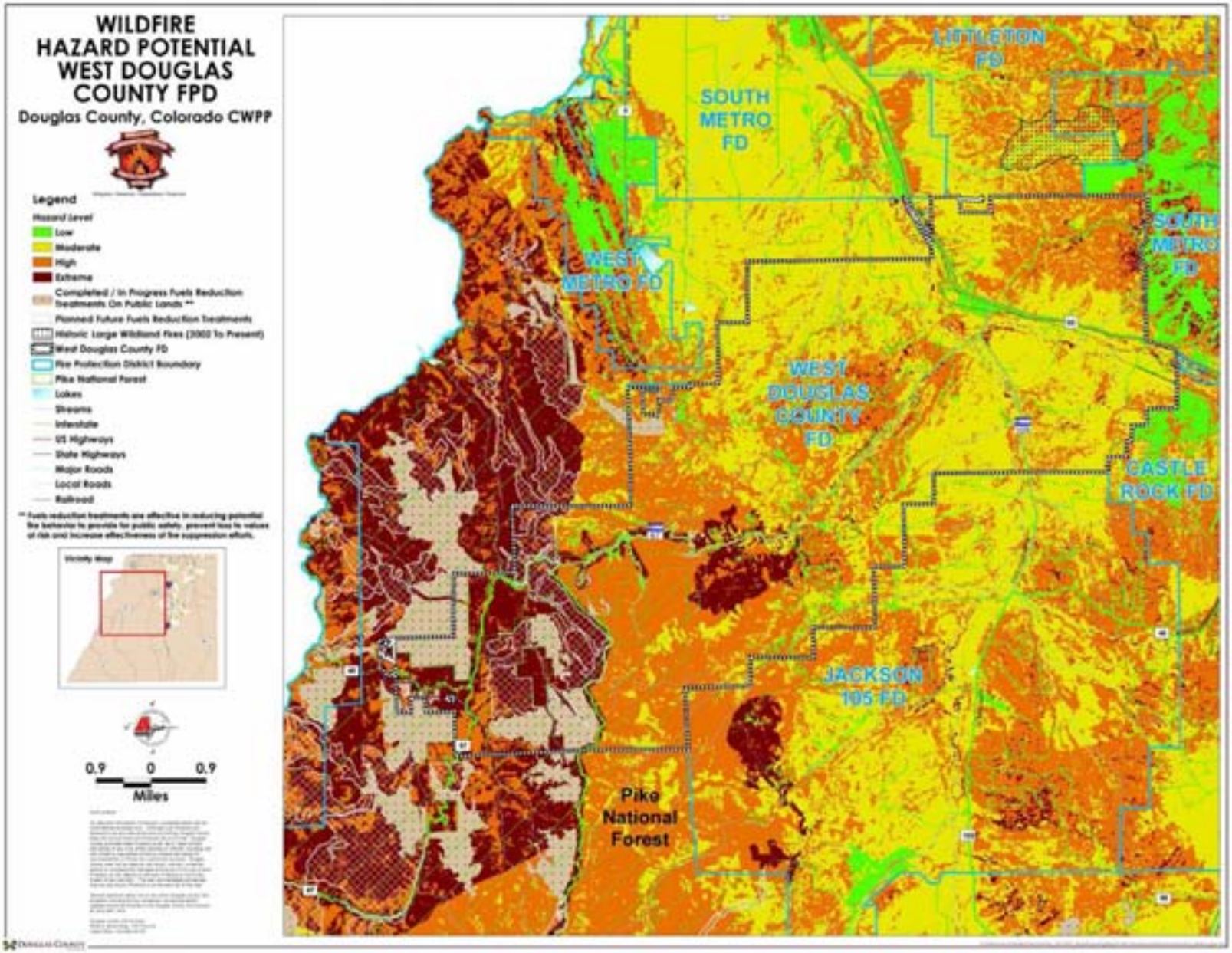


Figure 61 West Douglas County Fire Protection District Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

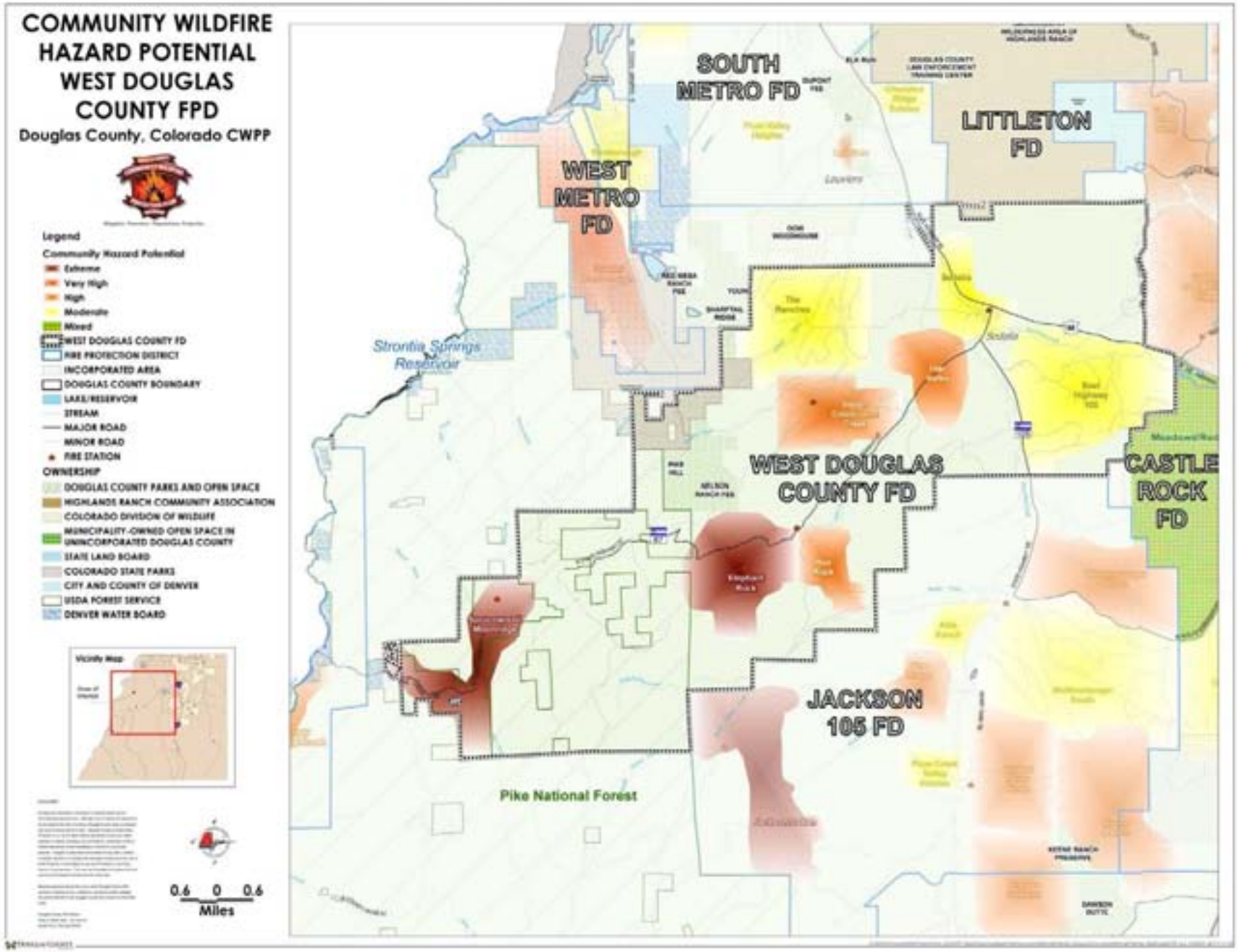


Figure 62 West Douglas County Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations

Seven county-owned Parcels were assigned a treatment recommendation other than no treatment within the West Douglas County Fire Protection District. County right of ways were not included in this assessment. Parcel listings and locations can be found in Table 25 and Figures 63 and 64 below. The exact location of each parcel can be viewed by entering the corresponding state parcel number into Douglas County's web-based MapIT! Program found at http://mapit.douglas.co.us/wapps/mapit/.

Community Name	State Parcel Number	Treatment Recommendation	Property Name
Bee Rock	250304201007	T	Subdivision Parcel
Indian Creek/Jarre Creek	235329004008	T	Subdivision Parcel
Outside of Communities	235319000026	MP	Sharptail Ridge
Outside of Communities	235330000044	MP	Nelson Ranch
Outside of Communities	235331200043	MP	Nelson Ranch
Outside of Communities	235536000001	MP	Pike Hill
Outside of Communities	235536000002	MP	Pike Hill

T=Recommended for treatment.

MP=Refer to land management plan. If no management plan exists one should be put in place.

Table 25 Summary of Treatment Recommendations for Douglas County Owned Lands within the West Douglas County Fire Protection District.

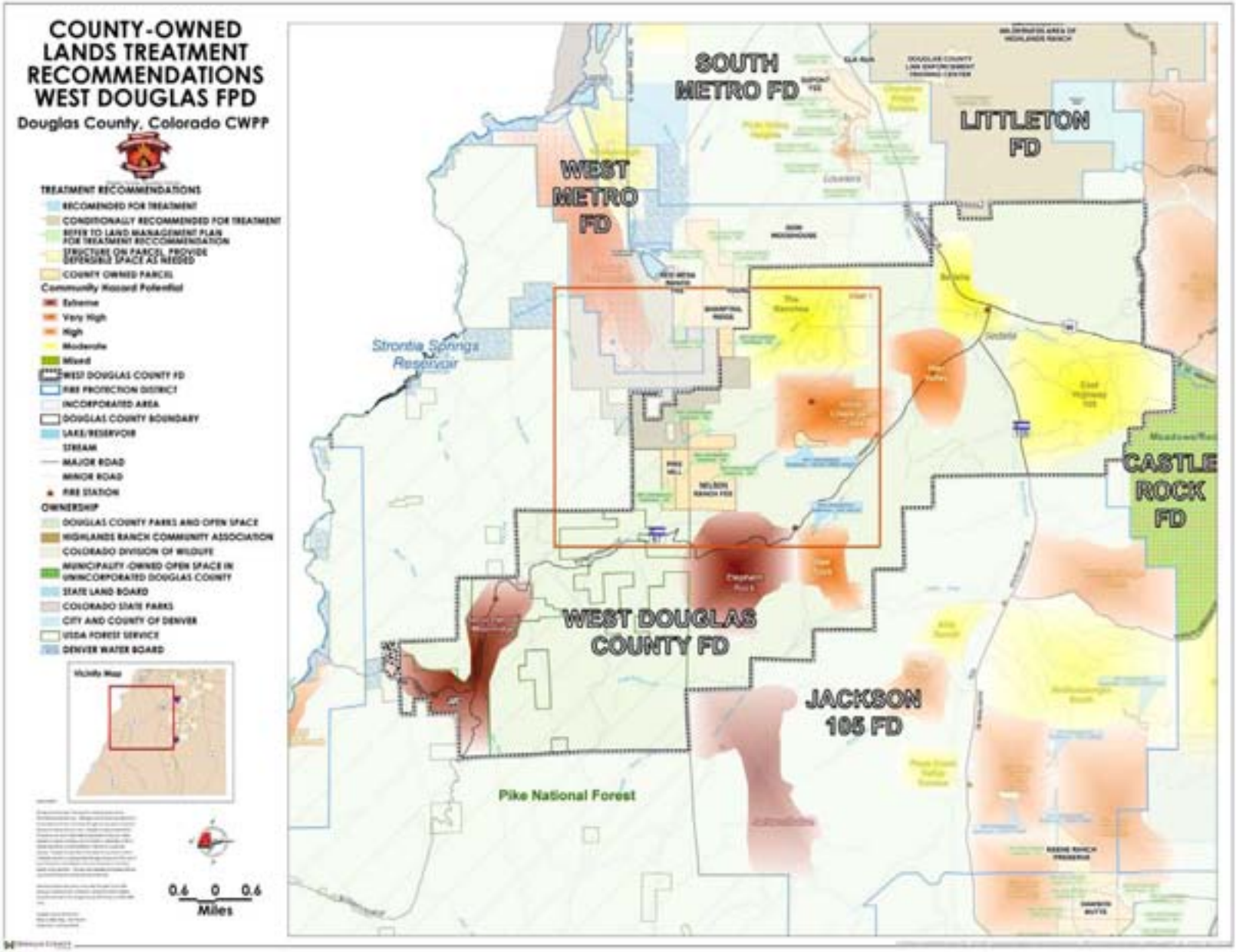


Figure 63 West Douglas County Fire Protection District County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Overview Map

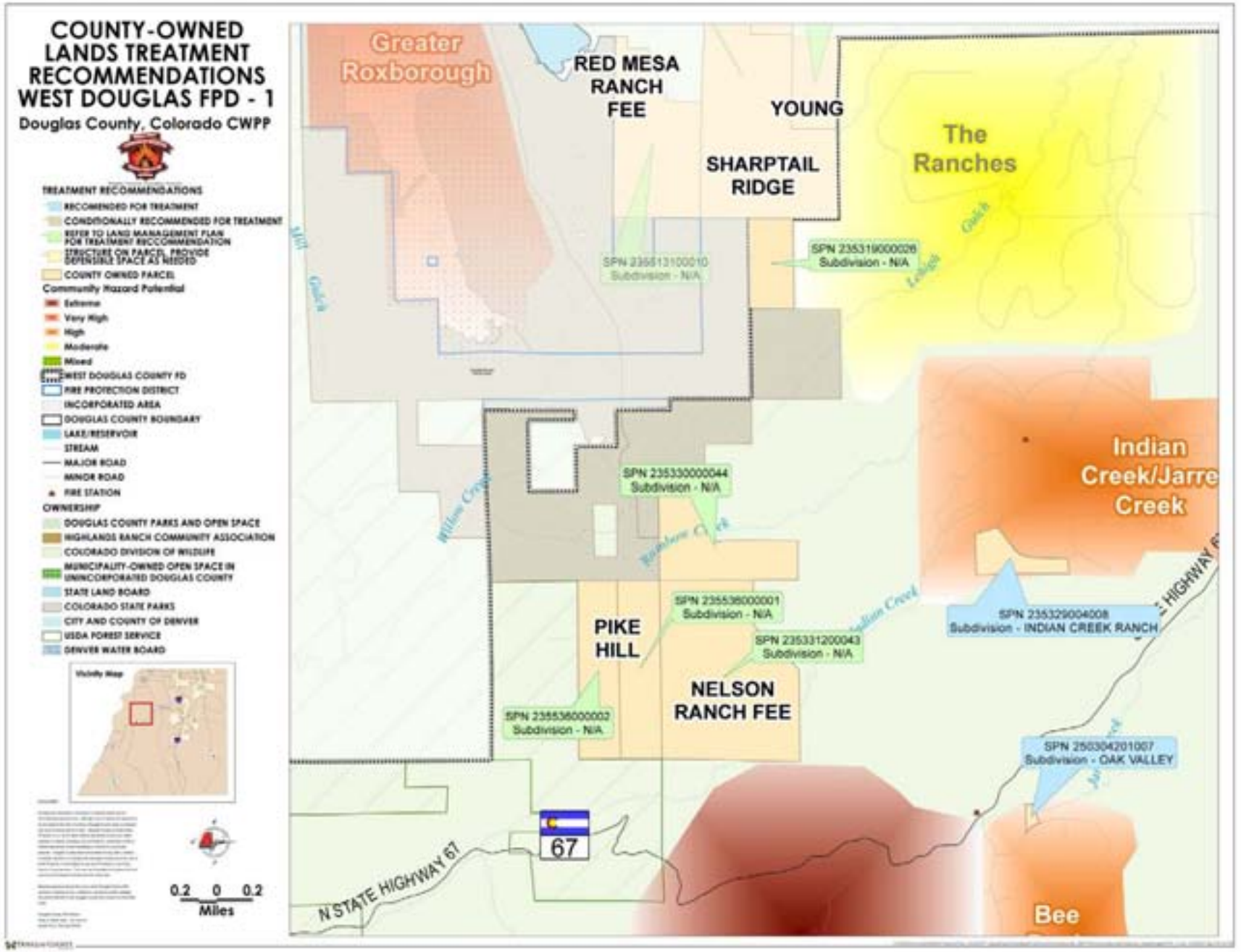


Figure 64 West Douglas County Fire Protection District County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Zoom Map

Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations

As is noted in the *West Douglas Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*, landscape scale treatments have been completed within the western portions of West Douglas County Fire Protection District. These projects have been completed mostly on USFS SPRD and Denver Water Board Lands to prevent the occurrence of large wildfires and to protect critical municipal watersheds. Additional project are planned on USFS lands within the Strontia Springs watershed and are shown in the table below and in Figure 65 *West Douglas County Fire Protection District Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Map.*

PROJECT NAME	PLANNED YEAR	ACRES	FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
Indian Creek North	2010	210.2	WEST DOUGLAS COUNTY FD
Indian Creek North	2010	40.8	WEST DOUGLAS COUNTY FD
Indian Creek North	2012	40.9	WEST DOUGLAS COUNTY FD
Indian Creek North	2011	19.6	WEST DOUGLAS COUNTY FD
Indian Creek South	2010	294.4	WEST DOUGLAS COUNTY FD
Indian Creek South	2010	128.3	WEST DOUGLAS COUNTY FD
Indian Creek South	2012	165.1	WEST DOUGLAS COUNTY FD
Indian Creek South	2012	28.8	WEST DOUGLAS COUNTY FD
Indian Creek South	2011	55.9	WEST DOUGLAS COUNTY FD
Sprucewood	2012	169.7	WEST DOUGLAS COUNTY FD
Sprucewood	2012	294.1	WEST DOUGLAS COUNTY FD
Stevens Gulch	2012	55.6	WEST DOUGLAS COUNTY FD

Table 25 Treatment Units Located Within WDCFPD

A corresponding roadside fuelbreak along Rampart Range Road and the portion of the boundary buffer fuelbreak that lie within the West Douglas County FPD are also part of the landscape scale efforts. The roadside fuelbreak is proposed to meet minimum CSFS standards for a shaded fuelbreak, 150 feet each side of the road for flat ground for a total of 300 feet, except on USFS lands, where alternate treatments may be proposed. Fuelbreak distances will increase with increasing topography.

USFS Boundary Buffer Fuelbreak
A boundary buffer fuel break has been proposed that measures one- half mile each side of the USFS boundary to include both federal and private lands. This area involved the USFS South Platte Ranger District. The area is the third priority as most of it is located in a roadless area and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements have not been initiated. Areas within the larger boundary buffer fuelbreak may be identified as a planning priority in conjunction with a local-level CWPP if the same treatment is identified in the local-level CWPP and the community has demonstrated a commitment to hazardous fuels reduction.

These landscape scale fuels treatment projects provide opportunity for collaborative partnerships with federal, county, and private landowners and provide opportunity to leverage funding, technical resources, and utilization of the Good Neighbor Authority.

Methods of treatment include mostly mastication, and hand work on slopes over 35%. Prescriptions for fuelbreaks will follow the CSFS Fuelbreak Guidelines, except on USFS lands, where alternate treatments may be proposed.

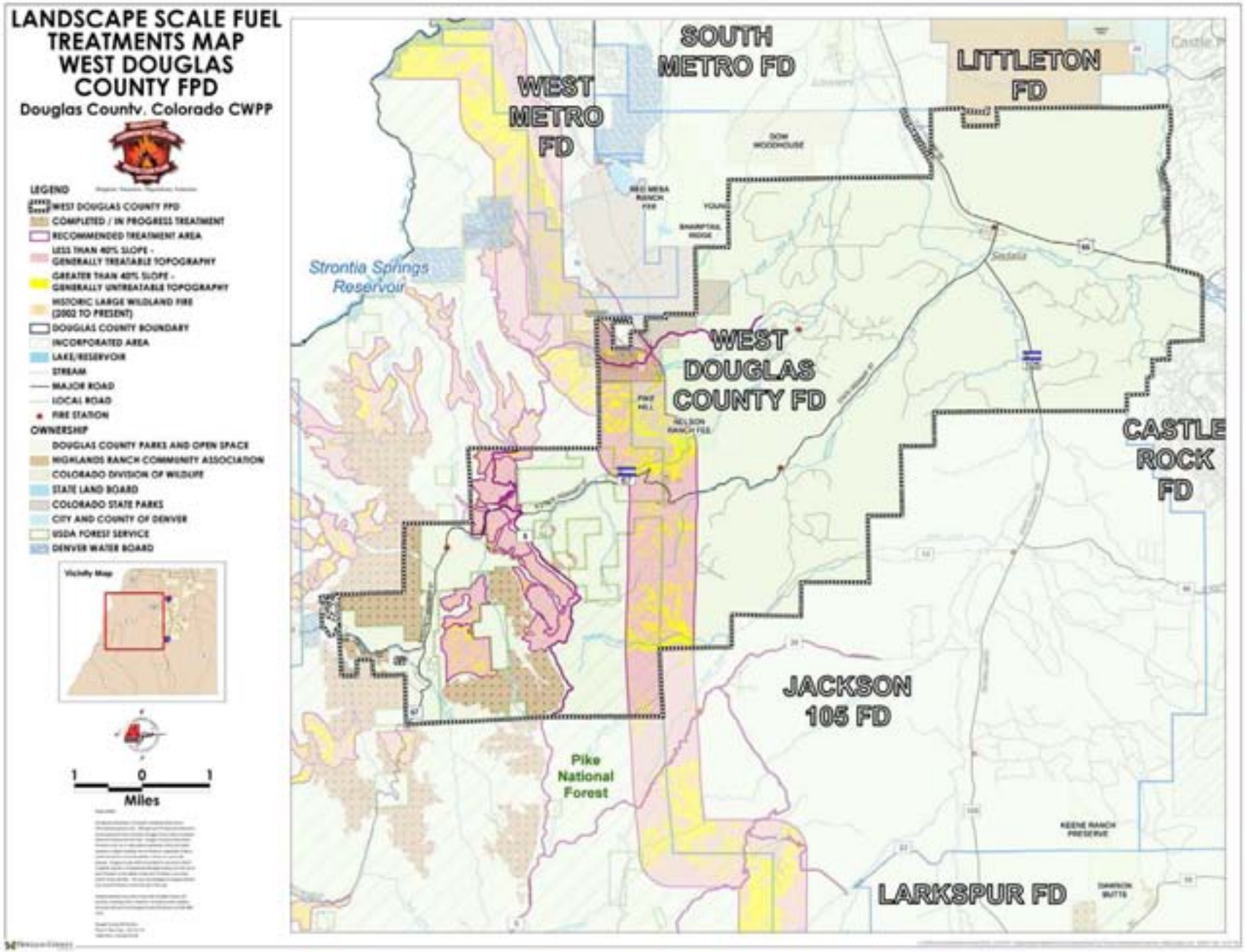


Figure 65 Landscape Scale Fuel Treatments West Douglas County Protection District

Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations

Landowners should focus on creating defensible space around their homes and reducing hazardous vegetation between homes and on community-owned lands within the community to be most effective in reducing wildfire hazards. Follow the recommendations listed in the Reducing Structural Ignitability, Technical Guides, and Large Lot Recommendations sections of the Toolbox.

Existing CWPPs

No fire protection district or local level CWPPs currently exist or are in progress within the West Douglas County Fire Protection District.

West Metro Fire Protection District

Fire Protection District Preparedness Discussion

West Metro Fire Rescue (WMFR) is the primary response agency for suppressing fires within the West Metro Fire Protection District (WMFPD). The US Forest Service is also responsible for suppression in the multi-jurisdictional Federal Response Zone, ½ mile from either side of the National Forest Boundary and described in the Douglas County Annual Operating Plan. Within Douglas County the West Metro Fire Protection District primarily encompasses the Roxborough Park and Roxborough Village Communities.

West Metro Fire Station #15 is the only fire station located within the Douglas County portion of West Metro Fire Protection District. The station houses a 4 wheel drive Type I engine that has been specially equipped to operate in the wildland urban interface, a Type VI engine, and an ambulance. The station is staffed with a minimum 5 personnel. Specialized equipment consists of two Polaris Ranger UTV's, one of which is equipped with a 100 gallon pump/tank unit, and a cache trailer that is equipped with extra hand tools, hose, portable pumps, portable tank, and other miscellaneous equipment.

West Metro Fire utilizes the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) 310-1 in determining qualifications, and requires all of the "other training which supports development of knowledge and skills" listed for each qualification. WMFR does require position task books for each qualification. There are approximately 55 personnel assigned to the Wildland Team, these are personnel that are all red carded in positions from Firefighter Type 2 to Division Supervisor, as well as non-operations positions. All Wildland Team personnel are available nationally for fire assignments. Annual training for these personnel consists of the pack test and RT-130 refresher training, at this time there is no other organized annual training requirement. All other personnel in the department receive a two-hour annual refresher training, and personnel that are assigned to our "interface" stations also receive approximately four 4 hour sessions of targeted training, usually delivered by members of the Wildland Team. Station assignments are not driven by wildland fire qualifications, thus there are personnel assigned to interface stations that have little training or experience in wildland fire suppression.

Cooperating agencies in Douglas County are primarily the South Metro Fire Rescue Authority and Littleton Fire and Rescue. There is also potential for involvement by Castle Rock Fire Rescue, West Douglas County, and Jackson 105 Fire Departments, as well as the United States Forest Service and Colorado State Parks.

West Metro Fire operates primarily on an 800 mHz trunked radio system. It is interoperable with the Colorado State 800 mHz system utilized by other nearby agencies, but does not provide interoperability with any agency that utilizes a VHF radio system. The interface stations will each be issued a Bendix-King portable radio in the near future in order to cover this gap in communication interoperability.

West Metro fire has not been involved in any public outreach in the Roxborough area in recent years. There is a strong community presence, the homeowner's association has a

committee specifically assigned to community wildfire preparation, and it is this committee that primarily contributed to the development of the CWPP for the area.

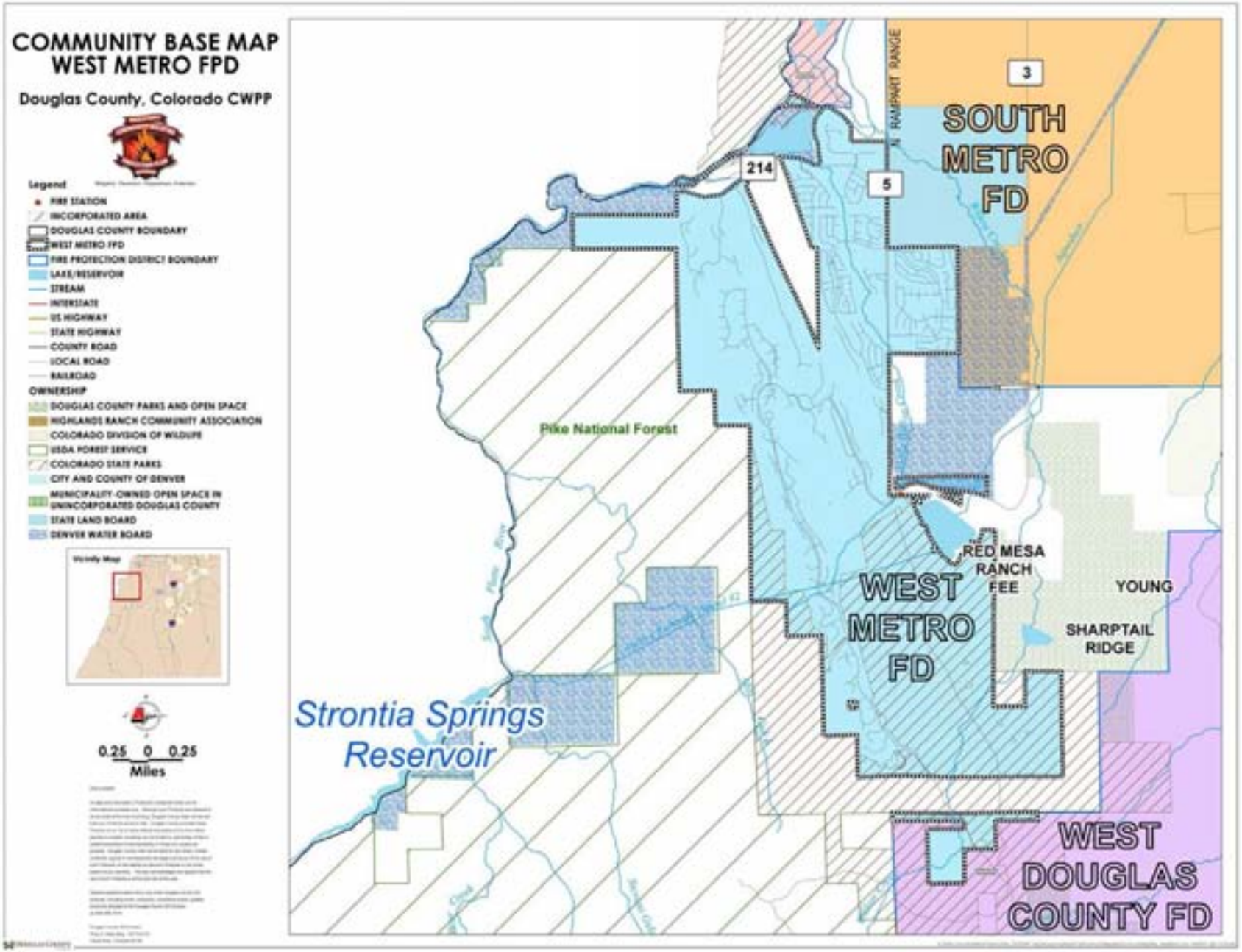


Figure 66 West Metro Fire Protection District Community Base Map

Fire Department Wildland Fire Program Needs

West Metro Fire Rescue has identified the following criteria for maintaining and/or increasing their effectiveness for wildfire suppression.

- Provide for adequate resources, including personnel, training, and equipment, to establish a hazardous fuel reduction program that aids communities in reducing fuel hazards.

Hazard Assessment

The Douglas County portion of the West Metro Fire Protection District is characterized by high and extreme hazard areas surrounding and intermixed with areas of development. Outside the district to the south and to the west is predominately high and extreme hazard while the hazard to the east is primarily moderate. The West Metro Fire Protection District extends northward into Jefferson County. Two communities were designated within the Douglas County portion of the West Metro Fire Protection District. Of these one has a moderate hazard potential and one was has a very high hazard potential (see Figure 68 *West Metro Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*).

Wildfire Hazard Rating	Number of Communities
Mixed	0
Moderate	1
High	0
Very High	1
Extreme	0
Total	**2**

Table 27 Summary of the West Metro Fire Protection District's Community Wildfire Hazard Potential

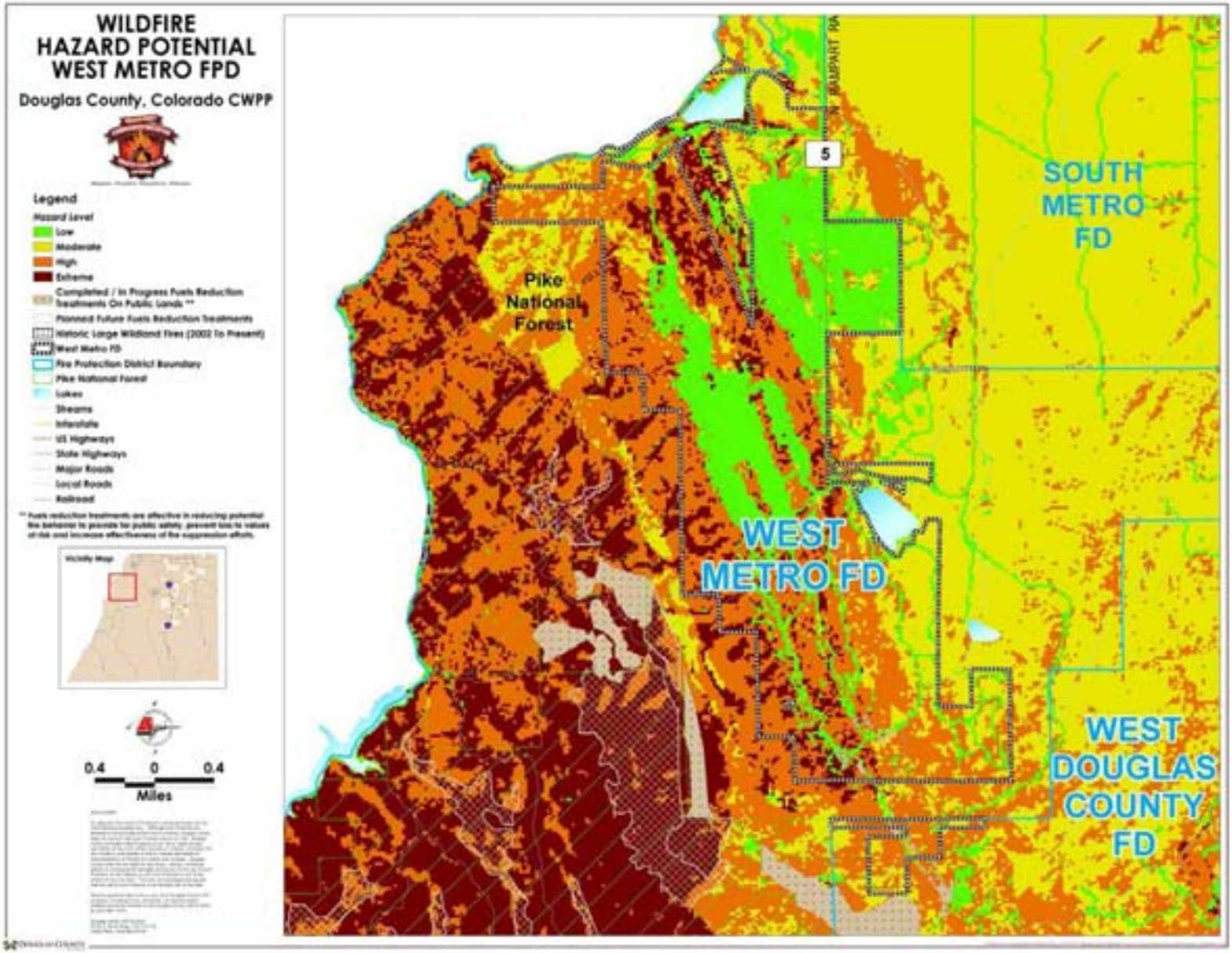


Figure 67 West Metro Fire Protection District Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

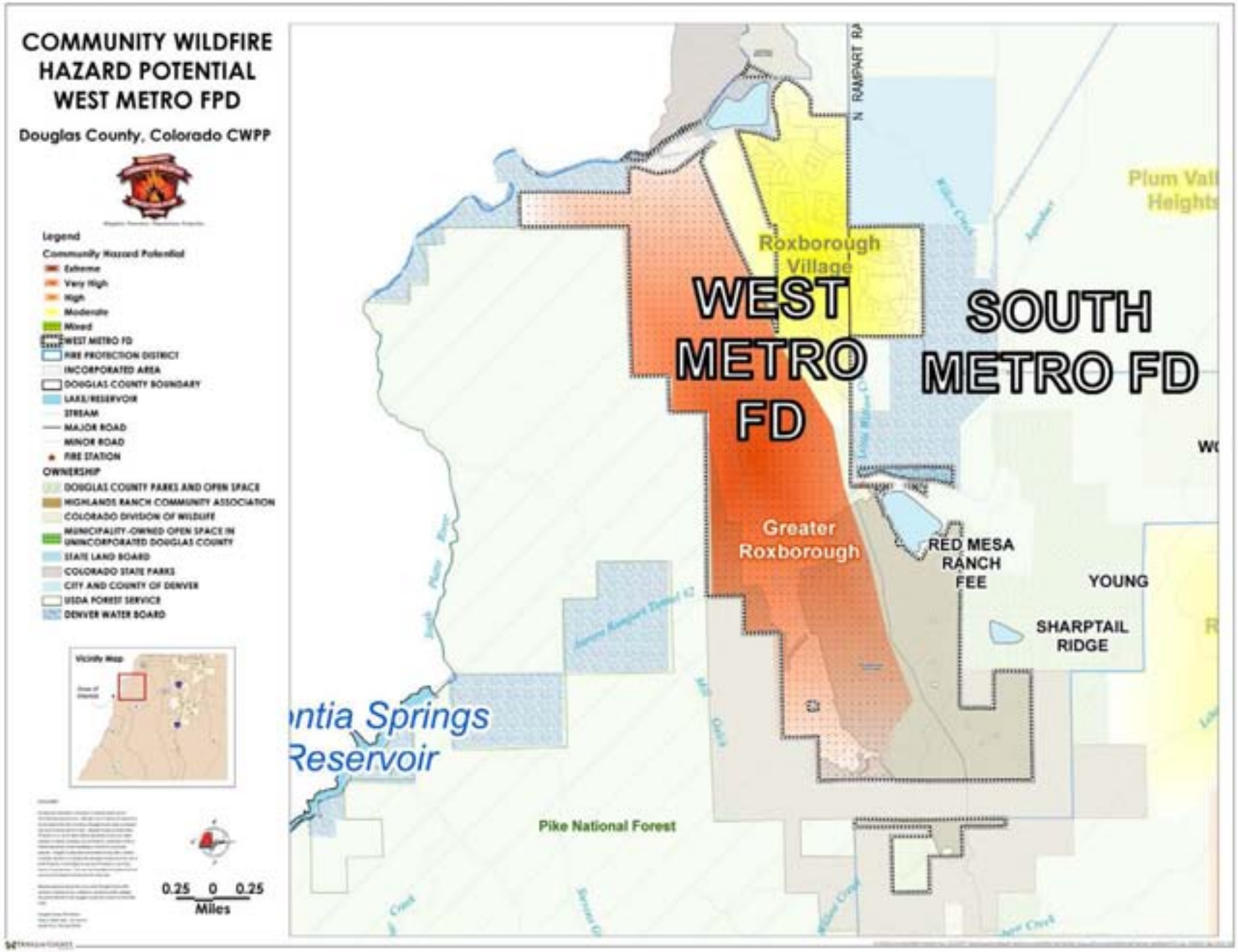


Figure 68 West Metro Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations

One county-owned parcel was assigned some kind of treatment recommendation other than no treatment within the West Metro Fire Protection District. Parcel listings and locations can be found in Table 28 and Figure 69 below. The exact location of each parcel can be viewed by entering the corresponding state parcel number into Douglas County's web-based MapIT! Program found at http://mapit.douglas.co.us/wapps/mapit/.

Community Name	State Parcel Number	Treatment Recommendation	Property Name
Roxborough Village	235502100005	T	Subdivision Parcel

T=Recommended for treatment

Table 28 Summary of Treatment Recommendations for Douglas County Owned Lands Within West Metro Fire Protection District

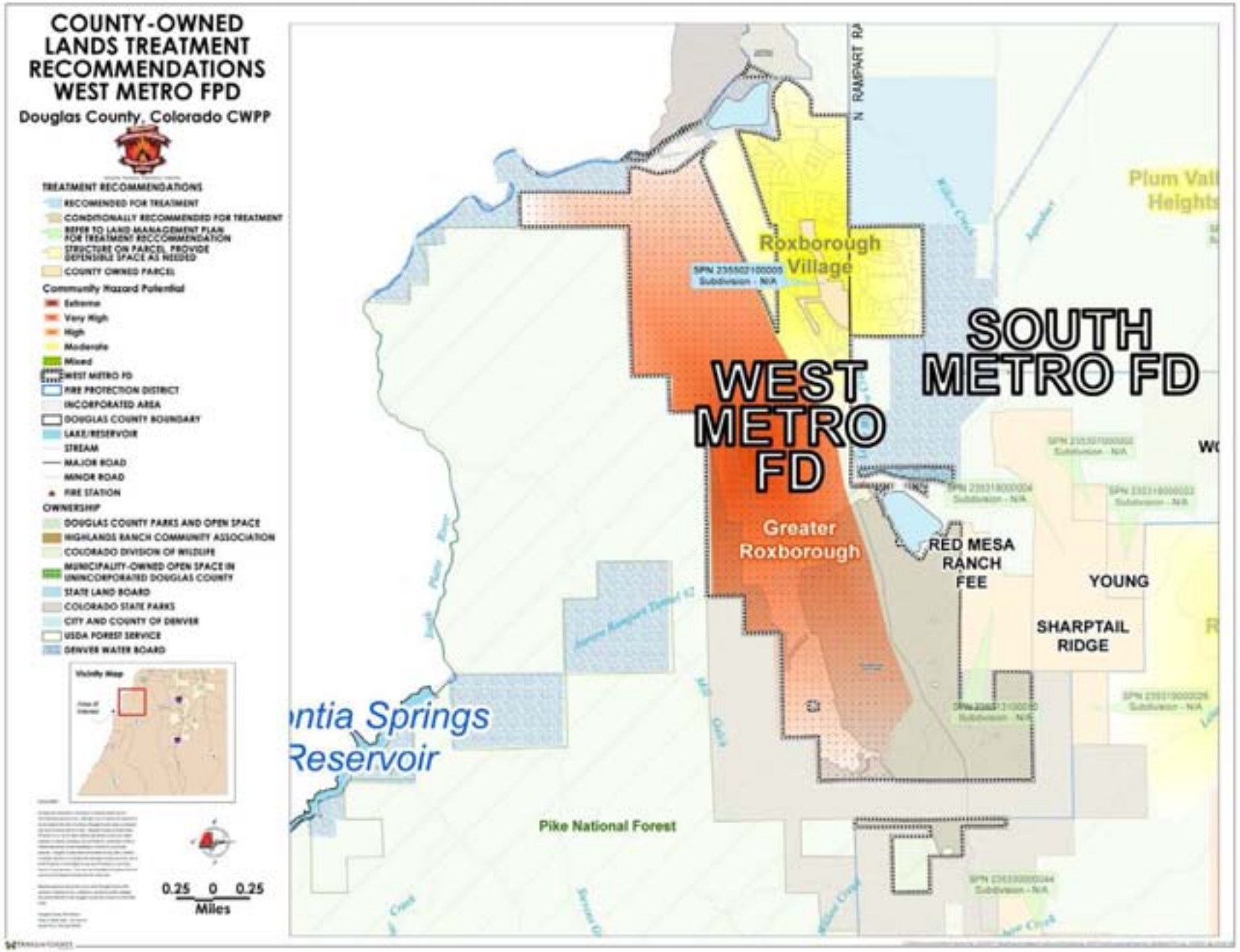


Figure 69 West Metro Fire Protection District County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Map

Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations

Some landscape scale hazardous fuel reduction treatments have been completed and more are planned on US Forest Service and Denver Water Board Lands adjacent to the West Metro Fire Protection District. See Figure 70 *West Metro Fire Protection District Landscape Scale Fuel Treatments Map.* These treatments will serve to help prevent the occurrence of large wildland fires, protect municipal watersheds, and protect the communities within the West Metro Fire Protection District.

USFS Boundary Buffer Fuelbreak

A boundary buffer fuel break has been proposed that measures one- half mile each side of the USFS boundary to include both federal and private lands. This area involved the USFS South Platte Ranger District. The area is the third priority as most of it is located in a roadless area and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements have not been initiated. Areas within the larger boundary buffer fuelbreak may be identified as a planning priority in conjunction with a local-level CWPP if the same treatment is identified in the local-level CWPP and the community has demonstrated a commitment to hazardous fuels reduction.

These landscape scale fuels treatment projects provide opportunity for collaborative partnerships with federal, county, and private landowners and provide opportunity to leverage funding, technical resources, and utilization of the Good Neighbor Authority.

Methods of treatment include mostly mastication, and hand work on slopes over 35%. Prescriptions for fuelbreaks will follow the CSFS Fuelbreak Guidelines, except on USFS lands, where alternate treatment may be proposed.

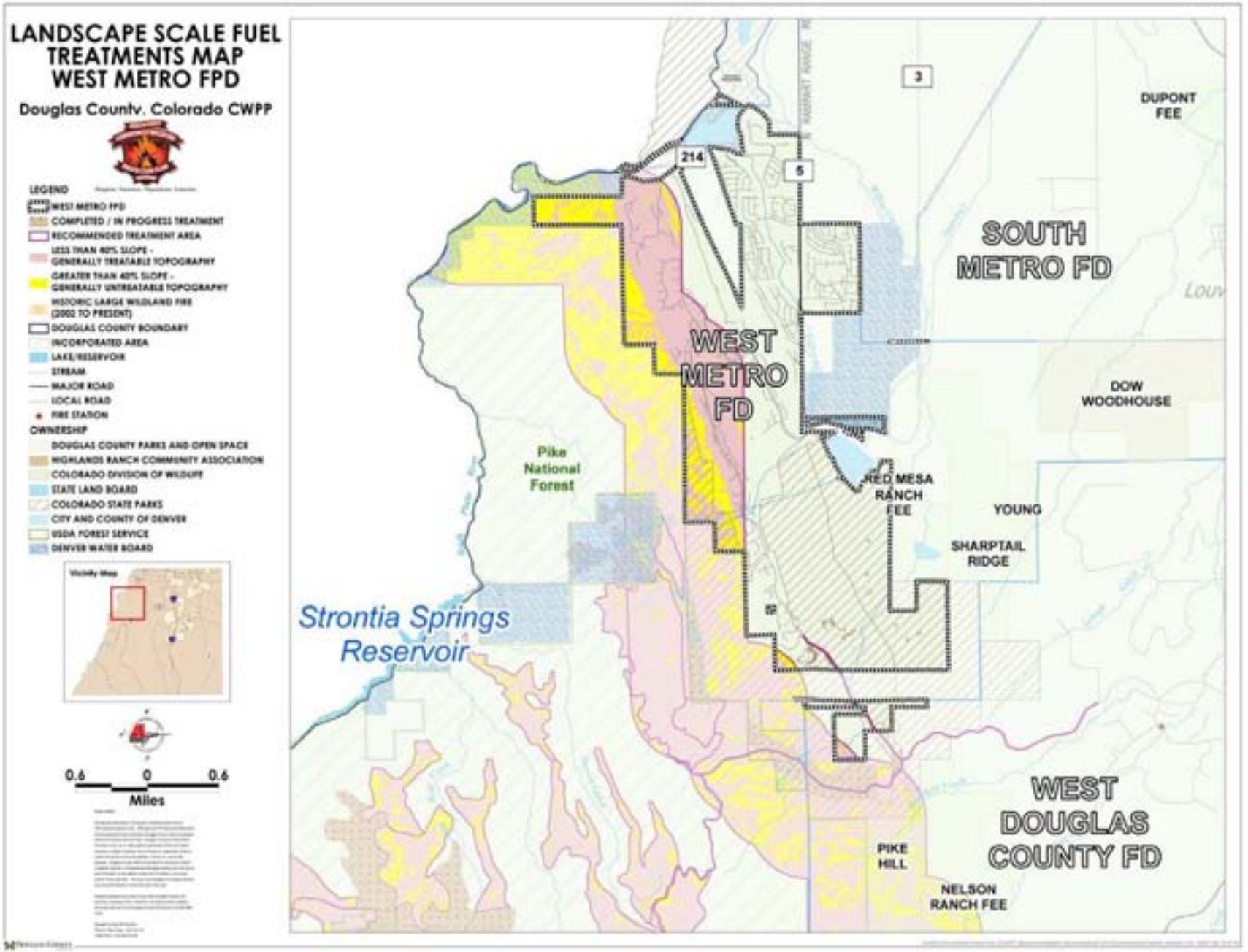


Figure 70 Landscape Scale Fuel Treatments West Metro Fire Protection District

Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations

Landowners should focus on creating defensible space around their homes and reducing hazardous vegetation between homes and on community-owned lands within the community to be most effective in reducing wildfire hazards. Follow the recommendations listed in the Reducing Structural Ignitability, Technical Guides, and Large Lot Recommendations sections of the Toolbox.

Existing CWPPs

The Roxborough CWPP is currently the only CWPP in place in the Douglas County Portion of the West Metro Fire Protection District. Figure 71 below shows the general location of the plan's study area. To view the actual plan visit http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/CommunityWildfireProtectionPlans.html

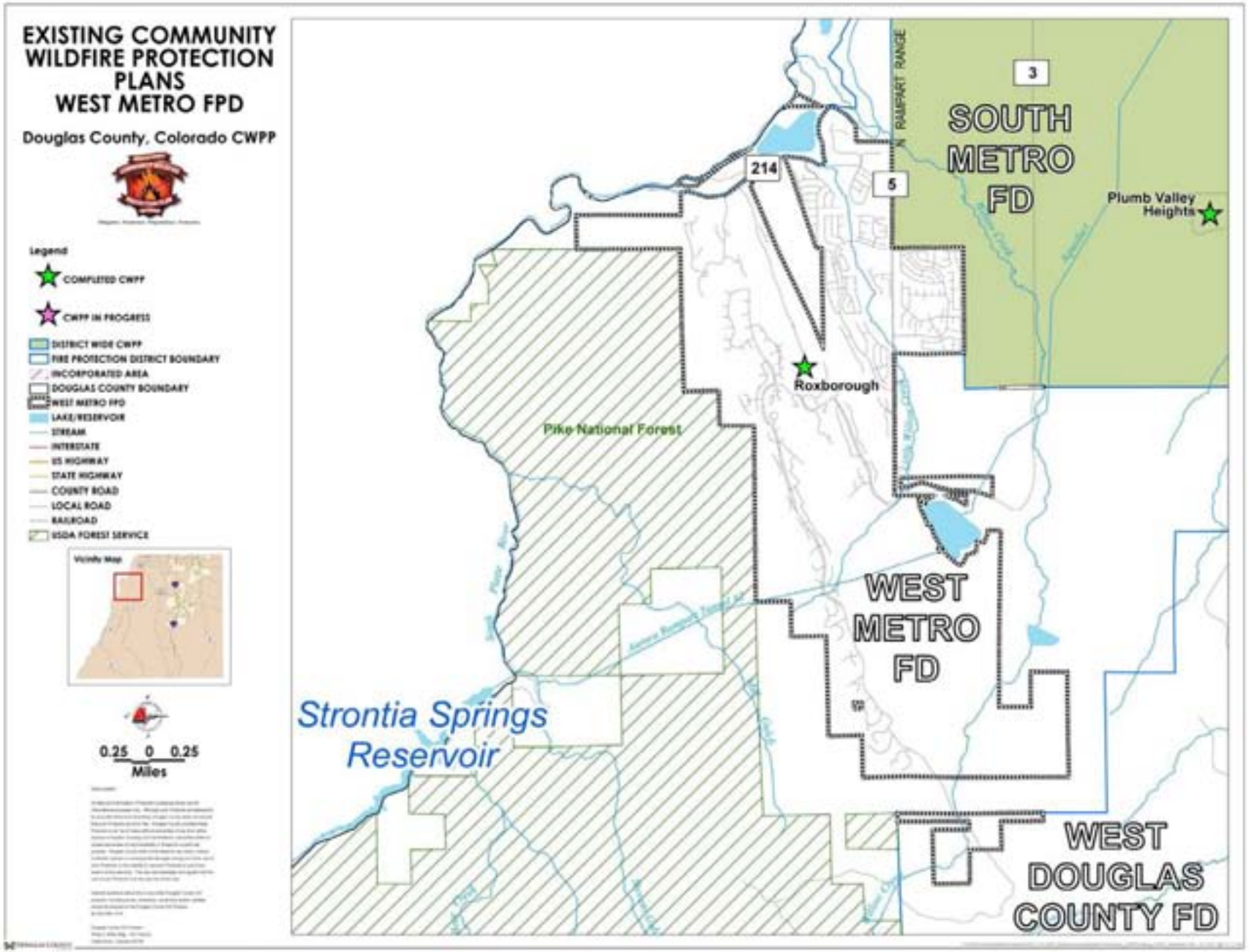


Figure 71 West Metro Fire Protection District Existing CWPPs Map

USDA Forest Service
Pike National Forest

Fire Management Preparedness Discussion

Overview

The Pike National Forest (PNF) encompasses most of the western 1/3 of Douglas County. The US Forest Service's Pike and San Isabel National Forests, Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands (PSICC) is the primary agency responsible for fire suppression on the Pike National Forest. In Douglas County the Pike National Forest lies within and outside of designated fire protection districts. Protection responsibility is shared with the West Douglas County Fire Protection District, North Fork Fire Protection District, and Mountain Communities Fire Protection District with the boundaries of the respective fire protection districts where they overlap National Forest lands. Additionally, protection responsibilities are shared with neighboring fire protection districts within the multi-jurisdictional Federal Response Zone, a ½ mile wide zone on either side of Pike National Forest and private ownership boundaries as described in the Douglas County Annual Operating Plan.

Partnerships

The PSICC has a highly intermixed land ownership profile, which requires close working relationships with a myriad of federal, state, and local fire management cooperators. Jurisdictional responsibilities are defined by law and differ between the counties of Colorado.

Responsibilities, suppression coordination, and reimbursement process is contained in various Cooperative Agreements and their associated Annual Operating Plans (AOP). All units (including cooperators) retain hardcopy versions of agreements at unit sites. PSICC fire managers and dispatchers coordinate closely with the Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, twenty-one county emergency management centers in Colorado, over two hundred rural and city fire departments, as well as coordinating with adjoining dispatch zones at Fort Collins, Durango, and Montrose, and adjoining National Forests – Arapahoe and Roosevelt; Rio Grande; Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison; and White River.

The Pueblo Interagency Fire Advisory Board was created in response to a need for cooperation between fire management entities. This council includes representatives from all agencies in the Pueblo Interagency Dispatch Center (PIDC) zone. The council plays a major role in coordinating fire prevention activities, fire suppression, prescribed fire, fire training/certification procedures, and wildland/urban interface issues.

Pike Fire Management Unit

The PSICC is divided into four Fire Management Units (FMUs). All portions of the PSICC within and near Douglas County are part of the Pike FMU, which encompasses all of the Pikes Peak, South Park, and South Platte Ranger Districts (RD). This section describes the Pike FMU.

- General Risk Category: High
- Fire Behavior Indicator: Burning Index
- NFDRS Weather Stations (Primary): Cheesman (Station ID 053102), Bailey (Station ID 052001), Lake George (Station ID 053002)
- Acres/Agency: 1,272,485 acres U. S. Forest Service lands
- Primary Vegetation Types: Ponderosa pine is the most frequent tree species. Douglas-fir, spruce, aspen, mountain mahogany, Gambel oak, and grasslands are present.
- Unit(s): South Platte RD / South Park RD / Pikes Peak RD
- IA assets assigned to this FMU:
    - Stationed at Buffalo Creek
        - 2 Type VI Engines
        - 1 Fuels Squad (five person)
    - Stationed at Lake George
        - 1 Type VI Engine
        - 1 Fuels Squad (five person)
    - Stationed at Woodland Park
        - 1 Type III Engine
        - 1 Type VI Engine
        - 1 Fuels Squad (five person)
    - Monument Fire Center
        - 1 Type III Helicopter and crew
    - Devils Head Fire Lookout
- Duty Officers: Pikes Peak RD Fire Management Officer (FMO), South Park RD FMO, South Platte RD FMO
- Dispatch Office: Pueblo Interagency Dispatch Center
- Communities adjacent or within the FMU: Denver Metro Area, Colorado Springs Metro Area, Monument, Palmer Lake, Larkspur, Castle Rock, Woodland Park, Divide, Florissant, Cripple Creek, Morrison, Bailey, Buffalo Creek, Lake George, Fairplay
- Fire management options available
    - Naturally ignited wildland fires may be used in predetermined areas under specified conditions to achieve the management objectives to reduce the occurrence or adverse effects of potential catastrophic wildfires over the long-term. Maintain or restore the ecological composition structure and functioning of fire-dependent ecosystems.
- Special safety considerations:
    - The issues facing fire management, both for suppression and fuels management, are the high complexities of the wildland-urban interface/intermix, numerous jurisdictions and fire departments, smoke

management concerns, and the socio-economic and political issues of being located in and adjacent to large populations.

Detailed FMU Characteristics

Safety

One of the biggest issues, similar to the entire PSICC, is working with the variety of local jurisdictions and fire departments in a safe and effective manner. The PSICC is committed to safe operations in all activities regardless of the resource functional area. Firefighter and public safety is the number one priority in all fire management activities. Each employee has a responsibility for his/her personal safety and that of fellow employees. The incident commander and all supervisors will put the safety of his/her personnel first. There is no fire situation so serious that the life of anyone should be risked in order to get to the fire sooner, get the fire out faster, or to keep the burned areas smaller.

Physical Resources

The area is comprised of the rugged and steep Rampart Range and Pikes Peak massif on the east side. The center is bisected by the South Platte River and its tributaries. The rugged Continental Divide, Kenosha and Tarryall Mountains, and Puma Hills make up the northwestern end of the unit. The southeastern end is less rugged and steep, and includes 11-Mile Canyon, 39-Mile Mountain, and Black Mountain. Elevation ranges from 6,000 feet along the Front Range to over 14,000 feet at Mount Evans. The Pike FMU covers the northeastern portion of the PSICC. It is located in Jefferson, Douglas, El Paso, Teller, and Park counties. There are just under 150,000 acres (or about 16 percent of the unit) of designated wilderness in the Lost Creek and the PSICC portion of the Mt. Evans Wilderness. Road density outside designated wilderness is high, except in the steep sides of the Rampart Range, Pikes Peak massif, Puma Hills, south side of 39-Mile Mountain, and the west slope of the Tarryall Mountains.

Biological Resources

Vegetation types include foothills (grasslands, mountain shrub, Gambel oak, and ponderosa pine savanna sub-types), montane (ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, limber pine, aspen, blue spruce sub-types), sub-alpine (lodgepole pine, spruce-fir, bristlecone pine, aspen sub-types) and alpine tundra/rock. The dominant vegetation type is montane. Montane and foothill types cover approximately two-thirds of the FMU. Large areas of Gambel's oak, or ponderosa pine/oak mosaic, cover the eastern face of the foothills. There are threatened or endangered species in some locations, including the Mexican spotted owl, Pawnee montane skipper, Preble's meadow jumping mouse, Canada lynx, and greenback cutthroat trout. There are also several rare plants, as well as other Forest Service sensitive species.

There are several species of invasive plants and animals, such as noxious weeds, whirling disease, and New Zealand mud snails, that fire and fire suppression activities can influence. Water handling resources, such as helicopter buckets and engines, can easily spread these air and waterborne species from one watershed to another. All resources can easily take invasive plant species back to home units.

Social and Economic Resources

The eastern side of this FMU is directly adjacent to the Denver and Colorado Springs metro areas, and numerous other towns, communities, subdivisions and other development along the Front Range of Colorado. Approximately 2.5 million people are living within or adjacent to this unit. Homes, structures, and other significant developments are located on 90 percent or more of the private lands within or adjacent to the National Forest boundaries. No National Forest lands are more than three miles from a structure, outside of designated wilderness. Two of the three major arteries in the mountains, U. S. Highway 285 and U. S. Highway 24, cross the FMU. Wildland-urban interface is scattered throughout the area. This FMU includes much of the South Platte River drainage, including many critical water storage impoundments that are the water supply for most of the Denver metro area. Past large fires have caused extensive damage to this drainage and its water impoundment and treatment facilities. It also includes the City of Colorado Springs designated municipal watershed on Pikes Peak, as well as the municipal watersheds of many other small towns and communities.

Recreation use is very high over almost all of this FMU. Recreation occurs year-round, but the period of highest use runs from late April through late October. Although that use occurs all week, the heaviest use is concentrated from Friday afternoons to Sunday evenings, and through the entire holiday weekends. Recreation types include hiking, biking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, driving for pleasure, camping, fishing, and hunting.

The FMU also includes or is upwind of the Denver and Colorado Springs metro area airsheds. Most of the Front Range counties are in non-attainment or maintenance status. This is for carbon monoxide in the Colorado Springs metro area, and carbon monoxide, ozone, and PM 10 in the Denver metro area.

Historical structures and other cultural resources are common. To minimize the effects of wildfire suppression, several activities can be considered, such as having a cultural resource specialist available to brief suppression crews and other field personnel.
All of these issues create a highly challenging interface and intermix fire environment. Even small fires become complex because of the large number of jurisdictions and fire departments operating within this FMU.

Pike FMU Fire Environment

Historic Fire Occurrence

Historically this unit has averaged 63 fires per year, excluding non-Federal lands, over the last 30 years. Over 162,000 acres (almost 18 percent of the FMU) of NF lands have been burned during that same period. The number of fires has been slightly higher over the last 10 years, but 97 percent of the acres burned over the last 30 years have occurred in the last decade. Sixty percent of the fires are caused by lightning; however, 96 percent of the acres burned were by human-caused fires.

This zone includes the “Cheesman Lightning Belt” that includes some of the highest densities of lightning in the United States. This frequent lightning, combined with the montane vegetation common in much of this FMU, creates the highest fire occurrence on

the PSICC. Historical fire regimes were primarily short return interval/high severity in the foothills zone, short to moderate return interval/low to mixed severity in the montane zone, and long return interval/low severity in the sub-alpine vegetation.
There was a temporary increase in fire activity associated with the presence of greater numbers of people and their activities during the Settlement Period of the mid-1800s to the early twentieth century. However, increasingly effective fire suppression, combined with the effects of cultural activities, such as heavy grazing, led to decreased fire frequency since the early 1900s.

This area emerged from a 20 to 25 year wet cycle in the mid 1990s. This coincided with a large increase in population and development and worsening fuel conditions, which has created the potential for more large-scale destructive fires occurring within the urban interface/mix. Currently, this FMU is the focus of the PSICC's hazardous fuels treatment program.

Fire Behavior and Fuels
Low live foliar fuel moistures, typical in the spring and fall, contribute greatly to the potential for torching and active crown fire. Normal needle cast in the ponderosa pine occurs in late August and September, and creates a higher potential for crown fire, until moisture, wind, or other factors knock the dead needles off the trees. Dormant Gambel oak, especially with the dead leaves still attached, can exhibit rapid rates of spread with moderate intensities. Frost damaged oak brush, or low live fuel moistures, can cause extremely rapid rates of spread, high intensities, and extensive spotting. Gambel oak is very dangerous when live fuel moistures are near the trigger point of canopy fire. Small changes in weather or terrain can be the difference between crown fire and a creeping under-story fire.

Most of the montane vegetation types have low down/dead fuel loadings, except in areas of insect or disease outbreak. Drought or extended dry periods, which lower the duff fuel moistures, are critical. Low duff fuel moistures add significantly to available fuel loads and often make the difference between torching and extensive active crown fire. Mortality from insect or disease outbreaks creates additional hazardous fuel conditions. Fire danger is temporarily increased as the crowns die, but the greatest danger is as the dead trees fall to the ground. Ponderosa pine usually starts falling down within five years, while Douglas-fir may remain standing 25 or more years. Dead aspen snags are especially hazardous to firefighters.

Areas of decadent spruce-fir or lodgepole pine, falling apart and blowing down, create heavy fuel loads in the subalpine vegetation and can contribute to extensive crown fires. Sustained crown fire runs are possible at any time in the FMU, even after sunset. This is caused by lower atmospheric instability, which can cause fire behavior exhibiting high rates of spread, extensive spotting, and prolific crowning. Observed or forecasted Haines indices of 5 or 6, when coupled with low fuel moistures, are very good indicators of the potential for sustained crown fire runs. When ERCs are below 42, large fire growth is rare. The exception would be accelerated growth rates caused by strong winds. When ERCs are at or above 42, there is a greater likelihood for large fire activity. An analysis

completed in 1999 demonstrated approximately 73 percent of all large fires that occurred from 1970-1999 took place at or above an ERC of 42.

Fire Regime Alteration
The foothills area is outside the normal range of variation, having missed multiple fire cycles. Fewer fires have caused abnormal fuels accumulation and led to the expansion and decadence of Gambel oak and other brush types.

The montane zone is also outside its normal range of variation over most of this FMU. Past fire suppression, logging, grazing, and other activities have created a denser, more homogenous forested vegetation type with greater amounts of Douglas-fir and dense, young pines than existed historically, and fewer openings. Crown closures over much of the area are currently greater than 30 percent, which will readily support active crown fires.

The subalpine vegetation, with exception of areas of heavy logging debris, is more than likely still within its normal range of variation. Long fire return intervals have mostly negated the human effects of the last 100 years or so. A few larger fires may have been missed because of fire suppression. However, increased burning for mineral exploration and timber exploitation, as well as increased human ignitions around the turn of the century, may have actually burned more acres than typical.

Control Problems and Dominant Topographic Features
The terrain here, although up and down, overall drops in elevation to the east and south. Typical daytime heating can reinforce uphill runs; however, strong down-sloping and Chinook winds have often overcome slope and driven large fires down terrain. Areas of rough, steep, inaccessible terrain, although not extremely "deep," create significant access and support issues in certain locations. Helicopter support or initial size-up and attack from the air can be critical. Decomposed granite soils, if damaged by high intensity fires, are highly susceptible to heavy erosion, and create serious post fire hazards and restoration needs.

Weather
Weather in the FMU is characterized by distinct seasons and significant variation in moisture and temperature by elevation. Most significant moisture events are caused by "upslope" conditions where moist air from the east is lifted orographically to create precipitation, especially snow.

Winter brings cold weather and snow to the higher elevations of the Rampart Range and elevations above 9,000 feet. Snow can occur at the lower elevations of the FMU (5,500 to 7,000 feet), but usually comes and goes. Fires have occurred in cured fuels year round at the lower elevations.

Fire seasons are a typical of the southwestern United States monsoon split season. ERCs typically peak in late June and early July ahead of the monsoon. Large numbers of fires may occur from lightning during the wet monsoon period, but are usually very limited in

size. A large portion of the annual precipitation can come from these almost daily thunderstorms.

High elevation sub-alpine vegetation rarely experiences significant fire because of the limited time between snowmelt and monsoons. Drought, early snowmelt, or diminished monsoons are needed to create large fire potential.

Significant fire potential can occur during the spring, before green-up and live fuel moistures rise under low relative humidity and high wind conditions. Down-sloping "Chinook" winds occur in the spring and fall, which bring very high winds and low relative humidity to much of this FMU and can create extreme fire danger.
The typical highest fire dangers are created by periods of subsidence drying during late spring and early summer, followed by the passage or "breakdown" of deep troughs, which can bring warm weather with single digit humidity and very high winds. Most acreage in this FMU has burned under these conditions.

Monsoons typically end in late August to early September. Often, a dry period follows for four to six weeks. Cured herbaceous fuels and dormant live fuels combined with high winds associated with fronts, down-sloping winds, and low relative humidity can create very high fire danger.

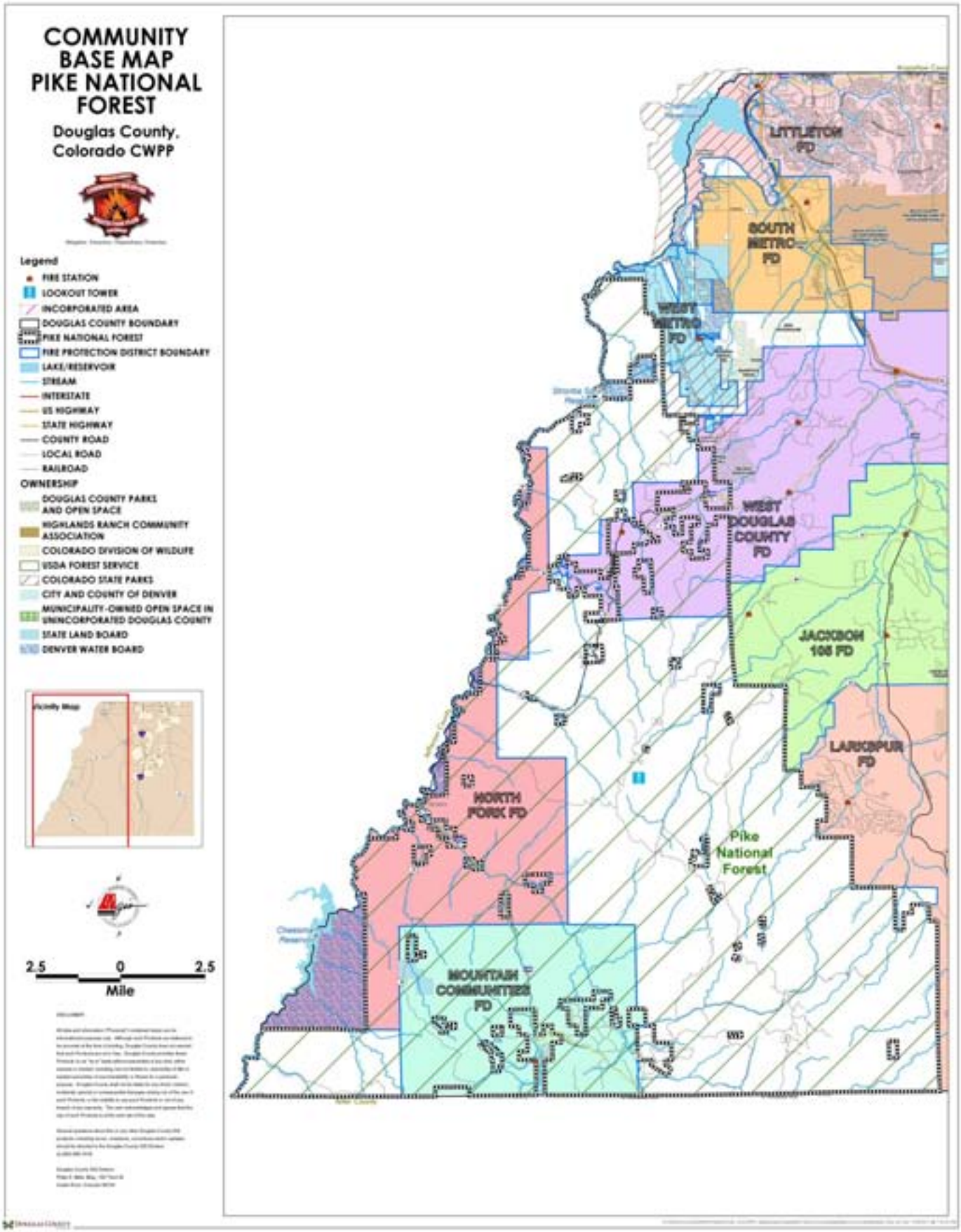


Figure 72 Pike National Forest Community Base Map

Hazard Assessment

The Pike National Forest predominately has a high hazard, transitioning to extreme toward the northern end of the Douglas County portion of the forest. A belt of moderate hazard resides in the Hayman Fire and Schoonover fires burn area toward the southwestern end of the Douglas County portion of the forest (see Figure 73 *Pike National Forest Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*). No communities were designated within the actual boundaries of the National Forest, but several communities were designated immediately adjacent to or near the Pike National Forest (see Figure 74 *Pike National Forest Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*).

As noted on the *Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*, two large wildland fires have burned within the Pike National Forest in Douglas County in recent history including the Hayman and Schoonover fires of 2002.

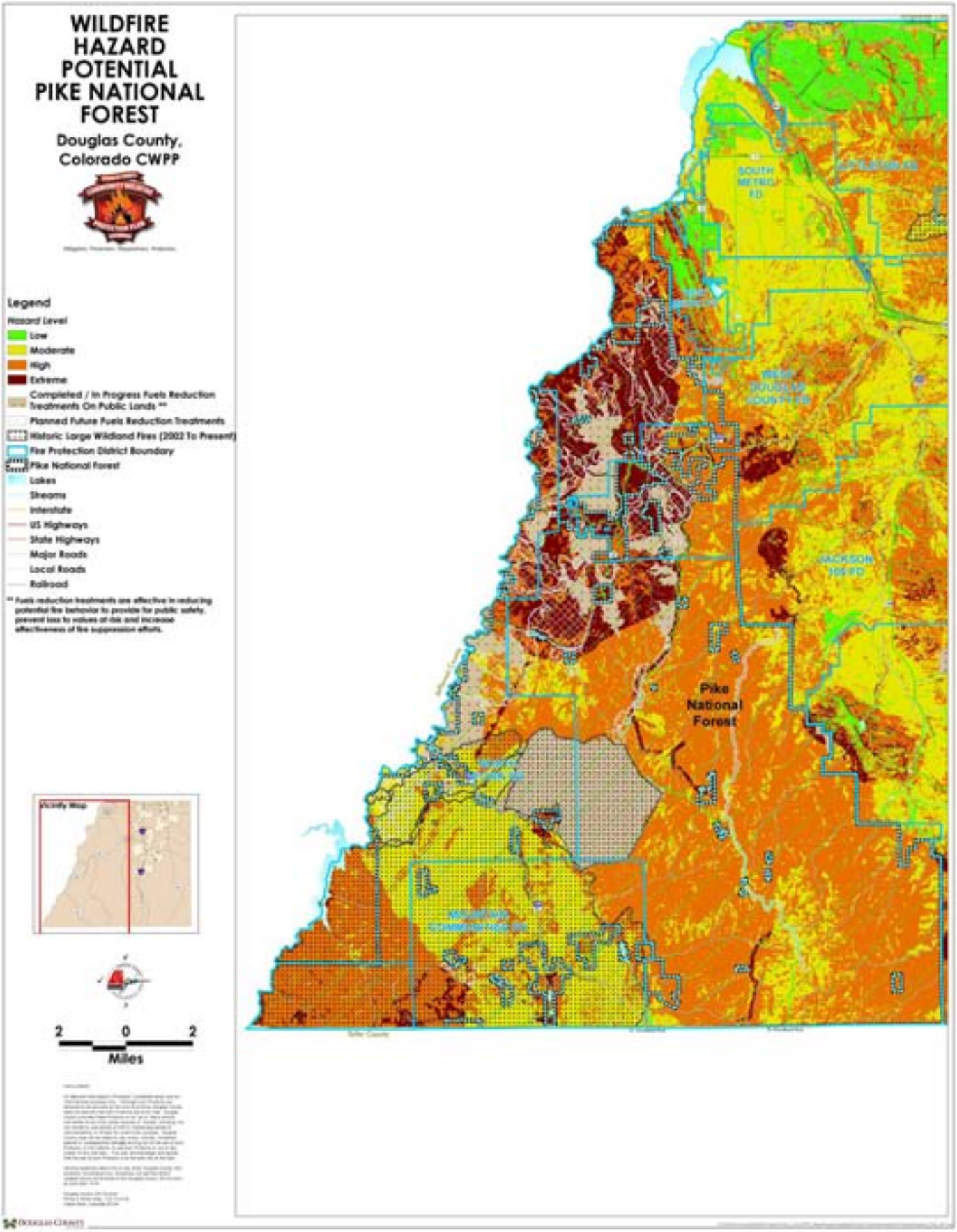


Figure 73 Pike National Forest Wildfire Hazard potential Map

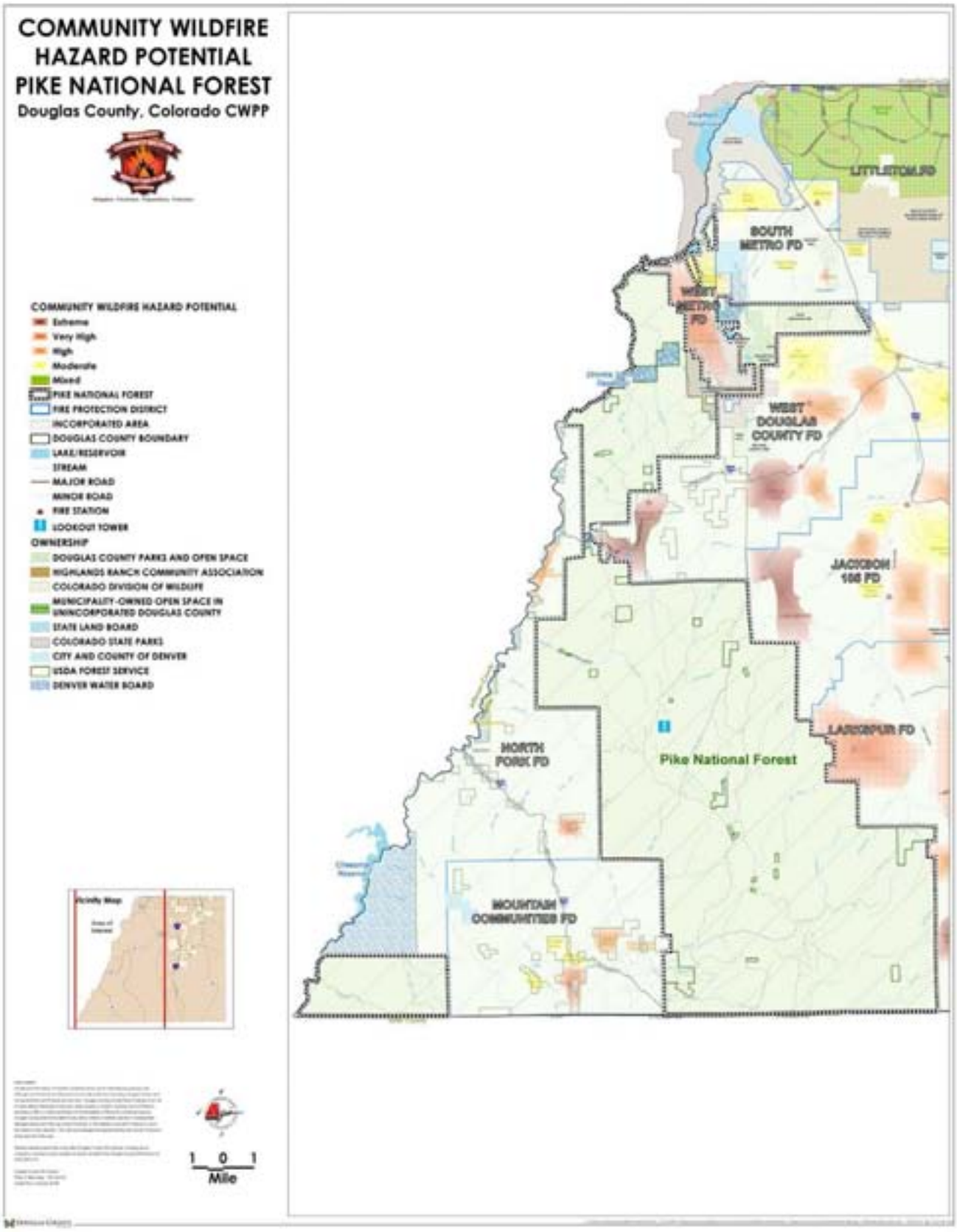


Figure 74 Pike National Forest Community Hazard Potential Map **No communities were identified within the boundaries of the Pike National Forest.**

County Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations

No Douglas County-owned lands were recommended for treatment with the Pike National Forest.

Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Recommendations

The USFS SPRD has worked diligently to complete landscape scale hazardous fuel reduction treatments on its lands (also noted in Figure 75). One noteworthy project was the Polhemus Prescribed Fire, conducted in 2001, which is credited for helping stop the Hayman Fire. Additionally, the USFS SPRD has completed several projects in cooperation with Denver Water and the CSFS to protect critical municipal watershed. Additional treatments on USFS lands are planned and shown in the table below.

PROJECT NAME	PLANNED YEAR	ACRES	FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
Bear Creek	2014	223.9	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Bear Creek	2015	125.8	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Bear Creek	2015	117.4	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Bear Mountain	2010	141.1	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Bear Mountain	2010	47.4	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Bennett Mountain	2013	191.8	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Bennett Mountain	2013	92.6	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Hatch	2013	362.6	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Hatch	2013	287.7	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Indian Creek North	2010	19.7	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Indian Creek North	2012	119.4	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Indian Creek North	2012	179.4	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Indian Creek North	2011	0.6	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Noddle Head	2012	233.7	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Pine Creek	2015	127.5	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Roxborough	2011	450.5	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Roxborough	2011	45.6	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Roxborough	2011	72.4	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Russell Gulch	2010	29.7	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Russell Gulch	2010	6.7	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Russell Ridge	2010	99.7	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Scraggy View	2011	105.7	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
South Platte	2013	5.2	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
South Platte	2013	1.0	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Stevens Gulch	2012	134.9	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Stevens Gulch	2012	206.6	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Sugar Creek	2015	99.5	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Twin Cedars	2010	5.7	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Twin Cedars	2010	19.4	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Twin Cedars	2010	63.7	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Willow Bend	2011	8.0	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
Willow Bend	2011	107.3	PIKE NATIONAL FOREST

Table 29 Planned Treatment Units Pike National forest

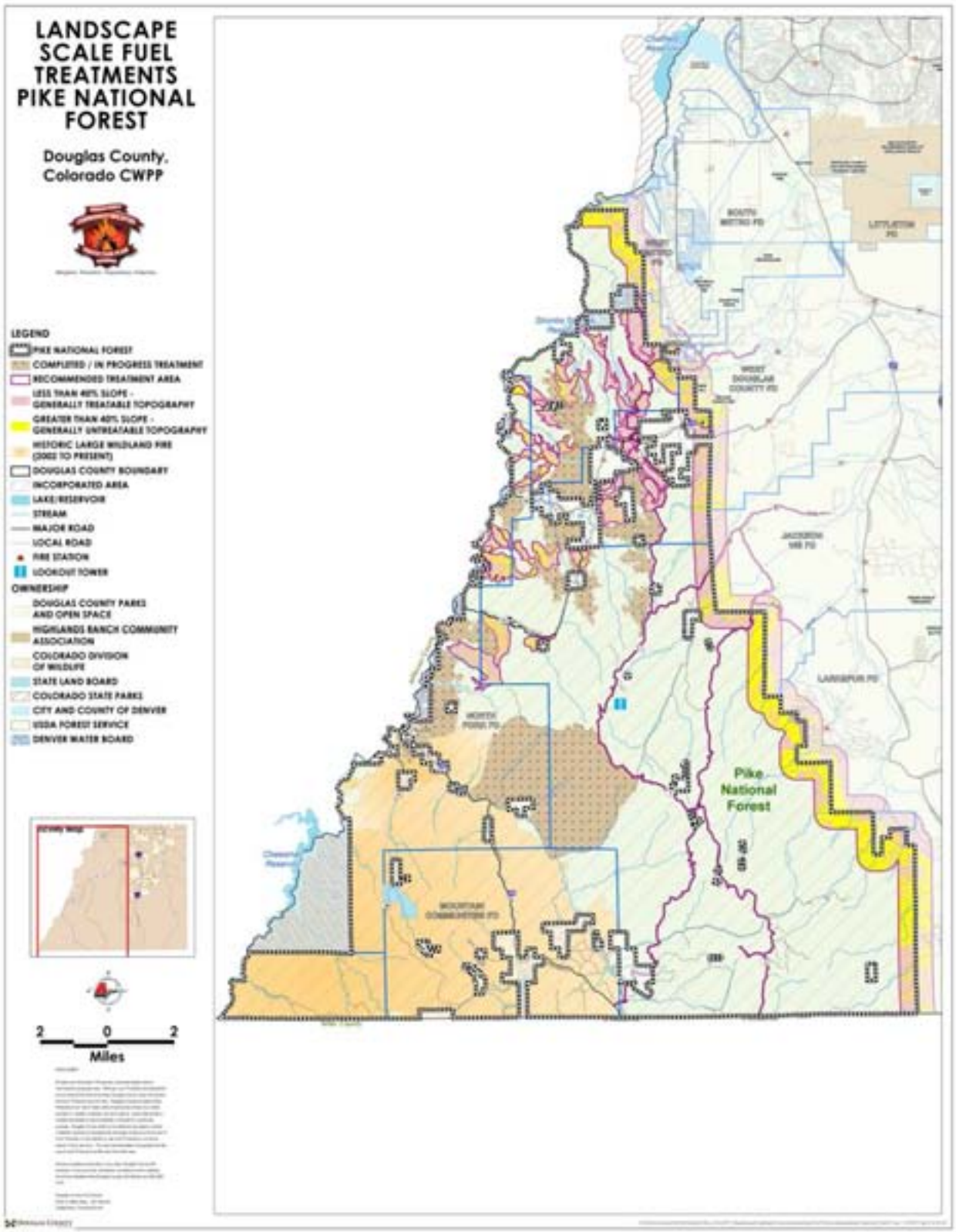


Figure 75 Landscape Scale Fuel Treatment Map

Portions of the roadside fuelbreaks outside of fire protection district boundaries and the boundary buffer fuelbreak are part of the landscape scale fuel treatment efforts. If implemented on USFS lands, roadside fuelbreaks along Rampart Range Road, Jackson Creek Road, and Dakan Road will be tailored to meet the forest restoration prescriptions and other requirements of the Upper South Platte Watershed Protection and Restoration Project. To the extent these requirements can be met the USFS will strive develop fuelbreaks with a minimum 150 feet in width on each side of the road for a total minimum of 300 feet in fuelbreak width on flat ground. Fuelbreak width may increase with increasing topography.

USFS Boundary Buffer Fuelbreak
A boundary buffer fuel break has been proposed that measures one- half mile each side of the USFS boundary to include both federal and private lands. This area involved the USFS South Platte Ranger District. The area is the third priority as most of it is located in a roadless area and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements have not been initiated. Areas within the larger boundary buffer fuelbreak may be identified as a planning priority in conjunction with a local-level CWPP if the same treatment is identified in the local-level CWPP and the community has demonstrated a commitment to hazardous fuels reduction.

These landscape scale fuels treatment projects provide opportunity for collaborative partnerships with federal, county, and private landowners and provide opportunity to leverage funding, technical resources, and utilization of the Good Neighbor Authority.

Methods of treatment may include mostly mastication, or product removal: hand work will be the preferred treatments on slopes over 35%.

Local-Level and Community-Wide Fuel Treatment Recommendations

Landowners should focus on creating defensible space around their homes and reducing hazardous vegetation between homes and on community-owned lands within the community to be most effective in reducing wildfire hazards. Follow the recommendations listed in the Reducing Structural Ignitability, Technical Guides, and Large Lot Recommendations sections of the Toolbox.

Existing CWPPs

No community wildfire protection plans are in place within the Douglas County portion of the Pike National Forest outside of designated fire protection districts. The following CWPPs within fire protection districts are in place or are being developed and concern the Pike National Forest:

- Woodmoor Mountain CWPP
- Perry Park CWPP
- Valley Park CWPP (in development)
- North Fork Fire Protection District CWPP
- South Platte CWPP
- Roxborough Park CWPP

To view the actual plans please visit http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/CommunityWildfireProtectionPlans.html and scroll down to Douglas County. For the North Fork Fire Protection District CWPP scroll to Jefferson County.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The vision for implementing the CWPP includes the core team voluntarily transitioning to an implementation team to continue the success of the collaborative partnership and promote a unified vision and approach. The team will design a more specific, yet flexible plan with quantitative goals and objectives on an annual basis based on funding, needs, and collaborative opportunities. The implementation plan and schedule will be updated as needed as funding opportunities and collaborative partners may be dynamic.

The implementation plan generated from the programmatic recommendations and approved by the core team is shown below. The plan is not all-inclusive and many items can be worked on concurrently. Many of the items in the implementation plan are web-based. If initiated, the web-based materials must also be maintained to be beneficial to citizens and natural resources professionals.

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	AGENCY	NOTES
Development of Approved Local-Level CWPPs			
1	Continue assisting local level CWPP creation including assisting with grant applications for CWPP creation	Implementation Team; applicable agencies including FPD, CSFS, county representatives, community, USFS.	The Douglas County CWPP process has generated significant interest in local-level CWPPs.
1	Assist communities with implementation of CWPP priority projects and grant applications for CWPP projects or plans.	Implementation Team	Often communities need assistance with writing mitigation prescriptions, preparing RFPs and bid packages. Support for community project from local experts is important for their continued success.
Raising Awareness			
2	• Continue providing the education and outreach services that are already provided. Consider adding a natural resources component to educational presentations.	Implementation Team	

	• Implementation Team to meet quarterly to identify additional venues to promote mitigation and raise awareness • Maintain and update the DC CWPP website • Create a database to record education and outreach accomplishments • Explore holding an annual or bi-annual Wildfire Forum		
Communicating Fuel Treatment Areas			
2	Explore existing efforts by other organizations such as the FRRT to collect and display completed fuel treatments projects across the Front Range. Determine information gaps in Douglas County.	Implementation Team	
2	Create a page on the DC CWPP website to house completed fuels treatment information and map	Implementation Team	Communities will benefit from knowing where and when completed fuels treatments have taken place.
Disposal of Woody Debris			
3	Create and maintain a page on the DC CWPP website that identifies and summarizes information on wood products utilization programs within the region and provide appropriate links to programs such as Colorado Forest Products and Peak to Peak Wood	Implementation Team	Having the ability to sell or remove a wood product through hazardous fuels reduction projects may off-set costs.
3	Consider slash/mulch site expansion	Implementation team	

	Consider opportunities for cost share slash/mulch activities/programs on a community or multi-community basis	Implementation Team	
3	Consider becoming more involved with regional wood utilization programs and opportunities	Implementation Team	Some of this is occurring through the FRRT
3	Consider participation in the Colorado Prescribed Fire Council and work with CDPHE Air Pollution Control Division to continue burning under tailored conditions to identify possible expansion opportunities	Implementation Team	
Funding			
3	Add a page to the DC CWPP website that lists and summarizes grant programs and opportunities such as the funding directory in this document. The page should provide web addresses and links to the corresponding grant program sites. The CWPP website offers notice to subscribers when anything on the site changes.	Implementation Team	Communities would benefit from having a central location for this information to streamline grant opportunities.
4	Consider/explore opportunities for jurisdictions/agencies to create grant programs for community offerings	Implementation Team	May require creativity as this may be a difficult task for agencies and requires coordination with all aspects of accounting and budget staffs.
4	Continue pursuing appropriate grant opportunities	Agency specific Implementation Team as appropriate	
Technical Assistance			
4	Create and maintain a page on the existing DC CWPP website identifying technical	Implementation Team	Many websites exist with technical help, but having them all

	providers and summarizing their services and programs. The site should provide the appropriate links to the corresponding agencies and the page should identify that the CSFS maintains an updated list of private forestry consultants and forest management contractors.		in one spot will streamline the options for citizens. Would continue to provide links to the CSFS database of consultants and contractors and other technical experts.

Table 30 Implementation Plan

Douglas County Owned Properties

Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Staff and Open Space and Natural Resources Staff will jointly work to develop an annual schedule of parcels to treat based on the assessment recommendations. The schedule will remain flexible to meet staff work load and funding options, management objectives, community CWPPs and other strategic inputs. The emphasis will be to work with communities with local-level CWPPs who have demonstrated a commitment to hazardous fuels reduction and those communities with a local-level plan or one in progress who would benefit from a demonstration site where one has been proposed. Open Space and Natural Resources will identify a schedule to work towards completion of management plans for County-owned properties identified as needing a management plan.

The implementation team will work collaboratively with representatives from state and federal agencies to work towards the planning, preparing and implementation of the landscape scale fuels treatment options as funding and collaborative opportunities become available for these items.

Landscape Scale Fuel Treatments

Where landscape scale fuel treatment units are identified, planned, and scheduled they will be implemented accordingly by the respective agency and landowners. The remaining proposed landscape scale fuel treatments projects will be planned, coordinated, and implemented as applicable and as additional fuel treatment work occurs in these areas. The CSFS works with many large land owners through different programs and initiatives. Many of these large landowners contribute significantly to hazardous fuels reduction. There may be opportunity to build on these efforts to complete cohesive landscape scale fuel treatment projects. Many of these projects will identify themselves during the local-level CWPP process. With the identification of landscape scale fuel treatments the USFS can include these areas in their program of work for preparing the appropriate NEPA documents and other agency requirements.

CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

The CWPP process has resulted in a document which is both a plan and a tool, and is a comprehensive resource for the citizens of Douglas County. Through the collaborative process many ideas were captured during community meetings. Awareness was raised and many communities demonstrated interest in the creation of local-level CWPPs. The DC CWPP identifies obstacles and solutions to try to overcome the obstacles facing the residents of Douglas County that may deter or hamper mitigation efforts and provides solutions to overcome these obstacles. The DC CWPP provides background information for local-level CWPPs and helps streamline the process. The county lands assessment provides a basis for prioritizing county-owned properties. The landscape scale fuel treatments provide opportunities for cross boundary projects that continue to promote collaboration while reducing hazardous fuel loads.

The Douglas County CWPP is a living document, and like all CWPPs needs to be reviewed annually and updated as needed. The plan will be updated with stakeholder input and core team approval. The CWPP website will be maintained and updated as needed to house items associated with the CWPP process and document.

The core team would like to work transition to an implementation team and work to refine the implementation plan and priorities. The implementation team will have to work within the parameters of limited staffing, budgets, and available cooperators.

GLOSSARY

aspect: the predominant direction of the slope of the land.

acre: *one acre is approximately 209 feet by 209 feet or 43,560 square feet.*

basal area*: the cross-sectional area of a single tree stem, including the bark, measured at breast height (4.5 feet above ground). Often expressed as BA/Acre.*

bole: the trunk of a tree. Equals one board foot.

conifer: a cone-bearing tree

cord: a stack of firewood that measures 4 x 4 by 8 feet or 128 cubic feet.

crown: the uppermost branches and foliage of a tree.

deciduous: shedding or losing leaves annually; the opposite of evergreen. Trees such as maple, ash, cherry, and aspen are deciduous.

defensible space: *an area around a structure where fuels and vegetation are treated, cleared or reduced to slow the spread of wildfire towards the structure.*

diameter at breast height (dbh): The measurement of tree diameter at a point 4 ½ feet above ground level. Usually expressed in inches.

dominant trees: trees that extend above surrounding individuals and capture sunlight from above and around the crown.

Dripline: : a tree's dripline is the same as the dripline on a house; it is where the rain drips off the limbs at the outer edge of the crown.

even-aged: Forest stand composed of trees of a single age class. ***Even-aged stand*** - a stand in which the age difference between the oldest and youngest trees is minimal, usually no greater than 10 to 20 years.

fuel: any combustible material, especially petroleum-based products and wildland fuels.

fuel loading: the oven-dry weight of fuel per unit area.

ladder fuels: *vegetative materials with vertical continuity that allows fire to burn for the ground level up to the branches and crowns of trees (Dennis 1999).*

lop and scatter: a hand method of removing the upward-extending branches from tops of felled trees to keep slash low to the ground, to increase rate of decomposition, lower fire hazard, or as a pretreatment prior to burning

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS): a legal limit on the level of atmospheric contamination. The level is established as the concentration limits needed to protect all of the public against adverse effects on public health and welfare, with an adequate safety margin. Primary standards are those related to health effects. Secondary standards are designed to protect public welfare from effects such as visibility reduction, soiling, material damage and nuisances.

National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS): a uniform fire danger rating system that focuses on the environmental factors that control the moisture content of fuels.

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA): a private, non-profit organization dedicated to reducing fire hazards and improving fire service.

National Fire Protection Association Standards (NFPA): Standards of the National Fire Protection Association are frequently adopted by insurance agencies such as the National Board of Fire Underwriters as a basis for their regulations and used as a guide for municipal, state, or provincial laws, ordinances, and regulations.

National Pipe Straight Hose Thread (NPSH): Also known as national Pipe Straight Mechanical (NPSM) thread. This is a straight (nontapered) thread standard with the same threads per inch as the appropriate size iron pipe thread.

National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG): a group formed under the direction of the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to improve the coordination and effectiveness of wildland fire activities and provide a forum to discuss, recommend appropriate action, or resolve issues and problems of substantive nature.

overstocked: the situation in which trees are so closely spaced that they compete for resources and do not reach full growth potential.

overstory: the level of forest canopy that includes the crowns of dominant, co-dominant, and intermediate trees.

overtopped: the situation in which a tree cannot sufficiently extend its crown into the overstory and receive direct sunlight. Overtopped trees that lack shade tolerance lose vigor and die.

pruning: the act of removing branches from a living tree to improve tree beauty, increase future lumber value, remove ladder fuels, and remove disease infested limbs.

QUINT: A ladder truck with a fire pump. Tank size is generally 250 gallons to 750 gallons. Pump sizes can vary from 1200 GPM to 2,000 GPM.

regeneration: the process by which a forest is reseeded and renewed. Advanced regeneration refers to regeneration that is established before the existing forest stand is removed.

Remote Automated Weather Station (RAWS): a weather station that transmits weather observations vi GOES satellite to the wildland fire management information system.

release: to remove overtopping trees that compete with understory or suppressed trees.

residual stand: the trees remaining intact following any thinning operation.

salvage cut: the removal of dead, damaged, or diseased trees to recover maximum value prior to deterioration.

sapling: a tree at least 4 1/2 feet tall and up to 4 inches in diameter.

sawlog: a log large enough to be sawed economically on a sawmill. Sawlogs are usually at least 8 feet long and 6 inches in diameter at the small end of the tree.

SCAT: Short, Chassis Attack Truck. This apparatus is designed for both structural and wildland fire fighting. A SCAT can have a tank capacity of 200 gallons to 750 gallons of water and pump size can be from 150 GPM to 450+ GPM. A SCAT generally operates with a minimum crew of two persons.

seed tree: a mature tree left uncut to provide seed for regeneration of a harvested stand.

slash: branches and other woody material left on a site after forest management activities.

snag: a dead tree that is still standing. Snags provide important food and cover for a wide variety of wildlife species.

stocking: is a measure of the occupancy of available growing space, and is a function of the number of trees and their size relative to the ideal stand.

stand: *a contiguous group of trees sufficiently uniform in age-class distribution, composition, and structure, and growing on a site of sufficiently uniform quality, to be a distinguishable unit.*

stand density: A quantitative measure of stem crowding within a stocked area

suppressed: trees with crowns entirely below the general level of the crown cover, receiving no direct light either from above or from the sides

thinning: Removal of poorest formed, damaged, suppressed, and crowded trees in a stand to improve growth and form of remaining trees.

timber stand improvement (tsi): any practice that increases the value or rate of value growth in a stand of potential sawtimber trees. Pruning and thinning are considered tsi.

Type: Refers to resource capability. a Type 1 resource provides a greater overall capability due to power, size, capacity, etc., than would be found in a Type 2 resource. Resource typing provides managers with additional information in selecting the best resource for the task.

Type 1 engine: a Type 1 engine is a structure engine which carries a minimum 300 gallons of water, minimum pump flow requirements are 1000 gpm, at 150 psi.

Type 3 wildland engine: carries a minimum of 500 gallons of water, 150 gallons per minute (gpm) minimum pump flow, at a rated pressure of 150 (psi). A Type 3 engine carries 1000 feet of 2 ½" hose, 500 feet of 1 ½" hose, and a crew of 3 persons.

Type 6 wildland engine: carries a minimum of 150 gallons of water, 50 gallons per minute (gpm) minimum pump flow, at a rated pressure of 100 (psi). A Type 6 engine carries 300 feet of 1 ½" hose, 300 feet of 1' hose, and a crew of 2 persons and has a gross vehicle weight (GVWR) of 19,500 pounds.

understory: the level of forest vegetation beneath the canopy.

uneven-aged: Forest stand composed of intermingling of trees that differ markedly in age. Three or more age classes of trees represented.

Volunteer Fire Department (VFD): A fire Department company or a response unity, the members of which are not paid.

wildfire: an unplanned or unwanted fire requiring suppression action; an uncontrolled fire, usually spreading through vegetative fuels but often threatening structures.

wildland Urban Interface (WUI): an area where development and wildland fuels meet at a well-defined boundary.

windfirm: trees able to withstand strong winds and resist windthrow, open grown trees tend to grow slower and develop deep root systems whereas some species grow within a stand which acts as a buffer, thinning in this second type needs to be completed in stages to allow remaining trees to increase their windfirmness.

water tender: any ground vehicle capable of transporting specified quantities of water.

REFERENCES

Abella, Scott R. 2008. Managing Gambel Oak in Southwestern Ponderosa Pine Forests: The Status of Our Knowledge. USDA Forest Service General Technical Report RMRS-GTR-218. Fort Collins, CO. 27 pages.

Cohen, Jack D., Preventing Disaster Home Ignitability in the Wildland-Urban Interface. Journal of Forestry. 15-21

Cohen, Jack D., 1999. Reducing the Wildland Fire Threat to Homes: Where and How Much. USDA Forest Service General Technical Report PSW-GTR-173. 189-195.

Cohen, Jack D., 2008. The wildland Urban Interface Fire Problem, A consequence Of The Fire Exclusion Paradigm. Forest History Today. 20-26.

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Attainment/Maintenance Plans for Colorado Communities. http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/ap/attainmaintain.html 2011.

Douglas County, Colorado. Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Standards 2008.

McCaffery, S.M. 2006. The Public and Wildland Fire Management: Social Science Findings for Managers. USDA Forest Service General Technical Report NRS-1. Newton Square, PA. 202 pages.

NWCG, BIA, NASF, NPS, USFA, USFWS, USDA FS, 2008. Interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Procedures Guide. 50 pages.

NWCG #006-2008, Engine and Water Tender Typing Standards. 3 pages.

APPENDIX A: HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Douglas County Wildfire Hazard Assessment

The Douglas County wildfire hazard assessment was prepared and approved by the Douglas County CWPP Core Team specifically for the development of the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The Douglas County CWPP Core Team is a group of local, experienced wildfire professionals, wildfire managers, and foresters. The assessment was conducted using wildfire behavior models and geographic information system (GIS) technology.

The hazard assessment is meant to provide a snapshot of resistance to control (RTC), values, and ignition risk across Douglas County's landscape. For the purpose of this assessment, hazard level is defined as the composite of a particular area's resistance to controlling a wildland fire (based on flame length and response time), its values, and its ignition risk. All input data layers used in the assessment consist of 30x30 meter pixels arranged in a grid across Douglas County, each pixel being assigned a particular value for each input. Of the data layers, resistance to control was afforded the most weight in the composite because it allows the most opportunity for modification when performing wildfire hazard reduction activities (e.g. hazardous fuels reduction).

This assessment contains two main end products: The Wildfire Hazard Potential Map and the Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map. The Wildfire Hazard Potential Map displays the hazard level for Douglas County in its entirety. It is simply a grid of the county arranged in 30 meter X 30 meter pixels, each with an assigned hazard level. The Community Wildfire Hazard Potential map is a generalized, non-pixilated version of the County Wildfire Hazard Potential Map that specifically focuses on the inhabited areas of Douglas County. The Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map is especially useful for providing information about how inhabited areas within Douglas County could be impacted by wildfire based on their settings in terms of fuels and topography (inputs to RTC), their locations relative to the nearest fire stations (another input to RTC) and major ignition sources (ignition risk), and their type and density of values.

This assessment can raise awareness of the areas throughout Douglas County that pose the highest hazard potential. Wildland fire professionals and agency officials can use this assessment at a strategic level for determining which areas in Douglas County could potentially be impacted the most by a wildfire. This can aid in strategizing where the greatest need is for hazardous fuels reduction treatments and other mitigation activities. This assessment can also be used as a baseline or starting point for local-level CWPP core teams when conducting community risk assessments. During a community risk assessment, the baseline can be adjusted after accounting for more specific factors not taken into account during the hazard assessment such as a community's overall defensible space, type of construction materials, ingress/egress, etc.

This assessment is not intended or appropriate to be used for or during fire response. Also, the assessment is not intended to be interpreted at a fine scale for determining hazard for individual homes or other structures. As mentioned earlier, this assessment does not take into account all of the inputs that would determine how a wildfire would impact fine scale values

such as defensible space and construction materials. Additionally, the assessment does not take into account all of the specific variables that could affect response or evacuation such as the availability and capacity of ingress and egress routes.

Resistance to Control Data Layer

The Resistance to Control Data Layer is a composite of modeled flame length and generalized response time. Flame length is a strong indicator of how difficult a fire will be to control including the strategies and tactics that would need to be implemented in order to control a fire. Response time can be critical in determining the size and intensity of a fire upon the time of suppression action. When suppression action can be taken very quickly on a wildfire, it is less likely to grow large and become damaging.

Flame Length Data Layer

The Flame Length Data Layer was created by using FlamMap version 3.0 fire behavior mapping and analysis software (Finney 2006). FlamMap incorporates Rothermel's surface fire spread model (Rothermel, 1972), Van Wagner's crown fire initiation model (Van Wagner, 1977), and Rothermel's crown fire spread model (Rothermel, 1991). FlamMap calculates potential flame length for 30 meter pixels with input data that characterizes the fuels and topography of each given pixel as well as weather and environmental conditions entered by the user.

The fuel and topographical data used as inputs to FlamMap were acquired through the Landfire Version 1.0.1 (USDA FS and USDOI, 2011). Fuels imagery was created in 2001, and updated by the Landfire program to reflect the vegetation changes of burned areas through 2007. The fuel and topographic data layers used include the Scott and Burgan 40 surface fuel models (Scott and Burgan, 2005), crown base height, crown bulk density, stand height, canopy cover, elevation, aspect, and slope.

Environmental conditions were determined using historical weather analysis. Fire Family Plus version 3.0 software was used to process archived weather data from the Franktown and Cheesman Remote Automated Weather Stations (RAWS). Weather data processed from the Franktown RAWS was from the years 1994 through 2008 (year 2005 data was not available) and 1987 through 2008 for the Cheesman RAWS. Fire Family Plus calculated the 90th to 97th percentile Burning Indexes based on historical weather observations for the typical fire season (May 15 through October 30th) and National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) Fuel Model G for both weather stations. Burning Index is a measure of fire behavior relating to flame length and a function of both fire intensity and rate of spread. The conditions that created the burning indexes within the percentile range were then averaged to determine the 90th to 97th percentile fire danger conditions (sometimes referred to as “High” fire danger conditions, this is related to but somewhat different than high fire danger as in the NFDRS Fire Danger Adjective Rating System). Wind speed was then adjusted based on the probable maximum 1-minute wind speed as described by Crosby and Chandler (2004). Table 26 summarizes the environmental conditions determined by the historical weather analysis and used as inputs to FlamMap for determining flame length.

Environmental Variable	Environmental Condition
1 Hour Fuel Moisture	4 %
10 Hour Fuel Moisture	5 %
100 Hour Fuel Moisture	8%
Live Herbaceous Fuel Moisture	43%
Live Woody Fuel Moisture	82%
Wind Speed	14 mph (assumed to blow upslope)

Table 31 Environmental Conditions Entered into FlamMap.

Response Time Data Layer

A general idea of response time to any particular area is important for providing insight to the potential for a fire to grow in size and intensity. If action can be taken on a fire very quickly, it has a lower potential to grow large and cause harm. ArcGIS version 9.2 Network Analyst was used to create the Response Time Data Layer to gain a generalized idea of areas that could be responded to very quickly (less than 25 minutes) by fire engines and ground crews around Douglas County. This response time analysis was conducted realizing there are many variables that determine actual response time for any given fire, including the availability and location of the nearest resources, the ability for aircraft to respond, the number and type of resources required to suppress each given fire, actual travel speed based on road quality and congestion, and for fires that must be accessed off of the road network, terrain and density of vegetation. Nonetheless, identifying the areas that can be responded to very quickly is helpful. Network Analyst used the Douglas County road network data set, posted speed limits, and fire station location to calculate the time it would take for a responding unit to reach any point on the road network, assuming the responding unit was dispatched from the nearest station. If a location was off of the road network rules applied. In these situations, it was assumed that the location could be accessed at a maximum speed of 3 miles per hour from the nearest point on the road network. The adjustment in maximum speed was made realizing that crews would likely have to mitigate obstacles to find their way to the location. All responses over 25 minutes were categorized into the slowest response time category. If an area off of the road network exceeded 10 percent, it was classified in the greater than 25 minute category under the assumption that it could be very difficult to access using vehicles. Additionally, responses from volunteer fire stations were given a 10 minute delay compared to responses from fully staffed stations.

Resistance to Control Weighted Overlay

The Flame Length and Response Time Data Layers were combined using the ArcGIS version 9.2 weighted overlay tool to create the Resistance to Control Data Layer. The weighted overlay tool allows the user to combine data layers and put a higher emphasis on any particular layer. Flame length is generally easier, more feasible, and more realistic to modify through hazardous fuels reduction treatments than is modifying response time. For this reason the Flame Length Data Layer was given a 70% weighting in the overlay while the Response Time Data Layer was given a 30% weighting. In other words, the final value of each pixel in the weighted overlay was calculated using 70% of the standardized flame length value and 30% of the standardized response time value.

Fuel Model Adjustment

Once the overlay was finished, the grass fuel models (GR1 and GR2) were adjusted to reflect more controllability than their brush and timber counterparts. This was done because grass fuel models generally provide a wider variety of strategic and tactical options during suppressing than other fuel types, and fewer control problems. Some characteristics of grass fires include being highly responsive to the application of foam and water, often not requiring a mineral soil control line around the perimeter, relatively low complexity burnout operations, little mop up, and little vegetation impediment for maneuvering apparatus and equipment around the burn area.

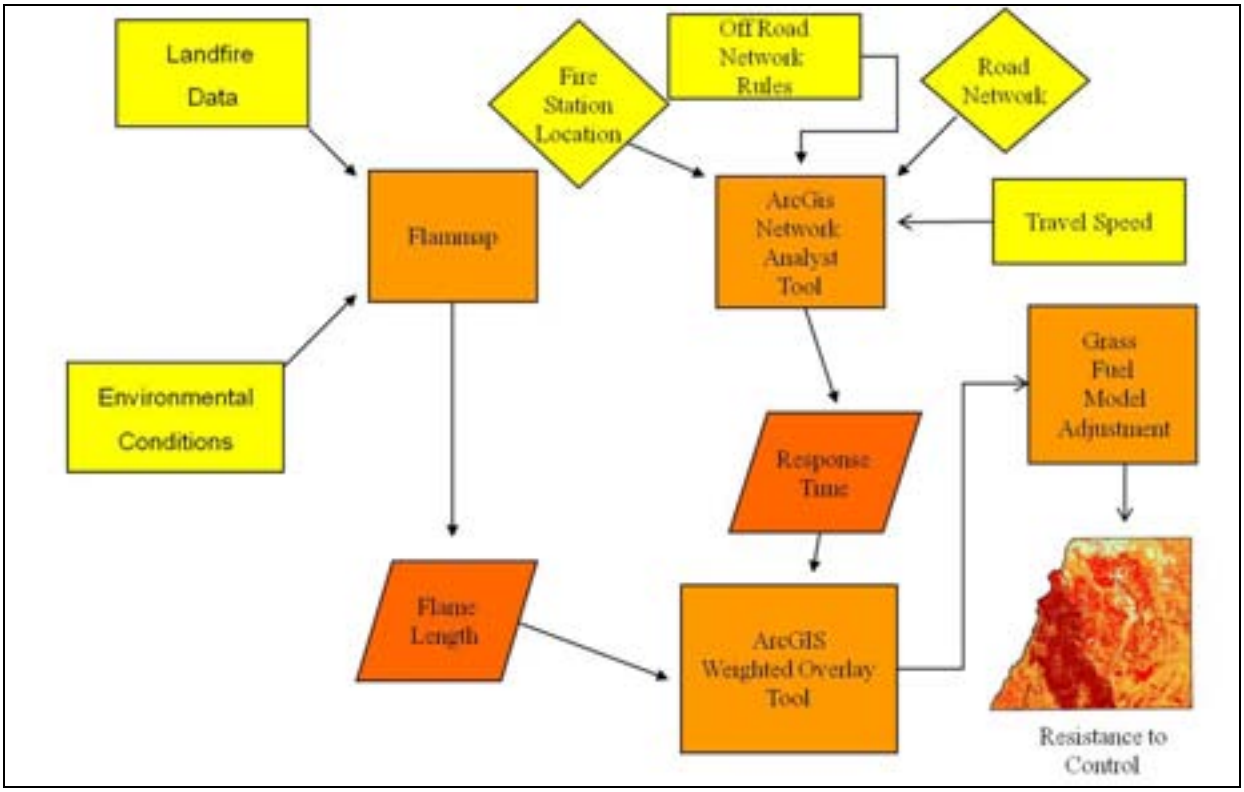


Figure 76 The Making of the Resistance to Control Data Layer.

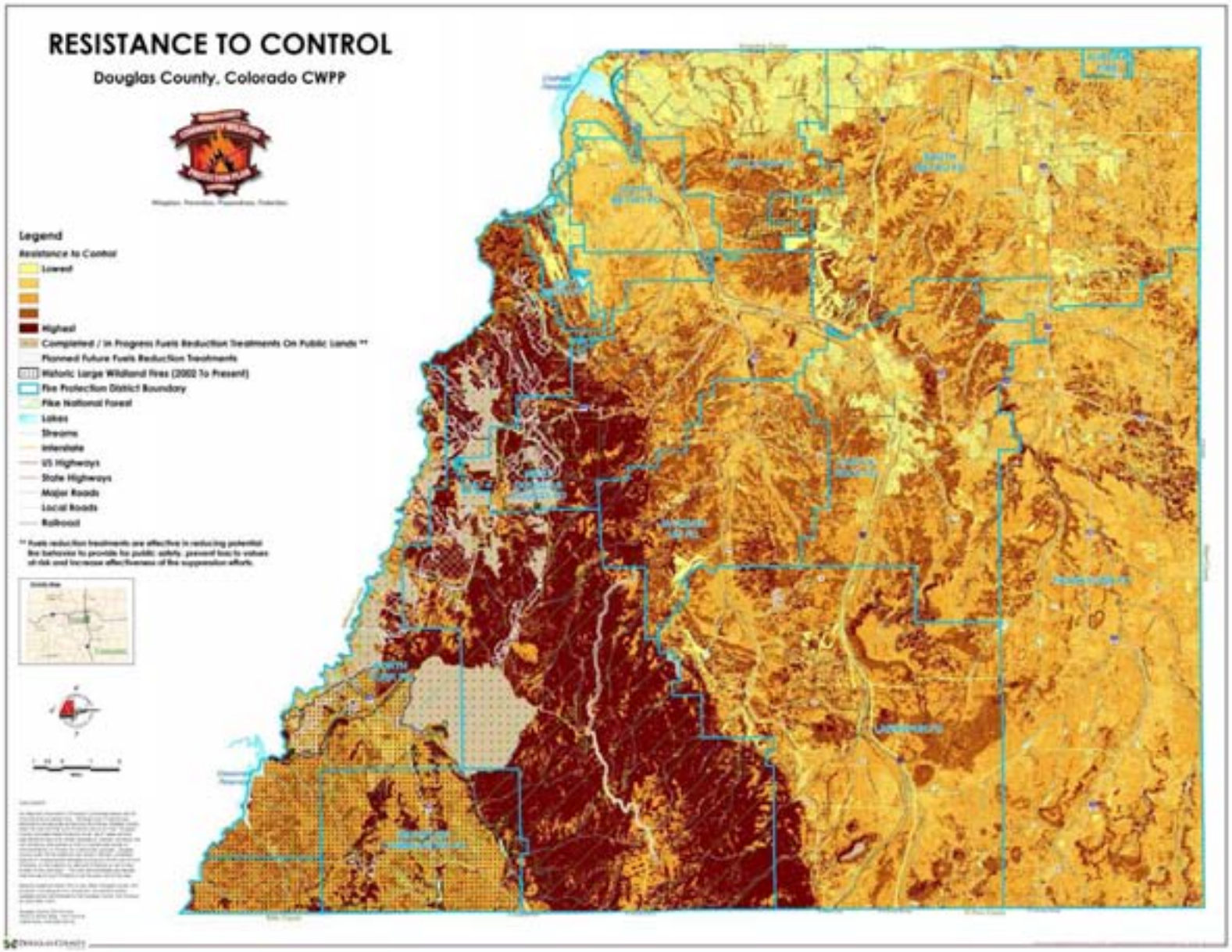


Figure 77 Resistance to Control Data Layer.

Values Data Layer

The Values Data Layer is an amalgamation of multiple data layers. The layer identifies major values throughout Douglas County. These values include structure density, critical infrastructure, critical watersheds, and recreational and open space lands within the county. The Values Data Layer assigns a relative value rating to each data layer as described below with higher ratings corresponding to higher values.

Structure density was determined using the Douglas County Address feature class. Non-built address points were filtered out of the dataset. The ArcGIS 9.2 point density tool was used to calculate structure density around the county. The highest structure densities were given the highest value rating in the Values Data Layer, the rating decreasing with decreasing density.

The critical infrastructure for the Values Data Layer includes overhead power lines (both transmission and distribution) and water treatment plants. The Power Line feature class used utility company data for approximately two-thirds of the county. In areas where utility company data was not available, existing power lines were digitized from aerial photos. As such, the power line data set may not be entirely comprehensive. Douglas County's Water Treatment Plant feature class was used for these facilities locations. The areas closest to the critical infrastructure were given the second highest possible value rating in the Values Data Layer, decreasing in relative value the farther the distance from the infrastructure. Any area farther than 330 feet from any critical infrastructure was not given a value rating based on critical infrastructure. Power lines could also have logically fit into this assessment as part of the Ignition Risk Data Layer. They were instead included into the Values Data Layer because they would receive a slightly heavier weighting when making the County Wildfire Hazard Potential Weighted Overlay.

Critical watersheds were recognized as the Strontia Springs and Highline Canal Zones of Concern as identified in the Protecting Critical Watersheds in Colorado from Wildfire assessment (Front Range Watershed Protection Data Refinement Working Group, 2009). The zones of concern in the assessment are defined as, "the source water areas above important surface water intakes, upstream diversion points, and classified drinking water supply reservoirs that have a higher potential for contributing significant sediment or debris." Areas within the zones of concern were given the highest relative value rating in the Values Data Layer.

Recreational and Open Space lands were identified as properties managed by the Douglas County Department of Open Space and Natural Resources, properties recorded under conservation easements, Colorado State Parks, and the Highlands Ranch Community Association's Back Country Wilderness Area. These lands were given the third highest relative value rating in the Values Data Layer.

Each dataset was merged to create the Values Data Layer using the ArcGIS version 9.2 Rank Tool. If single area (pixel) had more than one dataset value during the merger, the highest value rating was used.

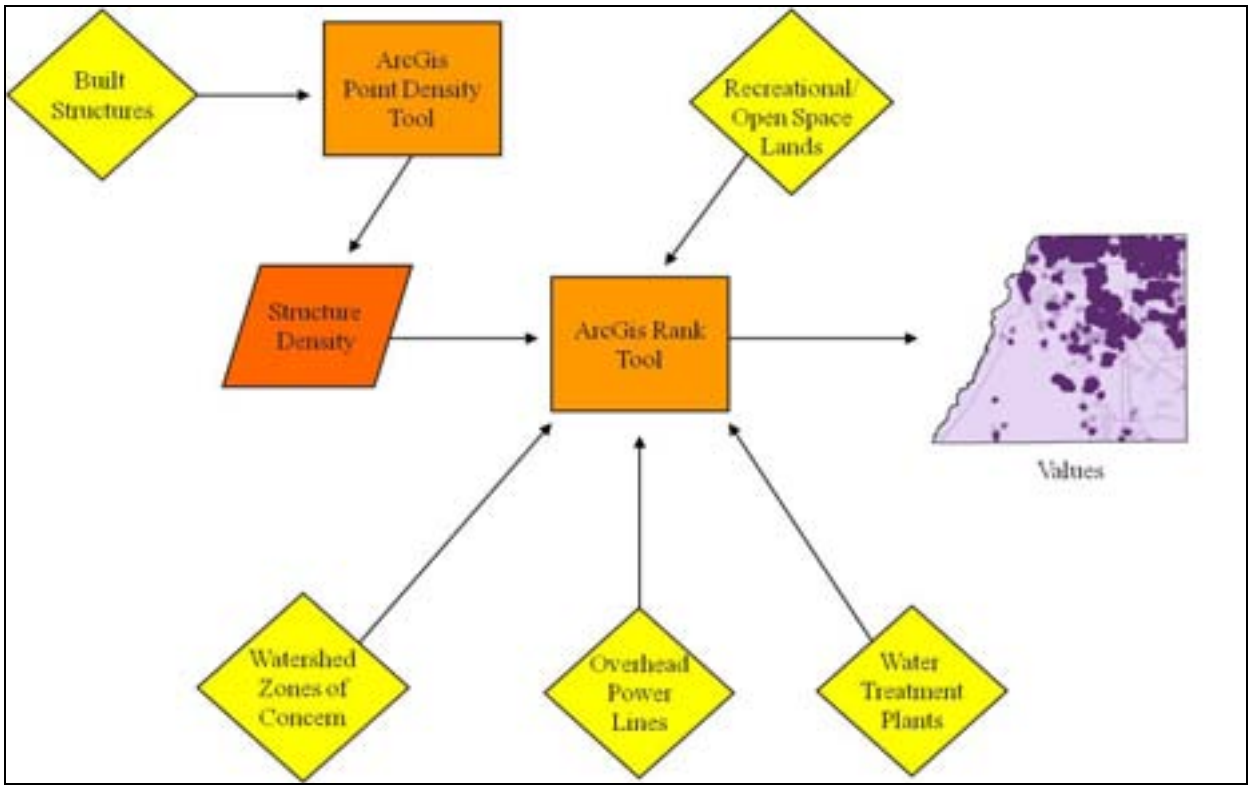


Figure 78 The Making of the Values Data Layer.

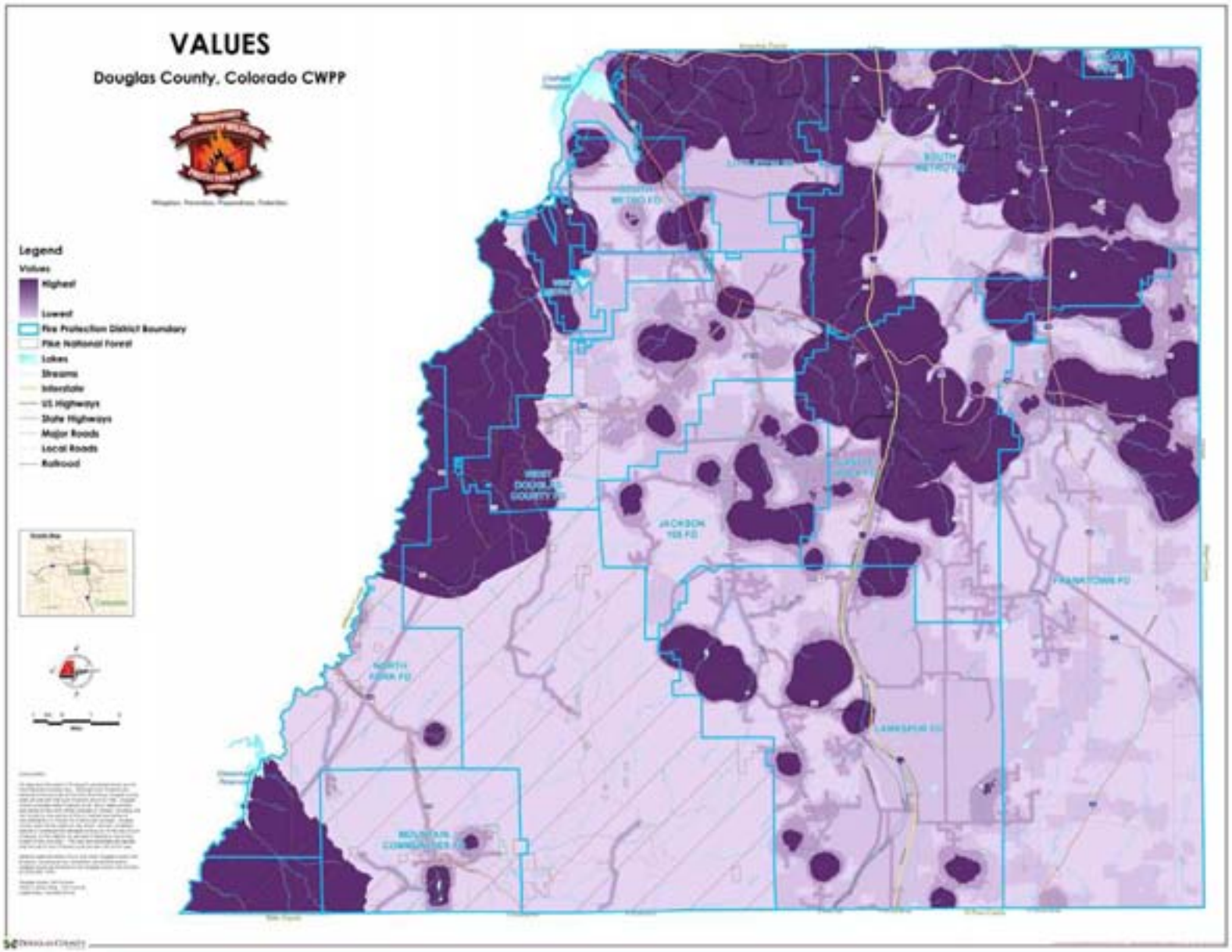


Figure 79 Values Data Layer.

Ignition Risk Data Layer

Like the Values Data Layer, the Ignition Risk Data Layer was created by combining multiple datasets. The Ignition Risk Data Layer identifies major ignitions sources throughout Douglas County with the highest potential for causing a fire. The ignition sources included in this layer are lightning strikes, railroads, campgrounds and picnic areas, major roads, and major hiking trails. The Ignition Risk Data Layer assigns a relative ignition risk rating to each dataset as described below. Higher ratings correspond to higher the levels of ignition risk.

A lightning strike feature class was provided for this assessment by the United States Geological Survey. The feature class consists of cloud to ground lighting strikes from 1990 through 2009. The ArcGIS point density tool was used to calculate lightning strike density around the county. The highest lightning strike densities were given the highest ignition risk rating in the Ignition Risk Data Layer, the rating decreasing with decreasing lightning strike density.

The Douglas County Railroad feature class was used to identify active railroad tracks that exist within the county. The areas closest to the tracks were given the highest possible ignition risk rating in the Ignition Risk Data Layer, with the rating decreasing the farther the distance from each railroad track. Any area farther than ¼ of a mile from any railroad track was not given a rating based on railroad ignition risk.

Campgrounds and picnic areas were identified using the Douglas County Recreation Sites feature class. The areas closest to the campgrounds and picnic areas were given the highest possible ignition risk rating in the Ignition Risk Data Layer, with the rating decreasing the farther the distance from the recreation areas. Any area farther than ¼ of a mile from campgrounds or picnic areas were not assigned a rating based on ignition risk from campgrounds and picnic areas.

Major roads were identified using the Douglas County Roads feature class. The roads chosen as having potential ignition risks in this assessment include all interstates, major highways, and heavily used Pike National Forest Roads. The areas closest to the major roads given the second highest possible ignition risk rating in the Ignition Risk Data Layer, with the rating decreasing the farther the distance from each major road. Any areas farther than 1/8 of a mile from major roads were not assigned a rating based on ignition risk from major roads.

The Douglas County Trails feature class was used to identify hiking and walking trails throughout the county. Using the ArcGIS version 9.2 buffer tool, areas closest to the trails were given the second highest possible ignition risk rating in the Ignition Risk Data Layer, with the rating decreasing the farther the distance from each trail. Any area farther than 330 feet from any trail was not given a rating based on hiking and walking trails.

Each data layer was merged to create the Ignition Risk Data Layer using the ArcGIS version 9.2 rank tool. If single area (pixel) had more than one dataset value during the merger, the highest value rating was used.

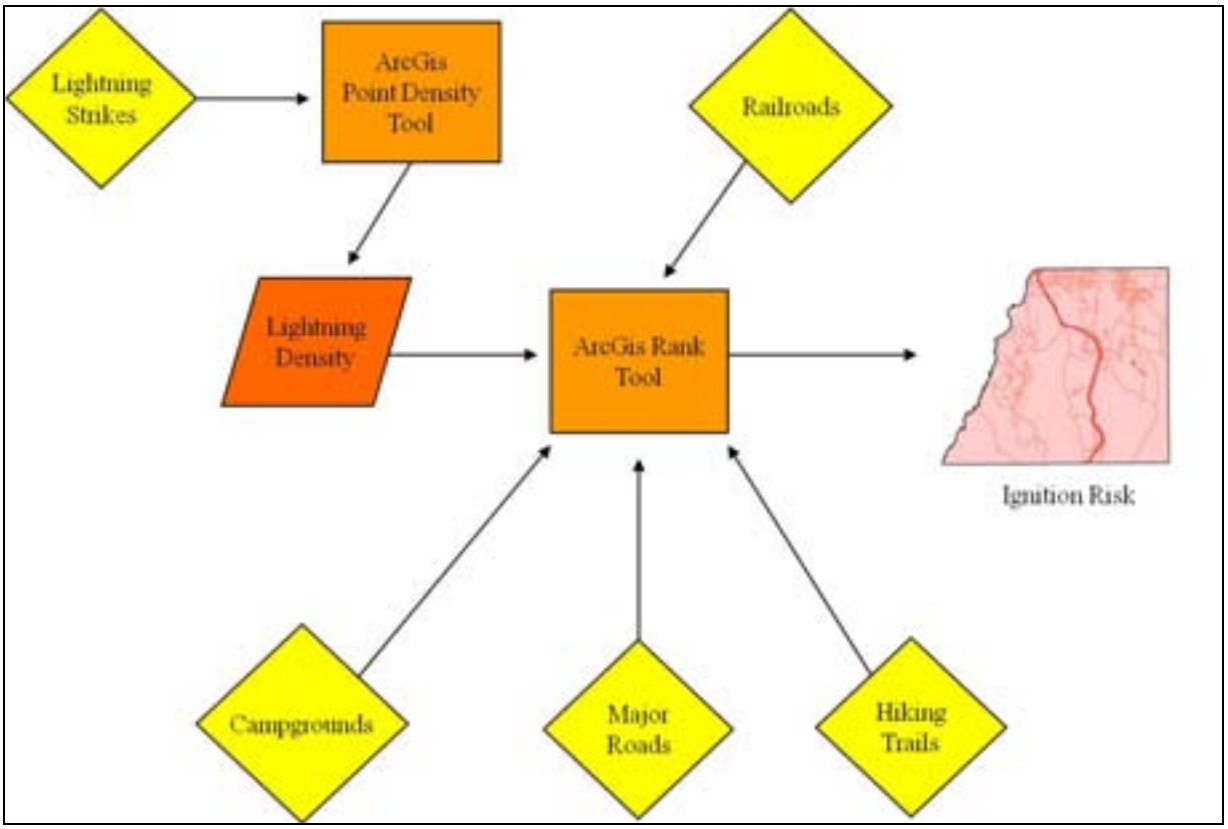


Figure 80 The Making of the Ignition Risk Data Layer.

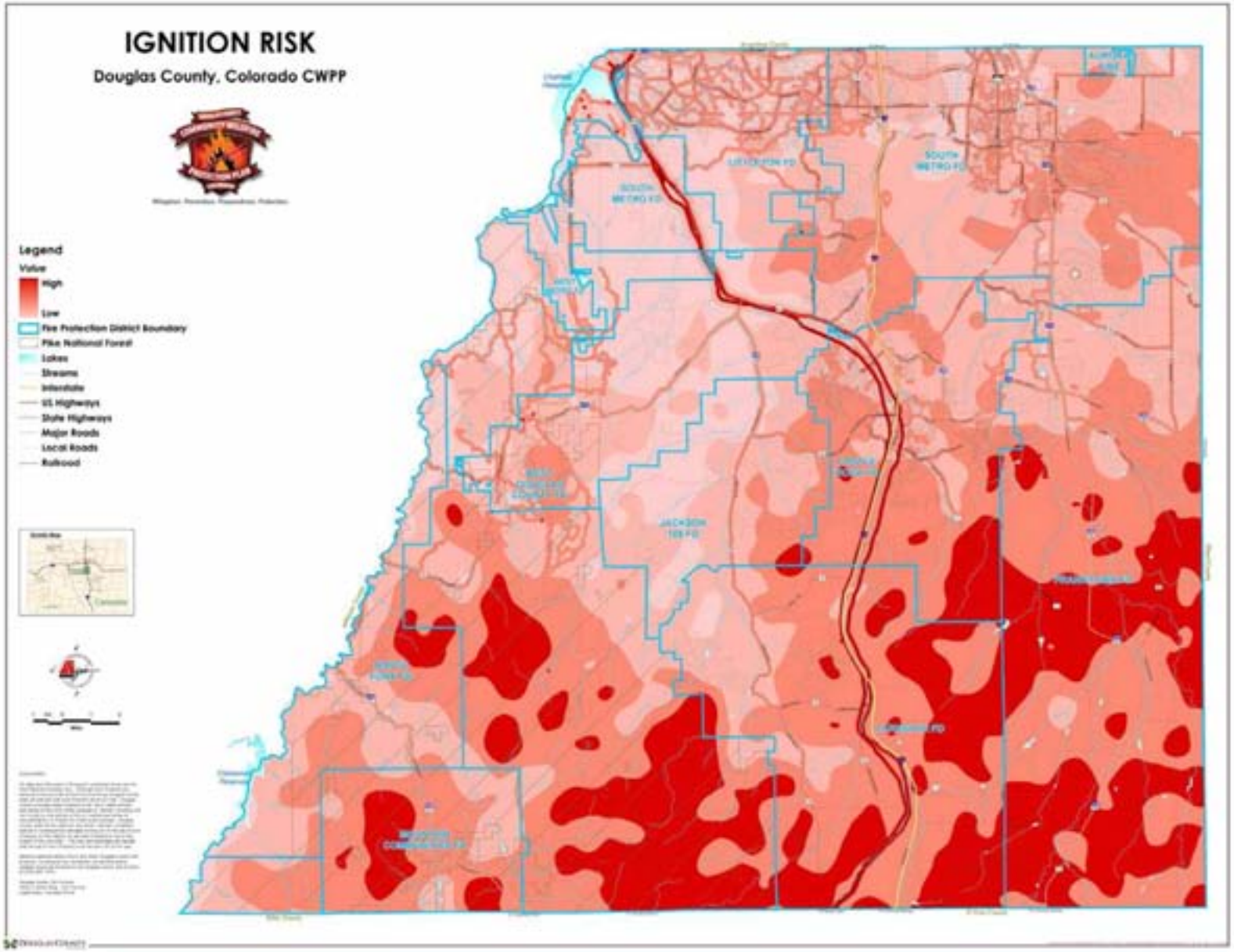


Figure 81 Ignition Risk Data Layer.

Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

The Wildfire Hazard Potential Map was created by conducting a weighted overlay of the Resistance to Control, Values, and Ignition Risk Data Layers. Of the three, Resistance to Control is the most feasible to modify for reducing overall hazard, through hazardous fuels reduction treatments. As a result it was assigned the heaviest weight (60%) in the overlay. Ignition risk is useful to determine, but one can never be certain where the next fire will start. Often, areas that have not had a fire in recent years are the most difficult to control and cause the most damage because the lack of disturbance has allowed for the accumulation of hazardous fuels over time. For this reason, Ignition Risk was assigned the least weight of 10%. The Values Data Layer was assigned the remaining 30% weight. After creating the Wildfire Hazard Potential Weighted Overlay, data showing the boundaries of large fire occurrence was added to the overlay. Additionally, past and future planned landscape-scale vegetation treatments on US Forest Service, Denver Water, and Douglas County properties were added to the overlay resulting in the final County Wildfire Hazard Potential Map.

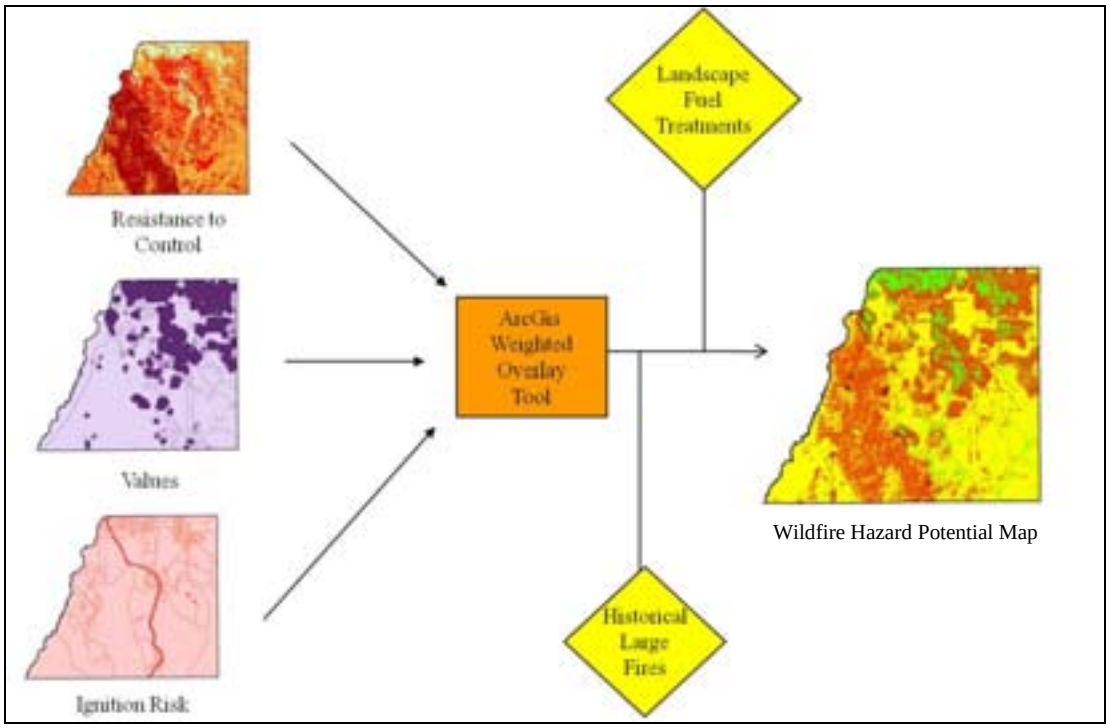


Figure 82 Overview of the Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

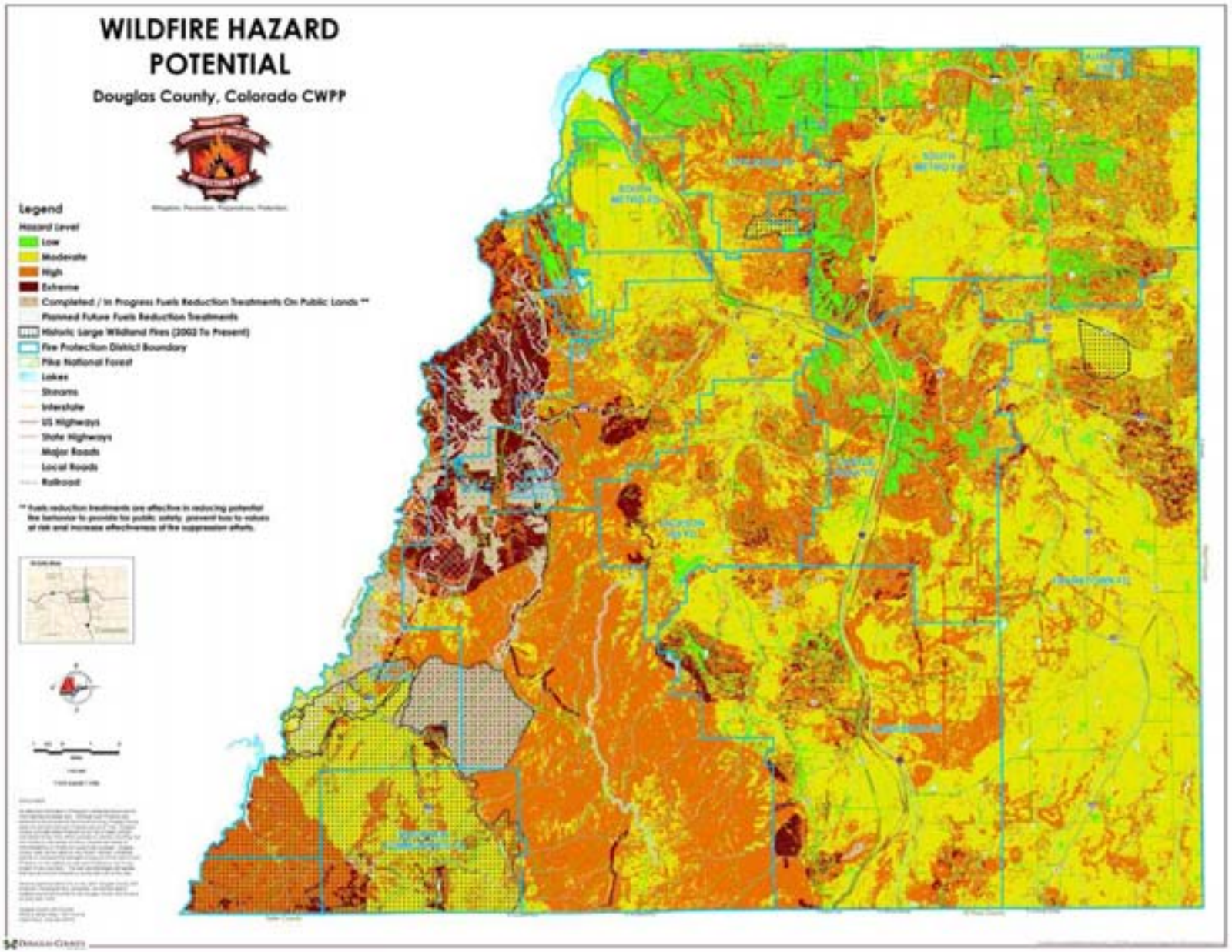
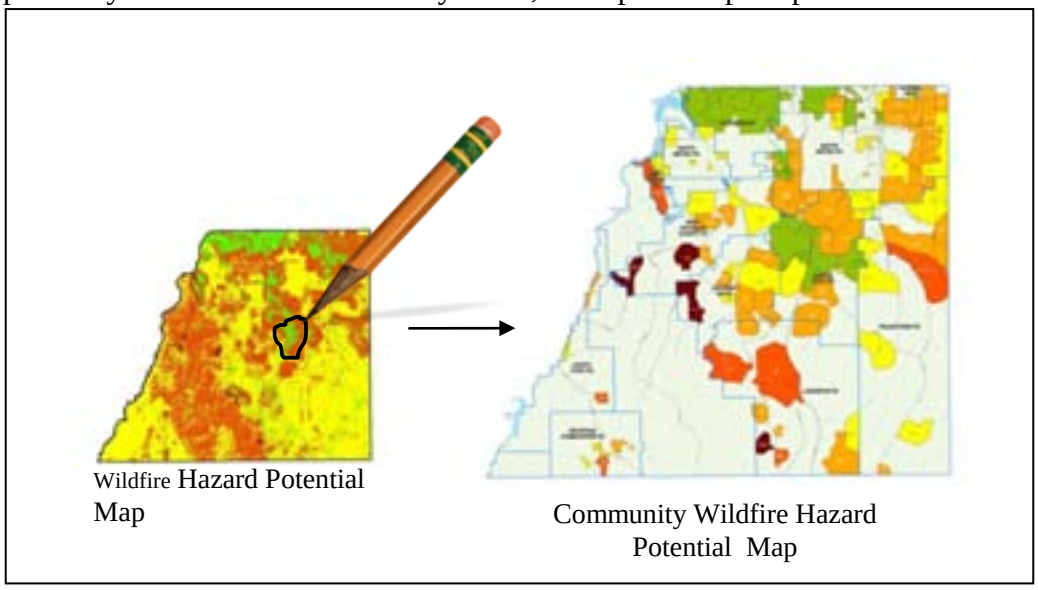


Figure 83 Wildfire Hazard Potential Map.

Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

After completing the Wildfire Hazard Potential Map, polygons were drawn around the most inhabited areas within Douglas County. Inhabited areas were found by observing built address points. On the Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map, the inhabited areas are displayed as broad communities that may contain multiple platted subdivisions, home owners associations, or other geographic units that are traditionally considered local communities. In addition to built address points, the community boundaries were also defined by homogeneity of hazard level. Platted subdivision boundaries and roads were sometimes used as community boundaries, but only when congruent with address points and hazard potential.

Hazard potential ratings assigned to communities are closely based on the hazard categories identified in the Wildfire Hazard Potential Map. The hazard potential that each community was assigned reflects the majority hazard level that the Wildfire Hazard Potential Map showed for the community. The very high and mixed ratings are somewhat of an exception to this. If the County Wildfire Hazard Potential Map showed a community having a noticeable mix of high and extreme hazard, it was assigned a very high rating. Additionally, if the Wildfire Hazard Map showed a community as having predominately low hazard and the community had interspersed pockets of high or extreme hazard, it was given a mixed rating. The mixed rating was assigned primarily to urban areas with many small, interspersed open space tracts.



Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

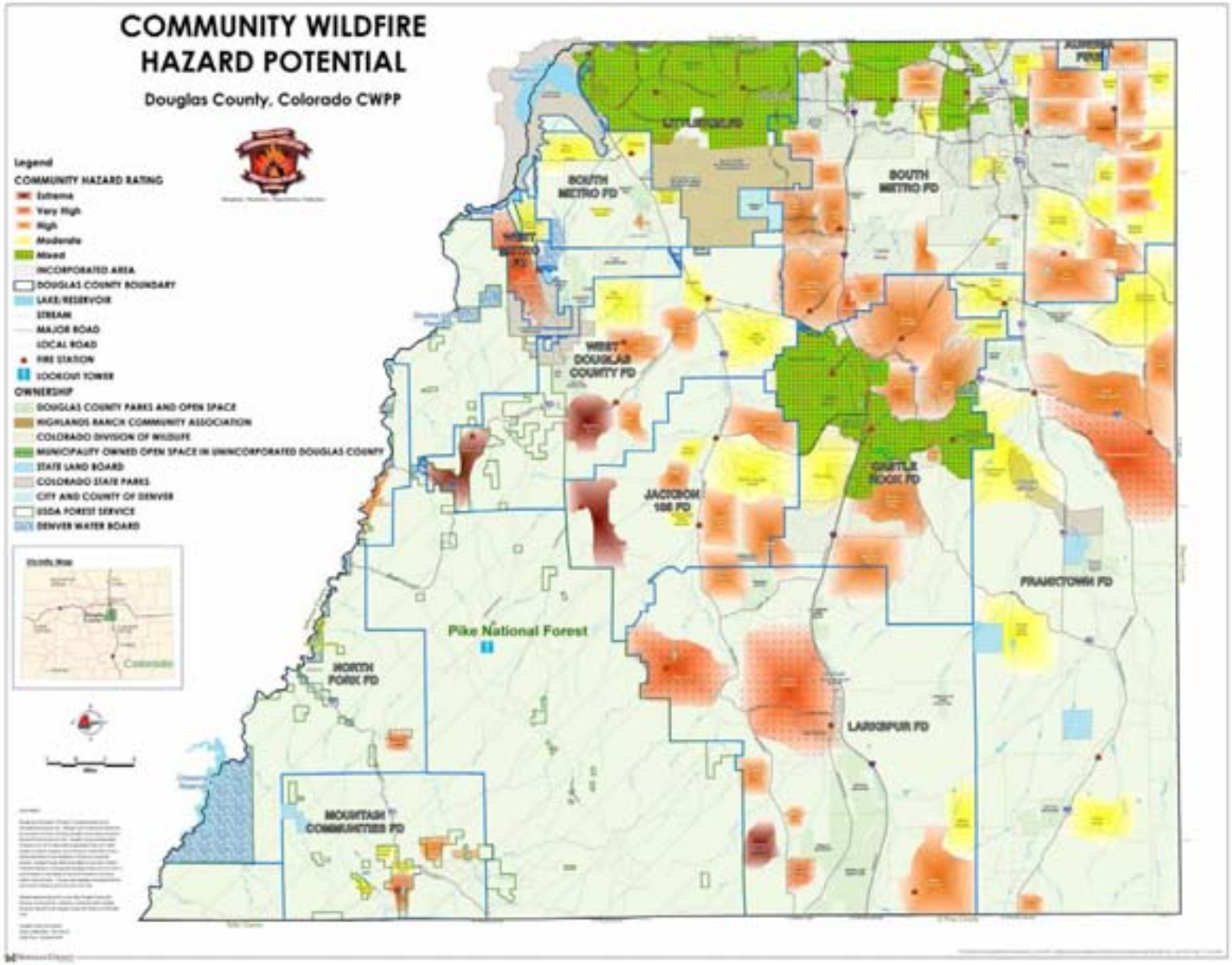


Figure 84 Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

References

Crosby, J.S. and C.C. Chandler. 1966. Get the Most from Your Windspeed Observation. Fire Control Notes 27(4): 12-13.

Fire Family Plus 3.0. 2002. Missoula, Montana. USDA Forest Service, Fire Sciences Lab and Systems for Environmental Management.

FlamMap 3.0. 2006. Missoula, Montana. USDA Forest Service, Fire Sciences Lab and Systems for Environmental Management.

LANDFIRE Project. Available: http://www.landfire.gov/index.php. Accessed 2011, March 9. USDA Forest Service and US Department of the Interior.

Protecting Critical Watersheds in Colorado from Wildfire: A Technical Approach to Watershed Assessment and Prioritization. 2009. Front Range Watershed Protection Data Refinement Work Group.

Rothermel, R. C. 1972. A Mathematical Model for Predicting Fire Spread in Wildland Fuels. General Technical Report INT-115. Ogden, UT. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station.

Rothermel, R. C. 1991. Predicting Behavior and Size of Crown Fires in the Northern Rocky Mountains. Research Paper INT-438. Ogden, UT. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Research Station.

Scott, J. H. and R. E. Burgan. 2005. Standard Fire Behavior Fuel Models: A Comprehensive Set for use with Rothermel's Surface Fire Spread Model. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-153. Fort Collins, CO. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station.

Van Wagner, C. E. 1977. Conditions for the Start and Spread of Crown Fire. Canadian Journal of Forest Research 7(1): 23-34.

APPENDIX B: COUNTY CWPP PROCESS

Core Team

The DC CWPP process began with establishment of the Core Team and the first Core Team meeting held on April 29, 2010. Core Team members include additional representation from Douglas County including Open Space and Natural Resources, Engineering, Public Works Operations Division, Public Affairs, the CSFS, also representing Denver Water, representatives from the 11 fire protection districts who provide service to Douglas County residents, and the USFS South Platte Ranger District (USFS SPRD). The role of the Core Team is to steer the CWPP process, approve draft products for publication on the website for public comment, and provide differing venues and opportunities for stakeholder input. The core team discusses comments to draft products, makes recommendations based on comments and address all comments made to the website. All completed products are approved by the core team. The Core Team had four meetings in 2010 and one in 2011. Members of the Core Team are educated and have experience in wildland fire mitigation, prevention, preparedness, and protection.

To maintain focus within the county the core team determined the WUI boundary would match the County boundary. The Core Team approved the hazard analysis model; a weighted overlay of hazard, values, and risks which created the *Wildfire Hazard Potential Map*

During the summer of 2010 members of the core team (Douglas County Mitigation Staff, CSFS, Douglas County Open Space, and USFS SPRD) met with each fire protection district representative and used the *County Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* to identify communities and provide a hazard ranking for each community identified. The purpose of the hazard ranking is to raise awareness of the potential wildfire hazards that exist based on hazard, risk, and values of the Douglas County Wildfire Hazard Assessment. Community boundaries are not hard boundaries and incorporated larger areas of similar fuel types around concentrations of address points. The result of this analysis is displayed in the *Community Wildfire Hazard Potential Map.*

The hazard raking process identified 102 communities throughout the county and the hazard ratings were as follows: 4 communities rated extreme, 8 communities rated very high, 48 communities rated high, 31 communities rated moderate, and 11 communities rated mixed. More information on the hazard ratings can be found in the Toolbox, General Tools section of the plan. Table 1 lists each community identified and their associated hazard ranking.

The *Wildfire Hazard Potential Map* was used as the basis for identifying potential landscape scale fuels treatment opportunities within each fire protection district. This analysis can be found in the *Landscape Scale Fuels Treatments Map.* When discussing fuel treatments with each fire protection district it was determined that general recommendations would be provided for communities in regards to fuel treatments, including information on defensible space and community-wide thinning, as the scale of this plan did not allow for individual community/ lot level treatment identification.

A County Lands Assessment was completed, parcels were categorized and parameters were identified to help identify priority areas and recommendations for treatment on county-owned lands (i.e. Open Space). This assessment is displayed on the map and specific treatments are included for each fire protection district. This information can be used by communities to identify potential treatments on county-owned lands within their communities for local level plans.

After the draft hazard assessment, community rankings, and fuel treatments were identified and the core team hosted community meetings in each fire protection district to describe the DC CWPP process to stakeholders and present the draft products for local level stakeholder input. The fire protection district determined the best format for their meetings (community meeting, open house, briefing). During this process many stakeholders demonstrated an elevated interest in creating a local-level CWPP. Attendance was higher in areas where no local-level plans exist. Many stakeholders contributed comments and suggestions during the meetings.

The core team worked well together to complete the most comprehensive and appropriate document for the citizens of Douglas County. Many members of the core team work together in other collaborative venues and groups for the benefit of the citizenry. The core team will continue their collaboration as they voluntarily transition to an implementation team to work towards implementing priorities in the DC CWPP.

Douglas County CWPP Core Team Meeting #1 Notes

Meeting Date: 4/29/2010, 1:00-3:330, Conference Rooms A and B, Douglas County Phillip Miller Building Castle Rock, CO.

- **Welcome and Introductions, Josh Keown, Douglas County**
  - Collaborative process among all stakeholders.
  - Each FPD will represent their district by decision of DC Fire Chiefs Association.

- **Background/Process/Intent, Jill Alexander, Douglas County**
  - CWPP is mandated by Colorado SB 09-001 and will follow HFRA and CSFS minimum standards.
  - CWPP will be broken down by FPD. Each FPD is represented on the Core Team.
  - CWPP is intended to be collaborative in nature, and involve all stakeholders. Core team will engage other stakeholders through community meetings and ways to engage stakeholders outside of Core Team.
  - CWPP will assist local communities in clarifying and refining its priorities for the protection of life, property, and critical infrastructure in the wildland urban interface.
  - For an approved CWPP, local government, FPD's, and CSFS must sign.
  - Finalized County-wide CWPP will act as umbrella document to help focus to highest priorities within each FPD within Douglas County. It will also provide background documentation for smaller CWPPs (i.e. HOA-level) to be written.

- **CSFS Minimum Standards, Kristin Garrison, Colorado State Forest Service**
  - CSFS updated minimum standards November 2009.
  - If everyone is in agreement, the WUI will be considered the county.
  - Community Hazard Map should be developed to help identify hazards.
  - Community base map for county should be developed.
  - Communities should be listed in the document.
  - Community input is significant for this process.

- **Hazard Assessment, Josh Keown, Douglas County**
  - 2-part process
    - Broadscale assessment for entire county
      - Combines fire behavior, values, and ignition risk
    - Parcel-level county-owned lands assessment

            - Stand exams and qualitative ranking based off of hazard, value risk.
    - Broadscale assessment
        - Presentation of assessment process and rough draft
        - Comments
            - Try to integrate better ignition risk data (either NIFRS or lightning if available)
            - Rank non-grass fuel types higher for resistance to control layer due to less tactical flexibility in these fuel types.
            - Add historic fires and fuel treatments to map
            - Add municipal watersheds and water delivery infrastructure to values layer.
            - Add conservation easements to values layer.
            - Add natural gas substations to values layer if possible to get data.
            - Mail maps to core team.
            - Areas with "future values" to protect will not be added to this assessment, but the DC development planning process will be mentioned to address this issue.

- **Public Relations Plan, Wendy Holmes, Douglas County**
    - New survey coming out to see what the best methods are to reach the public
    - A myriad of vehicles to market the CWPP
        - Publicity Story
        - HOA/FPD News Letters
        - Website Page Creation for CWPP
        - Online Newsroom for CWPP News
        - Automated email subscriptions (GovDelivery)
        - CitizenConnect – online tool
        - Facebook/Twitter
        - Virtual and traditional meetings
        - Newspaper publicity/advertising
        - Town Meeting Newsletters
        - Blogging

  Next Steps
    - A brand/logo will be created
    - A Web presence will be created
    - A news release will be drafted to announce the CWPP Planning effort
    - A comprehensive, long-range communications plan will be drafted and approved by the Core Team.

- **Core Team Roles and Responsibilities, Josh Keown, Douglas County**
    - See draft "Core Team Responsibilities" and "DC CWPP Action Items." Provide comments.
- Other Topics/Discussion All
- Next Core Team Meeting
    - June 15, 2010 at 1:00.

Action Plan

Hazard Assessment

Item	Who	Agency	By When
Provide additional comments on Hazard Assessment to Josh Keown	All Core Team Members	All	May 14, 2010
Seek lightning data and provide to Josh Keown if available.	John Guthrie	West Douglas County FPD	May 14, 2010
Check on NFIRS Wildland Fire Only Data for Spatial GIS Point Layers.	Josh Keown Fire Protection Districts	Douglas County FPDs	May 14, 2010
Seek gas utility substation data and provide to Josh Keown if available.	Ted Christopolous Josh Keown	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority Josh Keown Douglas County	May 14, 2010
Provide municipal watershed and water delivery infrastructure data to Josh Keown	Gary Walter	Douglas County Engineering	May 14, 2010
Identify completed, planned, and current hazardous fuel reduction treatments to Josh Keown.	Kristin Garrison Matt Schweich Fire Protection Districts	Colorado State Forest Service USDA Forest Service All FPDs within Douglas County	May 14, 2010
Incorporate Fuel Model adjustment to RTC layer	Josh Keown	Douglas County	May 19, 2010
Incorporate conservation easements, municipal watersheds, and gas substations to values layer	Josh Keown	Douglas County	May 19, 2010
Incorporate lightning and/or NFIRS data (if available) into ignition risk layer	Josh Keown	Douglas County	May 19, 2010
Disseminate updated Hazard Assessment to Core Team members	Josh Keown	Douglas County	May 21, 2010

Landscape Scale Fuels Treatment Projects/Community Base Map

Item	Who	Agency	By When
Schedule meeting to draft landscape scale fuel treatment projects and community's and rankings by FPD.	Josh Keown Jill Alexander Kristin Garrison Each FPD Core Team Member Matt Schweich (as needed)	Douglas County Douglas County Colorado State Forest Service Fire Protection District USDA Forest Service	May 21, 2010
Draft landscape scale fuel treatment projects and communities within each FPD on base map.	Josh Keown Jill Alexander Kristin Garrison Each FPD Core Team Member Matt Schweich (as needed)	Douglas County Douglas County Colorado State Forest Service Fire Protection District USDA Forest Service	June 10, 2010
Combine landscape scale fuel treatments and communities onto County wide community base map	Josh Keown	Douglas County	June 14, 2010

Core Team Responsibilities and Action Items

Item	Who	Agency	By When
Provide comments on Core Team responsibilities and action items documents to Josh Keown	All Core Team Members	All	May 14, 2010
Incorporate comments into documents and disseminate to Core Team	Josh Keown	Douglas County	May 21, 2010

Communications Plan

Item	Who	Agency	By When
Develop press releases, CWPP website, and DC CWPP Logo	Wendy Holmes Josh Keown Jill Alexander	Douglas County Douglas County Douglas County	ASAP
Contact core team members to schedule community meeting dates for meetings to be advertised and held after 2nd core team meeting.	Josh Keown	Douglas County	June 1, 2010
Provide ideas and important contacts to integrate into Com. plan	All Core Team Members	All	May 14, 2010
Disseminate draft Com. plan for Comments	Wendy Holmes	Douglas County	May 28, 2010
Provide Comments on	All Core Team	All	June 11, 2010

draft Com. Plan to Wendy Holmes	Members		

Douglas County CWPP Core Team Meeting 2 Notes

Douglas County Justice Center, Emergency Operations Center
Castle Rock, CO

06/15/2010
1:00-3:00 p.m.

Attendees:
Einar Jensen, SMFRA
Thomas Welle, DC Parks and O.S.
Cherie Abbott, DC OEM
Matt Schweich, USDA Forest Service
Fran Santagata, DC OEM
John Guthrie, West Douglas County FPD
Kim McAndrews, MetCom
Tim Johnson, DC OEM
Robin Keith, Jefferson County
Scot Fitzgerald, Jefferson County
Kristin Garrison, Colorado State Forest Service
Randy Johnson, Larskpur FPD
Mark Ranking, DC GIS
Jill Alexander, DC Wildfire Mitigation
Curt Rogers, North Fork FPD
Josh Keown, DC Wildfire Mitigation

I. Welcome and Introductions

All participants introduced themselves. The objectives of the meeting are to discuss all agenda items and agree upon on the communication plan framework as well as a working draft of the hazard map and community base map.

II. Communications Plan

Jill Alexander went over the Communications Plan framework that Wendy Holmes assembled. Wendy's schedule did not allow her to be here, but she gave her most sincere apologies for not being able to attend.

Fran advised that she would be on Castle Rock radio on Thursday evening and would be talking about the CWPP. She also mentioned that all of the venues listed to advertise in the plan are well utilized by citizens.

Josh brought up and showed the group the base CWPP website at www.douglas.co.us/CWPP. Jill would like all the participating agencies to have the CWPP link on their websites, as well as, all of the agency logos. All logos should be sent to Josh Keown at his county email address; jkeown@douglas.co.us. Josh discussed having a comment feed so the public can look through info provided on the website and then provide documented feedback, comments and questions. Josh also mentioned the hazard maps, community base maps, a calendar of community meetings, core team roles and responsibilities, the communications plan, and core team meeting notes will soon be added to the website. Citizen stakeholders will also be able to subscribe to updates on the website. Josh mentioned that Wendy's team had worked very hard on the website and logo and did a great job. The rest of the group agreed. Fran would really like to see the minutes added so they can be shown as transparent meetings. USFS would like to see a link on the county website Citizen Connect for the CWPP page. South Metro would like to add the CWPP logo to their website for citizens to see and link to their websites. Everyone agreed that placing the maps on the website would be beneficial. Randy mentioned that placing the maps on the website with a narrative would also be good for the citizens to show them how the maps were generated. John Guthrie would like to know what kind of feedback is needed from stakeholders. Josh thought it would be beneficial to have a way for community stakeholders to provide general comments on the CWPP process, hazard maps, base map, community rankings, etc in addition to community meetings. Kristin felt the hazard map explanation would be good for the citizens to see and to give them a better understanding of the process. Tom asked if the map would continue to be the whole county or broken down in to smaller sections. Josh advised it would start out as the whole county and eventually be broken down into fire district maps.

The press releases are located on the Wildfire Mitigation page right now announcing the new website for the CWPP. Josh mentioned that Wendy was working on putting together a small story for the media telling the citizens what the plan is. South Metro would like to see the whole Communications Plan to see how they could benefit from it. Josh will get the plan sent out as soon as Wendy finalizes it. Any updates to the FAQs should be sent to Josh or Jill.

III. Community Base Map

Josh presented the first draft of the Community Base Map which will be used to show the county fire protection districts, roads, streams, lakes, fire stations, public lands, etc. John Guthrie would like to see vegetation and some kind of topography representation. Josh mentioned maybe having separate maps to display these. Randy mentioned using color ranges for every 500 ft to show where the elevations change. Mark said we could probably do a hill-shade map and then a vegetation classification map for the county. John Guthrie also mentioned an interactive map would be nice to post on the website. Mark said this may be possible, but would need to get approval for this but would like to do this. The team agreed that the map looked good and to go forward with it as well as a topographic and vegetation map. South Metro said it was difficult to pull up the map

when it was sent out earlier in the week and view it in detail. Josh will post a PDF of this for everyone to examine. Josh requested everyone take a look and check the map for any possible errors and he and Mark will make the appropriate changes.

IV. Hazard Assessment Map

Josh presented the Hazard Assessment maps complete with the updates that the core team requested at the last core team meeting. Changes to the values at risk map included adding Zones of Concern from the Front Range Watershed Protection Assessment for municipal watersheds, adding conservation easements, and adding power lines. Per USFS, the watershed Zones of Concern adds in the focus of everything they are concerned with. Josh then advised that lightning data was added to the ignition risk map and an adjustment to the resistance to control map was made for grass fuel models. Josh showed all of these maps as well as the final composite map. The core team agreed that the changes to the maps looked good and that the High Fire Danger Composite Map will be used as the official hazard assessment map to be used in community hazard rankings and posted on the website. John Guthrie mentioned that previous treatments and large fires should be overlaid as well. USFS will provide some info to update the fuel models in treated areas. Josh would like to lay the polygons of previously treated areas over the current map. This would help to rank communities. USFS would also like to see the treatment areas on here that would update the map as well. Fran would like for the citizens to see the differences to help drive home the point. Randy would like this to be an educational tool. He suggested overlaying the polygons and then explaining the reduced risk because of the treatment areas. Randy said to keep it as simple as possible just to educate the public. Before community delineation and rankings, the previous treatment data and large fire data will be put onto the map. Josh and Mark would work to figure out the best way to display it. Per Josh, have any fire district that has data of completed treatments send them to Josh so he can add them in. Josh mentioned that Paul Russell from Castle Rock fire had previously stated his concern over using "Low" fire danger and green to represent low fire danger on the map because it may give a false sense of security to communities in those areas. Einar mentioned that communities cited as low fire danger in the South Metro CWPP were the first ones to develop CWPPs. The core group agreed to leave the descriptions as low, moderate, high, and extreme.

V. Working Meetings

Kristin discussed that the next step in the process is for CSFS, DC Wildfire Mitigation, and each Fire Protection District representative serving on the core team to meet to delineate communities, rank hazard for each community, determine potential landscape scale fuel treatments, and discuss details of scheduling community meetings for each respective fire district. A sign up calendar of available meeting dates through July was handed out so Fire Districts could sign up for a date that worked for them. John would like to see some flyers and other PR materials made to hand out before July 4th to advertise the CWPP process to citizens within his district. Fran mentioned the importance

of having the fire departments do the education because of the relationship they have with the citizens in their areas.

VI. Roles and Responsibilities

Josh advised that he had received no comments or issues from the core team about the Core Team Roles and Responsibilities sheet that was handed out and presented at the first core team meeting. The core team agreed that the document was acceptable as a final draft to be used during the CWPP process.

VII. Content for Fire Protection District Discussion/Analysis to insert into CWPP

Jill discussed that one product needed in the plan from the Fire Protection Districts is a discussion of the wildfire program for each respective fire protection district. This information is required by the CWPP standards. This discussion will be inserted into each FPD's section of the CWPP. Jill discussed went through a handout that discussed the different components of the FPD discussions. Jill requested each FPD provide this discussion by September 1, 2010. Josh added that the handout is not restrictive and if there is any other information that fire districts would like to include in their discussion, that they feel free to do so. Josh also mentioned that the County Wildfire Mitigation Staff was there to support the districts in providing these discussion and if they needed any assistance, feel free to contact the mitigation staff.

VIII. Other Topics/Discussion

Josh asked the group if anyone had any other topics or discussion on anything. Nobody had any other topics they wanted to discuss.

CWPP Core Team Meeting Notes September 8, 2010

12 people in attendance

Jill Alexander, Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation
Josh Keown, Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation
Tim Johnson, Douglas County OEM
Gary Walter, Douglas County Engineering
Kristin Garrison, District Forester, CSFS
Mark Rankin, Douglas County GIS
Tom Welle, Douglas County Open Space and Natural Resources
Paul Russell, Castle Rock Fire Rescue
Chris Phillips, Jackson 105 FPD
Matt Schweich, USFS
Robin Keith, Jefferson Conservation District
Scott Fitzgerald, Jefferson Conservation District

The Agenda and Community description template were handed out

Community Rankings map was presented

- 103 total communities identified through the community identification and ranking process
- Douglas County mitigation staff and CSFS met with all of the FPDs to identify communities and establish community rankings.
- The ranking categories included MIXED*;* mostly urban areas with interspersed hazard areas that are mostly open space tracts, MODERATE, HIGH, VERY HIGH and EXTREME. Originally we did not have a "VERY HIGH" category, but due to the broadness of the "High" category it was appropriate to establish a "VERY HIGH" category.
- Confirming "VERY HIGH" category with Larkspur communities is still pending.
- There were 3 communities identified that rated EXTREME

Web Site

The web site was brought up and navigated through so all could familiarize themselves with where the information was and the citizen comment opportunity.

Discussed continued hand out of the cards directing people to visit the web site; continuation of encouraging people to go the web site for information and continued dialog.

Community Description Template

Community template was discussed; the template identifies some minimums that FDPs may want to include in their write ups for communities. May include any additional items they feel are pertinent.

The template will be posted on the web site.

Wendy Holmes PR Director at Douglas County and staff are working on an outreach summary for each FPD for the community meeting. Her staff will be making a poster also. Copies will be available to post in store fronts to advertise the community meetings.

Comment procedure

- Presented the proposed comment procedure for comments received through the web site, phone calls, etc. Standardizing a comment procedure.
- All comments from the web site will come into Douglas County. They are logged for reporting and filed. The comment is then sent out to the appropriate individual/agency for response.
- The response is then sent out to the Core Team for concurrence/comment. The intent is to have a unified Core Team response to comments.
- Work through any additional comments from members of the core team as necessary.
- Comment then sent back to the individual/organization commenting. We want comments to come from the core team, not just an individual.
- Comments will be sent out on approximately a couple week time frame depending on the number of comments.
- Repeat comments will be sent to the FAQs.

Community Meetings

- Kristin Garrison will get a rough agenda for Community Meetings to Douglas County prior to leaving on her vacation.
- Discussed about a 45 minute presentation on purpose, Core Team purpose and role, role of stakeholders, CWPP process, minimum standards, proposed fuels treatments, plan recommendations, and the web site. Then a 15 minute Q&A.
- Will have large paper copies of maps and any additional materials appropriate for the community.

Kristin Garrison, District Forester with the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) identified a potential issue that may come up at meetings in light of the Four Mile Fire. There are a lot of questions being raised from homeowners in regards to defensible space and mitigation that has taken place in areas where people have lost homes in this fire. We need to send a consistent message that defensible space reduces hazards, it does not eliminate hazards. CSFS staff working with the media.

Kristin said she would contact some of the community members and organizations who the CSFS has contact information and works with in the outline areas of the Jackson 105 area prior to the community meeting.

Tom Welle asked if we had been in contact with the HRCA and the Highlands Ranch Metro District for the Littleton meeting; we responded Littleton Fire was working on that task.

Discussed the maps that we would bring to the community meetings; consensus was to separate the landscape scale fuel breaks and a separate one with the communities. There

was concern for covering the communities with the proposed boundary fuel break identified along the Forest Service boundary. There will be a blown up paper version of each FPD for the community meeting.

Douglas County will make its best effort to list all the subdivisions and separate political entities within each community identified.

Implementation Plan
Preliminary discussions on anticipation of what the implementation plan is to look like. Discussion with the core team to identify what the implementation should do. Want a broad scale approach; more conceptual approach to the implementation plan. There will also be an implementation plan for County owned properties.

Robin Keith with Jefferson Conservation District added that in their community meetings for the North Fork Fire Protection District CWPP they had a map overlaying the Forest Service treatments with WUI and Intermix (community) boundaries. They discussed defensible space and structural improvements at community meetings.

Outstanding Items
Discussed that Douglas County had only received 2 of the FPD analysis write-ups. We will post the analysis template on the web site. Reminder to the FPDs to be ready to answer questions in regards to their analysis at the community meetings.

Matt is working on getting the Forest Service analysis and Kristin will get us one for State Parks and any other info for Denver Water Board property.

Robin provided some information from North Fork's most recent community meeting. She suggested we keep the maps simple and identify the take home message of the map for the citizens. People are interested in identifying where they live on the map and the associated hazard. Matt Schweich, Natural Resources Officer for the South Platte Ranger District of the Pike National Forest added that people want to see where they live and how things are going to change. He suggested to have all the maps accessible to help citizens understand this. Robin and Kristin suggested we have photos of what thinning, treatment in mixed areas, and defensible space look like for people to see.

Matt confirmed 40% slope for maximum identified treatments for FS boundary fuel break; 40% max is what the FS has been using for the South Platte watershed.

Matt commented to keep the buffer area (fuel break) and the treatment areas map separate to eliminate confusion.

Robin provided more info from the North Fork meeting; there was good turn out and spirited discussion from those present. People were able to see where treatments had been completed and where they were proposed on FS property and other CSFS projects; identifying remaining private property where work was needed to close gaps. Seasonal owners is problematic; citizens would like a strategy to reach those who don't want to

participate-ever. Citizens are interested in creating a tool for the community to take and use on a local level, they will have a follow-up meeting in the spring to formalize an implementation plan.

Discussed where we were in the process with SMFRA and the evolution of the Pinery CWPP as part of the larger SMFRA District wide CWPP. We are working with the Pinery and Einar Jensen to be congruent in the open space parcels targeted for proposed treatment.

More Discussion on the Four Mile Fire

Look for positives; there had not been any loss of life.

From the media reports their seemed to be a lack of preparedness from some of the citizens interviewed, possibly a lack of awareness of wildfire from some residents.

There was additional discussion on the identifying the positives of defensible space and fuels treatment/hazardous fuels reduction; maybe fire intensity lessoned in these areas, possibly saving lives of citizens who were evacuating and fire fighters who were assigned to work in the area.

Jane from CSFS was giving information to The Denver Post; risk reduction, not elimination.

Discussed putting the evacuation video on the website.

Have the Emergency Preparedness Guide available at the community meetings.

Tom Welle mentioned how sometimes people get too caught up in cutting trees; the people in boulder were going back to basic survival.

Matt reiterated the need for the plan to focus on defensible space and hazardous fuels reduction within the communities; not a focus on FS property outside of the community. From previous experience believes there has been significant emphasis of the FS to protect the community without the same level of effort to establish protections within communities.

Mentioned the wording under the CWPP logo;, mitigation, prevention, preparedness, protection

Tom mentioned the protection of fire response personnel. There is a much greater risk for fire fighters if protections in regards to hazardous fuels have not been taken. Need to emphasize the whole problem to citizens.

Next meeting after the first of the year, look at a date in February and get back to the core team.

Douglas County CWPP Core Team Meeting 4 Notes

Douglas County Fairgrounds, CSU Extension Office
Castle Rock, CO

11/18/2010
10:00-12:30

Attendees:
Wendy Holmes, DC Public Affairs
Eric Franks, Aurora Fire Protection District
Jill Alexander, DC Wildfire Mitigation
John Guthrie, West Douglas County Fire Protection District
Curt Rogers, North Fork Fire Protection District
Tim Johnson, DC Office of Emergency Management
Kristin Garrison, Colorado State Forest Service
Randy Johnson, Larkspur Fire Protection District
Brian Delasantos, Littleton Fire Protection District
Josh Keown, DC Wildfire Mitigation
Einar Jensen, South Metro Fire and Rescue Authority
Matt Schweich, USDA Forest Service Pike National Forest
David Woodrick, Franktown Fire Protection District
Thomas Welle, DC Department of Open Space and Natural Resources
Gary Walter, DC Community Planning and Sustainable Development Department

1. **Welcome and Introductions**
   Josh Keown began the meeting by asking all attendees to introduce themselves. A few attendees arrived after the introductions. The objectives of the meeting were to provide an update, discuss, and evaluate the first round of community meetings, discuss public questions and comments and agree on responses by the Core Team, and to overview obstacles to wildfire mitigation in Douglas County that have thus far been identified.

2. **Community Meeting Update**
   Wendy Holmes summarized the outreach efforts for the CWPP and the community meetings. These included:
   - Creation of the CWPP logo/branding
   - Douglas County CWPP Website
   - County homepage banner
   - Postcards for handouts
   - Advertising to 80k household with community newspapers
   - SMFRA put an advertisement in their newsletter
   - Larkspur FPD contacted HOAs
   - West Douglas FPD put out a mailing
   - Advertising at Larkspur Elementary
   - Announcements at Commissioners Town Meetings
   - Twitter, Face Book, e-mail subscriptions

- Posters

The best turnout was West Douglas FPD with approximately 40 attendees. The FPD did a mailing to announce the meeting. It seemed like this helped generate an excellent turnout. Also, the fact that they are the last completely volunteer department in the County probably helped generate more community interest.

Jill Alexander mentioned that there was excellent discussion at each community meeting. Citizens asked a lot of questions, were very interested, and provided many comments. The audiences were very different across meetings.

Einar Jensen commented that to generate more involvement, we should consider changing the meeting formats so they are more interactive by adding activities or stations.

It seems that through the Douglas County CWPP planning process there has been an increased level of interest for putting together local level plans. When residents have asked for assistance in completing a local level plan, we have asked them to hold off until we are done with the Douglas County CWPP which will make the localized planning process much quicker and easier. At the community meetings, we did suggest that they go out and continue generating community support for a local level plan.

Kristin Garrison will put together a task list/outline to assist communities in completing local level plans that will be included with the Douglas County CWPP.

Deckers area residents may not have adequate web access to view all of the products on the CWPP website. Wendy Holmes suggested setting up an alternative dial up site for text only. We will need to market the dial up site if we are going to use it.

There was a request to post maps in meeting rooms that others who use the room can see the maps. Also, it was suggested to post maps and other documents from the planning process at the library. The wildfire mitigation staff will check availability and process. An announcement in "Your Hub" would also be useful to market the postings.

Wendy Holmes and Jill Alexander discussed the PSA that they had completed for the plan and suggested another PSA be created that showed mitigation type activities. Footage of before and after hazardous fuels reduction, volunteers performing work, etc. would all be useful in showing stakeholder what activities are typically performed in hazardous fuels reduction. This would be valuable in using the CWPP planning process as an educational tool. The idea is to marry the concepts; similar to the CSFS "Forestry in Action" DVD.

A common theme emphasized at the community meetings is that the County CWPP will help reduce the amount of work needed for communities to create a local level

plan. It might be helpful to explain plan scale more and emphasize that the background work is being completed to help streamline the localized CWPP planning process.

There was a suggestion to emphasize the forest health and wildlife habitat benefits in our public relations campaign. It would be good to marry the concepts and principles of forest health with wildfire mitigation and explain that disturbance is natural and overdue in many of the ecosystems of Douglas County. Also, rotating seasonal messages from the FPDs between forest health and wildfire mitigation is helpful so the mitigation message does not get stale. It was also suggested to include a message on bark beetles and slash.

3. Public Comments and Core Team Response

The DC Mitigation Staff has received and logged all comments and questions. Comments or questions that were not answered in community meetings or that were submitted through other mediums were referred to appropriate Core Team members for a draft response. A draft version of comments and responses were sent to the Core Team to review before this meeting.

There was discussion regarding how to present the information back to public and Core Team members. Questions were answered at the meetings and are recorded in the meeting minutes. Comments will also be recorded in the meeting minutes if they were made at the community meetings. Some questions will go on the web site as FAQs as they were asked at every meeting. The comments will be posted in a spreadsheet on the web site with the responses and they will be in an appendix in the document. The questions could either be left to be posted in the community meeting notes alone or also added to the comments spreadsheet.

Matt Schweich said that the USFS keeps everything together as public input. Most planning and development projects in Douglas County have the comments and responses recorded as part of the project. Meeting questions appear outside of comments. No one had a strong opinion either way on how to do this, so it was left to the mitigation staff to decide what will work easiest for their tracking purposes.

There was a discussion about the comment stating:

> *The Douglas County CWPP should include wildland urban interface (WUI) areas and zones of influence from existing local CWPPs in the county-wide plan. The reason for this would be to help the U.S. Forest Service prioritize their treatment areas.*

This comment was made in the Larkspur FPD community meeting. The discussion at the community meeting was that this would be valuable information to provide in the plan so the USFS and other entities would know the local communities priority areas but the obstacle to providing this was that the spatial data for these localized plans does not exist, but the state is working on it. Matt Schweich said that the USFS is

mostly aware of the priority areas identified in the localized CWPPs. The Core Team agreed that because spatial data does not exist, at this point it will be best to create a map identifying the communities with CWPPs, including narrative that generally discusses localized plans, and referring the reader of the County CWPP the CSFS website where they can access all localized plans. In the future, as spatial data of localized CWPPs becomes available, the plan may then be able to include a map showing the WUIs and Zones of influence of existing CWPPs.

There was a discussion about the comment stating:

> *For consistency reasons all areas identified for development but not yet built (i.e. Remuda Ranch, Sandstone, and Meribell Village) should either be included or excluded in the communities identified in the community hazard ranking map*

This comment was also made at the Larkspur FPD community meeting. The response given at the community meeting was discussed, that the community boundaries drawn on the map are fuzzy and meant to be interpreted from a birds eye view. They were drawn based off of hazard rating, address points, and sometimes subdivision boundaries, when it made sense. Also, it was brought up that the Core Team had decided in its first meeting to keep the scope of the hazard map for today's existing situation and address future build out as it happens, during periodic updates to the CWPP. The Core Team discussed the fact that changing the boundaries either way will not change the results of the analysis and as a result is unnecessary. The Core Team consensus was to leave the boundaries in question as drawn.

There was a discussion about the question stating:

> *Will this plan be adopted by the Board of County Commissioners?*

This comment was also from the Larkspur Community Meeting. The response given at the community meeting was that this is ultimately the BOCC's decision and that we had not yet received confirmation either way. Josh Keown mentioned that Fran Santagata with OEM had brought the question to Commissioner Boand. Tim Johnson said that he did not think she had yet received a response. Kristin Garrison explained that Board adoption is not required by the CWPP minimum standards. The Core Team agreed that it is ultimately the Commissioner's decision, and we will wait to hear back from the Board.

There was a discussion about the question stating:

> *A county wide community wildfire protection plan is an unneeded and redundant effort for Douglas County as they have an Annual Operating Plan.*

This was a comment from the Larkspur Community Meeting. In the community meeting, Kristin Garrison briefly responded by explaining the difference between the AOPs and CWPPs. The Core Team agreed with this explanation and response.

There was a discussion about the comment stating:

> *Douglas County should spend funds on private lands to reduce the highest hazards instead of treating their own lands.*

This was a comment from the Jackson 105 FPD Community Meeting. The response at the community meeting was that the County currently does not expend funds to treat private properties and it is ultimately a policy decision for the BOCC to consider. The Core Team discussed that there were a few comments that alluded to the County funding for work on private parcels. The Core Team agreed with the community meeting response that this is a County policy decision.

There was a discussion about the comment stating:

> *The plan should include objectives with benchmarks such as reducing a certain number of communities from high hazard to moderate hazard.*

This comment was from the Jackson 105 FPD community meeting. The community meeting response was that goals and objectives will be in the plan, and they are being developed by the Core Team. There was a Core Team discussion about how quantifiable the objectives will be for the CWPP because it is such a broad-scale plan. The Core Team agreed that this may be difficult to do, but did agree that clear goals and/or objectives should be explicit within the plan. Also, there was a suggestion that during presentations we make the scale and scope of the county CWPP clearer.

Kristin Garrison brought up the fact that each meeting had people asking if the plan would be used by insurance companies. Josh Keown brought up that the plan will address the issue by stating that the CWPP does not contain parcel-level assessments and that it is not appropriate to infer hazard ratings for individual lots. Kristin also mentioned that she has checked within her agency, and thus far no one is aware of insurance companies in Colorado using CWPPs for determining coverage or rates. Josh also mentioned that at the end of one of the community meetings, an insurance company employee told him their company does not use assessments in documents such as CWPPs, but instead uses aerial photos and sometimes onsite visits to determine coverage and premiums.

4. Public Comments and Core Team Responses

Josh Keown discussed the value of the public input and that it helped to identify many of the obstacles that citizens and communities in the county face in wildfire mitigation. So far the obstacles that have been identified are awareness, technical guidance, assembling the required elements for developing localized CWPPs,

concerted community effort, funding, and slash disposal. The wildfire mitigation staff would like to center the CWPP around working toward solutions to these obstacles. Essentially the document should provide tools to communities for raising awareness, making it easier to put together approved local-level CWPPs, and provide technical information. Also the plan should help identify programmatic recommendations to help solve larger obstacles that are common across the county. Tracking and describing best practices is a good way to identify solutions to many obstacles. Also, even though the plan is mandated from in a "top-down" fashion due to legislation, the spirit and intent of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act and CWPPs are to inspire bottom up efforts. Because of this, the County CWPP needs to be written to encourage and help communities to protect reduce their hazard in a grass roots fashion. This would encompass the idea of building community capacity, having a focus on the social science ideas, and help communities to help themselves. Josh Keown asked that if Core Team members identified any further common obstacles, please send them to him.

Josh Keown mentioned that it would make sense if the implementation plan is more programmatic in nature due to the broad scale of the plan.

There was a suggestion to add the "why" we are doing this and to provide older photos of how things have changed in regards to forest health and focus on a holistic approach with awareness for a healthy landscape.

5. Other Topics

Matt Schweich announced that the Pike National Forest will have some Road closures beginning Dec 1, 2010 due to the Indian Creek project. Rampart Range Road will be closed to all public traffic one mile north and one mile west of the Indian creek work center.

The meeting ended at approximately 12:30 p.m.

DC CWPP Core Team Meeting Notes 7/20/11

Eight people in attendance:

Jill Alexander, Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation
Chris Phillips, Jackson 105 FPD
Matt Schweich, US Forest Service SPRD
Mark Rankin, Douglas County GIS
Kristin Garrison, CSFS
Tom Welle, Douglas County OSNR
Steve Dwyer, Douglas County Building Division
Brian Dimock, Castle Rock FPD

The meeting began with introductions.

Jill Alexander asked if everyone had had a chance to review the document and what their initial thoughts were. All who reviewed the document thought it was thorough. Jill announced the goal of the meeting was to come to consensus on a draft document to be released to the public for a 30 day review and comment period. Matt Schweich was the only one who had provided contextual comments, Einar Jensen at SMFRA had provided some good input on wording to make the document flow better and many of those changes and Kristin's newest comments and edits continue to be incorporated into the document.

Matt's comments were handed out and discussed. We agreed to change the process section to describe the process in phases to incorporate what was done, what was produced in terms of products, and how the public was involved. The group believed this would be a better/more accurate display of the public involvement during the process.

Other changes the core team agreed to are:

- Change the title of the *Community Base Map* to the *County Base Map* to eliminate confusion
- Change the County Wildfire Hazard Potential Map to remove County and have it read Wildfire Hazard Potential Map.
- Add a glossary and to add terms regarding defining fire apparatus.
- Add the word *unwanted* to the Wildfire Prevention section when discussing preventing human caused fires.
- Remove the word *pixel.*
- Add wording in the Implementation Plan section stating that the core team approved the prioritization of projects in the implementation plan.
- Identified the need to emphasize working with communities on local-level plans and on project implementation regarding county-owned properties.

There was a discussion on historic forested conditions, specifically regarding Gambel oak and what is "natural". The core team agreed to include some information on historic presence/quantities of Gambel oak.

Jill discussed the PR plan for the public release of the document. A new banner will appear on the web, all of the usual channels will be notified as with any other county business, and a press release will appear on the CWPP website as well as the county website. Jill will forward the press release to all fire protection districts and they will need to get the press release posted on their respective websites.

Discussed the issue of raising awareness and outreach and education to include more of a natural resources approach and consistency amongst agencies when presenting material. It was identified that part of the educational message needs to include *why* we need to do treatments. There was a suggestion to develop educational materials with photos of completed projects and promote completed projects. We also need include a wildlife and habitat component for species of concern. This will be added to the list of projects in the Obstacles and Solutions section of the CWPP.

Community Involvement

Communications Plan

The communications plan was designed by Douglas County Public Relations Staff in consultation with the core team. The communications plan is intended to notify community stakeholders of the CWPP process, provide transparency of that process and notify stakeholders of the multiple venues for input.

To meet the minimum CSFS and HFRA standards the DC CWPP process had to demonstrate collaboration with an emphasis on community involvement. In keeping with the policies of the DC BOCC the process needed to be transparent for all Douglas County citizens. Announcement of the DC CWPP process began with establishment of an independent CWPP logo and website housing all of the information and draft products produced specific to the CWPP process. A banner was placed on the Douglas County website announcing the CWPP process and website. Fire districts were encouraged to link to the CWPP website and the CWPP website linked to participating members of the core team with websites. Press releases were distributed to "kick-off" the CWPP process. Additional press releases, announcements in newspapers and HOA newsletters and websites were distributed announcing community meetings. Notifications were also placed in the publications for Town Hall meetings. A Public Service Announcement (PSA) was developed for viewing on the Douglas County website, the CWPP website and The Network DC. Post cards were handed out at various venues across the county announcing the CWPP website. Posters were displayed at locations chosen by the fire districts announcing the community meeting in their district. For those without internet access or dial up only the hazard assessment and associated supporting maps were available at several library locations across the county and their arrival was publicized by a press release.

Communication Plan Outline:

Outline: Communications and Community Involvement Plan in support of the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan
Presented to CWPP Core Team: June 15, 2010

Situation Analysis

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 required the Colorado State Forest Service to establish minimum standards for the development of Community Wildfire Protection Plans in Colorado. Senate Bill 09-001 establishes guidelines and criteria for the preparation of plans addressing fire hazard areas within unincorporated portions of Counties.

As part of CWPP creation, is imperative that a communications and community involvement plan be created that:

- Exhibits diverse collaboration with emphasis on involvement of community members/representatives. Counties are expected to engage community members, community representatives, and other non-governmental stakeholders, and keep them engaged throughout the entire process, beginning early in the planning process.

- Creates opportunities for interested, non-governmental stakeholders to be regularly and actively involved in identifying community values to be protected, defining their wildland-urban interface area, identifying fuels treatment project areas and methods and priorities for action.

- Encourages and actively pursues community member input at different stages of the planning process.

Leaders from Douglas County fire protection, wildfire mitigation and emergency management professions are preparing for the launch of the process that will produce The Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) by mid-year 2011.

The Douglas County Office of Emergency Management, Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation staff, Colorado State Forest Service, Douglas County Fire Protection Districts, and the United States Forest Service are facilitating the planning process. The process will enable the participation of individual stakeholders from throughout the County in the development of the CWPP that will serve as the model document to assist communities in development of individual, localized CWPP's. Currently there are nine (9) CWPP's within Douglas County.

Research

In the May 2010 Citizen Survey – a representative sampling of all Douglas County registered voters - when asked if Douglas County has good plans to prevent and respond to emergencies and disasters, 77 percent of the respondents agreed, six percent disagreed, 16 percent were unsure and two percent refused to respond.

These findings most certainly illustrate a level of confidence in Douglas County's planning to prevent and respond to emergencies and disasters

With 16 percent of County residents unsure, however, the findings could demonstrate that some fundamental communications efforts are in order to introduce the community to the existence of wildfire mitigation while trying to compel participation in the CWPP process.

The Citizen survey also revealed the most effective means by which to reach the diverse populations in Douglas County – the tactics below reflect those diverse means.

Kristin Garrison also suggested research in advance of the planning process implementation.

Objectives

- Establish and sustain an integrated communications strategy designed to
    - reach and engage diverse collaboration in CWPP creation with emphasis on involvement of community members/representatives; and
    - Maintain stakeholder engagement throughout the entire CWPP process, beginning early in the planning process.
- Establish a 'readiness' communications plan for message dissemination beyond the 18-month planning process that will led to the creation of the CWPP.

Strategies

Deploy a simultaneous push/pull marketing and public relations strategy using traditional and online media.

In summary - **a push strategy** involves activity that "pushes" information in front of stakeholders without them initiating the request. Advertising, publicity, and other traditional and some online tools to the Douglas County community will accomplish this. A targeted reach into fire mitigation, prevention, preparedness, and protection professionals is another example of push.

A **pull strategy** involves attracting stakeholders who are actively looking for site content – in this example, a Douglas County citizen has initiated the search/request on CWPP's and we are simply reaching out to fulfill it for them. Examples of some pull promotional tactics we can use to bring our target to the Web site:

- **Search Engine Optimization** – We'll make sure that the CWPP site ranks highly in our use of key words.

- **Social Media Sites** – We can allow our target audience to actively interact with the CWPP site social networks and begin tracking conversations that involve relevant keyword phrases.
- **A Blog** – Create a blog and add content that stakeholders will find interesting.

Messages

- Public input is welcome and needed for creation of a CWPP that will meet the needs of Douglas County; and
- Creation of an effective plan is a shared responsibility among the citizens and businesses of Douglas County and among the fire mitigation, prevention, preparedness and protection professionals.

Tactics

1. Communications Tactics include:

- Public Service Announcement - launching CWPP Planning Process and how to get involved. To air on:
    - Douglas County Television DC8,
    - Castle Rock Channel 22;
    - County Web site
    - Sheriff's Web site
    - Team HR Web site and on meeting agenda
    - One Roxborough Web site and on meeting agenda,
    - Partnership of Douglas County Governments Web site/ meeting agenda.
- CitizenConnect Q&A;
- A to Z Web site Directory information placement
- Banner ad on the County's Web site
- Email updates via Subscribe DC - Stakeholders will also have the opportunity to provide input on the plan through a dedicated Web site www.douglas.co.us/CWPP and can subscribe to receive e-mail notification when Web site content is updated
- Municipal, special district, and other community Web sites and newsletters throughout Douglas County via our relationships with their communications professionals
- Community meetings will be held within each fire protection district in the fall of 2010 to discuss the hazard assessment, community values, and potential fuel treatments.
- Placement of information in Town Meeting newsletters and via participation in Town Meetings.
- Advertising in the five Douglas County, Colorado Community Newspaper editions
- Frequent news release promoting plan/process participation opportunities via:
    - County Home page news room/Facebook and Twitter sites
    - GovDelivery push to thousands
    - HOA newsletters throughout Douglas County
    - Chamber and Economic Development Council newsletters

- Fire District Newsletters
- Media (as a conduit to all other audiences including citizens, taxpayers and those interested in wildfire mitigation, prevention, preparedness and protection):
    - Douglas County newspapers, newsletters, blogs
    - Denver Post - County reporter

Measurement and Evaluation

The following ideas for measuring and evaluating the effectiveness of the communications and community involvement plan will allow for an adjustment in tactics should a change be required:

- Post-meeting evaluation sheet
- Use of Google Analytics to measure Web site traffic
- Track meeting attendance
- Track blog participation
- Pre and Post plan process survey

Community Meetings

A number of different venues were identified for gathering community input including community meetings in each fire protection district. As the CWPP process evolved and community meetings were held throughout the county residents demonstrated an interest and commitment to creating local-level CWPPs. The community meeting minutes from each fire protection district are located at the end of this section.

Public Comments

Comments were received in a number of ways. Most comments were delivered via e-mail or received during a community meeting. Comments are documented in the attached log. All comment responses were approved by the core team. Eighty-four comments were received to date and are located at the end of this section.

Community Meeting Information and Public Comments

Larkspur Fire Protection District
Community Meeting

Larkspur Fire Station #1
9414 Spruce Mountain RD
Larkspur, CO 80118

October 5, 2010
7:00 p.m.

CWPP Core Team Members Present:
Josh Keown, Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation
Jill Alexander, Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation
Kristin Garrison, Colorado State Forest Service
Thomas Welle, Douglas County Open Space and Natural Resources
Randy Johnson, Larkspur Fire Protection District

Community Attendance:
10 attendees signed in at the meeting. More attendees were observed in the audience that did not sign in. Attendees represented the communities of Perry Park, Valley Park, Woodmoor Mountain, and Perry Park East.

Meeting Proceedings:

A presentation covering the following topics was given to the participants at the meeting: CWPP Background, Douglas County Process, Draft Hazard Map/Community Delineation, County Lands Assessment, Draft Fuel Treatments, and Next Steps.

After the presentation a general question and answer session was held. The meeting lasted until approximately 10:00 p.m.

Questions and Comments: The following summarizes the questions and comments captured during the meeting.

- **Question:** Were all of the maps on the web site prior to the meeting?
  Answer: Yes, with the exception of the County Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Map, which had only recently been completed. All draft documents and map products are posted on the web site after they receive core team approval.

- **Question:** Are municipal fire hydrant locations included in the hazard assessment?
  Answer: Due to the assessment's broadness in scale and variability in type and availability of water sources and conveyance of water for wildland fire suppression they were not included.

- **Question:** Why were power lines categorized as a value and not a risk in the hazard assessment?
  Answer: Power lines logically fit into both categories, but were considered a value for the purpose of this assessment. By being classified as a value they are weighted heavier as being an area of focus.

- **Comment:** There was a request to include wildland urban interface (WUI) areas and zones of influence from existing local CWPPs in the county-wide plan. The reason for this would be to help the U.S. Forest Service prioritize their treatment areas.
  Response: There was some concern of the availability of this data as most local CWPPs do not have spatial data (GIS). The consultant in the audience who has been involved in some localized CWPPs said the data from his plans did not exist spatially. At this point it may not be possible to include the WUIs and zones of influence from localized CWPPs due to lack of spatial data. The CSFS is attempting to put a database such as this together and when complete could be included in future plan updates, but is not available at this time. The U.S. Forest Service is aware of the local CWPPs in the vicinity of U.S. Forest Service lands as they are part of the core team for those plans.

  At a minimum, it will be possible to identify in the Douglas County CWPP which communities have existing CWPPs and their location so the U.S. Forest Service and other interested parties can reference the localized plans, which are available electronically on the CSFS website. The request will be brought to the Douglas County Core Team to discuss the best way to do this.

- **Comment:** The county should hay the grasses on their open space lands in Valley Park.
  Response: If the grass is not posing a direct hazard to a structure, or if the hazard can be reasonably mitigated through defensible space, the county will retain the grass as a natural open space to provide the ecological services that open space lands are intended to provide. Additionally, with limited resources, county-owned properties

that contain heavy ladder and crown fuels that pose a hazard to structures are the county's highest priorities for treatment.

- **Comment:** A community member shared a successful project they had recently been involved with.

- **Question:** Do all funding streams for performing mitigation and other work require a CWPP and would the county CWPP make all Douglas County citizens eligible for those that require CWPPs?
  Answer: A CWPP is not necessarily required for all grant opportunities, but only suggested for some. For those funding sources that require a CWPP the county plan alone will not make you eligible for grant funds as additional work has to e done by the community(see CSFS Minimum Standards for more information). The county plan will make it easier and faster for local communities to put together a localized plan that, once approved, would make those communities eligible for applying for grant funding.

- **Comment:** An audience member stated that the residents of Douglas County are fortunate that the Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Staff and Colorado State Forest Service are available to help communities who may be at risk to wildfire.

- **Comment:** An audience member identified slash disposal as an obstacle to performing wildfire mitigation work. He suggested that more chipping sites or slash drop off locations be placed throughout the county.
  Response: There was some discussion in regards to slash disposal being a complication to mitigation activities. A program called Peak to Peak wood is working on this type of issue in the southern Front Range counties. This will be addressed in the CWPP as an obstacle with possible solutions provided.

- **Question:** What type of outreach efforts were used to get the word out to people about the meeting?
  Answer: An intensive effort to publicize this meeting was made both by Douglas County and Larkspur Fire. These included home owner's association contacts, news releases, local newsletter ads, website advertisements, school district communication to parents, announcements at public meetings, and advertisement signs posted within the fire protection district. A suggestion was made to make personal invitations and word of mouth.

- **Comment:** For consistency reasons all areas identified for development, but not yet built (i.e. Remuda Ranch, Sandstone, and Meribell Village) should either be included or excluded in the communities identified in the community hazard ranking map.
  Response: The community boundaries for the purposes of the Douglas County CWPP Community Ranking Map were drawn around concentrations of already built address points that share similar hazard potential at a landscape scale. Due to address point location and changes in hazard level, subdivision plats were not always taken into account. Because it is a landscape (broad) scale assessment the boundaries are

less meaningful than is the general location of each community and its associated hazard. The rankings are meant to provide information to communities about the difficulty of controlling a fire in their area, ignition potential, and proximity to values. This information can then be used by local CWPP planning teams in combination with finer scale inputs such as construction materials, ingress and egress, and defensible space to determine local hazard. Exact locations of community boundaries are more meaningful at the localized CWPP level for determining stakeholders and for planning project-level activities such as vegetation treatments. Local communities should determine these exact boundaries during localized CWPP planning efforts based on topographic features (i.e. ridge tops), changes in fuel types, or political boundaries such as homeowner's associations or subdivision plats.

- **Comment:** A suggestion was made that future build out be accounted for in the hazard assessment. One resident disagreed and stated that this is a plan for now, not 2030.
  Response: During development of the hazard assessment the Douglas County CWPP Core Team considered including future build out, but decided that initially the plan should focus on present hazard. Also the Core Team agreed that timing of future build out is difficult to predict. When future build out happens, it will be taken into account during periodic updates of the plan.

- **Comment:** The Douglas County CWPP should be used by Douglas County as a policy document regarding community wildfire protection.
  Response: Community Wildfire Protection Plans are only plans, not policy documents and not legally binding. It will have to be determined by the County Commissioners if they would like to make any policy changes based off of recommendations from the plan after its approval.

- **Comment:** Individuals can speak with the County Commissioners to provide input to the plan.
  Response: Interested parties can go through the normal methods of contacting the Commissioners, but mechanisms are in place as part of the CWPP process to solicit public comments for the plan. These mechanisms include the CWPP website comments box, community meetings, phone calls, and emails. After comments are received through these means they are brought to the CWPP Core team who will then address them and post the information on the website.

- **Question:** Will this plan be adopted by the Board of County Commissioners?
  Response: Adoption and public hearing are not requirements of the minimum standards for developing CWPPs. Public hearing and adoption will be determined by the BOCC.

- **Question:** Will a second series of public meetings be held after the draft plan is released?
  Response: There will not be a second series of public meetings after the release of the draft plan. Before being made final, public comments will be solicited on the

draft document. All of the information and draft products will be posted on the web site and available for the public to view. Other dissemination methods will also be sought. Additionally, the Core Team is considering an open house to solicit input on the draft plan, but at present has not committed either way.

- **Comment:** There is an issue with the consistency of color across maps, specifically having the *High* category being the same color across all maps.
  Response: The maps and color schemes will be revisited to try for better consistency.

- **Comment:** We should not be spending tax money on this process. We are creating a plan with tax payer dollars to basically encourage people to clean up their own properties, something they should be doing anyway. The grants communities receive for doing wildfire mitigation work are also tax payer dollars.

- **Comment:** A county wide community wildfire protection plan is an unneeded and redundant effort for Douglas County as they have an Annual Operating Plan.
  Response: These are two distinctly different documents intended for separate purposes. A CWPP is a planning document for the county and local communities to reduce the wildfire hazards in and around their community. The Douglas County Annual Fire Operating Plan is a document that outlines roles/responsibilities of the County, State, and US Forest Service in regards to wildland fire suppression, prevention, etc.

- **Question:** Who paid for the Four Mile Canyon Fire in Boulder?
  Answer: Boulder County paid for a portion, the state of Colorado paid for a portion through the Emergency Fire Fund (EFF).

- **Question:** There have been times where I have gone onto open space land to mow the grass next to my property. Is there a problem with this?
  Answer: This is prohibited under state statute. Additionally, grazing on county open space is done through agricultural leases on a case by case basis.

- **Question:** How does Douglas County Open Space manage weeds on their properties?
  Answer: Douglas County has a weed spraying program they implement on open space lands. Because of limited resource they have to pick priorities and not every acre is sprayed every year.

- **Comment:** There is some concern about the hazard maps being used by insurance companies to determine premiums and cancel policies.
  Response: This concern has been expressed in the past when different wildfire hazard assessments have been completed. It is important to realize that most insurance companies have their own assessments to determine policies and that there are a variety of wildfire hazard assessments available to the public. To our

knowledge CWPPs have not been used by the insurance industry to assess homes and policies.

Additionally, the hazard assessment and community rankings look only at general landscape scale hazard potential and not the specific hazard to each individual home in identified communities. The Douglas County CWPP will clearly state that it is not appropriate to make inferences about the hazard level of individual homes from this assessment. More, fine scale variables such as defensible space, access, construction materials, and response aspects must also be factored in. *Although not explained at the public meeting an example of this could be a home with defensible space and fire resistant construction materials that is considered having a low to moderate hazard, but resides in a high to very high rated community.*

Douglas County
Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

Fire Protection District
Community Meeting

Meeting Sponsors

- Larkspur Fire Protection District
- Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation
- Douglas County Office of Emergency Management
- Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS)
- US Forest Service, Pike National Forest

Agenda

- CWPP Background
- Douglas County Process
- Draft Hazard Map/Community Delineation
- County Lands Assessment
- Draft Fuel Treatments
- Next Steps
- Questions

What is a Community Wildfire Protection Plan?

- Community based planning effort to clarify and refine priorities for the protection of life and property and critical infrastructure in the wildland urban interface (WUI).
- The CWPP process focuses on collaboration.
- The process brings together a diverse group of stakeholders.
- CWPPs can be as simple or complex as the community desires but must meet the minimum standards established by the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS).

What is a Community Wildfire Protection Plan?

- The CWPP brings together diverse concerns for public safety, community sustainability, and natural resources.
- A CWPP assess issues including hazard mitigation, wildfire response, community preparedness, and structural ignitability through the community risk assessment.
- Emphasis on community.
- Approved by the CSFS, Core Team.

Plan Components and Minimum Standards

- Description of the community's wildland urban interface (WUI) outlined on a map.
  - Used the County boundary as the WUI, broke the County down by fire districts.
- Discussion on the community's preparedness to respond to a wildland fire.
  - Fire Protection District analysis, put together by the FPD representative.
  - Needs assessment for potential funding opportunities.

Plan Components and Minimum Standards

- Community Risk Analysis
  - Hazards, Risks, Values
- Identification of fuels treatment priorities on the ground and the method of treatment
- Recommendations to reduce structural ignitability
- Implementation Plan
  - Conceptual/broad scale, i.e. programmatic activities

Why a County-Wide CWPP?

- SB 09-001 Douglas County has the responsibility to fulfill the legislative obligation
- Raise awareness
- Move those aware to action

Plan Scale

- Umbrella plan
- Birds eye view
- Provides background information for a more localized effort should residents choose to create a local level plan (HOA or multiple HOA scale). Provides streamlined approach for local level plans.
- County plan does not supersede local level plans

Plan Participants

- CWPP process must include:
  - Local Government
  - Local Fire Authority
  - Colorado State Forest Service District Rep
  - Federal land management agencies; USFS
  - Other relevant non-governmental partners
  - Community Stakeholders

Douglas County Core Team

- Core Team
  - Steer the CWPP Process
  - Discuss, amend and approve draft products to be posted on the web site for stakeholder input
  - Respond to questions/comments from stakeholders
  - Present products to stakeholders for local level discussion and input
  - Douglas County, CSFS, FPDs, USFS

Stakeholders

- Comment on draft products produced
- Provide local input
  - Community meeting dialog
  - Web site comment option
  - Phone calls
  - Face to face meetings/conversations
  - Outreach efforts to engage stakeholder involvement

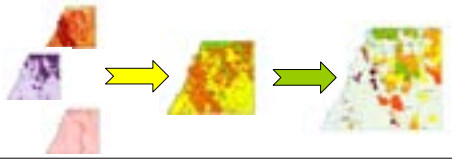
End Result

- Large scale planning document to assist communities to develop local level CWPPs.
- Grant/funding opportunities are prioritized to communities covered by a CWPP.
- To qualify for the mitigation tax credit you must be covered by a CWPP.

Douglas County Process/Timeline

- Establish Core Team (spring 2010)
- Create Hazard Map, delineate communities, identify potential landscape scale fuels treatments (summer 2010)
- Conduct community meetings to review process, draft products, and solicit feedback (fall 2010-spring 2011)
- Write draft plan (winter 2010-spring 2011)
- Plan available for public comment (late spring 2011)
- Finalize Plan-June 2011

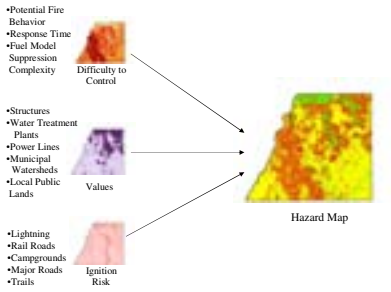
Douglas County CWPP Community Hazard Rankings



County-Wide Hazard Assessment

- Use to assign hazard rankings to populated areas (communities).
- Serve as a "road map" to identify "Hotspots"
- Inputs
  - Difficulty to control
  - Values
  - Ignition risk
- Appropriate use is broad planning scale.

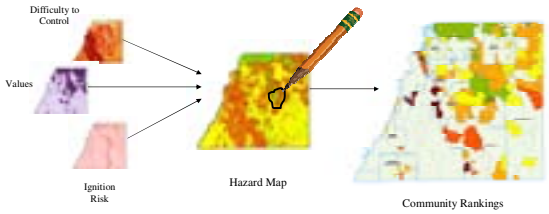
Hazard Assessment at a Glance



Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

- CSFS, FPDs, USFS, and DC I.D. boundaries around population centers. Broadscale, boundaries "fuzzy".
- Hazard ranking assigned based off of hazard assessment.
- Communities may consist of multiple subdivisions, HOAs, Metro Districts, etc.
- Localized CWPP community boundaries do not need to match those drawn in county plan.

Community Rankings at a Glance



Ranking Definitions

- Mixed
  - Areas where non-wildland fuel types intermix with small areas of wildland fuel types.
- Moderate and High
  - Areas where moderate or high hazard were predominate within or near community boundaries.
- Very High
  - Areas where there was a noticeable mix of extreme and high hazard within and near community boundaries.
- Extreme
  - Areas where a large amount of extreme hazard existed within or near community boundaries.

Why ID and Rank Communities?

- Required by legislation and CSFS minimum standards.
- Various funding streams and tax credits often require communities to be identified under an approved CWPP.
- Raise awareness to community members.
- Prioritize outreach efforts of state, county, and local FPDs.
- Provide landscape-scale hazard summary for localized CWPP planning efforts.

Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

- Community Hazard Ranking identifies the "Potential" hazard of an area based off of expected fire behavior, ignition risk, and values across the landscape.
- Does not take into account community's overall construction materials, access, or defensible space. These factors could affect rankings when community is given a closer look when developing a localized CWPP.

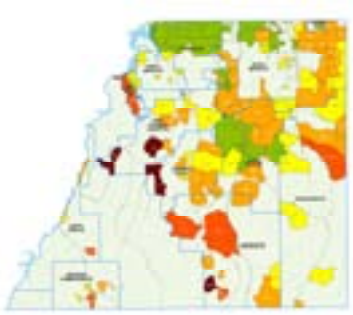
Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

- Douglas County Community Ranking Summary.
  - 102 total communities identified
    - 4 rated extreme hazard
    - 8 rated very high hazard
    - 48 rated high hazard
    - 31 rated moderate hazard
    - 11 rated mixed hazard

Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

- Larkspur FPD Community Ranking Summary.
  - 11 total communities identified; 3 lie partially within other FPDs
    - 1 rated extreme hazard
    - 3 rated very high hazard
    - 6 rated high hazard
    - 1 rated moderate hazard

Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings



County Lands Assessment

- Onsite assessments were conducted on county lands with woody vegetation.
- Potential fire behavior, ignition risk, and adjacent values were evaluated.
- Recommendations for treatment were generated based on the assessments.

County Lands Assessment

- Why not grass?
  - Woody fuels generally pose higher difficulty to control. **Highest Hazard, Highest Priority.**
  - Grass fuels: low potential to generate aerial embers.
  - Defensible space, setbacks.
  - Always exceptions to the rule. Localized plans.

County Lands Assessment

- Why not assess each ROW?
  - ROWs alone generally are not wide enough alone to create effective fuel breaks in woody fuels.
  - Often ROW data is "fuzzy" with exact boundaries being clear.
  - Developed a broad recommendation category for addressing ROWs during localized CWPP planning efforts.

County Lands Assessment

- Treatment Recommendation Categories

1. Treat
2. Conditionally Treat
3. Management Plan
4. Structure Only
5. ROW

County Lands Assessment

- Treatment recommendations will aid county in developing an annual program of work for mitigating county-owned properties.
- When developing treatment priorities county must consider other factors including community involvement, existing easement requirements, conservations values, and budgeting.
- Recommendations will aid communities during development of local-scale CWPPs in identifying treatment need of county-owned parcels.

County Lands Assessment

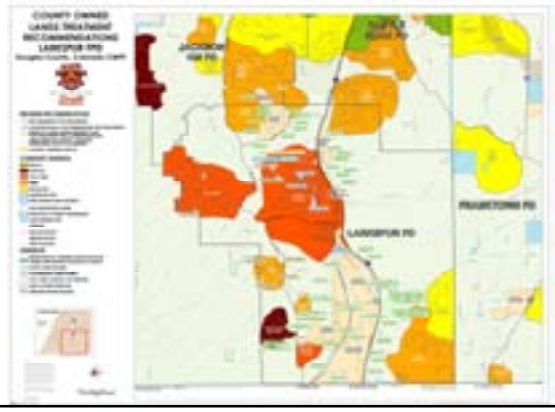
County Wide Summary

- 22 open space subdivision parcels recommended for treatment
- 15 open space subdivision parcels conditionally recommended for treatment
- 112 county parcels (18 properties) recommended to manage under comprehensive land management plans
- 8 parcels with structure only recommendation

County Lands Assessment

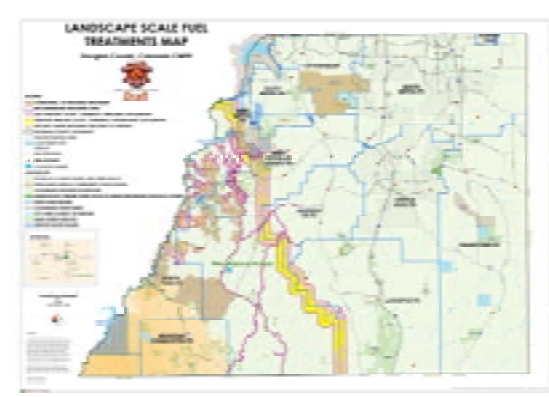
Larkspur FPD Assessment Summary

- 5 open space subdivision parcels recommended for treatment
- 7 open space subdivision parcels conditionally recommended for treatment
- 65 parcels (5 managed open space properties) recommended to manage under comprehensive land management plan
- 1 parcel with structure only recommendation



Draft Fuel Treatments

- Recommendations, not requirements
- Landscape Scale
  - Fuelbreaks
  - Cross boundary
- Local level
  - Defensible Space
  - Community Wide-Thinning



Next Steps

- Continue with Fire Protection District Community Meetings
- Analyze feedback on draft products
- Create a draft plan to be posted on the web site for review and comment

CWPP Feedback

Questions?

Http://www.douglas.co.us/cwpp

Douglas County
Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

Fire Protection District
Community Meeting

Meeting Sponsors

- Jackson 105 Fire Protection District
- Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation
- Douglas County Office of Emergency Management
- Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS)
- US Forest Service, Pike National Forest

Agenda

- CWPP Background
- Douglas County Process
- Draft Hazard Map/Community Delineation
- County Lands Assessment
- Draft Fuel Treatments
- Next Steps
- Questions

What is a Community Wildfire Protection Plan?

- Community based planning effort to clarify and refine priorities for the protection of life and property and critical infrastructure in the wildland urban interface (WUI).
- The CWPP process focuses on collaboration by bringing together a diverse group of stakeholders.
- CWPPs can be as simple or complex as the community desires but must meet the minimum standards established by the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS).

What is a Community Wildfire Protection Plan?

- A CWPP assesses issues including hazard mitigation, wildfire response, community preparedness, and structural ignitability through the community risk assessment.
- Approved by the CSFS, Core Team.

Plan Components and Minimum Standards

- Description of the community's wildland urban interface (WUI) outlined on a map.
- Discussion on the community's preparedness to respond to a wildland fire.

Plan Components and Minimum Standards

- Community Risk Analysis
  - Hazards, Risks, Values
- Identification of fuels treatment priorities on the ground and the method of treatment
- Recommend actions to be taken around homes
- Implementation Plan
  - Conceptual/broad scale, i.e. programmatic activities

Why a County-Wide CWPP?

- SB 09-001 Douglas County has the responsibility to fulfill the legislative obligation
- Provide an umbrella plan to raise awareness
- Provide background information for local level plans
- Identifies the foundation for where hazards are and how to reduce those hazards

Plan Participants

- CWPP process must include:
  - Local Government
  - Local Fire Authority
  - Colorado State Forest Service District Rep
  - Federal land management agencies; USFS
  - Other relevant non-governmental partners
  - Community Stakeholders

Douglas County Core Team

- Core Team
  - Steer the CWPP Process
  - Discuss, amend and approve draft products to be posted on the web site for stakeholder input
  - Respond to questions/comments from stakeholders through a formal process
  - Present products to stakeholders for local level discussion and input
  - Douglas County, CSFS, FPDs, USFS

Stakeholders

- Comment on draft products produced
- Provide local input
  - Community meeting dialog
  - Web site comment option
  - Phone calls
  - Face to face meetings/conversations
  - Outreach efforts to engage stakeholder involvement

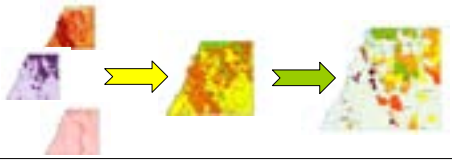
End Result

- Large scale planning document to assist communities to develop local level CWPPs.
- Grant/funding opportunities/eligibility
- Identify the locations of hazards

Douglas County Process/Timeline

- Establish Core Team (spring 2010)
- Create Hazard Map, delineate communities, identify potential landscape scale fuels treatments (summer 2010)
- Conduct community meetings to review process, draft products, and solicit feedback (fall 2010-spring 2011)
- Write draft plan (winter 2010-spring 2011)
- Plan available for public comment (late spring 2011)
- Finalize Plan-June 2011

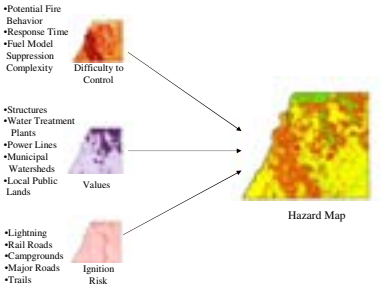
Douglas County CWPP Community Hazard Rankings



County-Wide Hazard Assessment

- Use to assign hazard rankings to populated areas (communities).
- Serve as a "road map" to identify high hazard areas throughout the county
- Inputs
  - Difficulty to control
  - Values
  - Ignition risk
- Appropriate use is broad planning scale.

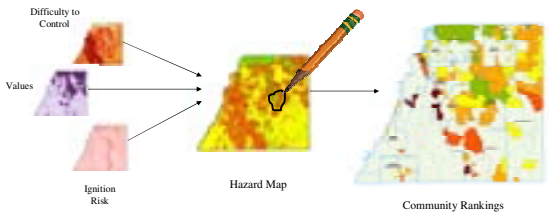
Hazard Assessment at a Glance



Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

- CSFS, FPDs, USFS, and DC delineated boundaries around population centers. Broad scale, boundaries "fuzzy".
- Communities may consist of multiple subdivisions, HOAs, Metro Districts, etc.
- Localized CWPP community boundaries do not need to match those drawn in county plan.

Community Rankings at a Glance



Ranking Definitions

- Mixed
  - Areas where non-wildland fuel types intermix with small areas of wildland fuel types.
- Moderate and High
  - Areas where moderate or high hazard were predominate within or near community boundaries.
- Very High
  - Areas where there was a noticeable mix of extreme and high hazard within and near community boundaries.
- Extreme
  - Areas where a large amount of extreme hazard existed within or near community boundaries.

Why ID and Rank Communities?

- Required by legislation and CSFS minimum standards.
- Raise awareness to community members.
- Prioritize outreach efforts of state, county, and local FPDs.
- Provide landscape-scale hazard summary for localized CWPP planning efforts.

Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

- Community hazard ranking identifies the "potential" hazard of an area based off of expected fire behavior, ignition risk, and values across the landscape.
- Does not take into account construction materials, access, or defensible space. These factors could affect rankings when community is given a closer look when developing a localized CWPP.

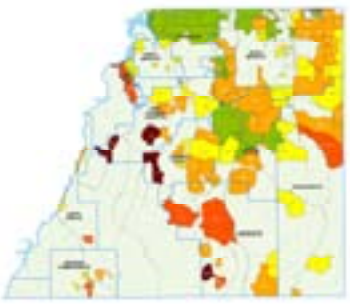
Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

- Douglas County Community Ranking Summary.
  - 102 total communities identified
    - 4 rated extreme hazard
    - 8 rated very high hazard
    - 48 rated high hazard
    - 31 rated moderate hazard
    - 11 rated mixed hazard

Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

- Jackson 105 FPD Community Ranking Summary.
  - 9 total communities identified; 2 lie partially within other FPDs
    - 1 rated extreme hazard
    - 5 rated high hazard
    - 3 rated moderate hazard

Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings



County Lands Assessment

- Onsite assessments were conducted on county lands with woody vegetation.
- Potential fire behavior, ignition risk, and adjacent values were evaluated.
- Recommendations for treatment were generated based on the assessments.

County Lands Assessment

- Why not assess each ROW?
  - ROWs alone generally are not wide enough alone to create effective fuel breaks in woody fuels.
  - Often ROW boundaries are "fuzzy" with exact boundaries being clear.
  - Developed a broad recommendation category for addressing ROWs during localized CWPP planning efforts.

County Lands Assessment

Treatment Recommendation Categories

1. Treat
2. Conditionally Treat
3. Management Plan
4. Structure Only
5. ROW

County Lands Assessment

- Treatment recommendations will aid county in developing an annual program of work for mitigating county-owned properties.
- When developing treatment priorities county must consider other factors including community involvement, existing easement requirements, conservations values, and funding.
- Recommendations will aid communities during development of local-level CWPPs in identifying treatment need of county-owned parcels.

County Lands Assessment

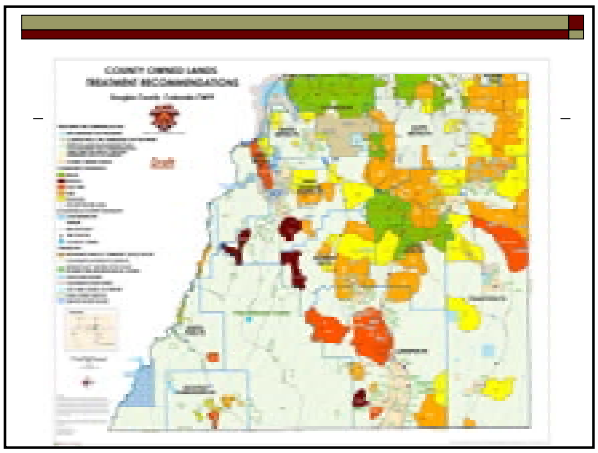
County Wide Summary

- 22 open space subdivision parcels recommended for treatment
- 15 open space subdivision parcels conditionally recommended for treatment
- 112 county parcels (18 properties) recommended to manage under comprehensive land management plans
- 8 parcels with structure only recommendation

County Lands Assessment

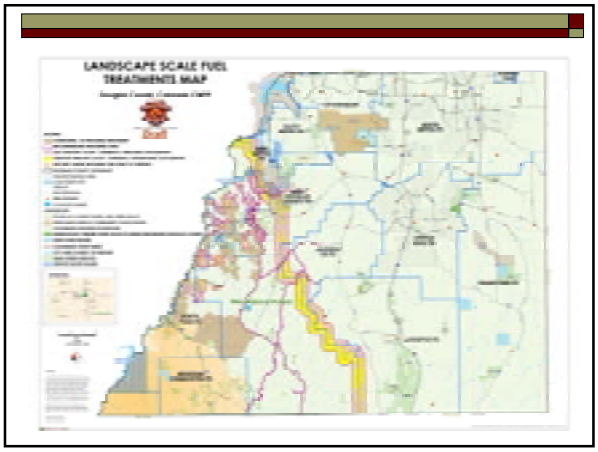
Jackson 105 FPD Assessment Summary

- 4 open space subdivision parcels recommended for treatment
- 1 parcel recommended to manage under comprehensive land management plan



Draft Fuel Treatments

- Recommendations, not requirements
- Landscape Scale
  - Fuelbreaks
  - Cross boundary
- Local level
  - Defensible Space
  - Community Wide-Thinning



Next Steps

- Continue with Fire Protection District Community Meetings and solicit stakeholder feedback
- Analyze feedback on draft products
- Create a draft plan to be posted on the web site for review and comment

CWPP Feedback

Questions?

Http://www.douglas.co.us/cwpp

Jackson 105 Fire Protection District
Community Meeting

Jackson 105 Fire Station 142
435 N. Perry Park Road
Sedalia, CO

October 19, 2010
7:00 p.m.

CWPP Core Team Members Present
Josh Keown, Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation
Jill Alexander, Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation
Kristin Garrison, Colorado State Forest Service
Thomas Welle, Douglas County Open Space and Natural Resources
Matt Schweich, US Forest Service Pike National Forest
Chris Phillips, Jackson 105 Fire Protection District

Community Attendance:
14 attendees signed in at the meeting. Attendees represented the communities of Perry Pines, Dakan Road, Jackson Creek Road, and Christy Ridge. Several attendees were also observed in the room who did not sign in, primarily consisting of volunteers from the Jackson 105 fire department. *We appreciate the fire department's attendance and support.*

Meeting Proceedings:
A presentation covering the following topics was given to the participants at the meeting: CWPP Background, Douglas County Process, Draft Hazard Map/Community Delineation, County Lands Assessment, Draft Fuel Treatments, and Next Steps.

After the presentation a general question and answer session was held and attendees reviewed maps. The meeting ended at approximately 9:00 p.m.

Questions and Comments: The following summarizes the questions and comments captured during the meeting proceedings.

- **Question:** Was the National Fire Incident Reporting System Data (NFIRS) used to determine areas of ignition risk?
  Answer: The Douglas County CWPP Core Team looked into using the data, but found that the reporting was inconsistent across the county. Instead, to determine ignition risk potential ignition sources were used. These include campgrounds, lightning density, railroads, hiking trails, and roads. Power lines were also included, but lumped in the values category where they got a higher weighting. When determining hazard potential, ignition risk is not as important of a factor as potential fire behavior (based off of fuels and topography) and its proximity to values. This is because we never truly know where the next fire will occur.

- **Comment:** Acres burned in the WUI (wildland urban interface) in the past 5 years need to be added to the hazard map.
  Response: Due to reporting methods it is difficult to capture all acreage that has been burned in the WUI in the past. However, large fires since 2002 are on the map, but probably do not stand out enough. We will try to adjust the map so they stand out more.

- **Question:** What happens to the maps and data available from the plan once it is finished?
  Answer: The plan and data will remain on the website and be available for the public and local communities, especially for creating localized CWPPs. The plan and maps will also be updated periodically to reflect future changes.

- **Question:** Was any additional funding allocated for this project?
  Answer: There was no additional funding line allocated to preparation of this plan.

- **Comment:** The plan should include objectives with benchmarks such as reducing a certain number of communities from high hazard to moderate hazard.
  Response: As the draft plan is being written, based off of public and core team input, the DC CWPP Core Team is identifying realistic and useful goals and objectives for the plan.

- **Comment:** Douglas County should spend funds on private lands to reduce the highest hazards instead of treating their own lands.
  Response: Presently there is no program in place to do this. It will be up to the Board of County Commissioners on how they move forward with the plan. We will capture this input for the Commissioners to consider.

- **Comment:** There should be a quantifiable goal to seek funding to mitigate acreage in the county on public or private land.
  Response: The comment was noted as this may be beyond the scope of this process. The input provided from these meetings will be provided to the Commissioners.

- **Question:** What is the relationship between the Douglas County CWPP and the insurance industry?
  Answer: The CSFS has looked into this and generally the insurance companies have their own hazard assessment methodologies and have been conducting those for a number of years. There are also many assessments on the web that have been available for some time now. To our knowledge CWPPs have not been used by the insurance industry to assess homes and policies. Additionally, the hazard assessment and community rankings look only at general landscape scale hazard potential and not the specific hazard to each individual home in identified communities. The Douglas County CWPP will clearly state that it is not appropriate to make inferences about the hazard level of individual homes from this assessment. More, fine scale variables such as defensible space, access, construction materials, and response aspects must also be factored in.

- **Comment:** The plan should provide a strong emphasis for seeking funding to make available for individual homeowners.
  Response: We will capture this input for the Commissioners to consider.

- **Question:** What is a good estimation of the number of hours to complete a local level CWPP?
  Answer: Each one is different; however, much of the background information will be available in the completed version of the Douglas County CWPP to make the process quicker and more streamlined. For instance, the Douglas County CWPP will provide a landscape scale hazard assessment and community hazard rankings to aid in the local level hazard assessment, county owned open space treatment recommendations, and a discussion of the fire protection district and suppression capabilities. With the majority of the background information provided through the Douglas County CWPP it is estimated that it would take at least 6 months to complete a local plan due to the time it takes to gain understanding and support from the community. We will provide an outline of the "next steps" communities need to take to complete a local plan when the Douglas County CWPP is completed.

- **Comment:** It should be clear in the plan that one of its purposes is to simplify the local CWPP planning process and reduce the time it takes complete a local level CWPP.
  Response: We will make sure to incorporate that into the plan and will re-emphasize that at future meetings and on the website.

- **Comment:** A graphic of completed local level CWPPs should be added to the plan.
  Response: This will be incorporated into the final plan along with a list of the communities with completed plans. The plans are currently available to view on the CSFS website.

South Metro Fire and Rescue Authority and Aurora Fire Community Meeting

South Metro Fire Rescue Authority Station #43
8165 N. Pinery Parkway
Parker, CO

October 20, 2010
7:00 p.m.

CWPP Core Team Members Present
Josh Keown, Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation
Jill Alexander, Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation
Kristin Garrison, Colorado State Forest Service
Thomas Welle, Douglas County Open Space and Natural Resources
Einar Jensen, South Metro Fire and Rescue Authority

Community Attendance
4 attendees signed in at the meeting. Attendees represented the communities of Pinery East, Tomahawk near Black Forest, and the Powell Road area. In addition to the community members who signed in, there were several members of South Metro Fire Rescue Authority who were present. Representatives from Aurora fire were unable to make the meeting due to last minute personal matters. *We appreciate both fire department's support in this process.*

Meeting Proceedings:
A presentation covering the following topics was given to the participants at the meeting: CWPP Background, Douglas County Process, Draft Hazard Map/Community Delineation, County Lands Assessment, Draft Fuel Treatments, and Next Steps.

After the presentation a general question and answer session was held and attendees reviewed maps. The meeting ended at approximately 8:45 p.m.

Questions and Comments: The following summarizes the questions and comments captured during the meeting proceedings.

- **Comment:** There is a concern for people and fires in the undeveloped portion of the Pinery and is there any enforcement in the area?
  Response: The Timbers is private land under the ownership of the Timbers. There have been issues in the past with bonfires, but the Douglas County Sheriff's Office has been responding when they are aware. The goal is for Misty Pines and the Timbers to get a CWPP in place then engage the landowner to discuss solutions for that property.

- **Comment:** It would be good to add a fire hydrant at the undeveloped area at Powell Road.
  Response: When the area is developed they will most likely have a central water system that includes fire hydrants.

- **Comment:** There is a concern about fire hazards in the open space parcel by Lightening View Drive. The parcel is vegetated with tall grass, oak, pine and dead vegetation. The parcel extends uphill which is a concern to neighbors.
  Response: The Pinery HOA is working with collaborators through the Pinery CWPP process including Douglas County and SMFRA. Several parcels near Lightening View Drive have been identified for treatment in the Douglas County CWPP County Lands assessment.

- **Question:** Who owns open space? There seems to be differences in ownership.
  Answer: The differences in ownership were explained. Certain parcels are deeded to the Douglas County through the development process in addition to those that are purchased with the open space tax. There are also open space parcels deeded to Home Owners Associations and Metro Districts. Parcels are also deeded for schools through the development process. Not all naturally vegetated parcels within subdivisions are necessarily open space, as some may be private lots that have not yet been built on.

- **Question:** Who maintains open space lands?
  Answer: The deeded owner maintains their own open space lands. In the case of Douglas County, Douglas County Department of Open Space and Natural Resources (DC OSNR) maintains open space lands deeded to Douglas County. DC OSNR does not mow their parcels on a regular basis because they are intended to serve as natural areas. DC OSNR is committed to mitigating properties according to the recommendations in the Douglas County CWPP, but will also have to take into take into consideration additional issues such as funding, wildlife habitat, and easements.

- **Comment:** A landowner in the audience said that she realized fire is a natural part of this ecosystem and since it has been suppressed there is a lot of fuel buildup. She advocated for more prescribed burns and mentioned how much good the Bayou Gulch burn did.

Response: Bayou Gulch is a regional park maintained by DC Parks. A controlled burn was recently implemented in the park in partnership with Douglas County and South Metro Fire and Rescue Authority. There was further discussion regarding the prescribed burn that took place at Bayou Gulch Regional Park. Fire is a natural process to manage fuel build up. Decomposition in this area is slow. The community was advocating for more prescribed burning to manage hazardous fuels. The prescribed burn at Bayou Gulch raised a lot of awareness, and was a very successful burn outside of the regular air quality window for allowed burning.

- **Question:** Why do people get permits to build in hazardous areas?
  Answer: There are homes and subdivisions that were built and platted before the current wildfire regulations were in place. There are now building codes in place that provide for wildfire mitigation to be performed in certain areas during the development process as well as defensible space requirements during the building process.

- **Question:** How you can tell exactly where the Douglas County open space parcels recommended for treatment are?
  Answer: You can go to the MapIt program on Douglas County's webpage and enter the state parcel number of the open space parcel you are interested in. Open space parcels that are recommended for treatment and their state parcel numbers can be found on the County Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Map.

Douglas County
Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

Fire Protection District
Community Meeting

Meeting Sponsors

- SMFRA and Aurora Fire Protection District
- Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation
- Douglas County Office of Emergency Management
- Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS)
- US Forest Service, Pike National Forest

Agenda

- CWPP Background
- Douglas County Process
- Draft Hazard Map/Community Delineation
- County Lands Assessment
- Draft Fuel Treatments
- Next Steps
- Questions

What is a Community Wildfire Protection Plan?

- Community based planning effort to clarify and refine priorities for the protection of life and property and critical infrastructure in the wildland urban interface (WUI).
- The CWPP process focuses on collaboration by bringing together a diverse group of stakeholders.
- CWPPs can be as simple or complex as the community desires but must meet the minimum standards established by the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS).

What is a Community Wildfire Protection Plan?

- A CWPP assesses issues including hazard mitigation, wildfire response, community preparedness, and structural ignitability through the community risk assessment.
- Approved by the CSFS, Core Team.

Plan Components and Minimum Standards

- Description of the community's wildland urban interface (WUI) outlined on a map.
- Discussion on the community's preparedness to respond to a wildland fire.

Plan Components and Minimum Standards

- Community Risk Analysis
  - Hazards, Risks, Values
- Identification of fuels treatment priorities on the ground and the method of treatment
- Recommend actions to be taken around homes
- Implementation Plan
  - Conceptual/broad scale, i.e. programmatic activities

Why a County-Wide CWPP?

- SB 09-001 Douglas County has the responsibility to fulfill the legislative obligation
- Provide an umbrella plan to raise awareness
- Provide background information for local level plans
- Identifies the foundation for where hazards are and how to reduce those hazards

Plan Participants

- CWPP process must include:
  - Local Government
  - Local Fire Authority
  - Colorado State Forest Service District Rep
  - Federal land management agencies; USFS
  - Other relevant non-governmental partners
  - Community Stakeholders

Douglas County Core Team

- Core Team
  - Steer the CWPP Process
  - Discuss, amend and approve draft products to be posted on the web site for stakeholder input
  - Respond to questions/comments from stakeholders through a formal process
  - Present products to stakeholders for local level discussion and input
  - Douglas County, CSFS, FPDs, USFS

Stakeholders

- Comment on draft products produced
- Provide local input
  - Community meeting dialog
  - Web site comment option
  - Phone calls
  - Face to face meetings/conversations
  - Outreach efforts to engage stakeholder involvement

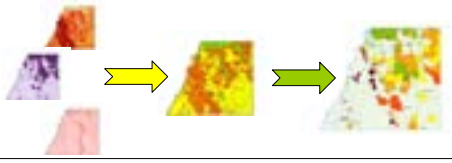
End Result

- Large scale planning document to assist communities to develop local level CWPPs.
- Grant/funding opportunities/eligibility
- Identify the locations of hazards

Douglas County Process/Timeline

- Establish Core Team (spring 2010)
- Create Hazard Map, delineate communities, identify potential landscape scale fuels treatments (summer 2010)
- Conduct community meetings to review process, draft products, and solicit feedback (fall 2010-spring 2011)
- Write draft plan (winter 2010-spring 2011)
- Plan available for public comment (late spring 2011)
- Finalize Plan-June 2011

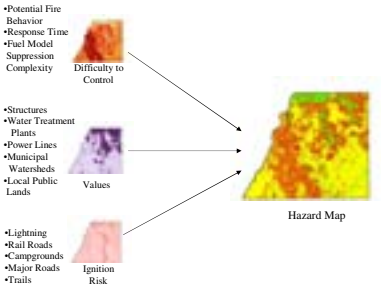
Douglas County CWPP Community Hazard Rankings



County-Wide Hazard Assessment

- Use to assign hazard rankings to populated areas (communities).
- Serve as a "road map" to identify high hazard areas throughout the county
- Inputs
  - Difficulty to control
  - Values
  - Ignition risk
- Appropriate use is broad planning scale.

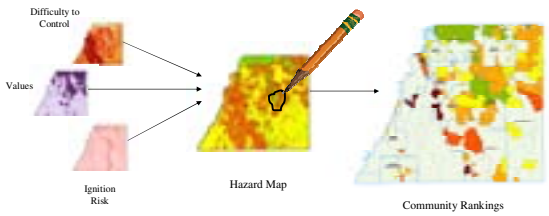
Hazard Assessment at a Glance



Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

- CSFS, FPDs, USFS, and DC delineated boundaries around population centers. Broad scale, boundaries "fuzzy".
- Communities may consist of multiple subdivisions, HOAs, Metro Districts, etc.
- Localized CWPP community boundaries do not need to match those drawn in county plan.

Community Rankings at a Glance



Ranking Definitions

- Mixed
  - Areas where non-wildland fuel types intermix with small areas of wildland fuel types.
- Moderate and High
  - Areas where moderate or high hazard were predominate within or near community boundaries.
- Very High
  - Areas where there was a noticeable mix of extreme and high hazard within and near community boundaries.
- Extreme
  - Areas where a large amount of extreme hazard existed within or near community boundaries.

Why ID and Rank Communities?

- Required by legislation and CSFS minimum standards.
- Raise awareness to community members.
- Prioritize outreach efforts of state, county, and local FPDs.
- Provide landscape-scale hazard summary for localized CWPP planning efforts.

Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

- Community hazard ranking identifies the "potential" hazard of an area based off of expected fire behavior, ignition risk, and values across the landscape.
- Does not take into account construction materials, access, or defensible space. These factors could affect rankings when community is given a closer look when developing a localized CWPP.

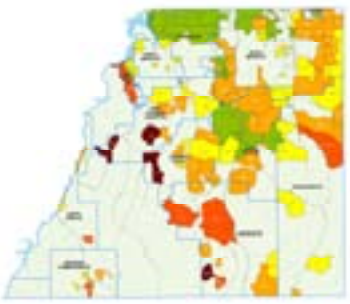
Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

- Douglas County Community Ranking Summary.
  - 102 total communities identified
    - 4 rated extreme hazard
    - 8 rated very high hazard
    - 48 rated high hazard
    - 31 rated moderate hazard
    - 11 rated mixed hazard

Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

- SMFRA Community Ranking Summary
  - 44 total communities identified
    - 1 very high hazard
    - 25 high hazard
    - 11 moderate hazard
    - 7 mixed hazard
- Aurora FPD
  - 1 Community, rated moderate

Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings



County Lands Assessment

- Onsite assessments were conducted on county lands with woody vegetation.
- Potential fire behavior, ignition risk, and adjacent values were evaluated.
- Recommendations for treatment were generated based on the assessments.

County Lands Assessment

- Why not assess each ROW?
  - ROWs alone generally are not wide enough alone to create effective fuel breaks in woody fuels.
  - Often ROW boundaries are "fuzzy" with exact boundaries being clear.
  - Developed a broad recommendation category for addressing ROWs during localized CWPP planning efforts.

County Lands Assessment

Treatment Recommendation Categories

1. Treat
2. Conditionally Treat
3. Management Plan
4. Structure Only
5. ROW

County Lands Assessment

- Treatment recommendations will aid county in developing an annual program of work for mitigating county-owned properties.
- When developing treatment priorities county must consider other factors including community involvement, existing easement requirements, conservations values, and funding.
- Recommendations will aid communities during development of local-level CWPPs in identifying treatment need of county-owned parcels.

County Lands Assessment

County Wide Summary

- 22 open space subdivision parcels recommended for treatment
- 15 open space subdivision parcels conditionally recommended for treatment
- 112 county parcels (18 properties) recommended to manage under comprehensive land management plans
- 8 parcels with structure only recommendation

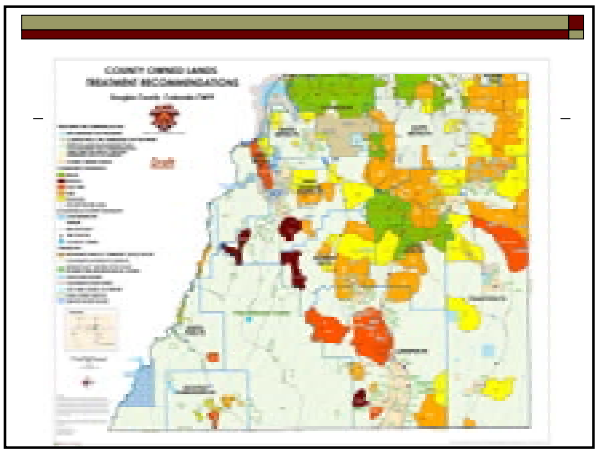
County Lands Assessment

SMFRA Assessment Summary

- 7 open space subdivision parcels recommended for treatment
- 11 parcels recommended to manage under comprehensive land management plan
- 7 parcels conditionally recommended for treatment

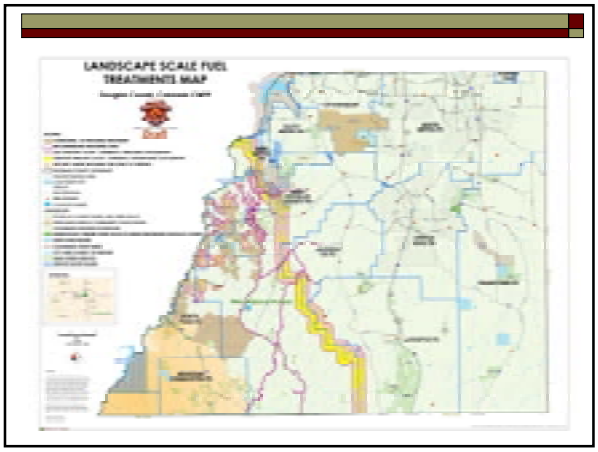
Aurora FPD

- No parcels recommended for treatment



Draft Fuel Treatments

- Recommendations, not requirements
- Landscape Scale
  - Fuelbreaks
  - Cross boundary
- Local level
  - Defensible Space
  - Community Wide-Thinning



Next Steps

- Continue with Fire Protection District Community Meetings and solicit stakeholder feedback
- Analyze feedback on draft products
- Create a draft plan to be posted on the web site for review and comment

CWPP Feedback

Questions?

Http://www.douglas.co.us/cwpp

Douglas County
Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

Fire Protection District
Community Meeting

Meeting Sponsors

Agenda

- CWPP Background
- Douglas County Process
- Draft Hazard Map/Community Delineation
- County Lands Assessment
- Draft Fuel Treatments
- Next Steps
- Questions

What is a Community Wildfire Protection Plan?

- Community based planning effort to clarify and refine priorities for the protection of life and property and critical infrastructure in the wildland urban interface (WUI)
- The CWPP process focuses on collaboration by bringing together a diverse group of stakeholders
- Meets the minimum standards established by the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS)

What is a Community Wildfire Protection Plan?

- A CWPP assesses issues including hazard mitigation, wildfire response, community preparedness, and structural ignitability through the community risk assessment
- Increases grant funding opportunities
- Approved by the CSFS, Core Team
- Large Scale vs Local Level Plans

Plan Components and Minimum Standards

- Description of the community's wildland urban interface (WUI) outlined on a map.
- Discussion on the community's preparedness to respond to a wildland fire.

Plan Components and Minimum Standards

- Community Risk Analysis
  - Hazards, Risks, Values
- Identification of fuels treatment priorities on the ground and the method of treatment
- Recommend actions to be taken around homes
- Implementation Plan
  - Conceptual/broad scale, i.e. programmatic activities

Why a County-Wide CWPP?

- Identify hazard areas within the county to raise awareness and prioritize outreach efforts
- Promote development of local level plans to reduce fire hazards within and surrounding communities
- Provide background information for local level plans
- SB 09-001 Douglas County has the responsibility to fulfill the legislative obligation

Plan Participants

- CWPP process must include:
  - Local Government
  - Local Fire Authority
  - Colorado State Forest Service District Rep
  - Federal land management agencies; USFS
  - Other relevant non-governmental partners
  - Community Stakeholders

Douglas County Core Team

- Core Team
  - Steer the CWPP Process
  - Discuss, amend and approve draft products to be posted on the web site for stakeholder input
  - Respond to questions/comments from stakeholders through a formal process
  - Present products to stakeholders for local level discussion and input
  - Douglas County, CSFS, FPDs, USFS

Stakeholders

- Comment on draft products produced
- Share issues/concerns/recommendations for addressing wildfire hazards within the community and county through:
  - Community meeting dialog
  - Web site comment option
  - Phone calls
  - Face to face meetings/conversations

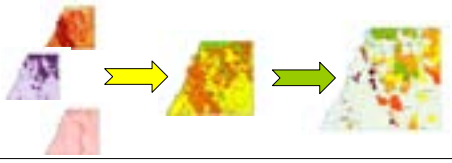
Douglas County Process/Timeline

- Establish Core Team (spring 2010)
- Create Hazard Map, delineate communities, identify potential landscape scale fuels treatments (summer 2010)
- Conduct community meetings to review process, draft products, and solicit feedback (fall 2010-spring 2011)
- Write draft plan (winter 2010-spring 2011)
- Plan available for public comment (late spring 2011)
- Finalize Plan-June 2011

After DC CWPP is Developed

- Work with communities to develop local level plans
  - Use DC CWPP as reference for majority of minimum standards
  - Form core team
  - Refine community description, community risk analysis, WUI boundary
  - Identify and prioritize fuel treatments and develop implementation plan
  - Gain community support for plan

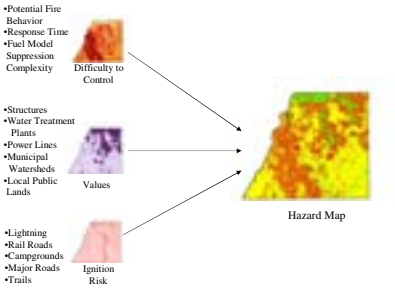
Douglas County CWPP Community Hazard Rankings



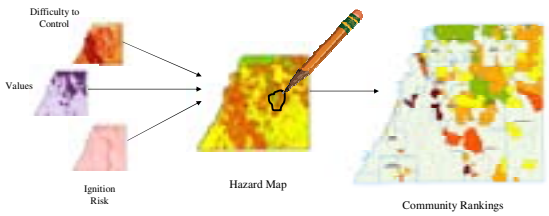
County-Wide Hazard Assessment

- Use to assign hazard rankings to populated areas (communities).
- Serve as a "road map" to identify high hazard areas throughout the county
- Inputs
  - Difficulty to control
  - Values
  - Ignition risk
- Appropriate use is broad planning scale.

Hazard Assessment at a Glance



Community Rankings at a Glance



Ranking Definitions

- Mixed
  - Areas where non-wildland fuel types intermix with small areas of wildland fuel types.
- Moderate and High
  - Areas where moderate or high hazard were predominate within or near community boundaries.
- Very High
  - Areas where there was a noticeable mix of extreme and high hazard within and near community boundaries.
- Extreme
  - Areas where a large amount of extreme hazard existed within or near community boundaries.

Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

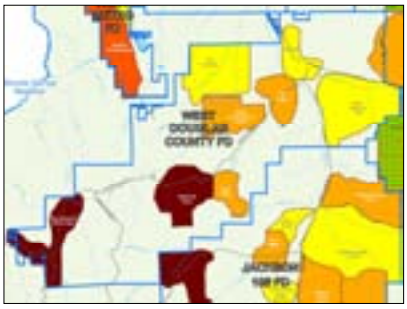
- Douglas County Community Ranking Summary.
  - 102 total communities identified
    - 4 rated extreme hazard
    - 8 rated very high hazard
    - 48 rated high hazard
    - 31 rated moderate hazard
    - 11 rated mixed hazard

Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

West Douglas County FPD

8 communities identified

2-extreme hazard
3-high hazard
3-moderate hazard



County Lands Assessment

- Onsite assessments were conducted on county lands with woody vegetation.
- Potential fire behavior, ignition risk, and adjacent values were evaluated.
- Recommendations for treatment were generated based on the assessments.

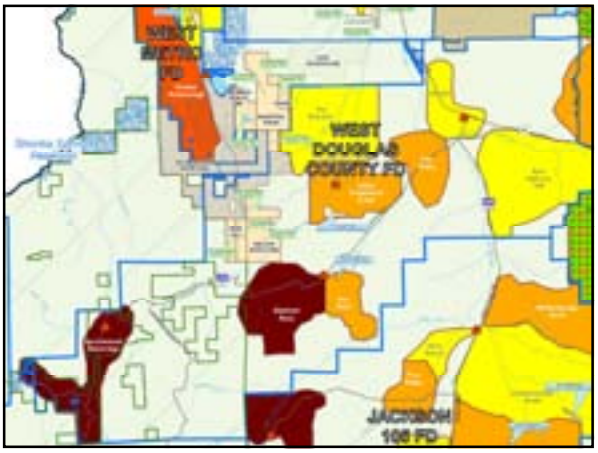
County Lands Assessment

- Treatment recommendations will aid county in developing an annual program of work for mitigating county-owned properties.
- When developing treatment priorities county must consider other factors including community involvement, existing easement requirements, conservations values, and funding.
- Recommendations will aid communities during development of local-level CWPPs in identifying treatment need of county-owned parcels.

County Lands Assessment

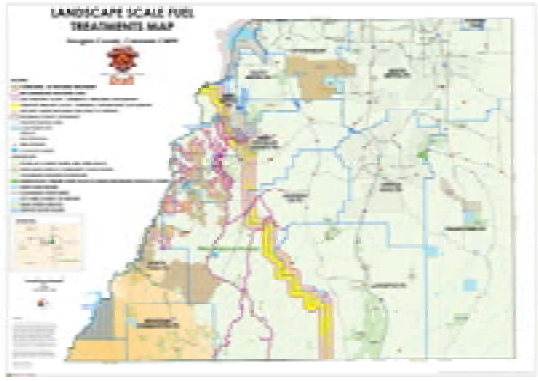
West Douglas County FPD Assessment Summary

- 2 open space subdivision parcels recommended for treatment
- 5 parcel recommended to manage under comprehensive land management plan



Draft Fuel Treatments

- Recommendations, not requirements
- Landscape Scale
  - Fuelbreaks
  - Cross boundary
- Local level
  - Defensible Space
  - Community Wide-Thinning



Next Steps

- Continue with Fire Protection District Community Meetings and solicit stakeholder feedback
- Analyze feedback on draft products
- Create a draft plan to be posted on the web site for review and comment

CWPP Feedback

Questions?

Http://www.douglas.co.us/cwpp

West Douglas Fire Protection District
Community Meeting

West Douglas County Fire Station #134
4037 W. Platt Avenue
Sedalia, CO

October 26, 2010
7:00 p.m.

CWPP Core Team Members Present
Josh Keown, Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation
Jill Alexander, Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation
Kristin Garrison, Colorado State Forest Service
Matt Schweich, US Forest Service Pike National Forest
Fred Young (alternate for John Guthrie), West Douglas County Fire District Board of Directors.

Community Attendance
31 attendees signed in at the meeting. Additional attendees were also observed. Attendees represented the communities of Perry Pines, Jackson Creek Road, Madge Gulch, Deckers, Oak Hills, and Jarre Canyon.

Meeting Proceedings
A presentation covering the following topics was given to the participants at the meeting: CWPP Background, Douglas County CWPP County Process, Draft Hazard Map/Community Delineation, County Lands Assessment, Draft Fuel Treatments, and Next Steps.

After the presentation a general question and answer session was held and attendees reviewed maps. The meeting ended at approximately 9:30 p.m.

Questions and Comments: The following summarizes the questions and comments captured during the meeting proceedings.

- **Question:** Is there is a certifying authority or process for the hazard assessment?

Answer: There is no certifying authority for the hazard assessment. The assessment was conducted and approved by the Douglas County CWPP Core Team that is made up of local technical experts including the Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Staff, Douglas County's 11 fire protection districts, the US Forest Service, and the Colorado State Forest Service. The assessment used a scientifically based approach. The professionals involved in the creation of the assessment have technical expertise in the areas of fire behavior, fuel treatment, and fire suppression.

- **Question:** How will insurance companies use the wildfire hazard assessment? When the plan gets published there is a concern that the insurance companies are going to use this to drop policy holders and that will have an impact on community members.
  Answer: We discussed that the insurance companies have their own assessments and have been conducting those for a number of years. There are also many assessments available on the web. To our knowledge CWPPs have not been used by the insurance industry to assess homes and policies. We will include language in the plan that the hazard assessment is a landscape scale assessment and should not be used to determine hazard of individual parcels. *After the meeting, a community member who works locally for an insurance company also explained that their particular company does not use these assessments, but instead have their own data that they analyze for individual parcels to determine coverage and premiums. Additionally, they will often perform site visits.*

- **Question:** What funding sources are available to reduce fire hazards?
  Answer: The Colorado State Forest Service administers several sources of funding that originate from federal dollars. FEMA often has mitigation grant programs. The Coalition for the Upper South Platte was granted an ARRA (stimulus) award and is allocating those dollars to local projects. Some funding sources require a CWPP and others do not. It is important to communicate with the Colorado State Forest Service if you are interested in grant funding and if your community is interested in working together to reduce the hazards as a good portion of the grant funding is for community efforts instead of individual homeowners.

- **Question:** Perry Pines HOA would like to do a local community wildfire protection plan. What are the next steps to start a plan?
  Answer: We recommend that Perry Pines defer their planning process until the completion of the Douglas County CWPP which is projected to be this June or July. Once the county plan is complete, much of the work will be done for creating a localized plan. The next steps then would be to develop a core team, identify treatment areas and other needs, gather community input, and create an implementation plan. There are some education activities that can take place until the Douglas County Plan is done to start gaining support from the community.

- **Comment:** The West Douglas Fire Protection District offered that they gladly will perform defensible space assessments for their residents that identify mitigation measures to be taken to make homes safer from wildfire.

- **Comment:** The county-wide CWPP should include a section to reduce human caused ignitions and raise awareness when it is dry. For instance suggestions such as signage regarding keeping cigarette butts in cars and better signage for fire bans.
  Response: The comment is noted and will be discussed at the Core Team meeting to determine the best way to address the issue.

- **Comment:** The Douglas County Sherriff and/or US Forest Service should ban all campfires within a specified radius of extreme hazard communities.
  Response: The Douglas County Sherriff's Office uses a process for initiating fire restrictions based off of quantitative fire hazard data (fuel moistures, weather, potential fire behavior, etc.). Fire restrictions are coordinated with the US Forest Service and neighboring counties to avoid confusion on what lands/areas have restrictions and which ones do not. The comment is noted and will be brought to the Core Team.

- **Comment:** There was concern for reducing risk along Rampart Range Road and Highway 67.
  Response: Through the Douglas County CWPP process, the Core Team has been working with the US Forest Service to identify priority landscape scale treatment areas. Rampart Range Road will be identified in the plan as a priority fuel treatment area.

- **Comment:** Cherokee Ranch was not identified as Open Space Lands recommended for treatment.
  Response: This is because the Cherokee Ranch property did not show as property deeded to Douglas County when queried.

- **Comment:** It is important to bring large landowners forward at the time of local level plans.
  Response: We agree.

- **Comment:** There was a concern from a mitigation contractor present that there are mixed messages or differing prescriptions for mitigation.
  Response: There was confirmation that differing properties or different treatment designs may have differing prescriptions, but the mitigation messages should be consistent. If the properties are using grant funding from the CSFS there are CSFS standards that must be met.

Douglas County
Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

Fire Protection District
Community Meeting

Meeting Sponsors

Agenda

- CWPP Background
- Douglas County Process
- Draft Hazard Map/Community Delineation
- County Lands Assessment
- Draft Fuel Treatments
- Next Steps
- Questions

What is a Community Wildfire Protection Plan?

- Community based planning effort to clarify and refine priorities for the protection of life and property and critical infrastructure in the wildland urban interface (WUI)
- The CWPP process focuses on collaboration by bringing together a diverse group of stakeholders
- Meets the minimum standards established by the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS)

What is a Community Wildfire Protection Plan?

- A CWPP assesses issues including hazard mitigation, wildfire response, community preparedness, and structural ignitability through the community risk assessment
- Increases grant funding opportunities
- Approved by the CSFS, Core Team
- Large Scale vs Local Level Plans

Plan Components and Minimum Standards

- Description of the community's wildland urban interface (WUI) outlined on a map.
- Discussion on the community's preparedness to respond to a wildland fire.

Plan Components and Minimum Standards

- Community Risk Analysis
  - Hazards, Risks, Values
- Identification of fuels treatment priorities on the ground and the method of treatment
- Recommend actions to be taken around homes
- Implementation Plan
  - Conceptual/broad scale, i.e. programmatic activities

Why a County-Wide CWPP?

- Identify hazard areas within the county to raise awareness and prioritize outreach efforts
- Promote development of local level plans to reduce fire hazards within and surrounding communities
- Provide background information for local level plans
- SB 09-001 Douglas County has the responsibility to fulfill the legislative obligation

Plan Participants

- CWPP process must include:
  - Local Government
  - Local Fire Authority
  - Colorado State Forest Service District Rep
  - Federal land management agencies; USFS
  - Other relevant non-governmental partners
  - Community Stakeholders

Douglas County Core Team

- Core Team
  - Steer the CWPP Process
  - Discuss, amend and approve draft products to be posted on the web site for stakeholder input
  - Respond to questions/comments from stakeholders through a formal process
  - Present products to stakeholders for local level discussion and input
  - Douglas County, CSFS, FPDs, USFS

Stakeholders

- Comment on draft products produced
- Share issues/concerns/recommendations for addressing wildfire hazards within the community and county through:
  - Community meeting dialog
  - Web site comment option
  - Phone calls
  - Face to face meetings/conversations

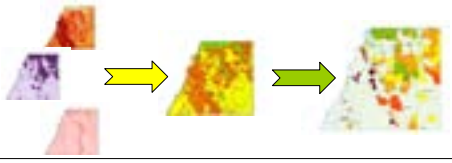
Douglas County Process/Timeline

- Establish Core Team (spring 2010)
- Create Hazard Map, delineate communities, identify potential landscape scale fuels treatments (summer 2010)
- Conduct community meetings to review process, draft products, and solicit feedback (fall 2010-spring 2011)
- Write draft plan (winter 2010-spring 2011)
- Plan available for public comment (late spring 2011)
- Finalize Plan-June 2011

After DC CWPP is Developed

- Work with communities to develop local level plans
  - Use DC CWPP as reference for majority of minimum standards
  - Form core team
  - Refine community description, community risk analysis, WUI boundary
  - Identify and prioritize fuel treatments and develop implementation plan
  - Gain community support for plan

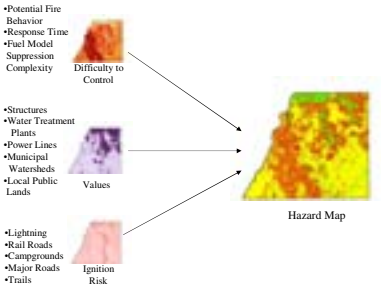
Douglas County CWPP Community Hazard Rankings



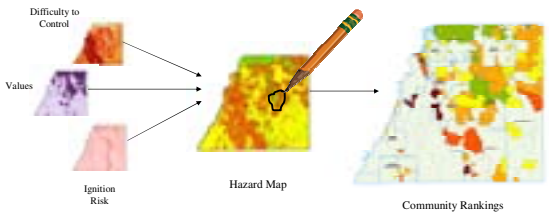
County-Wide Hazard Assessment

- Use to assign hazard rankings to populated areas (communities).
- Serve as a "road map" to identify high hazard areas throughout the county
- Inputs
  - Difficulty to control
  - Values
  - Ignition risk
- Appropriate use is broad planning scale.

Hazard Assessment at a Glance



Community Rankings at a Glance



Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

- Community hazard ranking identifies the "potential" hazard of an area based off of expected fire behavior, ignition risk, and values across the landscape.
- Does not take into account construction materials, access, or defensible space. These factors could affect rankings when community is given a closer look when developing a localized CWPP.

Ranking Definitions

- Mixed
  - Areas where non-wildland fuel types intermix with small areas of wildland fuel types.
- Moderate and High
  - Areas where moderate or high hazard were predominate within or near community boundaries.
- Very High
  - Areas where there was a noticeable mix of extreme and high hazard within and near community boundaries.
- Extreme
  - Areas where a large amount of extreme hazard existed within or near community boundaries.

Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

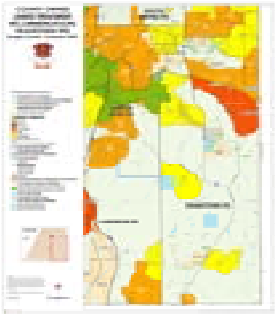
- Douglas County Community Ranking Summary
  - 102 total communities identified
    - 4 rated extreme hazard
    - 8 rated very high hazard
    - 48 rated high hazard
    - 31 rated moderate hazard
    - 11 rated mixed hazard

Community Hazard Rankings

Franktown FPD

9 communities identified

1-very high hazard
3-high hazard
5-moderate hazard



County Lands Assessment

- Onsite assessments were conducted on county lands with woody vegetation.
- Potential fire behavior, ignition risk, and adjacent values were evaluated.
- Recommendations for treatment were generated based on the assessments.

County Lands Assessment

Treatment Recommendation Categories

1. Treat
2. Conditionally Treat
3. Management Plan
4. Structure Only
5. ROW

County Lands Assessment

- Treatment recommendations will aid county in developing an annual program of work.
- County must consider other factors
  - community involvement
  - existing easement requirements
  - conservations values
  - funding.
- Recommendations will aid communities during development of local-level CWPPs

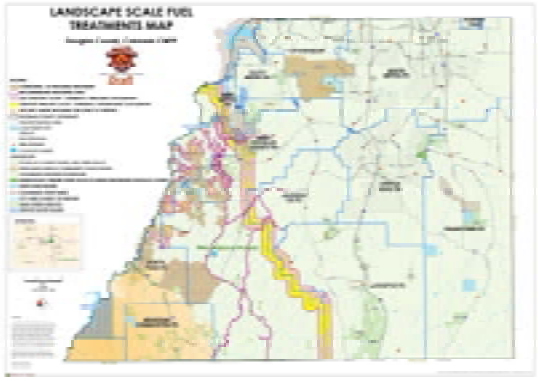
County Lands Assessment

Franktown FPD Assessment Summary

- 3 county parcels recommended for treatment
- 1 county parcel conditionally recommended for treatment
- 2 county parcels with structure recommendation
- 18 parcels recommended to manage under comprehensive land management plan

Draft Fuel Treatments

- Recommendations, not requirements
- Landscape Scale
  - Fuelbreaks
  - Cross boundary
- Local level
  - Defensible Space
  - Community Wide-Thinning



Next Steps

- Continue with Fire Protection District Community Meetings and solicit stakeholder feedback
- Analyze feedback on draft products
- Create a draft plan to be posted on the web site for review and comment

CWPP Feedback

Questions?

Http://www.douglas.co.us/cwpp

Franktown Fire Protection District
Community Meeting

Franktown Fire Station 181
1958 N. Highway 83
Franktown, CO 80116

November 17, 2010
7:00 p.m.

CWPP Core Team Members Present:
Josh Keown, Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation
Jill Alexander, Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation
Kristin Garrison, Colorado State Forest Service
Thomas Welle, Douglas County Open Space and Natural Resources
Dave Woodrick, Larkspur Fire Protection District

Community Attendance:
7 attendees signed in at the meeting. More attendees were observed in the audience that did not sign in. Attendees represented the communities of Russellville and Franktown. *There had been an HOA meeting of the Russellville HOA the previous week where 25-30 folks were in attendance and had a presentation on wildfire mitigation by Josh Keown.*

Meeting Proceedings:
A presentation covering the following topics was given to the participants at the meeting: CWPP Background, Douglas County Process, Draft Hazard Map/Community Delineation, County Lands Assessment, Draft Fuel Treatments, and Next Steps.

After the presentation a general question and answer session was held and attendees reviewed maps. The meeting ended at approximately 9:00 p.m.

Questions and Comments: The following summarizes the questions and comments captured during the meeting.

- **Question**: What can be done regarding absentee landowners and fuel accumulations? Is there public funding to deal with this type of a situation?
  Answer: There is no public regulatory authority addressing absentee landowners in particular. It depends on what is in the HOA covenants if an HOA exists. Where there is no HOA or covenant enforcement some success has been generated through community projects. We can provide educational information that the HOA could provide to the landowner to increase awareness of the situation.

- **Question:** Can someone come out and assess the hazard on our lot?
  Answer: Yes, the Douglas County Mitigation staff and the Fire Protection District are available to complete hazard assessments upon request. The CSFS will come out and complete a hazard assessment but will charge for the service.

- **Question**: How successful have efforts been to get people on board with mitigation?
  Answer: There are many levels of success. Those communities with grass roots efforts who know and talk to their neighbors regularly have had successful community involvement and mitigation efforts. Those with top down efforts have larger challenges to raise awareness and motivate people to mitigation action.
  A great example of a successful community project is currently underway in the Deerfield and Pinewood Knolls area. The HOAs got together and approached the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS). The community did not have a CWPP, but had the desire to do work and the ability to pay for a portion of the work. The CSFS had some cost share monies available that came with certain requirements including treating a minimum of 2 acres and following a set scope of work. Meadow Trail was a great place to see completed work. In addition to work being done within the community the Douglas County Open Space parcel in Pinewood Knolls will be treated using county funds. There has been an attitude shift for residents in Pinewood Knolls and Deerfield. They are more aware and have more favorable attitudes as they see more work completed. There has been very positive feedback from the Pinewood Knolls and Deerfield community. The CSFS is going to offer an after project workshop for the Pinewood Knolls and Deerfield community to help continue mitigation efforts.

- **Comment:** Some people who are new to the area believe that the current vegetation is natural or in a natural state. They do not understand that the current vegetation state is unnatural *due to fire suppression and other human-caused factors*, natural fire regimes, and that things should look more park like. I believe there is more buy in from community members when forest health components are added to the mitigation mix.
  Response: We plan on including the background information on forest health, current conditions, what is considered natural for local ecosystems in the CWPP. We will also look at including this information at future meetings and on the website.

- **Comment/Question:** I strongly believe in this effort, but insurance companies did indeed cancel some homeowner policies based on the code. How will you address

this? *The commenter has served on the State Fire Marshall task force in California where he assisted with the adoption of the Wildland Urban Interface Code (WUIC).*
Response/Answer: This concern has been expressed in the past when different wildfire hazard assessments have been completed. It is important to realize that most insurance companies have their own assessments to determine policies and that there are a variety of wildfire hazard assessments available to the public. To our knowledge CWPPs locally have not been used by the insurance industry to assess homes and policies. Additionally, the hazard assessment and community rankings look only at general landscape scale hazard potential and not the specific hazard to each individual home in identified communities. The Douglas County CWPP will clearly state that it is not appropriate to make inferences about the hazard level of individual homes from this assessment. More, fine scale variables such as defensible space, access, and construction materials must also be factored in. Insurance companies often perform their own analysis by using tools such as aerial photos, ISO ratings, etc. Also, depending on the number of homes insured in certain vicinity, some insurance companies may be at a level of risk saturation in a particular area, which may affect their decision to insure.

- **Comment:** It is good to see the county taking the initiative to treat their own property.

- **Question:** Is there grant funding available for paying the landowner to do the work versus paying a contractor in order to keep costs down?
  Answer: It depends on the rules that come with the grant funding. Some grants will allow for that, but most of what we have seen lately has been strictly for paying a contractor. There are some other avenues to look at for reducing the cost of treatment including the use of the prison crews through the State of Colorado and the use of volunteer groups to assist or complete projects.

- **Comment:** In some subdivisions permits approved by the HOA are required for cutting trees.
- **Response (by HOA president):** That is most likely going to be amended to allow tree cutting for wildfire mitigation and forest health.

- **Comment:** The presentation did not clarify the position of wildlife agencies-are they a part of the CWPP?
  Response: The Division of Wildlife (DOW) has been contacted in regards to our CWPP process. DOW has been supportive of mitigation work in and around communities and are familiar with the prescriptions as they relate to impacts on wildlife. They are also supportive of the forest restoration work completed along the South Platte on the Denver Water property and on US Forest Service property. There are two habitat improvement projects funded through ARRA funding on State Wildlife area and another 35 acre development with a conservation easement held by DOW in an elk calving area where the habitat improvement prescriptions are similar to those of hazardous fuels reduction.

There have been population increases in some species treatment areas. Edge effect is important and Douglas County Open Space works closely with DOW to balance treatments. Not treating areas for forest health and or fire runs the risk of the area burning or being attack by insect and disease and losing the habitat. There may be temporary displacement of some species during treatments but they return once work has been completed. The types of treatments completed enhance plant communities and species that reside in the area.

- **Comment**: Too much carbon is being removed during treatments if all of the material is hauled away.
  Response: Most of the projects that have been completed involve mulching the trees on the stump and leaving the material on the ground. When timber harvests are involved there is a certain amount of material that is left on the ground so the carbon is not being removed from the site. Most projects do not involve a harvest due to a poor wood products industry.

- **Question**: If we were going to let people know about grant funding options what could we put as a general rule of thumb for cost-share? 50/50?
  Answer: There are different funding options available at different times with different requirements. Most of this money comes through the CSFS. It is good for CSFS to know what types of projects communities are interested in so they can offer the money when they know it is available. Costs per acre differ based on the complexity and the type of work. Most projects need to be identified in a CWPP to be eligible for funding. A good rule of thumb would be 50/50 cost share as we generally don't have many fully funded (no matching required) projects.

- **Question:** How many people have to agree on a localized plan? Just the HOA or everyone in the community?
  Answer: Community support is a large part of the planning process. Some HOA's will formally adopt/sign off on the plan after they feel the community has been heard. Not everyone in the community has to sign off, but all have to be given the opportunity to be involved and provide input.

- **Question**: What options are available for brush disposal?
  Answer: There is a County slash/mulch site located in Castle Rock open seasonally. Chipping onsite is always an option. Communities have also piled slash and hired a masticator to grind up the slash. The key is to not let the slash sit longer than a month or insect issues can increase the threat to standing trees (i.e. ips beetle).

- **Question:** How do we get started with some type of community program?
  Answer: Community chipping day/clean up day is a good way of getting started. Demonstration sites are also effective. They key is to start raising awareness of the issues with the members of the community.

- **Question**: What time of year should mitigation activities take place? *This question was asked in concern for pine beetle infestation.*

Answer: Most mitigation activities take place in the spring and summer when insects are active as this is the best weather for doing work. There have been some instances in the past where we have seen increase in insects in areas where mitigation activities have taken place due to the resins produced from chipping and cutting trees. These have been situations where there are active infestations of ips or mountain pine beetle in the area and they attacked trees in close proximity. Although there is always the potential to have increase insect activity the CSFS entomologists agree that mitigation work trumps beetle concerns. The important thing is to treat slash quickly and be aware of any active insect issues in the area. Slash accumulation can be a potential problem if left too long- ips beetle infestation is a possibility.

- **Question**: There are dense trees along the county right of way. How do we treat these trees not just for fire but forest health?
  Answer: The County has a right of way tree removal policy through the Douglas County Operations Department. This is usually conducted on an as requested basis regarding roadside safety and maintenance issues, which often will complement forest health and fire mitigation efforts. *Due to the narrowness of right of ways, most of the time treating only trees in the right of way is not sufficient enough to reduce problematic fire behavior or significantly improve forest health. To have significant benefit, trees need to be thinned on private property as well to have an impact on fire behavior. CSFS minimum standard call for a 300' width of shaded fuel breaks.*

Douglas County
Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

Fire Protection District
Community Meeting

Meeting Sponsors

Agenda

- CWPP Background
- Douglas County Process
- Draft Hazard Map/Community Delineation
- County Lands Assessment
- Draft Fuel Treatments
- Next Steps
- Questions

What is a Community Wildfire Protection Plan?

- Community based planning effort to clarify and refine priorities for the protection of life and property and critical infrastructure in the wildland urban interface (WUI)
- The CWPP process focuses on collaboration by bringing together a diverse group of stakeholders
- Meets the minimum standards established by the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS)

What is a Community Wildfire Protection Plan?

Why a County-Wide CWPP?

- Identify hazard areas within the county to raise awareness and prioritize outreach efforts
- Promote development of local level plans to reduce fire hazards within and surrounding communities
- Provide background information for local level plans
- SB 09-001 Douglas County has the responsibility to fulfill the legislative obligation

Plan Participants

- CWPP process must include:
  - Local Government
  - Local Fire Authority
  - Colorado State Forest Service District Rep
  - Federal land management agencies; USFS
  - Other relevant non-governmental partners
  - Community Stakeholders

Douglas County Core Team

- Core Team
  - Steer the CWPP Process
  - Discuss, amend and approve draft products to be posted on the web site for stakeholder input
  - Respond to questions/comments from stakeholders through a formal process
  - Present products to stakeholders for local level discussion and input
  - Douglas County, CSFS, FPDs, USFS

Stakeholders

- Comment on draft products produced
- Share issues/concerns/recommendations for addressing wildfire hazards within the community and county through:
  - Community meeting dialog
  - Web site comment option
  - Phone calls
  - Face to face meetings/conversations

Douglas County Process/Timeline

- Establish Core Team (spring 2010)
- Create Hazard Map, delineate communities, identify potential landscape scale fuels treatments (summer 2010)
- Conduct community meetings to review process, draft products, and solicit feedback (fall 2010-spring 2011)
- Write draft plan (winter 2010-spring 2011)
- Plan available for public comment (late spring 2011)
- Finalize Plan-June 2011

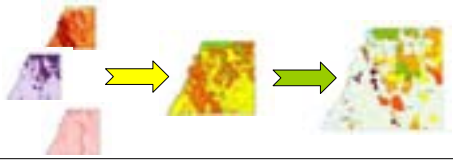
What Does the DC CWPP Do?

- Puts all of the information in a centralized location
- Streamlines the process to a local level CWPP
- Document will be a plan and a tool; identify obstacles and solutions to wildfire mitigation efforts related to citizens of Douglas County

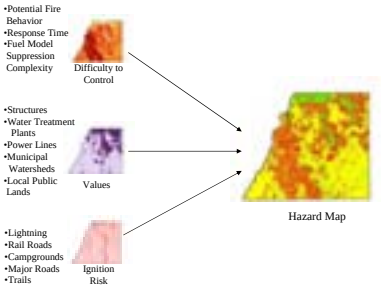
After DC CWPP is Developed

- Work with communities to develop local level plans
  - Use DC CWPP as reference for majority of minimum standards
  - Form core team
  - Refine community description, community risk analysis, WUI boundary
  - Identify and prioritize fuel treatments and develop implementation plan
  - Gain community support for plan

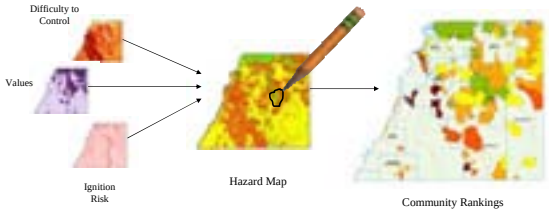
Douglas County CWPP Community Hazard Rankings



Hazard Assessment at a Glance



Community Rankings at a Glance

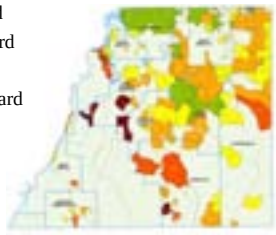


Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

- Community hazard ranking identifies the **potential** hazard of an area based off of expected fire behavior, ignition risk, and values across the landscape.
  - Does not take into account fine scale factors
    - construction materials
    - access
    - defensible space
    - Etc.

Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

- Douglas County Community Ranking Summary
  - 102 total communities identified
    - 4 rated extreme hazard
    - 8 rated very high hazard
    - 48 rated high hazard
    - 31 rated moderate hazard
    - 11 rated mixed hazard



Community Hazard Rankings

- Castle Rock Fire Protection District Summary
  - 14 Communities
    - 8 High
    - 2 Moderate
    - 4 Mixed

County Lands Assessment

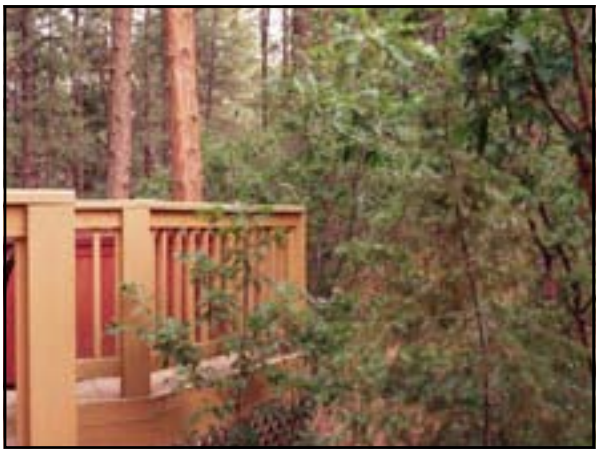
- Onsite assessments were conducted on county lands with woody vegetation.
- Potential fire behavior, ignition risk, and adjacent values were evaluated.
- Recommendations for treatment were generated based on the assessments.

County Lands Assessment

- Treatment recommendations will aid county in developing an annual program of work.
  - County must consider other factors
    - community involvement
    - existing easement requirements
    - conservations values
    - funding
- Recommendations will aid communities during development of local-level CWPPs

Draft Fuel Treatments

- Recommendations, not requirements
- Landscape Scale
  - Fuelbreaks
  - Cross boundary
- Local level
  - Defensible Space
  - Community Wide-Thinning



Next Steps

- Continue with Fire Protection District Community Meetings and solicit stakeholder feedback
- Analyze feedback on draft products
- Create a draft plan to be posted on the web site for review and comment

CWPP Feedback

Questions?

Http://www.douglas.co.us/cwpp

Douglas County
Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

Fire Protection District
Community Meeting

Meeting Sponsors

Agenda

- CWPP Background
- Douglas County Process
- Draft Hazard Map/Community Delineation
- County Lands Assessment
- Draft Fuel Treatments
- Next Steps
- Questions

What is a Community Wildfire Protection Plan?

- Community based planning effort to clarify and refine priorities for the protection of life and property and critical infrastructure in the wildland urban interface (WUI)
- The CWPP process focuses on collaboration by bringing together a diverse group of stakeholders
- Meets the minimum standards established by the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS)

What is a Community Wildfire Protection Plan?

Why a County-Wide CWPP?

- Identify hazard areas within the county to raise awareness and prioritize outreach efforts
- Promote development of local level plans to reduce fire hazards within and surrounding communities
- Provide background information for local level plans
- SB 09-001 Douglas County has the responsibility to fulfill the legislative obligation

Plan Participants

- CWPP process must include:
  - Local Government
  - Local Fire Authority
  - Colorado State Forest Service District Rep
  - Federal land management agencies; USFS
  - Other relevant non-governmental partners
  - Community Stakeholders

Douglas County Core Team

- Core Team
  - Steer the CWPP Process
  - Discuss, amend and approve draft products to be posted on the web site for stakeholder input
  - Respond to questions/comments from stakeholders through a formal process
  - Present products to stakeholders for local level discussion and input
  - Douglas County, CSFS, FPDs, USFS

Stakeholders

- Comment on draft products produced
- Share issues/concerns/recommendations for addressing wildfire hazards within the community and county through:
  - Community meeting dialog
  - Web site comment option
  - Phone calls
  - Face to face meetings/conversations

Douglas County Process/Timeline

- Establish Core Team (spring 2010)
- Create Hazard Map, delineate communities, identify potential landscape scale fuels treatments (summer 2010)
- Conduct community meetings to review process, draft products, and solicit feedback (fall 2010-spring 2011)
- Write draft plan (winter 2010-spring 2011)
- Plan available for public comment (late spring 2011)
- Finalize Plan-June 2011

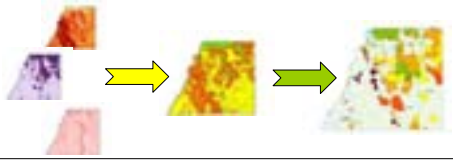
What Does the DC CWPP Do?

- Puts all of the information in a centralized location
- Streamlines the process to a local level CWPP
- Document will be a plan and a tool; identify obstacles and solutions to wildfire mitigation efforts related to citizens of Douglas County

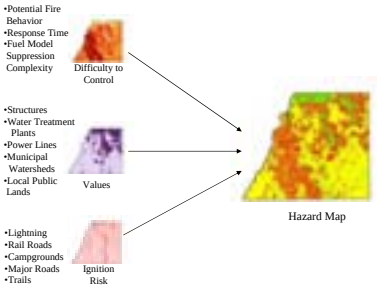
After DC CWPP is Developed

- Work with communities to develop local level plans
  - Use DC CWPP as reference for majority of minimum standards
  - Form core team
  - Refine community description, community risk analysis, WUI boundary
  - Identify and prioritize fuel treatments and develop implementation plan
  - Gain community support for plan

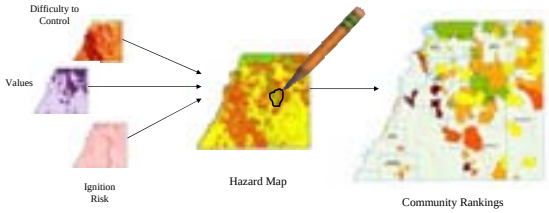
Douglas County CWPP Community Hazard Rankings



Hazard Assessment at a Glance



Community Rankings at a Glance

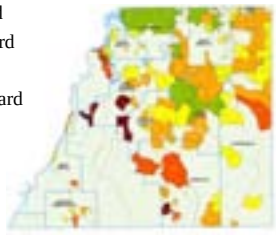


Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

- Community hazard ranking identifies the **potential** hazard of an area based off of expected fire behavior, ignition risk, and values across the landscape.
  - Does not take into account fine scale factors
    - construction materials
    - access
    - defensible space
    - Etc.

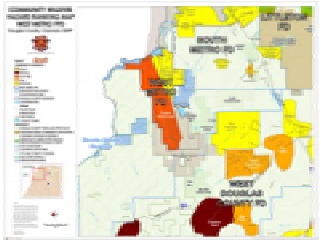
Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

- Douglas County Community Ranking Summary
  - 102 total communities identified
    - 4 rated extreme hazard
    - 8 rated very high hazard
    - 48 rated high hazard
    - 31 rated moderate hazard
    - 11 rated mixed hazard



Community Hazard Rankings

- West Metro Fire Protection District Summary
  - 2 Communities
    - 1 Moderate
    - 1 Very High



County Lands Assessment

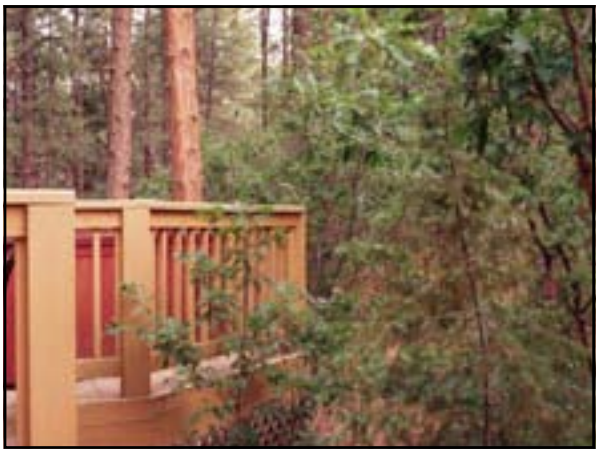
- Onsite assessments were conducted on county lands with woody vegetation.
- Potential fire behavior, ignition risk, and adjacent values were evaluated.
- Recommendations for treatment were generated based on the assessments.

County Lands Assessment

- Treatment recommendations will aid county in developing an annual program of work.
  - County must consider other factors
    - community involvement
    - existing easement requirements
    - conservations values
    - funding
- Recommendations will aid communities during development of local-level CWPPs

Draft Fuel Treatments

- Recommendations, not requirements
- Landscape Scale
  - Fuelbreaks
  - Cross boundary
- Local level
  - Defensible Space
  - Community Wide-Thinning



Next Steps

- Continue with Fire Protection District Community Meetings and solicit stakeholder feedback
- Analyze feedback on draft products
- Create a draft plan to be posted on the web site for review and comment

CWPP Feedback

Questions?

Http://www.douglas.co.us/cwpp

Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) Process

Community Wildfire Protection Planning

Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs)

- Colorado Senate Bill 09-001, 2009
  - *Concerning the Establishment of Community Wildfire Protection Plans by County Governments*
  - *Colorado State Forest Service Minimum Standards for Developing CWPPs*

Douglas County CWPP Process

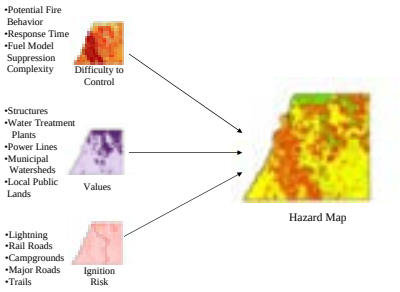
- Core Team
- Public outreach/stakeholder input

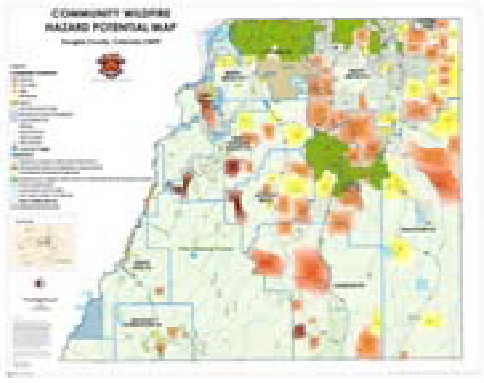
Post cards

http://www.douglas.co.us/cwpp

- Plan development

Hazard Assessment





Next Steps

- Continue with community meetings
- Draft plan to be posted on the website for comment
- Finalize plan July 2011

Littleton FPD Community Meeting/HRCA Board Meeting

Eastridge Recreation Center
May 17, 2011 7:00 PM

Meeting Notes

Core Team Members Present
Jill Alexander, Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation
Kristin Garrison, CSFS District Forester, Franktown
Brian Delasantos, Captain, Littleton Fire

Community Attendance
Highlands Ranch Community Association Board and associated delegates

Meeting Proceedings:
Jill Alexander presented an over view of the Douglas County CWPP and how it relates to the Highlands Ranch community. The presentation high lighted the current programs of the Highlands Ranch Metro District and the Highlands Ranch Community Association and the relationship of the CWPP to these programs.

Questions and Comments:
Question: How does this affect the fire protection district and how they respond?
Response: This document is not an operational document. It does contain input from the FPD; their ability to respond to wildland events and other information provided including needs and wants related to wildland fire.

Question: How would this affect a proposed landfill adjacent to the Backcountry Wilderness? Would it make it more hazardous?
Response: This assessment is based on hazards, values, and risks on a County scale. It is not intended to be used on a parcel basis.

Littleton FPD Community Meeting/HRMD Board Meeting

HRMD May 25, 2011 6:30 PM

Meeting Notes

Core Team Members Present
Jill Alexander, Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation
Kristin Garrison, CSFS District Forester, Franktown
Brian Delasantos, Captain, Littleton Fire

Community Attendance
Highlands Ranch Metro District Board and any members of the public in attendance.

Meeting Proceedings:
Jill Alexander presented an over view of the Douglas County CWPP and how it relates to the Highlands Ranch community. The presentation mentioned the current programs of the Highlands Ranch Metro District and the Highlands Ranch Metro District Program Presentation Dovetailed into the County CWPP presentation so the Board could understand how the programs are related.

Questions and Comments:
There were no questions of comments for the DC CWPP or the CWPP process.

Douglas County
Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

Fire Protection District
Community Meeting

Meeting Sponsors

Agenda

- CWPP Background
- Douglas County Process
- Draft Hazard Map/Community Delineation
- County Lands Assessment
- Draft Fuel Treatments
- Next Steps
- Questions

What is a Community Wildfire Protection Plan?

- Community based planning effort to clarify and refine priorities for the protection of life and property and critical infrastructure in the wildland urban interface (WUI)
- The CWPP process focuses on collaboration by bringing together a diverse group of stakeholders
- Meets the minimum standards established by the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS)

What is a Community Wildfire Protection Plan?

Why a County-Wide CWPP?

- Identify hazard areas within the county to raise awareness and prioritize outreach efforts
- Promote development of local level plans to reduce fire hazards within and surrounding communities
- Provide background information for local level plans
- SB 09-001 Douglas County has the responsibility to fulfill the legislative obligation

Plan Participants

- CWPP process must include:
  - Local Government
  - Local Fire Authority
  - Colorado State Forest Service District Rep
  - Federal land management agencies; USFS
  - Other relevant non-governmental partners
  - Community Stakeholders

Douglas County Core Team

- Core Team
  - Steer the CWPP Process
  - Discuss, amend and approve draft products to be posted on the web site for stakeholder input
  - Respond to questions/comments from stakeholders through a formal process
  - Present products to stakeholders for local level discussion and input
  - Douglas County, CSFS, FPDs, USFS

Stakeholders

- Comment on draft products produced
- Share issues/concerns/recommendations for addressing wildfire hazards within the community and county through:
  - Community meeting dialog
  - Web site comment option
  - Phone calls
  - Face to face meetings/conversations

Douglas County Process/Timeline

- Establish Core Team (spring 2010)
- Create Hazard Map, delineate communities, identify potential landscape scale fuels treatments (summer 2010)
- Conduct community meetings to review process, draft products, and solicit feedback (fall 2010-spring 2011)
- Write draft plan (winter 2010-spring 2011)
- Plan available for public comment (late spring 2011)
- Finalize Plan-July 2011

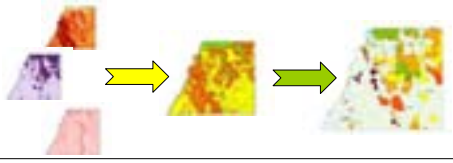
What Does the DC CWPP Do?

- Puts all of the information in a centralized location
- Streamlines the process to a local level CWPP
- Document will be a plan and a tool; identify obstacles and solutions to wildfire mitigation efforts related to citizens of Douglas County

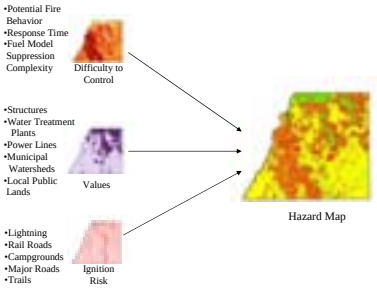
After DC CWPP is Developed

- Work with communities to develop local level plans
  - Use DC CWPP as reference for majority of minimum standards
  - Form core team
  - Refine community description, community risk analysis, WUI boundary
  - Identify and prioritize fuel treatments and develop implementation plan
  - Gain community support for plan

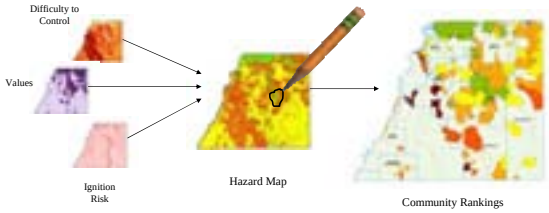
Douglas County CWPP Community Hazard Rankings



Hazard Assessment at a Glance



Community Rankings at a Glance

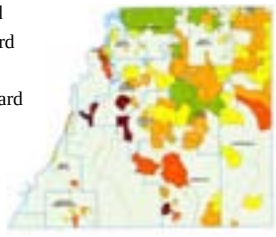


Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

- Community hazard ranking identifies the **potential** hazard of an area based off of expected fire behavior, ignition risk, and values across the landscape.
  - Does not take into account fine scale factors
    - construction materials
    - access
    - defensible space
    - Etc.

Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

- Douglas County Community Ranking Summary
  - 102 total communities identified
    - 4 rated extreme hazard
    - 8 rated very high hazard
    - 48 rated high hazard
    - 31 rated moderate hazard
    - 11 rated mixed hazard



Community Hazard Rankings

- Mountain Communities Fire Protection District Summary
  - 5 Communities
    - 3 Moderate
    - 1 High
    - 1 Very High

County Lands Assessment

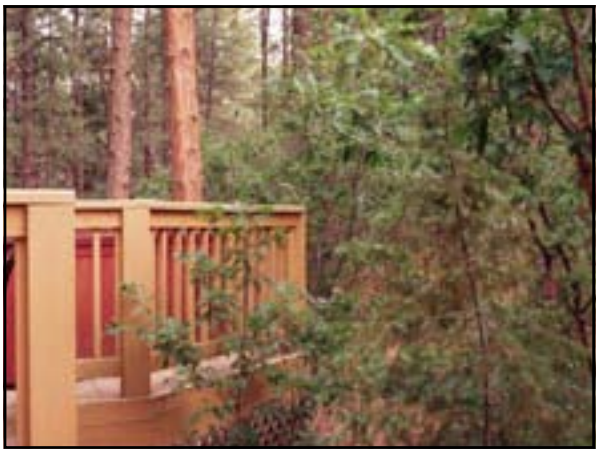
- Onsite assessments were conducted on county lands with woody vegetation.
- Potential fire behavior, ignition risk, and adjacent values were evaluated.
- Recommendations for treatment were generated based on the assessments.

County Lands Assessment

- Treatment recommendations will aid county in developing an annual program of work.
  - County must consider other factors
    - community involvement
    - existing easement requirements
    - conservations values
    - funding
- Recommendations will aid communities during development of local-level CWPPs

Draft Fuel Treatments

- Recommendations, not requirements
- Landscape Scale
  - Fuelbreaks
  - Cross boundary
- Local level
  - Defensible Space
  - Community Wide-Thinning



Next Steps

- Continue with Fire Protection District Community Meetings and solicit stakeholder feedback
- Analyze feedback on draft products
- Create a draft plan to be posted on the web site for review and comment

CWPP Feedback

Questions?

Http://www.douglas.co.us/cwpp

Mountain Communities Fire Protection District Community Meeting

Mountain Communities Station 2
15000 West Creek Rd May 7, 2011 10:00 AM

Meeting Notes

Core Team Members Present
Jill Alexander, Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation
Matt Schweich, US Forest Service
Steve Brown, Chief, Mountain Communities Fire Protection District

Community Attendance
Several community members were in attendance, some longer time residents and some newer community residents.

Meeting Proceedings:
A presentation covering the following topics was given to participants at the meeting: CWPP Background, the Douglas County process, Draft Hazard Map/Community Delineation, County Lands Assessment, Draft Fuel Treatments, and Next Steps.

After the presentation a general question and answer session was held and attendees reviewed the maps with core team members.

Questions and Comments: the following summarizes the questions and comments captured during the meeting proceedings.

Comment: Citizens in the area do not get the traditional Douglas County newspapers, some get the Colorado Springs papers. The only way to communicate with the largest percentage of locals is through the Valley Voice and mailbox postings work best. How will we know when the draft plan comes out?
Response: The Public Relations staff at Douglas County connects with the Valley Voice for regular business associated with Douglas County. The press release/ a notice will

appear in the Valley voice when the draft plan is out and available for comment. Chief Brown suggested a paper copy be located at the fire station; that request can be fulfilled

Question: Is there someone from the FPD to assist with mitigation prescriptions?
Response: Alisha (who was present) is the Lieutenant at the Turkey Rock station and will come out and assist residents in the district with mitigation prescriptions. Often members of the church camp will come out and do perform the mitigation work. County staff also performs this duty along with members of the CSFS.

Comment: largest concern in the area was flooding and evacuating. It is a long way around if the roads are closed.
Response: The USFS did an assessment of the roads impacted by flooding. Currently working on Trail Creek Road as it is the highest priority. They are re-locating parts of the road. This is associated with improvements in the Trail Creek watershed.

Comment: The weather station at station 2 is only partially working. The station takes weather, inputs it into the computer, but the locals cannot access the data. They would like to have Sky view weather come out and complete the installation/remedy the situation as Sky View would be the one to do that.
Response: That would be a closer to tie with the office of Emergency Management. Staff will let them know but follow-up should be with OEM.

Douglas County
Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

Fire Protection District
Community Meeting

Meeting Sponsors

Agenda

- CWPP Background
- Douglas County Process
- Draft Hazard Map/Community Delineation
- County Lands Assessment
- Draft Fuel Treatments
- Next Steps
- Questions

What is a Community Wildfire Protection Plan?

- Community based planning effort to clarify and refine priorities for the protection of life and property and critical infrastructure in the wildland urban interface (WUI)
- The CWPP process focuses on collaboration by bringing together a diverse group of stakeholders
- Meets the minimum standards established by the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS)

What is a Community Wildfire Protection Plan?

Why a County-Wide CWPP?

- Identify hazard areas within the county to raise awareness and prioritize outreach efforts
- Promote development of local level plans to reduce fire hazards within and surrounding communities
- Provide background information for local level plans
- SB 09-001 Douglas County has the responsibility to fulfill the legislative obligation

Plan Participants

- CWPP process must include:
  - Local Government
  - Local Fire Authority
  - Colorado State Forest Service District Rep
  - Federal land management agencies; USFS
  - Other relevant non-governmental partners
  - Community Stakeholders

Douglas County Core Team

- Core Team
  - Steer the CWPP Process
  - Discuss, amend and approve draft products to be posted on the web site for stakeholder input
  - Respond to questions/comments from stakeholders through a formal process
  - Present products to stakeholders for local level discussion and input
  - Douglas County, CSFS, FPDs, USFS

Stakeholders

- Comment on draft products produced
- Share issues/concerns/recommendations for addressing wildfire hazards within the community and county through:
  - Community meeting dialog
  - Web site comment option
  - Phone calls
  - Face to face meetings/conversations

Douglas County Process/Timeline

- Establish Core Team (spring 2010)
- Create Hazard Map, delineate communities, identify potential landscape scale fuels treatments (summer 2010)
- Conduct community meetings to review process, draft products, and solicit feedback (fall 2010-spring 2011)
- Write draft plan (winter 2010-spring 2011)
- Plan available for public comment (late spring 2011)
- Finalize Plan-July 2011

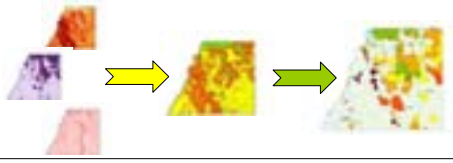
What Does the DC CWPP Do?

- Puts all of the information in a centralized location
- Streamlines the process to a local level CWPP
- Document will be a plan and a tool; identify obstacles and solutions to wildfire mitigation efforts related to citizens of Douglas County

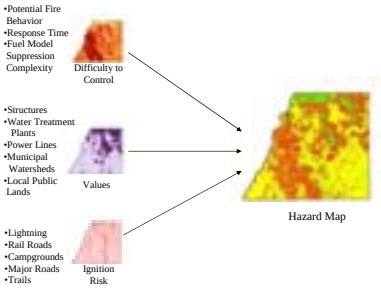
After DC CWPP is Developed

- Work with communities to develop local level plans
  - Use DC CWPP as reference for majority of minimum standards
  - Form core team
  - Refine community description, community risk analysis, WUI boundary
  - Identify and prioritize fuel treatments and develop implementation plan
  - Gain community support for plan

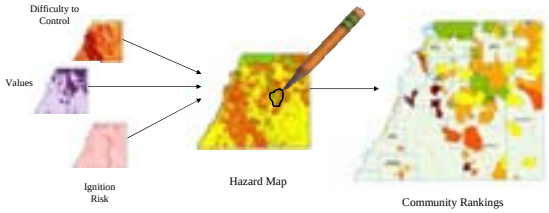
Douglas County CWPP Community Hazard Rankings



Hazard Assessment at a Glance



Community Rankings at a Glance

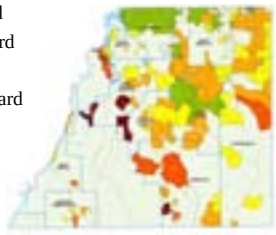


Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

- Community hazard ranking identifies the **potential** hazard of an area based off of expected fire behavior, ignition risk, and values across the landscape.
  - Does not take into account fine scale factors
    - construction materials
    - access
    - defensible space
    - Etc.

Community Delineations and Hazard Rankings

- Douglas County Community Ranking Summary
  - 102 total communities identified
    - 4 rated extreme hazard
    - 8 rated very high hazard
    - 48 rated high hazard
    - 31 rated moderate hazard
    - 11 rated mixed hazard



Community Hazard Rankings

- North Fork Fire Protection District Summary
  - 2 Communities
    - 1 Moderate
    - 1 High

County Lands Assessment

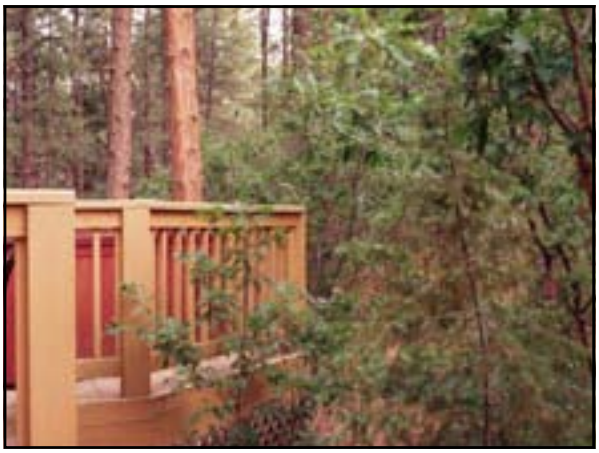
- Onsite assessments were conducted on county lands with woody vegetation.
- Potential fire behavior, ignition risk, and adjacent values were evaluated.
- Recommendations for treatment were generated based on the assessments.

County Lands Assessment

- Treatment recommendations will aid county in developing an annual program of work.
  - County must consider other factors
    - community involvement
    - existing easement requirements
    - conservations values
    - funding
- Recommendations will aid communities during development of local-level CWPPs

Draft Fuel Treatments

- Recommendations, not requirements
- Landscape Scale
  - Fuelbreaks
  - Cross boundary
- Local level
  - Defensible Space
  - Community Wide-Thinning



Next Steps

- Continue with Fire Protection District Community Meetings and solicit stakeholder feedback
- Analyze feedback on draft products
- Create a draft plan to be posted on the web site for review and comment

CWPP Feedback

Questions?

Http://www.douglas.co.us/cwpp

North Fork Fire Protection District Community Meeting

Trumbull Fire House
May 7, 2011 2:00 PM

Meeting Notes

Core Team Members Present
Jill Alexander, Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation
Matt Schweich, US Forest Service
Curt Rodgers, Chief North Fork FPD
Ryan Ellers, CSFS

Community Attendance
19 community members signed in from around the district. Not everyone signed in, about 30 were in attendance.

Meeting Proceedings:
It is important to note this meeting took place in conjunction with an Open House for NFF to meet the new resident of the Trumbull station.

A presentation covering the following topics was given to participants at the meeting: CWPP Background, the Douglas County process, Draft Hazard Map/Community Delineation, County Lands Assessment, Draft Fuel Treatments, and Next Steps. Also included was the relationship to the North Fork CWPP and the Douglas County CWPP.

After the presentation a general question and answer session was held and attendees reviewed the maps with core team members.

Folks spent time looking at the maps, and some spent significant time with the FS looking at the treatment maps a bit closer.

Questions and Comments:

Comment: signage for fire restrictions is confusing.
Response: Currently Jefferson County has signs at intersections. Douglas has signs coming up the canyon and at the (Teller) County line. Signage is not required.

Comment: Folks in the area want reasonable fire restrictions. They want a better demarcation line.
Response: Agencies do their best to coordinate fire restrictions, bus not always perfect. Some of the indicators considered are from the weather station in Franktown as well as others. Counties are large geographic boundaries which have to be considered when going into and out of fire restrictions. Will bring the comment back to OEM.

Question: what is the penalty for not complying with the burn ban
Response: violation is a Class-2 Petty Offense, comes with a $600.00 fine and $22.00 surcharge.

Question: Should folks call the Sheriff if they see open burning?
Response: Can call the local deputy who is a Jeff CO deputy

Question or Comment Number	Question or Comment Date	Question or Comment Venue	Question or Comment	Response
1	8/3/2010	Email	We should have restrictions around extreme fire danger communities that prohibit campfires from being allowed.	The Douglas County Sherriff's Office uses a process for initiating fire restrictions based off of quantitative fire hazard data (fuel moistures, weather, potential fire behavior, etc.). Fire restrictions are coordinated with the USDA Forest Service and neighboring counties to avoid confusion on what lands/areas have restrictions and which ones do not. This system is addressed in the Douglas County Annual Operating Plan and will be mentioned in the Douglas County Wildfire Protection Plan (DC CWPP). The DC CWPP is not the proper venue to create a policy such as this but we have made the Douglas County Sherriff's Office and USDA Forest Service aware of your concerns.
2	9/7/2010	Phone Conversation	I would like to schedule meeting to Discuss the County Open Space Lands Hazard Assessment for Valley Park Subdivision.	This request was granted. A meeting was scheduled and held to discuss the county lands hazard assessment and treatment recommendations in detail with the Valley Park CWPP Core Team. As a result, a follow-up site visit to Valley Park was conducted with Douglas County Open Space and Natural Resources Staff, Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Staff, and Larkspur Fire Protection District to evaluate proposed amendments to the recommendations. One Open Space parcel was reclassified from no treatment to conditional treatment.
3	9/10/2010	Email	How were major stakeholders involved in the analysis and conclusion that no treatments are required for open spaces in Valley Park?	For the Valley Park subdivision, the county owned lands treatment recommendations generally fit into either the no treatment or conditional treatment categories. In the spirit of community stakeholder involvement and collaboration, all portions of the Douglas County CWPP are made available in draft form for public review and public comment. Comments will be considered by the Douglas County CWPP Core Team. Additionally a special meeting was held as requested by Valley Park residents to review the county owned lands treatment recommendations, and a follow up site visit with Douglas County Open Space and Natural Resources Staff, Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Staff, and Larkspur Fire Protection District to evaluate proposed amendments to the recommendations.
4	9/10/2010	Email	Does the prescribed no treatment for open spaces in Valley Park follow the "fire wise" recommendations that will be given to other property owners with similar conditions in Valley Park.	The Douglas County CWPP will not prescribe treatments on open space parcels, but only include a hazard assessment that makes recommendations on whether or not to treat specific open space parcels. Open Space parcels that pose a hazard to structures, have potential for significant fire behavior, or are appropriate for demonstration sites will be recommended for treatment. The Douglas County CWPP will recommend defensible space standards (e.g. fire wise recommendations) for protecting structures that adhere to the Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Standards and Colorado State Forest Service Defensible Space Guidelines.

Question or Comment Number	Question or Comment Date	Question or Comment Venue	Question or Comment	Response
5	9/10/2010	Email	Since we were not involved in the assessment of the fuels on the open spaces in Valley Park, we request a copy of the analysis of the fuels and treatments that relates to the open spaces in Valley Park. Otherwise, how are we to address Valley Park's open spaces in our CWPP?	As part of the DC CWPP process, all stakeholders have the opportunity to comment on the county-owned lands assessment and provide comment through the DC CWPP website, community meetings, and additional meetings as requested. As requested by Valley Park residents, a meeting was held to discuss the results of this assessment. A follow-up site visit with Larkspur Fire Protection District, Douglas County Open Space and Natural Resources, and Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Staff was also made to review proposed amendments to the recommendations. An analysis of fuels, potential fire behavior, and treatment recommendations for Valley Park has been provided.
6	9/10/2010	Email	Does the county's draft CWPP allow a home owner to extend their fire mitigation efforts on their property into the open space bordering their lots or coordinate mowing projects and other efforts to mitigate potential wildfires on the open space parcels located in their subdivision?	Through the county owned lands hazard assessment, as part of the Douglas County CWPP, county owned lands that pose a significant hazard to adjacent structures, provide opportunity for a demonstration site, or would make adjacent land owner treatments more effective will be recommended for fire mitigation treatment either by having a "treat" or "conditionally treat" recommendation. Those open space parcels with these recommendations provide the opportunity for the county and adjacent landowners to complement each other's efforts. Parks and Open Space rules and regulations, specifically R005-033 Sec. III B (i) prohibits anyone removing, destroying, damaging anything on parks or open space, including vegetation. This is also covered in the broad context of CRS 18-9-117 Unlawful Conduct on Public Property which allows jurisdictions to restrict activities of the public in order to protect its resources. All treatments will be accomplished either by County staff or by contractors selected by County staff.
7	9/10/2010	Email	Will the Director of Open Spaces follow the recommendations of the Larkspur Fire Protection District should funding become available for a wildfire mitigation project that includes an open space parcels located in Valley Park?	Any treatments on Douglas County BOCC lands under management by Douglas County Open Space and Natural Resources Division will be done under the recommendations listed in the hazard assessment of the Douglas County CWPP and subsequent updates. Conditions for possible amendment may exist including restrictions on the property due to a Conservation Easement(s), significant issues related to wildlife management or habitat, including threatened or endanger species, or significant recreational impacts that may need to be addressed.
8	9/10/2010	Email	How many subdivisions are located in the Larkspur Fire Protection District and have open spaces dedicated to the county?	Approximately 65 platted subdivision lie wholly or partially within Larkspur Fire Protection District. Approximately 17 contain county owned parcels. Not all of these parcels are necessarily under the management of Douglas County Open Space and Natural Resources.

Question or Comment Number	Question or Comment Date	Question or Comment Venue	Question or Comment	Response
9	9/10/2010	Email	How are you going to notify each of those subdivisions within Larkspur Fire Protection District about the October 5 community meeting?	Following is a summary of the marketing and public relations efforts deployed to support general community outreach for the CWPP process and specific efforts for the October 5 Larkspur CWPP community meeting: • Creation of CWPP logo and branding/messaging • Creation of CWPP website/content on county's website: www.douglas.co.us/CWPP • News Release written and distributed to all HOA newsletters, Chambers, EDC's local media, 700 email subscribers and social media pages announcing CWPP Process. It ran in all five County Colorado Community newspapers and YourHUB sections of the Denver Post. • County homepage banner ad creation and placement on homepage promoting Community Meetings: www.douglas.co.us • Evacuation video banner ad: www.douglas.co.us – timed to bring added value to the CWPP Process and community meetings • CWPP community meeting poster design and placement throughout community(s) • News release announcing all community meetings and Larkspur Meeting – it ran in all five County Colorado Community newspapers and YourHUB sections of Denver Post • Larkspur Elementary School outreach. Placement in 'Thursday' folders, newsline article • Placement of three ads in five Colorado Community Newspapers, highlighting Larkspur • Larkspurs Town Meeting (9/29) announcement – County Commissioner Town Meeting • Creation of Town Meeting newsletter and flyer for distribution at meeting http://www.dc • Fire District outreach – provided Larkspur Fire District with news release for placement • Automated email subscription distribution of news releases to more than 700 subscribers. • Announcements on followers and fans of Douglas County's Twitter, Facebook and Linke • Placement of news releases in online news room of County's website (home page) • LFPD contact with HOA's
10	9/10/2010	Email	Since the October 5 *Larkspur Fire Protection District* meeting starts at 7 PM, how much of the meeting have you realistically allocated for review of the prescriptions for the open spaces *referring to county owned lands hazard assessment* in each of those subdivisions?	The Douglas County CWPP will not be as detailed to prescribe treatments on open space parcels, but only recommend specific open space parcels where treatment may be effective for reducing fire hazard or serve as an educational demonstration site. These recommendations are derived from the County Lands Hazard Assessment. Specific treatment prescriptions will be determined on a parcel by parcel basis as funds are available for treatment and as local-scale communities derive CWPPs. The treatment recommendation classification system was discussed among other topics at the community meetings. Preliminary assessment have also been posted on the DC CWPP Website.

Question or Comment Number	Question or Comment Date	Question or Comment Venue	Question or Comment	Response
11	10/5/2010	Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Meeting	Were the maps available on the web site prior to the community meeting? *Comment is referring to Larkspur FPD Community Meeting.*	All draft maps are available for review by the public after core team approval. All maps were made available on the DC CWPP website before the community meetings with the exception of the County-Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Map which was made available for review shortly after the Larkspur Community Meeting.
12	10/5/2010	Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Meeting	Are municipal fire hydrant locations included in the hazard assessment?	Due to the assessment's broadness in scale and variability in type and availability of water sources for wildland fire suppression they were not included.
13	10/5/2010	Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Meeting	Why were power lines categorized as a values and not an ignition risk in the hazard assessment?	Power lines logically fit into both categories, but were considered a value for the purpose of this assessment. By being classified as a value they are weighted heavier as being an area of focus.
14	10/5/2010	Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Meeting	The Douglas County CWPP should include wildland urban interface (WUI) areas and zones of influence from existing local CWPPs in the county-wide plan. The reason for this would be to help the U.S. Forest Service prioritize their treatment areas.	At this point it is not possible to include the WUIs and zones of influence from localized CWPPs due to lack of spatial data (GIS) from those plans. The CSFS is attempting to put a spatial database such as this together and when complete could be included in future plan updates, but is not available at this time. The U.S. Forest Service is aware of the local CWPPs in the vicinity of U.S. Forest Service lands as they are part of the core team for those plans. The Douglas County CWPP will include a map showing communities that have existing CWPPs and contain narrative discussing this topic. This will be useful to the U.S. Forest Service and other interested parties in referencing locations and information from localized plans.
15	10/5/2010	Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Meeting	Douglas County should hay the grasses on their open space lands in Valley Park.	If grass on county open space lands is not posing a direct hazard to values at risk or if a hazard can be reasonably mitigated through defensible space, the county will retain the grass as a natural open space to provide the ecological services that open space lands are intended to provide. Additionally, with limited resources, county-owned properties that contain heavy ladder and crown fuels that pose a hazard to structures are the county's highest priorities for treatment.
16	10/5/2010	Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Meeting	Do all funding streams for performing mitigation work require a CWPP and would the county CWPP make all Douglas County citizens eligible for those that require CWPPs?	A CWPP is not necessarily required for all grant opportunities, but only suggested for some. For those funding sources that require a CWPP the county plan alone will not make you eligible for grant funds as additional work has to be done by the community see CSFS Minimum Standards for more information). The county plan will make it easier and faster for local communities to put together a localized plan that, once approved, would make those communities eligible for applying for grant funding.

Question or Comment Number	Question or Comment Date	Question or Comment Venue	Question or Comment	Response
17	10/5/2010	Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Meeting	The residents of Douglas County are fortunate that the Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Staff and Colorado State Forest Service are available to help communities who may be at risk to wildfire.	Both agencies work together and with our many other cooperators to help reduce wildfire hazard to communities.
18	10/5/2010	Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Meeting	Slash disposal is a problem. The DC CWPP should include recommendations of more mulch sites within Douglas County.	We will provide recommendations on this topic in the plan.
19	10/5/2010	Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Meeting	What type of outreach efforts were used to get the word out to people about the Larkspur Fire Protection District community meeting?	Please see comment 9.
20	10/5/2010	Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Meeting	Personal invitations should be made to provide for more attendance at community meetings.	Personal invitations seem to generate better attendance as demonstrated in a mailing sent out by the West Douglas County Fire Protection District for their community meeting. This will be communicated with other fire protection districts to consider for their future meetings.
21	10/5/2010	Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Meeting	For consistency reasons all areas identified for development but not yet built (i.e. Remuda Ranch, Sandstone, and Meribell Village) should either be included or excluded in the communities identified in the community hazard ranking map.	The community boundaries for the purposes of the Douglas County CWPP Community Ranking Map were drawn around concentrations of already built address points that share similar hazard potential at a landscape scale. Due to address point location and changes in hazard level, subdivision plats were not always taken into account. Because it is a landscape (broad) scale assessment the boundaries are less meaningful than is the general location of each community and its associated hazard. The rankings are meant to provide information to communities about the difficulty of controlling a fire in their area, ignition potential, and proximity to values. This information can then be used by local CWPP planning teams in combination with finer scale inputs such as construction materials, ingress and egress, and defensible space to determine local hazard. Exact locations of community boundaries are more meaningful at the localized CWPP level for determining stakeholders and for planning project-level activities such as vegetation treatments. Local communities should determine these exact boundaries during localized CWPP planning efforts based on topographic features (i.e. ridge tops), changes in fuel types, or political boundaries such as homeowner's associations or subdivision plats.

Question or Comment Number	Question or Comment Date	Question or Comment Venue	Question or Comment	Response
22	10/5/2010	Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Meeting	Future build out should be accounted for in the hazard assessment.	During development of the hazard assessment the Douglas County CWPP Core Team considered including future build out, but decided that initially the plan should focus on present hazard. Also the Core Team agreed that timing of future build out is difficult to predict. When future build out happens, it will be taken into account during periodic updates of the plan.
23	10/5/2010	Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Meeting	The DC CWPP should be used as a policy document by Douglas County regarding Community Wildfire Protection.	Community Wildfire Protection Plans are only plans, not policy documents and not legally binding. It will have to be determined by the County Commissioners if they would like to make any policy changes based off of recommendations from the plan after its approval.
24	10/5/2010	Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Meeting	Individuals can speak with the County Commissioners to provide input to the plan.	Interested parties can go through the normal methods of contacting the Commissioners, but mechanisms are in place as part of the CWPP process to solicit public comments for the plan. These mechanisms include the CWPP website comments box, community meetings, phone calls, and emails. After comments are received through these means they are brought to the CWPP Core team who will then address them and post the information on the website.
25	10/5/2010	Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Meeting	Will this plan be adopted by the Board of County Commissioners?	Adoption and public hearing are not requirements of the minimum standards for developing CWPPs. Public hearing and adoption will be determined by the BOCC.
26	10/5/2010	Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Meeting	Will a second series of public meetings be held after the draft CWPP is released?	There will not be a second series of public meetings after the release of the draft plan. Before being made final, public comments will be solicited on the draft document. All of the information and draft products will be posted on the web site and available for the public to view. Other dissemination methods will also be sought. Additionally, the Core Team is considering an open house to solicit input on the draft plan, but at present has not committed either way.
27	10/5/2010	Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Meeting	There is an issue with the consistency of color across maps, specifically having the *High* category being the same color across all maps.	The maps and color schemes will be revisited to try for better consistency.
28	10/5/2010	Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Meeting	We should not be spending tax money on this process. We are creating a plan with tax payer dollars to basically encourage people to clean up their own properties, something they should be doing anyway. The grants communities receive for doing wildfire mitigation work are also tax payer dollars.	Comment noted.

Question or Comment Number	Question or Comment Date	Question or Comment Venue	Question or Comment	Response
29	10/5/2010	Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Meeting	A county wide community wildfire protection plan is an unneeded and redundant effort for Douglas County as they have an Annual Operating Plan.	These are two distinctly different documents intended for separate purposes. A CWPP is a planning document for the county and local communities to reduce the wildfire hazards in and around their community. The Douglas County Annual Fire Operating Plan is a document that outlines roles/responsibilities of the County, State, and US Forest Service in regards to wildland fire suppression, prevention, etc.
30	10/5/2010	Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Meeting	There have been times where I have gone onto open space land to mow the grass next to my property. Is there a problem with this?	This is prohibited under state statute. Additionally, grazing on county open space is done through agricultural leases on a case by case basis.
31	10/5/2010	Larkspur Fire Protection District Community Meeting	Will the hazard assessment be used by the insurance companies?	This concern has been expressed in the past when different wildfire hazard assessments have been completed. It is important to realize that most insurance companies have their own assessments to determine policies and that there are a variety of wildfire hazard assessments available to the public. To our knowledge CWPPs have not been used by the insurance industry to assess homes and policies. Additionally, the hazard assessment and community rankings look only at general landscape scale hazard potential and not the specific hazard to each individual home in identified communities. The Douglas County CWPP will clearly state that it is not appropriate to make inferences about the hazard level of individual homes from this assessment. More, fine scale variables such as defensible space, access, construction materials, and response aspects must also be factored in. For example, a home with defensible space and fire resistant construction materials that is considered having a low to moderate hazard, but resides in a high to very high rated community.
32	10/19/2010	Jackson 105 Fire Protection District Community Meeting	Was the National Fire Incident Reporting System Data (NFIRS) used to determine areas of ignition risk?	The Douglas County CWPP Core Team looked into using the data, but found that the reporting was inconsistent across the county. Instead, to determine ignition risk potential ignition sources were used. These include campgrounds, lightning density, railroads, hiking trails, and roads. Power lines were also included, but lumped in the values category where they got a higher weighting. When determining hazard potential, ignition risk is not as important of a factor as potential fire behavior (based off of fuels and topography) and its proximity to values. This is because we never truly know where the next fire will occur.
33	10/19/2010	Jackson 105 Fire Protection District Community Meeting	Acres burned in the WUI should be added to the hazard map.	Due to reporting methods it is difficult to capture all acreage that has been burned in the WUI in the past. However, large fires since 2002 are on the map, but probably do not stand out enough. We will try to adjust the map so they stand out more.

Question or Comment Number	Question or Comment Date	Question or Comment Venue	Question or Comment	Response
34	10/19/2010	Jackson 105 Fire Protection District Community Meeting	What will happen to the maps and data from the plan once it is finished?	The plan and data will remain on the website and be available for the public and local communities, especially for creating localized CWPPs. The plan and maps will also be updated periodically to reflect future changes.
35	10/19/2010	Jackson 105 Fire Protection District Community Meeting	Was any additional funding allocated for this project?	There was no additional funding line allocated to preparation of this plan.
36	10/19/2010	Jackson 105 Fire Protection District Community Meeting	The plan should include objectives with benchmarks such as reducing a certain number of communities from high hazard to moderate hazard.	As the draft plan is being written, based off of public input, the DC CWPP Core Team is identifying realistic and useful goals and objectives for the plan.
37	10/19/2010	Jackson 105 Fire Protection District Community Meeting	Douglas County should spend funds on private lands to reduce the highest hazards instead of treating their own lands.	Presently there is no program in place to do this. It will be up to the Board of County Commissioners on how they move forward with the plan. We will capture this input for the Commissioners to consider.
38	10/19/2010	Jackson 105 Fire Protection District Community Meeting	There should be a quantifiable goal to seek funding to mitigate acreage in the county on public or private land.	The comment was noted as this may be beyond the scope of this process. The input provided from these meetings will be provided to the Commissioners.
39	10/19/2010	Jackson 105 Fire Protection District Community Meeting	What is the relationship between the plan and insurance industry use?	Please see comment 31.
40	10/19/2010	Jackson 105 Fire Protection District Community Meeting	The plan should provide a strong emphasis for seeking funding to make available for individual homeowners.	We will capture this input for the Commissioners to consider.

Question or Comment Number	Question or Comment Date	Question or Comment Venue	Question or Comment	Response
41	10/19/2010	Jackson 105 Fire Protection District Community Meeting	What is an estimated number of hours it takes to complete a local level CWPP?	Each one is different; however, much of the background information will be available in the completed version of the Douglas County CWPP to make the process quicker and more streamlined. For instance, the Douglas County CWPP will provide a landscape scale hazard assessment and community hazard rankings to aid in the local level hazard assessment, county owned open space treatment recommendations, and a discussion of the fire protection district and suppression capabilities. With the majority of the background information provided through the Douglas County CWPP it is estimated that it would take at least 6 months to complete a local plan due to the time it takes to gain understanding and support from the community. We will provide an outline of the "next steps" communities need to take to complete a local plan when the Douglas County CWPP is completed.
42	10/19/2010	Jackson 105 Fire Protection District Community Meeting	It should be clear in the plan that one of its purposes is to simplify the local CWPP planning process and reduce the time it takes complete a local level CWPP	We will make sure to incorporate that into the plan and will re-emphasize that at future meetings and on the website.
43	10/19/2010	Jackson 105 Fire Protection District Community Meeting	A graphic of completed local level CWPPs should be added to the plan.	This will be incorporated into the final plan along with a list of the communities with completed plans. The plans are currently available to view on the CSFS website.
44	10/20/2010	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority and Aurora Fire Community Meeting	I have a concern for people and fires in the undeveloped portion of the Pinery and is there any enforcement in the area?	The Timbers is private land under the ownership of the Timbers. There have been issues in the past with bonfires, but the Douglas County Sheriff's Office has been responding when they are aware. The goal is for Misty Pines and the Timbers to get a CWPP in place then engage the landowner to discuss solutions for that property.
45	10/20/2010	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority and Aurora Fire Community Meeting	I am concerned about the open space lands near Lightening View Drive.	Several parcels near Lightening View Drive have been identified for treatment in the Douglas County CWPP County Lands assessment.
46	10/20/2010	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority and Aurora Fire Community Meeting	Who owns open space lands?	Certain parcels are deeded to the Douglas County through the development process in addition to those that are purchased with the open space tax. There are also open space parcels deeded to Home Owners Associations and Metro Districts. Parcels are also deeded for schools through the development process. Not all naturally vegetated parcels within subdivisions are necessarily open space, as some may be private lots that have not yet been built on.

Question or Comment Number	Question or Comment Date	Question or Comment Venue	Question or Comment	Response
47	10/20/2010	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority and Aurora Fire Community Meeting	Who maintains open space lands?	The deeded owner maintains their own open space lands. In the case of Douglas County, Douglas County Department of Open Space and Natural Resources (DC OSNR) maintains open space lands deeded to Douglas County. DC OSNR does not mow their parcels on a regular basis because they are intended to serve as natural areas. DC OSNR is committed to mitigating properties according to the recommendations in the Douglas County CWPP, but will also have to take into take into consideration additional issues such as funding, wildlife habitat, and easements.
48	10/20/2010	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority and Aurora Fire Community Meeting	How do residents get permits to build in hazardous areas?	There are homes and subdivisions that were built and platted before the current wildfire regulations were in place. There are now building codes in place that provide for wildfire mitigation to be performed in certain areas during the development process as well as defensible space requirements during the building process. This will be discussed in the DC CWPP.
49	10/20/2010	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority and Aurora Fire Community Meeting	How can you tell exactly where the Douglas County open space parcels recommended for treatment are?	You can go to the MapIt program on Douglas County's webpage and enter the state parcel number of the open space parcel you are interested in. Open space parcels that are recommended for treatment and their state parcel numbers can be found on the County Owned Lands Treatment Recommendations Map.
50	10/26/2010	West Douglas County Fire Protection District Community Meeting	Is there a certifying authority or process for the hazard assessment?	There is no certifying authority for the hazard assessment. The assessment was conducted and approved by the Douglas County CWPP core team that is made up of local technical experts including the Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Staff, Douglas County's 11 fire protection districts, the US Forest Service, and the Colorado State Forest Service. The assessment used a scientifically based approach. The professionals involved in the creation of the assessment have technical expertise in the areas of fire behavior, fuel treatment, and fire suppression.
51	10/26/2010	West Douglas County Fire Protection District Community Meeting	How will insurance companies use the hazard assessment?	Please see comment 31.

Question or Comment Number	Question or Comment Date	Question or Comment Venue	Question or Comment	Response
52	10/26/2010	West Douglas County Fire Protection District Community Meeting	What funding sources are available to reduce fire hazard?	The Colorado State Forest Service administers several sources of funding that originate from federal dollars. FEMA often has mitigation grant programs. The Coalition for the Upper South Platte was granted an ARRA (stimulus) award and is allocating those dollars to local projects. Some funding sources require a CWPP and others do not. It is important to communicate with the Colorado State Forest Service if you are interested in grant funding and if your community is interested in working together to reduce the hazards as a good portion of the grant funding is for community efforts instead of individual homeowners.
53	10/26/2010	West Douglas County Fire Protection District Community Meeting	Perry Pines HOA would like to do a local community wildfire protection plan. What are the next steps to start a plan?	We recommend that Perry Pines defer their planning process until the completion of the Douglas County CWPP which is projected to be this June or July. Once the county plan is complete, much of the work will be done for creating a localized plan. The next steps then would be to develop a core team, identify treatment areas and other needs, gather community input, and create an implementation plan. There are some education activities that can take place until the Douglas County Plan is done to start gaining support from the community.
54	10/26/2010	West Douglas County Fire Protection District Community Meeting	The county-wide CWPP should include a section to reduce human caused ignitions and raise awareness when it is dry. For instance suggestions such as signage regarding keeping cigarette butts in cars and better signage for fire bans.	We will incorporate this in the plan.
55	10/26/2010	West Douglas County Fire Protection District Community Meeting	The Douglas County Sherriff and/or US Forest Service should ban all campfires within a specified radius of extreme hazard communities.	Please see comment 1.
56	10/26/2010	West Douglas County Fire Protection District Community Meeting	The plan should recommend ways of reducing fire hazard along Rampart Range Road and Highway 67.	Through the Douglas County CWPP process, the Core Team has been working with the US Forest Service to identify priority landscape scale treatment areas. Rampart Range Road will be identified in the plan as a priority fuel treatment area.
57	10/26/2010	West Douglas County Fire Protection District Community Meeting	Cherokee Ranch was not identified as Open Space Lands recommended for treatment.	This is because the Cherokee Ranch property did not show as property deeded to Douglas County when queried.

Question or Comment Number	Question or Comment Date	Question or Comment Venue	Question or Comment	Response
58	10/26/2010	West Douglas County Fire Protection District Community Meeting	As a contractor it seems that there are mixed messages and differing prescriptions for mitigation.	Differing properties or different treatment designs may have differing prescriptions, but the mitigation messages should be consistent. If the properties are using grant funding from the CSFS there are CSFS standards that must be met.
59	10/28/2010	Conversation	The plan should discuss obstacles to prescribed fire within the county for disposing of treatment residues	We will incorporate this.
60	11/17/2010	Franktown Fire Protection District Community Meeting	What can be done regarding absentee landowners and fuel accumulations? Is there public funding to deal with this type of a situation?	There is no public regulatory authority addressing absentee landowners in particular. It depends on what is in the HOA covenants if an HOA exists. Where there is no HOA or covenant enforcement some success has been generated through community projects. We can provide educational information that the HOA could provide to the landowner to increase awareness of the situation.
61	11/17/2010	Franktown Fire Protection District Community Meeting	Can someone come out and assess the hazard on our lot?	Yes, the Douglas County Mitigation staff and the Fire Protection District are available to complete hazard assessments upon request. The CSFS will come out and complete a hazard assessment but will charge for the service.
62	11/17/2010	Franktown Fire Protection District Community Meeting	How successful have efforts been to get people on board with mitigation?	There are many levels of success. Those communities with grass roots efforts who know and talk to their neighbors regularly have had successful community involvement and mitigation efforts. Those with top down efforts have larger challenges to raise awareness and motivate people to mitigation action. A great example of a successful community project is currently underway in the Deerfield and Pinewood Knolls area. The HOAs got together and approached the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS). The community did not have a CWPP, but had the desire to do work and the ability to pay for a portion of the work. The CSFS had some cost share monies available that came with certain requirements including treating a minimum of 2 acres and following a set scope of work. Meadow Trail was a great place to see completed work. In addition to work being done within the community the Douglas County Open Space parcel in Pinewood Knolls will be treated using county funds. There has been an attitude shift for residents in Pinewood Knolls and Deerfield. They are more aware and have more favorable attitudes as they see more work completed. There has been very positive feedback from the Pinewood Knolls and Deerfield community. The CSFS is going to offer an after project workshop for the Pinewood Knolls and Deerfield community to help continue mitigation efforts.

Question or Comment Number	Question or Comment Date	Question or Comment Venue	Question or Comment	Response
63	11/17/2010	Franktown Fire Protection District Community Meeting	Some people who are new to the area believe that the current vegetation is natural or in a natural state. They do not understand that the current vegetation state is unnatural *due to fire suppression and other human-caused factors* , natural fire regimes, and that things should look more park like. I believe there is more buy in from community members when forest health components are added to the mitigation mix.	We plan on including the background information on forest health, current conditions, what is considered natural for local ecosystems in the CWPP. We will also look at including this information at future meetings and on the website.
64	11/17/2010	Franktown Fire Protection District Community Meeting	I strongly believe in this effort, but insurance companies did indeed cancel some homeowner policies based on the code. How will you address this? *The commenter has served on the State Fire Marshall task force in California where he assisted with the adoption of the Wildland Urban Interface Code (WUIC).*	This concern has been expressed in the past when different wildfire hazard assessments have been completed. It is important to realize that most insurance companies have their own assessments to determine policies and that there are a variety of wildfire hazard assessments available to the public. To our knowledge CWPPs locally have not been used by the insurance industry to assess homes and policies. Additionally, the hazard assessment and community rankings look only at general landscape scale hazard potential and not the specific hazard to each individual home in identified communities. The Douglas County CWPP will clearly state that it is not appropriate to make inferences about the hazard level of individual homes from this assessment. More, fine scale variables such as defensible space, access, and construction materials must also be factored in. Insurance companies often perform their own analysis by using tools such as aerial photos, ISO ratings, etc. Also, depending on the number of homes insured in certain vicinity, some insurance companies may be at a level of risk saturation in a particul area, which may affect their decision to insure.
65	11/17/2010	Franktown Fire Protection District Community Meeting	It is good to see the county taking the initiative to treat their own property.	Comment noted.
66	11/17/2010	Franktown Fire Protection District Community Meeting	Is there grant funding available for paying the landowner to do the work versus paying a contractor in order to keep costs down?	It depends on the rules that come with the grant funding. Some grants will allow for that, but most of what we have seen lately has been strictly for paying a contractor. There are some other avenues to look at for reducing the cost of treatment including the use of the prison crews through the State of Colorado and the use of volunteer groups to assist or complete projects.

Question or Comment Number	Question or Comment Date	Question or Comment Venue	Question or Comment	Response
67	11/17/2010	Franktown Fire Protection District Community Meeting	In some subdivisions permits approved by the HOA are required for cutting trees.	That is most likely going to be amended to allow tree cutting for wildfire mitigation and forest health. *Response given by HOA president pertaining to Russellville HOA. Additionally, 38-33.3-106.5, CRS provides guidance to HOA regulatory authority pertaining to defensible space.*
68	11/17/2010	Franktown Fire Protection District Community Meeting	The presentation did not clarify the position of wildlife agencies-are they a part of the CWPP?	The Division of Wildlife (DOW) has been contacted in regards to our CWPP process. DOW has been supportive of mitigation work in and around communities and are familiar with the prescriptions as they relate to impacts on wildlife. They are also supportive of the forest restoration work completed along the South Platte on the Denver Water property and on US Forest Service property. There are two habitat improvement projects funded through ARRA funding on State Wildlife area and another 35 acre development with a conservation easement held by DOW in an elk calving area where the habitat improvement prescriptions are similar to those of hazardous fuels reduction. We will make a point to address the topic of wildlife and habitat in future meetings.
69	11/17/2010	Franktown Fire Protection District Community Meeting	Too much carbon is being removed during treatments if all of the material is hauled away.	Most of the projects that have been completed involve mulching the trees on the stump and leaving the material on the ground. When timber harvests are involved there is a certain amount of material that is left on the ground so the carbon is not being removed from the site. Most projects do not involve a harvest due to a poor wood products industry.
70	11/17/2010	Franktown Fire Protection District Community Meeting	If we were going to let people *in our community* know about grant funding options what could we put as a general rule of thumb for cost-share? 50/50?	There are different funding options available at different times with different requirements. Most of this money comes through the CSFS. It is good for CSFS to know what types of projects communities are interested in so they can offer the money when they know it is available. Costs per acre differ based on the complexity and the type of work. Most projects need to be identified in a CWPP to be eligible for funding. A good rule of thumb would be 50/50 cost share as we generally don't have many fully funded (no matching required) projects.
71	11/17/2010	Franktown Fire Protection District Community Meeting	How many people have to agree on a localized plan? Just the HOA or everyone in the community?	Community support is a large part of the planning process. Some HOAs will formally adopt/sign off on the plan after they feel the community has been heard. Not everyone in the community has to sign off, but all have to be given the opportunity to be involved and provide input.

Question or Comment Number	Question or Comment Date	Question or Comment Venue	Question or Comment	Response
72	11/17/2010	Franktown Fire Protection District Community Meeting	What options are available for brush disposal?	There is a County slash/mulch site located in Castle Rock open seasonally. Chipping onsite is always an option. Communities have also piled slash and hired a masticator to grind up the slash. The key is to not let the slash sit longer than a month or insect issues can increase the threat to standing trees (i.e. ips beetle).
73	11/17/2010	Franktown Fire Protection District Community Meeting	How do we get started with some type of community program?	Community chipping day/clean up day is a good way of getting started. Demonstration sites are also effective. They key is to start raising awareness of the issues with the members of the community.
74	11/17/2010	Franktown Fire Protection District Community Meeting	What time of year should mitigation activities take place? *This question was asked in concern for pine beetle infestation.*	Most mitigation activities take place in the spring and summer when insects are active as this is the best weather for doing work. There have been some instances in the past where we have seen increase in insects in areas where mitigation activities have taken place due to the resins produced from chipping and cutting trees. These have been situations where there are active infestations of ips or mountain pine beetle in the area and they attacked trees in close proximity. Although there is always the potential to have increase insect activity the CSFS entomologists agree that mitigation work trumps beetle concerns. The important thing is to treat slash quickly and be aware of any active insect issues in the area. Slash accumulation can be a potential problem if left too long- ips beetle infestation is a possibility.
75	11/17/2010	Franktown Fire Protection District Community Meeting	There are dense trees along the county right of way. How do we treat these trees not just for fire but forest health?	The County has a right of way tree removal policy through the Douglas County Operations Department. This is usually conducted on an as requested basis regarding roadside safety and maintenance issues, which often will complement forest health and fire mitigation efforts. *Due to the narrowness of right of ways, most of the time treating only trees in the right of way is not sufficient enough to reduce problematic fire behavior or significantly improve forest health. To have significant benefit, trees need to be thinned on private property as well to have an impact on fire behavior. CSFS minimum standard call for a 300' width of shaded fuel breaks.*

Question or Comment Number	Question or Comment Date	Question or Comment Venue	Question or Comment	Response
76	11/29/2010	Douglas County CWPP Website Comment Box	I would like to be involved in a CWPP. Are there any meetings that include Parker, CO?	There are several ways to become involved in the Douglas County CWPP. This includes attending community meetings, visiting the DC CWPP website, and submitting questions or comments. A comment period will also be available when the draft plan is released. If you are interested in assembling a local CWPP for your community please contact your local fire protection district, the Douglas County Wildfire Mitigation Staff, or the Colorado State Forest Service. There was a public meeting and an additional open house held for South Metro Fire Rescue Authority which includes Parker. If you were unable to attend we encourage you to attend future community meetings that will take place in the spring of 2011 and will be held in different fire protection districts. For a schedule of meetings please see the DC CWPP website.
77	11/30/2010	Douglas County CWPP Website Comment Box	I have a concern that the drafters of the county's CWPP are really not interested in input from the citizens. It appears that you are more interested in reading to your audiance instead of allowing them to talk. From your actions it appears you have determined county policy before you have fully understood the unintended consequences of your decision. Effectively, the county is not doing what it is telling the citizens to do. Another version of do as I say, not as I do. Additionally, I asked specific questions at the Larkspur meeting to which I never received a response.	Comment is noted. Multiple meetings have been held with commenting party in attempt to address commenting party's concerns.
78	1/27/2010	Email	I was reading the information on the Douglas County CWPP website and I was impressed with the details and direction of the planning process. In regards to the treatment of specific areas (open space, trails, parks, etc.), is there ever a recommendation for improving the fire department access. I understand that the normal improvement may be to modify the vegetation and I believe that improving FD access could have a positive impact on a fire outcome. Improving FD access also serves the dual purpose of improving public access via new trails.	We will incorporate this suggestion and include fire department access into the narrative regarding objectives for fuels and vegetation treatments.
79	5/7/2011	MCVFPD Community Meeting	Citizens in the area do not receive traditional Douglas County newspapers. The best way to communicate with the folks in this area are through the Valley Voice and mailbox postings. How will we know when the plan comes out?	The Public Relations staff at Douglas County regularly connects with the Valey Voice. There will be a press release on the Douglas County Wwebsite, Chief Brown suggested a paper copy of the document be at the station for review; this can be accommodated.
80	5/7/2011	MCVFPD Community Meeting	Is there someone from the FPD to assist with mitigation prescriptions?	Aliisha is the Lieutenant at the Turkey Rock Station and will come out to perform site assessments and assist residents with mitigation prescriptins.DC wildfire mitigation staff also offers this service.

Question or Comment Number	Question or Comment Date	Question or Comment Venue	Question or Comment	Response
81	5/7/2011	MCVFPD Community Meeting	Large concern regarding flooding in the area and evacuation associated with flooding. It is a long way around if roads are closed.	The US Forest Service did an assessments of roads impacted by flooding. As part of the Trail Creek watershed improvements they are re-locating parts of Trail Creek Road.
82	5/7/2011	MCVFPD Community Meeting	The weather station at MCVFPD Station 2 is not totally working. It takes data but the locals cannot access the data. It will take another visit from SkyView Weater to complete the process (it was believed)	Thie would be closer related to OEM for assistance, I will pass it along. Response from OEM was we do not own the station and therefore it is not under our control.
83	5./7/11	NFFPD Community Meeting	Signaage regarding fire restrictions is confusing	signage is posted at major intersections by Jeff Co Sheriff Office, signage is not required. Douglas County has signs posted coming up the canyon and at the Teller County line.
84	5/7/2011	NFFPD Community Meeting	Folks in the area want reasonable fire restrictions.	Fire restrictions are always controversial. Although we (the Counties, Us Forest service and State Forest Service) talk weekly about what stage we are all in, there are sometimes differences of opinions as to what the data is telling us. As for conditions right now we are extremely dry-the science is telling us that with the moisture content of the fuels. Also, we temporarily saw a decrease in human caused fires after we went into restrictions but that has bounced back. We had a couple of illegal bonfires in the Pike just this past weekend which could have been catastrophic. The long-term prediciton is still not good. We are only seeing minimal moisture each week and the National Weather Service backs this. THe jet stream continues to track too far north fo us to receive good moisture. Of course, if we see a shift I (Director of OEM) will make a change.
85	5/7/2011	NFFPD Community Meeting	Folks want a better demarcation line for fire restrictions	The Counties are large geographic areas. Splitting the County for fire restrictions purposes would be even more confusing to the public.See comment above.
86	5/7/2011	NFFPD Community Meeting	What is the penalty for not complying with fire restrictions?	Violation is a Class-2 Petty Offense, comes with a $600.00 fine and a $22.00 surcharge. County Deputies have the authority to ticket on Federal lands when the Fire Restriction Resolution is written to include Federal lands (which is currently the case) even when the Feds are in a lower Stage or not in fire restricitons at all.

APPENDIX C: FIRE RESTRICTIONS PROCESS AND DOCUMENTS

PUEBLO INTERAGENCY DISPATCH ZONE
PROCEDURES
FOR
INITIATION OR RESCINDING FIRE RESTRICTIONS

PURPOSE OF FIRE RESTRICTIONS & EMERGENCY CLOSURES:
The purpose of fire restrictions and closures is to reduce the risk of human-caused fires during unusually high fire danger and/or burning conditions, and for the protection of human life and property. Fire restrictions impose many limitations on the general public, and therefore should be implemented only after all other prevention measures have been taken. These measures may include, but are not limited to, increasing the number of prevention signs, public contacts, media campaigns, and other proactive outreach and public education efforts. Fire restrictions should be only be considered when high to extreme fire danger is predicted to persist. Other considerations are the level of human-caused fire occurrences being experienced, firefighting resources available, potential high-risk occasions (4th of July, etc.), and large fire activity occurring on a unit. Restrictions should not be considered the equivalent of a prevention program.

Fire restrictions and closures are invoked on federal, state, county, and private lands under federal and state laws. Agency Administrators are responsible for coordinating with other agencies including, but not limited to all Federal land management agencies, Colorado State Forest Service, Colorado State Parks, county sheriffs, county offices of emergency management, and local fire departments. Agency Administrators issue appropriate documents and are responsible for enforcing restrictions and closures for those lands on which they have jurisdiction. Restrictions and closure procedures must be uniform across administrative and geographic boundaries. Public information about restrictions must be broad-based, clear, and coordinated.

Annually, the parties to the Annual Operating Plan shall review and validate the restriction and closure procedures and monitor the previous year‘s use of the procedures to ensure restrictions and closures are implemented consistently. At this time the parties will also evaluate and coordinate fire prevention, education, and outreach efforts. Any changes in agency contacts or administrators will be documented, with the development or amendment of a contact/communications plan. Development and issuance of news releases will be coordinated with all agencies for any implementation or rescission of fire restrictions or area closures.

When the conditions within an area approach threshold levels, appropriate agency personnel make recommendations to Agency Administrators, who in turn should consult with each other and initiate coordinated restrictions/closure procedures. These threshold levels should be determined by all wildland management agencies in the county before the onset of fire season and will become part of the Annual Operating Plan. The planning process for restrictions will include a public awareness campaign, keeping the media and public informed of the possibility of restrictions and/or closures.
Fire restrictions and closures should be planned for the long-term danger and not change

at short-term fluctuations in risk, weather, and fire danger/behavior. The agencies will coordinate all public information. It is the responsibility of each Agency Administrator to notify their agency head of local interagency decisions made about fire restriction or area closure implementation and rescission.

INITIATION:

1.When the factors identified in the FIRE RESTRICTION EVALUATION GUIDELINES approach critical levels for an area, begin considering the initiation of a fire restriction. Federal FMOs will contact their representative on the Pueblo Interagency Fire Board (PIFB). County Sheriffs, or designated representative, will contact the CSFS Southeast Zone FMO. PIFB members will then forward this local information (request) to the PIFB Chair. Then, the PIFB Chair will initiate discussion to both implement and rescind fire restrictions within the boundaries of the Pueblo Interagency Dispatch area.

If a Federal entity or County has an emergency need to bypass the Fire Restrictions Operations Plan, they will immediately notify their representative on the Pueblo Interagency Fire Board of the status of fire restrictions occurring and attempt whenever this is done to not impact other jurisditions lands without prior consultation.

2. Every spring, PIFB members, law enforcement personnel and fire managers will review and validate the Restriction Plan and Orders. Restrictions will be implemented and rescinded by Fire Restriction Area and all agencies within the area will coordinate uniform restriction levels, timing of restrictions, and verifying that the trigger points have been reached.

3. The appropriate PIFB member will coordinate approval of the Orders with all agency administrators. Each agency administrator will be responsible for assuring that appropriate Orders and Restrictions are properly completed and signed. The Orders and Restrictions will be based on the elements for standard orders contained within this plan. Law enforcement personnel will review the Orders each spring.

4. Each Responsible agency will post signs and notifications according to their regulations to inform the public of the restrictions.

5. Once a restriction is in effect, participating agencies will not issue exemptions or waivers to the agreed-upon restrictions except through written individual permits. If written exemptions are given, affected agencies within the fire restriction area will be notified to avoid confusion among law enforcement and fire personnel.

6. Each Responsible agency will inform it's personnel of the restrictions being enacted and discuss changes in their daily routine to compensate for the increased fire danger. Those responsible for public contact (receptionists, etc.) will be provided with a copy of the restrictions and appropriate map.

Each Responsible agency in Pueblo Interagency Dispatch Area will be updated on restriction status as changes occur. The Responsible Agency is responsible for

disseminating this information to neighboring agencies.

Early in the season, Information Officers for each Responsible agency will notify the public that they can now find the status of fire restrictions within the Pueblo Interagency Dispatch area by contacting their local County Sheriff office, Forest Service, Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, or BLM office. The intent is to better inform the public of fire restrictions throughout southern Colorado when they may be planning activities to areas away from their home. County fire restrictions can be found at http://www.cofireban.info/

RESCINDING A RESTRICTION:

Removal of the restrictions will follow the same Procedures outlined above. The majority of Agency Administrators (review Concurrence Group listing for each fire restriction area) and fire personnel must agree that the restriction should be removed (trigger points for rescinding restrictions have been reached) in that fire restriction area. The Agency Restriction Area Information Officer will then prepare a media notification plan to inform the public.

FIRE RESTRICTION EVALUATION GUIDELINES

(ALL FIRE RESTRICTION AREAS)

When weather factors or fire suppression impacts become a concern, the following criteria will be used to determine if a Fire Restriction should be considered by area. Use weather data from weather stations in each Fire Restriction Area to make determination. When more than one station must be evaluated in an area, average the output to arrive at the following criteria:

_____ 1,000 HOUR FUEL MOISTURE CONTENT IS 12% OR LESS.

_____ 3 DAY MEAN ENERGY RELEASE COMPONENT (ERC) IS AT THE 90TH PERCENTILE OR ABOVE.

_____ FIRE DANGER RATING ADJECTIVE CLASS IS AT VERY HIGH OR EXTREME.

_____ FIRES ARE IMPACTING AVAILABLE SUPPRESSION RESOURCES MAKING ADEQUATE INITIAL ATTACK DIFFICULT

_____ AREA IS RECEIVING A HIGH OCCURRENCE OF HUMAN-CAUSED FIRES OR THE HUMAN CAUSED RISK IS PREDICTED TO INCREASE.

_____ ADVERSE FIRE WEATHER CONDITIONS AND RISKS ARE PREDICTED TO CONTINUE.

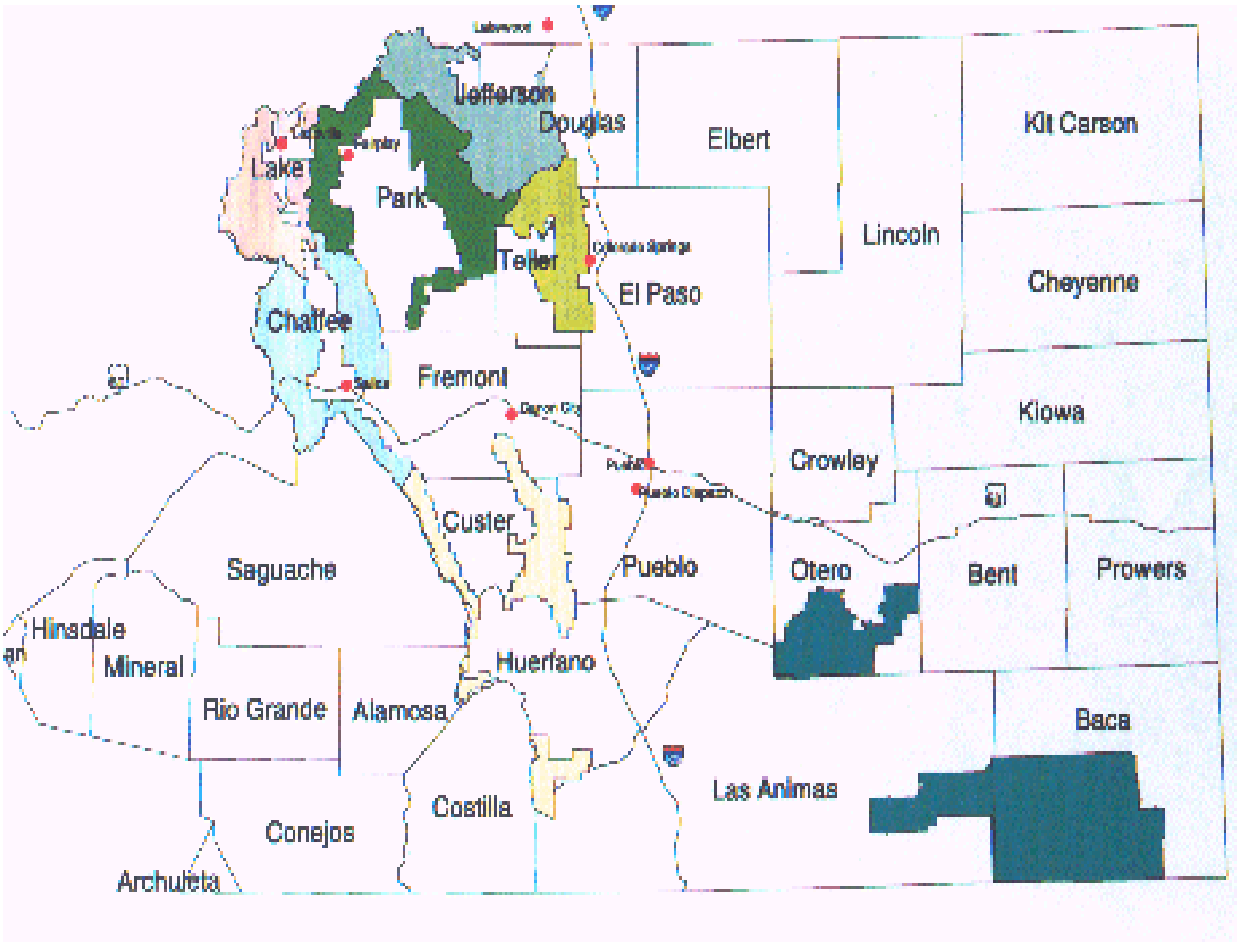
_____ ZONE FIRE PREPAREDNESS LEVEL OF 4 OR ABOVE

STAGE 1: IF AT LEAST 3 OF THE CONDITIONS ABOVE ARE MET, CONSIDER INITIATING A STAGE I RESTRICTION.

STAGE II : CONSIDER INITIATING A STAGE II RESTRICTION AFTER A STAGE I RESTRICTION HAS BEEN IN EFFECT AND 4 OR MORE OF THE CONDITIONS ABOVE ARE IMPACTED.

STAGE III : CONSIDER INITIATING A STAGE III AREA CLOSURE AFTER A STAGE II RESTRICTION HAS BEEN IN EFFECT AND 5-6 OR MORE OF THE CONDITIONS ABOVE ARE IMPACTED.

PUEBLO INTERAGENCY FIRE RESTRICTIONS AREAS:



CONCURRENCE GROUP: A majority of the following agencies must agree to and authorize the standard fire restrictions prior to initiating or rescinding those restrictions. The *Fire Restriction/Orders Contact list and Process chart* is intended to show the initial points of contact for those occasions where increased coordination is required to implement fire restrictions or closures on a given administrative unit. As an example, the PIFB representative for nonfederal jurisdictions is the CSFS Southeast Zone FMO. The CSFS Southeast Zone FMO is then responsible for contacting the local CSFS District Foresters. The CSFS District Foresters are then responsible to make initial contact with their respective Counties as shown.

FIRE RESTRICTION/ORDERS CONTACT LIST AND PROCESS CHART

AGENCY	**POINT OF CONTACT**	>>>> **NOTIFICATION PROGRESSION** >>>>>	
SLVPLC	JIM JAMINET	SLVPLC	
BLM	ED SKERJANEC	ROYAL GORGE DISTRICT	
USFWS	WILLIAM BRIGGS	ROCKY FLATS NWR	
		TWO PONDS NWR	
		SAN LUIS VALLEY NWR COMPLEX	
		BACA NWR	
		LEADVILLE HATCHERY	
NPS	MIKE LEWELLING	SAND DUNES	
		FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS	
		BENTS OLD FORT	
		SAND CREEK	
USFS	RALPH BELLAH	PSICC	
CSFS	BRENDA WASIELEWSKI	ALAMOSA DISTRICT FORESTER	ALAMOSA CONEJOS COSTILLA SAUACHE MINERAL RIO GRANDE
		CANON CITY DISTRICT FORESTER	CUSTER FREMONT PUEBLO
		FRANKTOWN DISTRICT FORESTER	ARAPAHOE DOUGLAS ELBERT
		GOLDEN DISTRICT FORESTER	JEFFERSON DENVER
		LA JUNTA DISTRICT FORESTER	BACA BENT CHEYENNE CROWLEY OTERO KIOWA PROWERS
		LA VETA DISTRICT FORESTER	HUERFANO LAS ANIMAS
		SALIDA DISTRICT FORESTER	CHAFEE LAKE
		WOODLAND PARK DISTRICT FORESTER	EL PASO PARK TELLER

In the event that conditions on a given administrative unit require the implementation of fire restrictions either Stage I or Stage II, or an Stage III Area Closure, the following process will be followed for:

* Review process of the order and news release prior to dissemination
* Notification to the Pueblo interagency Dispatch Fire Board members
* Dissemination of the order
* Dissemination of the Media News Release
* Contacts with law enforcement on forest
* Contacts to concessionaires
* Post to web

REVIEW PROCESS
Once the Order and the News Release are in final draft, they should be reviewed for accuracy before sending them anywhere. This may be most critical step in the process and it can't be overlooked. We all tend to think that our work is accurate, but at times we need several folks to check it over before it goes out in the open

MEDIA NOTIFICATIONS:
Media notification of Fire Restrictions will be the responsibility of the Public Information Officer or his/her designate. This individual will coordinate with Information Officers from the Concurring Agencies listed above, to assure an organized and interagency approach. He/she will also assure that everyone in the Key Contact Group has been notified and receives a copy of the Restriction Orders and a map. Written informational releases that detail the reasons, objectives, locations, and exact restrictions will be prepared. All of the television stations, newspapers, radio stations, etc. in the Area will be notified of the restrictions and a schedule of future informational releases developed. Rescinding Fire Restrictions will follow the same Procedures.

STAGE I , II AND III RESTRICTIONS

There will be three fire restriction Stages: Stage I, Stage II and Stage III. Each Agency in the Fire Restriction Area must write their own Special Order which authorizes the restrictions within their jurisdiction. Each is responsible for using their agencies format and having their Law Enforcement personnel review the Order to assure it is legally correct and enforceable. To reduce confusion and standardize the restrictions, the following criteria will be used in all Orders:

STAGE I:
The following acts are prohibited on the public land, roads, and trails described herein, until further notice:

1. Building, maintaining, attending, or using a fire or campfire except a fire within a permanent constructed fire grate in a developed campground.

2. Smoking, except within an enclosed vehicle or building, a developed recreation site or while stopped in an area at least three feet in diameter that is barren or cleared of all

flammable materials.

STAGE II:
The following acts are prohibited on the public land, roads, and trails described herein, until further notice:

1. Building maintaining, attending, or using a fire or campfire.
2. Smoking, except within an enclosed vehicle or building.
3. Operating a chainsaw or motorized equipment for any purpose.
4. Blasting, welding, or other activities which generated flame or flammable material.

STAGE III:
Stage III is a closeure. This stage is slected when there is a very high risks the human life or property and the ability to manage those risks using Stage I or Stage II restrictions is no longer viable.

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions should be used as part of, or referenced to, in the Special Orders or Laws that initiate and authorize a Stage I or Stage II Restriction:

CAMPFIRE: A fire, not within any building, mobile home, or living accommodation mounted on a vehicle, which is used for cooking, branding, personal warmth, lighting, ceremonial, or aesthetic purposes. Campfires are open fires, usually built on the ground, from native fuels or charcoal, including charcoal grills. Campfire includes "fire".

RESTRICTIONS: A limitation on a activity or use.

CLOSURE: The closing of an area to entry or use.

STOVE FIRE: A campfire built inside an enclosed stove, grill or portable brazier, including a space heating device.

DEVELOPED RECREATION SITE: An area which has been improved or developed for recreation. A developed recreation site is signed as and agency-owned campground or picnic area and identified on a map as a site developed for that purpose.

DESIGNATED AREA: A geographic area defined by an agency in which specific land use activity is occurring.

PERMIT: A written document issued by an authorized agency representative to specifically authorize an otherwise prohibited act.

CHAINSAW: A saw powered by an internal combustion engine, with cutting teeth linked in an endless chain.

MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT: Any equipment or vehicles propelled by an internal

combustion engine.

DESIGNATED ROADS AND TRIALS: Those roads and trails which are identified on maps regularly provided to the public by Land Management agencies.

EXAMPLES OF ORDERS FOLLOWS

STAGE I
ORDER NO 00- 00
ORDER
FIRE AND SMOKING RESTRICTIONS
PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS
COMANCHE NATIONAL GRASSLAND

Pursuant to **16 U.S.C. 551** and 36 CFR 261.50(a), and (b), 261.52(a) and (d) the following acts are prohibited **on all National Forest System lands administered by the Pike and San Isabel**
National Forests and Comanche National Grasslands located within Jefferson, Park, Douglas, Teller, El Paso, Pueblo, Chaffee, Lake, Custer, Fremont, Huerfano, Las Animas, Costilla, Otero and Baca Counties in Colorado **(the "restricted area").**

PROHIBITIONS:

(1) Building, maintaining, attending or using a fire, campfire or stove fire. (This prohibition includes, but is not limited to, charcoal grills, hibachis and coal or wood burning stoves (36 CFR 261.52(a)).

EXCEPTIONS: Campfires are allowed in Forest Service developed campgrounds and picnic grounds with in Forest Service provided manufactured or constructed fire grates and grills. Petroleum fueled stoves, lanterns, or heating devices are allowed on all National Forest System lands, provided such devices meet the fire underwriter's specifications for safety.

DEFINITION: Campfire means a fire, not within any building, mobile home or living accommodation mounted on a motor vehicle, which is used for cooking, personal warmth, lighting, ceremonial, or esthetic purposes. Fire includes campfire (36CFR 261.2).

(2) Smoking, except within an enclosed vehicle or building a developed recreation site, or while stopped in an area at least three (3) feet in diameter that is barren or cleared of all-flammable material. (36 CFR 261.52(d)).

EXEMPTIONS:
Pursuant to 36 CFR 261.50(e), the following persons are exempt from this order:
(1) Persons with a Forest Service permit specifically authorizing the otherwise prohibited act or omission.
(2) Resident owners and lessees of land and holders of Forest Service recreational use authorizations**,** within the restricted area are exempt from Prohibition number one (1) above, provided such fires are within a permanent structure.
(3) Any Federal, State, or Local Officer, or member of an organizer rescue or firefighting force in the performance of an official duty.

The purpose of this Order is to protect public health and safety. This Order will be in effect from 0800 MDT on July 13, 2005, until December 31, 2005, or until rescinded,

whichever event occurs first. This Order supersedes, replaces and rescinds Order No. 05-04.

Done at Pueblo, Colorado this 12th day of July, 2005.

/s/
Forest Supervisor
Pike/San Isabel National Forests
Cimarron/Comanche National Grasslands

Violation of these prohibitions are punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000 for an individual or $10,000 for an organization, or imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or both. (16U.S.C.551 and 18 U.S.C. 3559 and 3571).

SAMPLE STAGE II
ORDER NO. 00-00
FIRE RESTRICTIONS
PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS
COMANCHE AND CIMARRON NATIONAL GRASSLANDS

Pursuant to 36 CFR 261.50(a), *the following acts are prohibited on all National Forest system lands within the Pike and San Isabel National Forests and the Comanche and Cimarron National Grasslands until further notice*.

1. Building, maintaining, attending or using a fire, campfire, charcoal grill, coal or wood burning stove (36 CFR 261.52(a)).

2. Smoking, except within an enclosed vehicle or building (36 CFR 261.52(d)).

3. Using an explosive (36 CFR 261.52(b)).

4. Welding, or operating an acetylene or other torch with open flame (36 CFR 261.52(i)).

5. Operation of a chainsaw is only allowed between the hours of 5:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. (36 CFR 261.52(h)).

Actions still permitted:

1(a) Use of Petroleum-fueled stoves, lanterns, or heating devices, providing such devices meet the underwriter's specifications for safety

Pursuant to 36 CFR 261.50(e) the following persons are exempt from this order:

1. Holders of a Recreation Residence Permit located within the restricted area are exempt from Number #1 above, provided such fires are within an enclosed structure.
2. Persons with a permit specifically authorizing the otherwise prohibited act or omission.
3. Any Federal, State, or local officer, or member of an organized rescue or firefighting force in the performance of an official duty.

This order is in effect beginning 12:00 AM, May 17, 2004, and until rescinded.
Done in Pueblo Colorado this 15th day of May 2004.

Forest Supervisor
Pike/San Isabel National Forests Comanche/Cimarron National Grasslands

Violations of these prohibitions are punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000 for an individual or $10,000 for an organization, or imprisonment for not more than 6 months,

or both. (16(U.S.C.551 and 18 U.S.C. 3559 and 3571).

* * * * * END OF OPERATIONS PLAN * * * * *

ORDINANCE NO. O-003-001

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS, COLORADO

AN ORDINANCE RESTRICTING OPEN FIRES AND OPEN BURNING IN THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

WHEREAS, section 30-15-401(1)(n.5), C.R.S., authorizes the Board of County Commissioners ("Board") to adopt an ordinance banning open fires to a degree and in a manner that the Board deems necessary to reduce the danger of wild fires within those portions of the unincorporated areas of the county where the danger of forest or grass fires is found to be high, and to ban the sale of fireworks in those unincorporated areas; and

WHEREAS, the Douglas County Sheriff ("Sheriff") is authorized under the provisions of sections 30-10-512 and 30-10-513, C.R.S., to act as fire warden of the county in case of prairie or forest fires, and to assume charge or assist other governmental entities in controlling or extinguishing forest or prairie fires; and

WHEREAS, the Sheriff has requested that the Board adopt a ban on open fires and open burning in the unincorporated areas of Douglas County; and

WHEREAS, open fires and open burning can be a prime cause of forest and grass fires in Douglas County; and

WHEREAS, weather conditions, lack of precipitation, and heavy fuel loading have created a threat of fire in the forests and prairies of Douglas County, and created a state of emergency with respect to fire danger; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds that competent evidence has been presented to the Board indicating that the danger of forest and grass fires in Douglas County is high, and therefore, it becomes necessary from time to time, for the immediate preservation of the public health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Douglas County to impose a restriction on all open fires and open burning within the unincorporated areas of Douglas County; now, therefore,

BE IT ORDAINED, **BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY**, as follows:

Section 1. Title. This ordinance shall be known and referred to as the "Douglas County Open Fire and Open Burning Restriction Ordinance" and may be cited and referenced as such.

Section 2. Purpose. The purpose of this ordinance is to preserve and protect the public health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Douglas County, Colorado, by restricting open fires and open burning, and the sale of fireworks, in the unincorporated areas of Douglas County in order to prevent forest and grass fires when a high danger of such fires exists as a result of atmospheric conditions, including lack of moisture and other local conditions in Douglas County.

Section 3. Application. This ordinance shall apply throughout the unincorporated areas of Douglas County including public, private, state and federal lands. During Stage 1 of the restriction imposed herein, this ordinance shall apply to all Open Fires or Open Burnings, as defined in section 4; provided, however, that the Sheriff shall have the authority, by Executive Order, to elevate the restriction to Stage 2 as set forth in Section 6(e).

Section 4. Definition of Open Fire or Opening Burning. For purposes of this ordinance, "open fire" or "open burning" shall be defined as any outdoor fire, including, but not limited to, campfires, warming fires, the lighting of any fused explosives and fireworks of any kind or brand, the lighting of model rockets, and the burning of fence lines or rows, fields, farm lands, range lands, wildlands, trash and debris.

Section 5. Definition of Fireworks. For purposes of this ordinance, "fireworks" shall be defined as set forth in section 12-28-101(3), C.R.S., and specifically shall include "permissible fireworks" as defined in section 12-28-101(8), C.R.S.

Section 6. Unlawful Acts. Except as provided in section 7, it shall be unlawful for any person to build, maintain, attend or use an open fire or conduct open burning, in the unincorporated areas of Douglas County including public, private, state and federal lands. It shall also be unlawful for any person to sell fireworks in the unincorporated areas of Douglas County.

Section 7. Exceptions. The following shall be excepted from the provisions of Section 6 of this ordinance:

a. Permitted Fires. Fires for which a permit has been obtained from a local fire protection district.

b. Gas Grills. Fires contained within liquid-fueled or gas-fueled stoves, fireplaces within buildings, and fires in wood burning stoves.

c. Explosive Waste. Burning of explosive wastes by the manufacturer of explosives in areas zoned for industrial use, when the burning is supervised by a fire protection district.

d. Suppression Fires. Open fires or open burning by any federal, state or local officer, or member of an organized fire protection district or department in the performance of an official fire suppression function.

e. Small Recreational Fires. Except where the Sheriff has, by Executive Order, elevated the fire prohibition to Stage 2, the following shall be except from the prohibition imposed herein: small recreational fires at developed picnic or campground sites contained in permanent fire pits or fire grates, with flame lengths not in excess of four feet or the residential use of charcoal grills, fires in chimineas or other portable fireplaces or patio fire pits, so long as said fires are supervised by a responsible party at least 21 years of age. "Small Recreational Fires" shall in no event be construed to include fireworks as defined in Section 5.

Section 8. Administration and Enforcement. The Douglas County Sheriff shall be responsible for the administration and enforcement of this ordinance. All inquiries regarding the current status of fire restrictions in Douglas County should be directed to the Sheriff's Office.

Section 9. Penalty for Violations. Any person who violates this ordinance from its effective date commits a class 2 petty offense under section 30-15-402(1), C.R.S. and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $300 for each separate violation, plus a surcharge of $10 under section 30-15-402(2), C.R.S. Any person who violates this ordinance commits a class 2 petty offense under section 30-15-402(1), C.R.S., as amended by House Bill 96-1117, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $600 for each separate violation, plus a surcharge of $10 under section 30-15-402(2), C.R.S.

Section 10. Penalty Assessment Procedure. The penalty assessment procedure provided in section 16-2-201, C.R.S., may be followed by the arresting officer for any such violation of this ordinance. Pursuant to the penalty assessment procedure, the violator may pay a fine in the amount of $100, plus a $10 surcharge. If the penalty assessment procedure is not used, and the alleged offender is found guilty, court costs may be assessed in addition to the fine.

Section 11. Disposition of Fines and Forfeitures. All fines and forfeitures for the violation of this ordinance shall be paid to the Treasurer of Douglas County.

Section 12. Additional Remedies. The remedies provided in this ordinance shall be cumulative and in addition to any other federal, state or local remedy, criminal or civil, which may be available. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to preclude prosecution under any other applicable statute, including,

but not limited to, prosecution under section 18-13-109, C.R.S., or any other applicable statute, ordinance, rule, order or regulation.

Section 13. Severability. If any section, subsection, clause, sentence or phrase of this ordinance is adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect, impair or invalidate any other provisions of this ordinance which can be given affect without such invalid provision.

Section 14. Emergency. The Board hereby finds, determines and declares that this ordinance is necessary for the immediate preservation and protection of the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Douglas County, Colorado. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon adoption on second and final reading.

Section 15. Effective Date. This ordinance shall be effective immediately and shall remain in effect until such time as this ordinance is amended, temporarily suspended or repealed. Upon request of the Sheriff, the Board, by resolution, may temporarily suspend this ordinance from time to time should the fire danger in Douglas County decrease. Likewise, upon request of the Sheriff, the Board may reinstate this ordinance, by resolution, after it has been temporarily suspended.

Section 16. Repeal. Ordinance No. 0-996-001 and Ordinance No. 0-997-003 are hereby repealed.

INTRODUCED, READ AND ADOPTED ON FIRST READING, on the ___ day of _____, 2003, and ordered published in full in the Douglas County News-Press in Castle Rock, Douglas County, Colorado.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
OF THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS, COLORADO

BY:_____
WALTER M. MAXWELL, Chair

ATTEST:

_____
MARY A. NIBLACK, Deputy Clerk

ADOPTED ON SECOND AND FINAL READING, AS AMENDED, on the ____ day of April, 2003, and ordered published in its entirety in the Douglas County News-Press**.**

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS, COLORADO

BY:_____
WALTER M. MAXWELL, Chair

ATTEST:

_____
MARY A. NIBLACK, Deputy Clerk

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. O-003-001 was introduced, read and adopted on first reading as an ordinance necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, safety and welfare at the regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Douglas on April 1, 2003, and the same was published in full in the Douglas County News-Press, a newspaper of general circulation published in Douglas County, on the 9th day of April, 2003, and thereafter was adopted on second and final reading, as amended, at a public hearing of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Douglas on April 22, 2003. Said ordinance was published in its entirety in the Douglas County News-Press on the ____ day of April, 2003.

_____
Deputy Clerk

State of Colorado)
) ss.
County of Douglas)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 2003 by Mary Niblack as Deputy Clerk of the County of Douglas.

_____
Notary Public

My Commission expires:_____.

CERTIFICATION

I, Mary Niblack, Douglas County Deputy Clerk, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No.O-003-001, entitled **AN ORDINANCE RESTRICTING OPEN FIRES AND OPEN BURNING IN THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY** is a true, correct and compete copy from the records of my office, that said ordinance was duly adopted by the Board of County Commissioners of Douglas County, and is in full force and effect.

_____

Deputy Clerk

APPENDIX D: COMMUNITY LIST

SUBDIVISION_NAME_FULL	Comm_Name	Hazd_Rank	FPD_Name
0, HARCOURT ESTATES, 0	Wolfensburger South	Moderate	Jackson 105
SB04005, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122V, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 20, PHASE 2	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, WOODMOOR MOUNTAIN, 2	Woodmoore Mountain	Extreme	Larkspur
SB05004, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 29	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
EX05007, SELLERS CREEK RANCH, 0, RURAL SITE PLAN AMENDMENT 2	Bell Mountain Ranch	High	Larkspur/Castle Rock
0, MILESTONE RETAIL CONDOS, 0	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP04016CL, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 12	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03013CQ, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 17	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ST ANDREWS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOMINIUMS, 0, BUILDING 19	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 10	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PERRY PARK, 3	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
0, SCOTT II, 3	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, SCOTT II, 3	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE OAKS ESTATES, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
ZR89023, PERRY PINES, 3, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Perry Pines	High	Jackson 105
0, CASTLEWOOD NORTH, 0	Castlewood Canyon	Moderate	Franktown
0, OAKWOOD PARK, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB00006, COMPARK, 3	Grandview Estates	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00006, COMPARK, 3	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91066, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, AMENDMENT 12	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, OAK CREST CONDOMINIUMS, 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 6, AMENDMENT 0	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 20	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB95047, INTRAVEST 320, 1A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PERRY PARK, 1, RESUB LOT 9	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
SB94091, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 22A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90073, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 82A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92016, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 76B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91045, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 86E, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 20TH SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, RIDGE AT CASTLE PINES THE, 0, PHASE III	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB99087, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122M	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92038, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 89C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB88015, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 82A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PERRY PARK, 2	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
0, STONECREEK PARK CONDOMINIUMS, 0, A	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 150, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE ROCK TOWN OF, 0, AMENDMENT 5	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB96043, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 10	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96089, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 127A, AMENDMENT 5	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96060, PERRY PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 10	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
SB91062, INVERNESS, 6, AMENDMENT 5	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, KNOLLS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOS THE, 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HILLS AT BAYOU GULCH THE, 1A	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
SB86138, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 72A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99058CH, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 25TH SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP02030C9, HIGHLAND WALK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 9	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS BOULEVARD, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CRYSTAL VALLEY RANCH, 2, 1ST ADMINISTRATIVE REPLAT	Greater Crystal Valley	High	Castle Rock
0, MORNING STAR AT CASTLE PINES CONDOS, 0, BUILDING 2	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock

0, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 0, REPLAT TR 4	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 97C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92074, FOX RUN, 0	Tomahawk	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02095, STONEGATE, 20, AMENDMENT 1	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03007, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 26	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03013CE, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 5	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIDDEN VALLEY, 1	Valley Park	High	Larkspur
0, MONTE VISTA ESTATES, 0	Wolfensburger North	High	Jackson 105
0, BLUE ROCK RANCH, 0, RURAL SITE PLAN	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, BLUE ROCK RANCH, 0, RURAL SITE PLAN	Valley Park	High	Larkspur
0, BLUE ROCK RANCH, 0, RURAL SITE PLAN	Greenland Acres	High	Larkspur
SB03065C2, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB84178, STONEGATE, 4	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SOUTH RIDGE TOWNHOUSE, 5A	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, METZLER RANCH, 5	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
0, METZLER RANCH, 5	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, VILLAGE NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 8	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, WILCOX ADDITION, 0, AMENDMENT 4	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB87021, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 65A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 8E, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, COTTONWOOD MIXED COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL, 1	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLAGE NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, JOHNSON PLANNED DEVELOPMENT, 0	East Highway 105	Moderate	West Douglas County
0, SCOTT RANCH, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, SCOTT RANCH, 0	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
0, MEADOWS THE, 11, PARCEL 5	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB97122, STONEGATE, 21A, AMENDMENT 1	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 91B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96053, CASTLE PINES, 1A, AMENDMENT 17	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, RED HAWK, 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, SAGE PORT, 2	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SB87024, STONEGATE, 5A	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93017, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, AMENDMENT 15	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, OAKWOOD APARTMENTS, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, OROFINO PLACE AT CASTLE PINES, 2	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, SELLERS LANDING, 0, PHASE II	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, METZLER RANCH, 9	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, SILVER MESA AT PALOMINO PARK CONDOMINIUMS, 0, 1ST SUPPLEMENT	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90037, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 84C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92112, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 110E	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93024, MERIBEL VILLAGE, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SB00062, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 20, AMENDMENT 17	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, WILCOX PLAZA, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB02102, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 11, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, CASTLE MESA, 0	Wolfensburger South	Moderate	Jackson 105
0, CASTLE MESA, 0	The Oaks	Moderate	Castle Rock
SB01096, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 150, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91026, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 94C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00111, CASTLE PINES, 1A, AMENDMENT 19	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, FOREST HILLS, 2	Black Forest	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, FOREST HILLS, 2	Tomahawk	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 2	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

0, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 3	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP02030C6, HIGHLAND WALK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 6	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLAYERS CLUB VILLAS TOWNHOUSES, 2, AMENDED BLK 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB95077, BELLUM PINES, 0	Greater Perry Pines	High	Jackson 105
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 3	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, COTTONWOOD, 6A	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95012, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, AMENDMENT 23	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, VILLAS AT ROXBOROUGH PARK, 0, PROJECT AREA 6	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, HUMMINGBIRD COTTAGE CONDOMINIUMS, 4	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, DEERFIELD, 1	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
0, HIDDEN VILLAGE, 3	Hidden Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04115CE, PRAIRIE WALK ON CHERRY CREEK CONDOS, 0, MAP 5	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04020, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 32J, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, BLACKFEATHER, 0, PHASE VIII BUILDING 8	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB03039, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 15G	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 2, PARCEL 1 AMENDMENT 1	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB93063, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 100K	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, EL DORADO ACRES, 0	El Dorado Acres	High	Franktown
SB04115CJ, PRAIRIE WALK ON CHERRY CREEK CONDOS, 0, MAP 10	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PONDEROSA EAST, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Ponderosa East	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03065CL, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 21	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB01038, STONEHENGE AT ROXBOROUGH, 0, AMENDMENT 7	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB90005, STONEGATE, 1C, AMENDMENT 1	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 21	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PLUM VALLEY HEIGHTS, 1	Plum Valley Heights	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95150, DEERFIELD, 1, AMENDMENT 3	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
0, CANYON DRIVE CONDOMINIUMS, 3	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB97074, CENTENNIAL RANCH, 0	Homestead Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94124, ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE, 13	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
0, BANNOCKBURN, 3	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
SB88008, PONDEROSA HILLS, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Ponderosa Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB88007, FREEDONIA RANCH, 0	Freedonia Ranch	Moderate	Mountain Communities
SB92020, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, AMENDMENT 13	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB98028, CHARTER OAKS, 0, AMENDMENT 4	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93121, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 57A, AMENDMENT 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB87059, STORNOWAY, 0	McArthur Ranch	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB01035, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 27, AMENDMENT 4	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95069, SAGE PORT, 4, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, CASTLE ROCK CHURCH OF CHRIST, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE ROCK CHURCH OF CHRIST, 0	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
0, DIAMOND RIDGE ESTATES, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
0, HUMMINGBIRD COTTAGE CONDOMINIUMS, 2	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB03021, BEAR DANCE SOUTH, 0	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, CITADEL STATION, 6, AMENDMENT 2	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB03008, SELDENS VIEW, 0	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
SB99058C2, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 1ST SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98027, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 23	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB85106, OAKLAND HEIGHTS, 0, AMENDMENT 0	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
0, OAK RIDGE TERRACE, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CHAPMANS ADDITION, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB91009, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 108A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES GOLF CLUB FILING, 0	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock

SB95087, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 8D, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, TWIN OAKS, 0	The Oaks	Moderate	Castle Rock
SB03065CO, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 24	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BROOKSIDE, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 11	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
RE02078, HECKENDORF RANCH, 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
RE02078, HECKENDORF RANCH, 2	Greater Crystal Valley	High	Castle Rock
0, SOUTH RIDGE TOWNHOUSE, 22	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB91047, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 89A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB10016, CASTLE CREST, 0, AMENDMENT 3	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
0, PERRY PARK, 11, AMENDMENT 0	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
SB93079, FOREST HILLS, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Black Forest	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92079, STONEHENGE AT ROXBOROUGH, 0, AMENDMENT 3	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, CHATFIELD INDUSTRIAL PARK, 0	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, THUNDER BUTTE, 0	Highway 67 Corridor	Moderate	Mountain Communities
0, THUNDER BUTTE, 0	Thunder Butte	Moderate	Mountain Communities
SB93034, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 20, AMENDMENT 6	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ST ANDREWS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOMINIUMS, 0, BUILDING 15	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB93059, CASTLE OAKS, 0, AMENDMENT 9	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
0, BANNOCKBURN, 2	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
0, CLUB COTTAGE CONDOMINIUMS, 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB99114, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 32C	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, OAK CREST CONDOMINIUMS, 3	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE HIGHLANDS, 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE HIGHLANDS, 1	The Oaks	Moderate	Castle Rock
SB95127, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 8	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 1, PARCEL 1	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE ROCK TOWN OF, 0, AMENDMENT 3	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, COUNTRY PALACE, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Chatfield	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, COUNTRY PALACE, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Titan Road	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99070, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 144	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SWEETWATER RANCH, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Jones Road	Moderate	Franktown
SB02095CP, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 15	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03065CN, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 23	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, WOODLANDS THE, 10, AMENDMENT 4	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
SP04016CE, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 5	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PARK MOBILE HOMES, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB94069, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 13A	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SP01121CA, COMPARK COMMERCE CENTER CONDOS, 0	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00049, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122R	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HOMESTEAD HILLS, 1, AMENDMENT 0	Homestead Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, WESTCREEK LAKES, 1	West Creek	Very High	Mountain Communities
EX05008, REMUDA RANCH EXEMPTION, 0	Greater Dawson	High	Jackson 105/Larkspur
0, BURNING TREE SQUARE, 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 18A, AMENDMENT 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 1, PARCEL 3	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PLUM CREEK FAIRWAY 9, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, WALKER CENTER, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, OAK HILLS, 2	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, OAK HILLS, 2	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93087, STONEGATE, 15E	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HAPPY CANYON SOUTH, 0	Happy Canyon	Very High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

0, HAPPY CANYON SOUTH, 0	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
0, CASTLEVIEW CONDOMINIUMS, 0, PHASE IV BUILDING 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, INVERNESS, 6, LOT 2 BLK 20	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93088, STONEGATE, 15G	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95065, INTRAVEST 320, 1H	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90053, STONEGATE, 5A, AMENDMENT 2	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95051, STONEGATE, 21D	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00133, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 150	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HILLS AT BAYOU GULCH THE, 1C	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
0, COTTONWOOD, 7	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLETON CENTER, 2	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB92114, FELLOWSHIP, 0	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, PLAYERS CLUB VILLAS TOWNHOUSES, 1, AMENDMENT 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, TRI B RANCH, 0	Greater Dawson	High	Jackson 105/Larkspur
0, CRYSTAL VALLEY RANCH, 2, 2ND ADMINISTRATIVE REPLAT	Greater Crystal Valley	High	Castle Rock
0, SUGARMILL CONDOS, 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96062, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 121B, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04016CY, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 36	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, FAITH LUTHERAN CHURCH, 0	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, FAITH LUTHERAN CHURCH, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MEADOWS THE, 8, AMENDMENT 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB93081, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 101A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB01042, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 23	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03014CB, MERIDIAN STOCKBRIDGE CONDOS, 0, MAP 2	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB10005, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 150, AMENDMENT 6	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, DOUGLAS PARK, 0	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SB99046, MARIJA II, 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
0, HARVEST BAPTIST CHURCH, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
RE04064, MEADOWS THE, 20, PHASE 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 2	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 100E	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, DIAMOND RIDGE ESTATES, 3	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
0, ST ANDREWS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOMINIUMS, 0, BUILDING 3	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB97007, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, AMENDMENT 26	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB97007, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, AMENDMENT 26	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
0, HUMMINGBIRD COTTAGE CONDOMINIUMS, 6	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB01029, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 134A, AMENDMENT 7	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLUM VALLEY HEIGHTS, 3	Plum Valley Heights	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90002, SANCHEZ EXEMPTION PLAT, 0	Elephant Rock	Extreme	West Douglas County
SB95099, INVERNESS, 7, AMENDMENT 5	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, WOODLANDS THE, 4	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, WOODLANDS THE, 4	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
0, SILVER HEIGHTS, 0, AMENDMENT 0	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
SB99117, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 134A, AMENDMENT 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SAGE PORT, 4	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, DAWSON BUTTE, 0	Greater Dawson	High	Jackson 105/Larkspur
SB95090, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 117G	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94002, INTRAVEST 320, 1B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CENTRE ON PLUM CREEK THE, 2, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, WILD FIELD ACRES, 0	Chatfield	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, WILLOW RIDGE, 2	Homestead Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 8, REPLAT LOT 114	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

0, ST ANDREWS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOMINIUMS, 0, BUILDING 32	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HARCOURT ESTATES, 0	Wolfensburger North	High	Jackson 105
SB03065CB, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 11	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, RANDOM VALLEY, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
SB03013CS, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 19	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 2, PARCEL 8	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, KING RANCH ESTATES PUD, 0	Cherry Creek Highlands	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98061, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 8E, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB97086, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 134A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLAGE NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 4	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, TOURNAMENT PLAYERS CLUB AT PLUM CREEK, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, WHISPERING PINES NORTH, 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
SB93028, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 100I	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CITADEL STATION, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB93023, ROXBOROUGH PARK NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 6	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB05015, LIVENGOOD HILLS, 3, AMENDMENT 1	Livengood Estates	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99058, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 28	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, REED HOLLOW, 0	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
0, WOODMOOR MOUNTAIN, 1	Woodmoore Mountain	Extreme	Larkspur
SB97088, INVERNESS, 6, AMENDMENT 6	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94060, BLAKELAND INDUSTRIAL PARK, 0, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97128, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 137A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91022, STONEGATE, 5A, AMENDMENT 3	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SUGARMILL CONDOS, 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, COLORADO RENAISSANCE FESTIVAL, 0	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, COMANCHE PINES, 0	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
SB92028, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 110A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BLACKFEATHER, 0, PHASE 1 BUILDING 1	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB94105, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 55A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ACRES GREEN, 5	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, LARKSPUR SOUTH, 0	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, METZLER RANCH, 7	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
SB87037, ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE COMMERCIAL, 0	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
SB03014CA, MERIDIAN STOCKBRIDGE CONDOS, 0, MAP 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92017, MOONSHINE GULCH, 0	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
SB92017, MOONSHINE GULCH, 0	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06093, SAGE PORT, 1, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SB95113, KEENE RANCH, 2	Keene Ranch	High	Jackson 105/Larkspur/Castle Rock
0, INSPIRATION HILLS, 0	Ponderosa Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PULTE HOMES AT ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE, 2	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
0, SOUTH RIDGE TOWNHOUSE, 3	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CLEVELAND, 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
0, ST ANDREWS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOMINIUMS, 0, BUILDING 22	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, SELLERS LANDING, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB99035, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 105A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00042, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122T	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PERRY PINES, 1	Greater Perry Pines	High	Jackson 105
SB86115, CASTLE PINES, 2B	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 56A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91033, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 98C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SURREY RIDGE ESTATES, 0	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SURREY RIDGE ESTATES, 0	Surrey Ridge	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

0, SURREY RIDGE ESTATES, 0	McArthur Ranch	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, WEST MEADOWS DRIVE, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB88001, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 62A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB85064, IMPERIAL HOMES AT ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE, 1	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
0, CASTLE PINES, 0, R60	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB01092, STONEGATE, 8A, AMENDMENT 2	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89040, PINERY, 6, AMENDMENT 3	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ENCHANTMENT, 3	Elephant Rock	Extreme	West Douglas County
SB97106, STONEGATE, 2, AMENDMENT 3	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIER REPLAT, 0	Sedalia	Moderate	West Douglas County
SB92071, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 107B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91078, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 5	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB01080, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122U, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94037, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PARKER EAST, 2, AMENDMENT 0	Parker East	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PARKER EAST, 2, AMENDMENT 0	Tomahawk	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93040, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 89C, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PERRY PINES, 2	Greater Perry Pines	High	Jackson 105
0, PERRY PINES, 2	Keene Ranch	High	Jackson 105/Larkspur/Castle Rock
0, CASTLE OAKS, 0, REPLAT LOTS 1 AND 2 BLK 5	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 83A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06006, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 5, AMENDMENT 13	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLAGE SHOPPING CENTER, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB99140, STONEGATE, 36	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PARK RANCH, 0, PHASE 1	Lemon Gulch	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PARK RANCH, 0, PHASE 1	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
SB03065CJ, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 19	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CRYSTAL VALLEY RANCH, 5A	Greater Crystal Valley	High	Castle Rock
0, BROOKSIDE BUSINESS CENTER, 5	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB94079, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 5, AMENDMENT 2	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04016CX, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 35	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89070, CASTLE OAKS, 0, AMENDMENT 5	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
0, PERRY PARK, 1, RESUB LOT 2	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
0, VIEW RIDGE, 0	Titan Road	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97033, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93013, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 66D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91064, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 25, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE OAKS, 0	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE OAKS, 0	Cobblestone	Moderate	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE OAKS, 0	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE OAKS, 0	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
0, MC ARTHUR RANCH, 1, VACATION AND REPLAT	McArthur Ranch	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95162, SAGE PORT, 5	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SB93057, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 8C	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, ZUCHELS SUBDIVISION, 0	Sedalia	Moderate	West Douglas County
SP02030CC, HIGHLAND WALK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 13	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02095AA, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 26	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99050, PINERY SW, 1A, AMENDMENT 1	Pinery West	Moderate	Franktown
0, CASTLE VIEW, 2	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MC ARTHUR RANCH, 3	McArthur Ranch	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ST ANDREWS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOMINIUMS, 0, BUILDING 14	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB92098, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 97F	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

0, SILVER MESA AT PALOMINO PARK CONDOMINIUMS, 0, 6TH SUPPLEMENT	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, EAGLE DEVELOPMENT, 0, SPRUCE MTN AND EAGLE MTN PROPERTIES	Greenland Acres	High	Larkspur
0, EAGLE DEVELOPMENT, 0, SPRUCE MTN AND EAGLE MTN PROPERTIES	Spruce Mountain Estates	Very High	Larkspur
SB95005, PROVINCE CENTER, 1E	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89071, CASTLE OAKS, 0, AMENDMENT 6	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
SB92094, CASTLE PINES, 1B, AMENDMENT 6	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB91056, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 94D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINE RIDGE, 2	Pine Ridge	High	Jackson 105
0, TWIN OAKS, 0, AMENDMENT 0	The Oaks	Moderate	Castle Rock
SB93042, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 107C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
EX02001, BLUFFS AT CASTLE POINTE, 0, EXEMPTION	Castlewood Canyon	Moderate	Franktown
0, METZLER RANCH, 3	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
0, CAMP, 0	West Creek	Very High	Mountain Communities
SB90051, ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
SB99044, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 14	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ESTATES ABOVE PLUM CREEK, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, SOUTH RIDGE TOWNHOUSE, 5B, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CHAMBERS, 0	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SB94077, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 12A	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, PLUM CREEK COMMERCIAL, 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MISTY PINES, 1	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91042, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 95A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PARK WEST, 0, AMENDMENT 1 REPLAT	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB99080, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122L	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLAYERS CROSSING AT PLUM CREEK VILLAGES, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, METZLER RANCH, 3, AMENDMENT 4	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
SB94093, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 117E	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
S99058CI, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 27TH SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SOUTH RIDGE TOWNHOUSE, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, OAK CREST CONDOMINIUMS, 7F	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB98047, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122K	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BLACKFEATHER, 0, PHASE III BUILDING 3	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB92069, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 100D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91017, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 66B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, GLOVER, 4	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, INDIAN CREEK RANCH, 2	Indian Creek/Jarre Creek	High	West Douglas County
SB91051, HAPPY CANYON, 4, AMENDMENT 1	Happy Canyon	Very High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91077, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 109A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, EXECUTIVE HOMES AT ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE, 3, AMENDMENT 1	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
0, EVANS RANCH, 0	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
0, EVANS RANCH, 0	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05005, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 141, AMENDMENT 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04016CI, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 9	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04088, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 5, AMENDMENT 10	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04115CA, PRAIRIE WALK ON CHERRY CREEK CONDOS, 0, MAP 1	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 0, 2ND REPLAT TR 2	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, GLEN OAKS, 1	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92041, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 114A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE VILLAS CONDOMINIUMS, 0, 3RD SUPPLEMENT TO CONDO MAP	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 14, AMENDMENT 2	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PERRY PARK, 2, REPLAT LOTS 13 THRU 15 BLK 2	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
SB99058CE, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 22ND SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

SB03052, CHATFIELD FARMS, 1B	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
SB95148, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 20A	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, LARRYS, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, SIERRA VISTA, 3, AMENDMENT 1	Crown Point	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BAYOU COMMERCIAL, 0	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 5	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HILLS AT BAYOU GULCH THE, 1B	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
0, CASTLE HIGHLANDS, 2, AMENDMENT 3	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CRAIG AND GOULDS ADDITION, 0, AMENDMENT 13	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MILESTONE, 2	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE PINES, 1B	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, PLUM CREEK FAIRWAY 6, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, RUSSELLVILLE, 1	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
0, FRANKTOWN PARK, 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
SB92004, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 109B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB87045, INSPIRATION, 0	Black Forest	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 5	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96090, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 117B, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97034, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 121C, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, COUNTRY PALACE, 0	Chatfield	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, COUNTRY PALACE, 0	Titan Road	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, DECKER BROTHERS, 0	Sedalia	Moderate	West Douglas County
SB94073, CASTLE OAKS, 0, AMENDMENT 13	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
SB91006, PINERY, 3D, AMENDMENT 1	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINE LANE, 0	Crown Point	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE MESA WEST, 0	Wolfensburger South	Moderate	Jackson 105
0, CASTLE MESA WEST, 0	Keene Ranch	High	Jackson 105/Larkspur/Castle Rock
0, DOUGLAS VALLEY ESTATES, 0	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SB98059, ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE COMMERCIAL, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
SB88003, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 87A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00113, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 15D	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, WAUCONDA LAKES, 0	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
0, PINERY, 3, RESUB LOTS 20 AND 21 BLK 3	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 67B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93009, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 110F	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS PARKWAY, 0, PHASE II AMENDMENT 1	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, BANNOCKBURN, 6	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
0, STONEHENGE AT ROXBOROUGH, 0, REPLAT	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB95008, PROVINCE CENTER, 1H	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02069, PINERY WEST, 1H	Pinery West	Moderate	Franktown
0, CASTLE PINES COMMERCIAL, 2	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB95073, BELL MOUNTAIN RANCH, 1A	Bell Mountain Ranch	High	Larkspur/Castle Rock
SB03065, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 141, AMENDMENT 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB86044, BLAKELAND INDUSTRIAL PARK, 0	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03080, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122Q, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03018, PINERY, 27	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 78B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ST ANDREWS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOMINIUMS, 0, BUILDING 5	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB94029, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 8B, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, ST ANDREWS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOMINIUMS, 0, BUILDING 9	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CRYSTAL VALLEY RANCH, 1	Greater Crystal Valley	High	Castle Rock
0, SZYMANSKI, 0	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

0, INDIAN CREEK RANCH, 3	Indian Creek/Jarre Creek	High	West Douglas County
SP02030C3, HIGHLAND WALK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, STONERIDGE, 0	Bee Rock	High	West Douglas County
SB93016, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 109A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 3B	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91011, STONEGATE, 7B	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, INDIAN CREEK RANCH, 3, REPLAT OF LOTS 162 AND 163	Indian Creek/Jarre Creek	High	West Douglas County
0, ALLIS RANCH PRESERVE, 0	Alice Ranch	Moderate	Jackson 105
0, ALLIS RANCH PRESERVE, 0	Pine Ridge	High	Jackson 105
0, ALLIS RANCH PRESERVE, 0	Wolfensburger South	Moderate	Jackson 105
0, FLINTWOOD PINES ESTATES, 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
RE04139, MEADOWS THE, 16, PARCELS 1, 2, 3, 4, AMENDMENT 2	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB05013, STONEGATE, 4, AMENDMENT 4	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03013CM, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 13	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00116, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 27A, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB00116, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 27A, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98157, INVERNESS, 6, AMENDMENT 8	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLUM CREEK FAIRWAY 11, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE ROCK HEIGHTS ADDITION, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB07017, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 29, AMENDMENT 1	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94103, PINERY HIGH PRAIRIE FARMS THE, 3, AMENDMENT 1	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03014CQ, MERIDIAN STOCKBRIDGE CONDOS, 0, MAP 17	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 11, PARCEL 14	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB01082, CHEROKEE RIDGE ESTATES, 1, CHEROKEE RIDGE ESTATES	Cherokee Ridge Estates	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINE RIDGE, 1, AMENDMENT 0	Pine Ridge	High	Jackson 105
SB92024, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 56C, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINE DALE, 0	Tomahawk	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95082, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 120C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 11, PARCEL 11	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB03013CL, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 12	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HAPPY CANYON, 1, REPLAT OF LOTS 45 AND 46	Happy Canyon	Very High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB01024, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 32F, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, TRAVOIS, 1	Ponderosa Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, TRAVOIS, 1	Crown Point	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96122, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 11	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, STONEGATE, 4, AMENDMENT 1	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CITADEL STATION, 4	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, LONE TREE TOWN CENTER, 0, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, WOLFENSBERGER ROAD, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, WOLFENSBERGER ROAD, 0	The Oaks	Moderate	Castle Rock
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 5	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB02056, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 3, AMENDMENT 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, EBY SUBDIVISION, 0	Titan Road	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PONDEROSA EAST, 2	Black Forest	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PONDEROSA EAST, 2	Ponderosa East	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PONDEROSA EAST, 2	Livengood Estates	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BEVERLY HILLS ESTATES, 1	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 8B	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93124, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 113B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MARTIN RIDGE, 0	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
SB91005, RUSSELLVILLE, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
0, VILLAS AT ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro

0, PONDEROSA EAST, 1, AMENDMENT 0	Ponderosa East	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90039, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 98A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89073, CASTLE OAKS, 0, AMENDMENT 7	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
SB86053, DEERFIELD, 2, AMENDMENT 0	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 15	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93117, SINGING HILLS, 0, AMENDMENT 2	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
SB95121, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 133A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99081, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122Q	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB87014, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 56B, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 4	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE PINES COMMERCIAL, 6	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PINERY, 20	Colorado Golf Club	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 20	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03065CI, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 18	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04016CH, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 8	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03056CC, RAMPARTS AT ROXBOROUGH II CONDOS, 0, PHASE 3	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
RE05079, CRYSTAL VALLEY RANCH, 6	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
RE05079, CRYSTAL VALLEY RANCH, 6	Greater Crystal Valley	High	Castle Rock
SB03014CX, MERIDIAN STOCKBRIDGE CONDOS, 0, MAP 24	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLUM CREEK FAIRWAY 14, 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, WALLENS, 0	Greater Delbert	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PEARSONS, 0	Homestead Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BANNOCKBURN, 5	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
SB99108, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 32B	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB99108, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 32B	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB96070, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 58A, AMENDMENT 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96036, STONEHENGE AT ROXBOROUGH, 0, AMENDMENT 5	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, PINERY, 7, AMENDMENT 0	Hidden Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 7, AMENDMENT 0	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB86019, PULTE HOMES AT ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE, 1	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
SB03065CK, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 20	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB01021, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 5, AMENDMENT 3	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03014CC, MERIDIAN STOCKBRIDGE CONDOS, 0, MAP 3	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB88029, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 86A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HILL AND DALE, 0	Bee Rock	High	West Douglas County
SB96085, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 25B, AMENDMENT 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLAGE NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 10	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, ASPEN MEADOWS, 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB01044, PINERY WEST, 1B	Pinery West	Moderate	Franktown
SB86071, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 8	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE HIGHLANDS, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, DIAMOND RIDGE ESTATES, 2	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
SB92073, CARDER CONCRETE PRODUCTS, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB87132, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 54A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SURREY RIDGE, 3	Surrey Ridge	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92085, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 102B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 24	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, LARKSPUR HEIGHTS, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SB91082, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 100A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE ROCK TOWN OF, 0, AMENDMENT 13	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB96064, HOLLY COUNTY LINE, 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, EXECUTIVE HOMES AT ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro

0, SAGE PORT, 1	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, RUSSELLVILLE, 2	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
SB98026, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 14	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, TALQUESAL, 1	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
SB91007, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 75B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95081, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118F	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, EXECUTIVE HOMES AT ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE, 2	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
0, MEADOWS THE, 0, REPLAT 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB03086, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122C, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HUMMINGBIRD COTTAGE CONDOMINIUMS, 5	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, SILVER MESA AT PALOMINO PARK CONDOMINIUMS, 0, 3RD SUPPLEMENT	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, RUSSELLVILLE, 7	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
0, BELL MOUNTAIN RANCH, 1A, AMENDMENT 2	Bell Mountain Ranch	High	Larkspur/Castle Rock
SB03013CB, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 2	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03013CD, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 4	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ECHO HILLS TOWNHOUSES, 2	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
0, MEMMENS ADDITION TO CASTLE ROCK, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB04027, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 32H, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB05057, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 152	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04115CF, PRAIRIE WALK ON CHERRY CREEK CONDOS, 0, MAP 6	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04068, PINERY, 26B	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03049CA, SHADOW CANYON CONDOS, 0, CORRECTION AND SUPPLEMENT	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93061, STONEGATE, 6C	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07026, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 30	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB87025, STONEGATE, 5B	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122P, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLAND WALK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BLUE RIDGE AT PALOMINO PARK, 0	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, KNOLLS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOS THE, 3	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 53A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BISHOP COURT, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, OAKWOOD PARK, 0, REPLAT OF LOTS 18 THRU 21	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB07053, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 36	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB94057, BEVERLY HILLS ESTATES, 1, AMENDMENT 5	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLUM CREEK FAIRWAY 11, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, RIDGE AT CASTLE PINES THE, 0, PHASE II	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, BROOKSIDE, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB94049, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 112A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ROCKINGHORSE, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Rocking Horse	Moderate	Aurora
0, BALDWIN PARK ESTATES, 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB90016, PERRY PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 2	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
0, METZLER RANCH, 4	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
SB93021, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 97G	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06100, RIVER CANYON, 1B, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB94003, INTRAVEST 320, 1A	McArthur Ranch	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94003, INTRAVEST 320, 1A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89027, EXECUTIVE HOMES AT ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE, 3	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
SB87015, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 56A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04049CB, PREMISES WAREHOUSE CENTER HIGHLANDS RANCH, 0, PHASE 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 75A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90015, CASTLE PINES, 2A, AMENDMENT 0	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, PARKER EAST, 1, RESUB LOT 33	Parker East	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 19A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92111, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 108E	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98032, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122B, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, LLV 117 AND 118	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB96120, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 18A, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB93045, STONEGATE, 15A	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04081CF, GOLD PEAK AT PALOMINO PARK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 6	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95046, ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE, 12B	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
0, DOUGLAS COUNTY JUSTICE CENTER, 3	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PINE VALLEY, 0	Homestead Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIDDEN VILLAGE, 1, AMENDMENT 0	Hidden Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95067, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 63A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93080, LAUGHLIN, 0	Black Forest	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92092, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 95C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BLACK FOREST ESTATES, 1, RESUB LOTS 27 THROUGH 37	Black Forest	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98081, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 133A, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VAP, 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 17	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE ROCK TOWN OF, 0, AMENDMENT 10	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 52A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINE HILLS, 2	Sprucewood/Moonridge	Extreme	West Douglas County
SB99100, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118G, AMENDMENT 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CLUB COTTAGE CONDOMINIUMS, 3	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, MC KNIGHT, 0	East Highway 105	Moderate	West Douglas County
0, HILLS AT BAYOU GULCH THE, 2A	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
SB93041, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 95D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03091, INVERNESS, 6, AMENDMENT 9	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SELLERS LANDING, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
EX04003, BEARS DEN RURAL SITE PLAN, 0, 0	Hier Valley	High	West Douglas County
SB02095CG, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 6	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00019, ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE, 16A, AMENDMENT 1	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
0, MILLER RANCH, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB95155, PROVINCE CENTER, 1A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91054, HAPPY CANYON, 1, AMENDMENT 3	Happy Canyon	Very High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, WOODLANDS THE, 10, AMENDMENT 2	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
EX00012, SOLITUDE COLORADO, 0, RURAL SITE PLAN	East Highway 105	Moderate	West Douglas County
SB87032, PINERY, 11	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90030, PONDEROSA HILLS, 1, AMENDMENT 2	Ponderosa Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB01012, CASTLE PINES, 1C, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB90035, FLINTWOOD HILLS, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Flintwood Hills	High	Franktown
0, CRYSTAL VALLEY RANCH, 2, 4TH ADMINISTRATIVE REPLAT	Greater Crystal Valley	High	Castle Rock
SB93026, BLAKELAND INDUSTRIAL PARK, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00114, 470 FRONTAGE CO, 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89017, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 91A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90040, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 66A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SAGE PORT, 1, AMENDED	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, BUCKWALTER, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 20	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLENORTH, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, NEW WILCOX ADDITION, 0, AMENDMENT 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB94064, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 100M	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PARKER VISTA, 2	Homestead Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

0, WOODLANDS THE, 10	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
0, MEADOWS THE, 17, AREA NO. 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB93048, STONEGATE, 15D	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95085, ROXBOROUGH PARK NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 9	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, HEINLE ACRES, 0	Sprucewood/Moonridge	Extreme	West Douglas County
SB01056, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 24	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, INVERNESS, 6, LOT 4 BLK 19	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB01053, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122N, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99091C1, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 26	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 1, PARCEL 7	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB94007, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 1B, AMENDMENT 7	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, SANTA FE DISTRIBUTION CENTER, 0, AMENDMENT 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 9, AMENDMENT 1	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, BRALEY ACRES, 1, AMENDMENT 0	Titan Road	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 25	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97102, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 126A, AMENDMENT 5	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 1, TR 4	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB86041, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 52C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLENORTH, 6	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, VALLEY HOUSE, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP04016CV, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 32	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS PARKWAY, 0, PHASE I	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MEADOWS PARKWAY, 0, PHASE I	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB06084, REATA SOUTH, 1, AMENDMENT 2	Colorado Golf Club	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, OAKWOOD PARK PROFESSIONAL CENTER, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB91048, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 78E	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92037, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 62A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95010, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 8F, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, OAK RIDGE II, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB01043, PINERY WEST, 1A	Pinery West	Moderate	Franktown
0, ESTATES ABOVE PLUM CREEK, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB00089, COMPARK, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07030, WHISPERING PINES NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 2	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
0, WOODLANDS THE, 3	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
SB98114, ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE, 15	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
0, LINCOLN PROPERTY, 0	Greater Delbert	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PERRY PARK, 9	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
SB98065, SOUTH SANTA FE PLANNED DEVELOPMENT, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02095CR, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 17	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 19B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98023, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 65A, AMENDMENT 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 3	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02095CQ, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 16	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05018, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118L, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06003, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 32C, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB05083, SAGE PORT, 4, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 2, REPLAT	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97012, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 28F	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, COACHLINE ROAD, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, DEWITT, 0	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
0, MERIBEL VILLAGE, 2	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 1, PARCEL 6	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock

SB91018, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 91D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
RE05141, CASTLE OAKS ESTATES, 1, AMENDMENT 4	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
RE05141, CASTLE OAKS ESTATES, 1, AMENDMENT 4	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
SB05005CC, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS AREA 2, 0, PHASE 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 6, AMENDMENT 2	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00069, TINDELL ACRES, 0	Titan Road	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
RE98005, METZLER RANCH, 2	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, SIERRA VISTA, 1	Crown Point	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02106, PINERY WEST, 1J	Pinery West	Moderate	Franktown
SB02106, PINERY WEST, 1J	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE ROCK TOWN OF, 0, AMENDMENT 19	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, WOODLANDS THE, 9, AMENDMENT 2	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
0, WILCOX ADDITION, 0, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB07009, CASTLE PINES, 1C, AMENDMENT 5	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, FLINTWOOD HILLS, 3	Flintwood Hills	High	Franktown
SB95098, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 131A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 11, PARCEL 7	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB92101, CASTLE PINES GOLF CLUB FILING, 0, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, CASTLENORTH, 5	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB89038, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 94A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04016CT, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 29	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SURREY RIDGE, 4	Surrey Ridge	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SURREY RIDGE, 4	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, DOUGLAS COUNTY JUSTICE CENTER, 2	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 1A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PERRY PARK, 1, RESUB LOT 6	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
SB86162, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 71A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94045, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 110I	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 8B, REPLAT	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92093, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 103C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96048, INTRAVEST 320, 1L	McArthur Ranch	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96048, INTRAVEST 320, 1L	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96069, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 22A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 0, AMENDMENT 0	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB87008, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 73A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96129, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 24	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, REPLAT OF LOTS 110 AND 111	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, ST ANDREWS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOMINIUMS, 26	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP02030CJ, HIGHLAND WALK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 20	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, GREEN ACRES, 0	Grandview Estates	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, GREEN ACRES, 0	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES COMMERCIAL, 5	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PONDEROSA HILLS, 2, AMENDMENT 0	Ponderosa Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91035, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 52E, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MILESTONE, 4, AMENDMENT 5	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PANORAMA HEIGHTS, 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, BLACK FOREST ESTATES, 1	Black Forest	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00052, PINERY, 24A	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96033, SURREY RIDGE PEAK, 0	Surrey Ridge	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, OAK VALLEY, 2	Bee Rock	High	West Douglas County
SB98172, CORSON, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Hidden Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

SB98172, CORSON, 0, AMENDMENT 1	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98172, CORSON, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Corson/Scenic Ridge	Very High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00087, PINERY, 24B	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98118, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 4, AMENDMENT 2	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 13	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00065, STONEGATE, 14B	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HOMESTEAD HILLS, 4	Ponderosa Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HOMESTEAD HILLS, 4	Homestead Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93118, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 85A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03013CF, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 6	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, EMERALD DRIVE, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, COTTONWOOD, 5	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 5, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00132, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 149	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BRECKENRIDGE PROPERTY, 0	East Highway 105	Moderate	West Douglas County
0, ROSSI INVESTMENTS, 0	Jones Road	Moderate	Franktown
0, CRYSTAL VALLEY RANCH, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Crystal Valley	High	Castle Rock
SP02030CB, HIGHLAND WALK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 12	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CITADEL STATION, 6, AMENDMENT 8	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB00025, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 141, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 4TH SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 8	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, AMENDMENT 0	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, AMENDMENT 0	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
0, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 5TH SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90027, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 94B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, COTTONWOOD, 5, AMENDMENT 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ST ANDREWS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOMINIUMS, 31	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB90050, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 107A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ECHO VILLAGE, 1	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
0, MILESTONE, 4, AMENDMENT 2	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB86122, PONDEROSA HILLS, 2, AMENDMENT 2	Ponderosa Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92050, BEVERLY HILLS ESTATES, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PANORAMA AMENDED, 0	Homestead Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 5, AMENDMENT 8	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ECHO HILLS TOWNHOUSES, 1	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
0, COTTONWOOD SOUTH, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB88034, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 87B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES FOREST GREEN, 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, YOUNGS ADDITION, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB94074, INTRAVEST 320, 1C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 147	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90057, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, AMENDMENT 6	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, PARKER HEIGHTS, 1	Parker North	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PERRY PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 0	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
0, GETTY, 0, REPLAT OF LOT 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB04026, PERRY PARK EAST, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, MILESTONE, 3, AMENDMENT 2	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB97046, PINERY SW, 1A	Pinery West	Moderate	Franktown
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 77A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99077, SLEEPING FOX, 0	Wolfensburger North	High	Jackson 105
SB99077, SLEEPING FOX, 0	Wolfensburger South	Moderate	Jackson 105

0, GREENLAND ACRES, 0	Greenland Acres	High	Larkspur
0, STONEGATE, 6C, AMENDMENT 1	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BELL MOUNTAIN RANCH, 1A, AMENDMENT 1	Bell Mountain Ranch	High	Larkspur/Castle Rock
SB96032, STONEHENGE AT ROXBOROUGH, 0, AMENDMENT 6	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB94005, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 97F, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 1, PARCEL 8	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, YOUNGS ADDITION, 3	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB94083, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 119A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PERRY PARK, 2, REPLAT LOTS 7 THRU 9 BLK 1	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
SB00005, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 61B, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92086, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 8B	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB94023, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 107D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95050, STONEGATE, 21C	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, TROUT CREEK RANCH, 1	Trout Creek	High	Mountain Communities
0, H H, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB93077, HIDDEN VILLAGE, 5, AMENDMENT 1	Hidden Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 1, PARCEL 5	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122P, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89066, CASTLE PINES FOREST GREEN, 1, AMENDMENT 0	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, CASTLE VIEW HEIGHTS, 0, AMENDMENT 0	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89031, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 92A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CRYSTAL VALLEY RANCH, 1, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Crystal Valley	High	Castle Rock
SB04024, SCOTT ROAD, 1B	Pinery West	Moderate	Franktown
SB04115CH, PRAIRIE WALK ON CHERRY CREEK CONDOS, 0, MAP 8	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP86004CA, COUNTY LINE BUSINESS PARK CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05082, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 5, AMENDMENT 11	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03013AA, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 27	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96119, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 21	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB96119, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 21	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96119, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 21	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, GRAND VIEW ESTATES, 0	Grandview Estates	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIDDEN VILLAGE, 2	Hidden Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98042, ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE, 14A	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
0, WOODLANDS THE, 8	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB95074, INTRAVEST 320, 1I	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 11, PARCEL 2	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, S AND B, 0	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, PERRY PARK, 2, LOT 4 BLK 11 AMENDED	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122H	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92045, PINERY HIGH PRAIRIE FARMS THE, 2	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PERRY PARK, 1	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
SB87105, GRAND VIEW ESTATES, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Grandview Estates	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95004, PROVINCE CENTER, 1D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, RAINBOW FALLS PARK NORTH, 0	North Rainbow Falls	Very High	North Fork
SB03013CG, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 7	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PARKER EAST, 3	Parker East	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PARKER EAST, 3	Tomahawk	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ST ANDREWS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOMINIUMS, 0, BUILDING 8	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP04016CR, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 20	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98021, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 24	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB86043, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 52A, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB86145, ROXBOROUGH PARK NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro

0, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, REPLAT OF LOTS 1 THRU 109	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB97011, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 22	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB88025, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 72A, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95137, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 17A	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HOMESTEAD HILLS, 3	Ponderosa Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HOMESTEAD HILLS, 3	Homestead Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96082, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118H	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90014, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 96A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92014, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 75D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98153, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 134A, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94019, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 113C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BRALEY ACRES, 2	Titan Road	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92002, STONEGATE, 5C	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE ROCK TOWN OF, 0, AMENDMENT 20	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PERRY PARK EAST, 1	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, VALLEY HI, 0	Crown Point	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PERRY PINES, 3, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Perry Pines	High	Jackson 105
SB05005CE, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS AREA 2, 0, PHASE 5	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06078, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 4, AMENDMENT 8	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 10, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
EX06006, SANDSTONE RANCH EXEMPTION, 0	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, CREST VIEW, 1	Tallman Gulch	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CREST VIEW, 1	Spirit Ridge	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98155, PINERY, 23B	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97024, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118K	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SOUTHDOWNS AT ROXBOROUGH, 0	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, PLAYERS CLUB VILLAS TOWNHOUSES, 2, AMENDED BLK 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB99031, SANTA FE DISTRIBUTION CENTER, 0, AMENDMENT 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, WOODMOOR MOUNTAIN, 3	Woodmoore Mountain	Extreme	Larkspur
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 16	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLUM CREEK PARKWAY, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE PLAZA SOUTH, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB91001, ANDERSON, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP91007, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 9	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB97008, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 57A, AMENDMENT 7	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLUM CREEK VALLEY ESTATES, 0	Plum Creek Valley Estates	Moderate	Jackson 105
0, HILLS AT BAYOU GULCH THE, 2C	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
SB03082, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122V, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, C AND Y, 0	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
SB89064, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 92A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96127, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 127A, AMENDMENT 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92008, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 111A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, OAK CREST CONDOMINIUMS, 5	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, SPRUCE MOUNTAIN ESTATES, 1, REPLAT LOTS 9 AND 10	Spruce Mountain Estates	Very High	Larkspur
SB95133, STONEGATE, 8B	Grandview Estates	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95133, STONEGATE, 8B	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90076, CASTLE PINES, 1A, REPLAT LOT 92	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB93091, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 124A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93109, MC NEISH, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
SB05056, CASTLETON CENTER, 2, AMENDMENT 4	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB04060, DOUGLAS COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 3	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04018, SCOTT ROAD, 1A	Pinery West	Moderate	Franktown

SP02030CE, HIGHLAND WALK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 15	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SELLERS CREEK, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB04115CL, PRAIRIE WALK ON CHERRY CREEK CONDOS, 0, MAP 12	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, KEYSTONE BOULEVARD AND STONEGATE PARKWAY, 0	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SELLERS LANDING, 0, PHASE IV	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB89024, SANTA FE DISTRIBUTION CENTER, 0, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06068, STORNOWAY, 0, AMENDMENT 3	McArthur Ranch	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 1, PARCEL 5 AMENDMENT 1	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB96059, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 108E, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB01063, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 27, AMENDMENT 5	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MORNING STAR AT CASTLE PINES CONDOS, 0, BUILDING 10	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB89058, BEVERLY HILLS ESTATES, 1, AMENDMENT 0	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HOMESTEAD HILLS, 4, REPLAT OF LOTS 5 AND 6	Homestead Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLAGE NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 3	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, OMNIPARK, 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ESTATES ABOVE PLUM CREEK, 3	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, VILLAGE NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 6	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CENTRE ON PLUM CREEK THE, 2, NOT USED 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PLUM CREEK FAIRWAY 11, 1, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB94107, WOODMOOR MOUNTAIN, 4, AMENDMENT 1	Woodmoore Mountain	Extreme	Larkspur
0, VILLAGE NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 2	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, SEDALIA TOWN OF, 0	Sedalia	Moderate	West Douglas County
SB00125, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 148	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98029, INVERNESS, 6, AMENDMENT 7	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BUSS CARDENAS, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SB95118, PONDEROSA SUMMIT, 0	Summit Ridge	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95118, PONDEROSA SUMMIT, 0	Tomahawk	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, JACQUES, 0	Wolfensburger North	High	Jackson 105
SB92026, A AND B, 0	Hidden Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 28A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE COMMERCIAL, 0, AMENDMENT 2	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
ZR94042, DALTON, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Homestead Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90004, CASTLE PINES FOREST GREEN, 3	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, CASTLE PINES, 2A, AMENDMENT 3	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB92091, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 95A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HAPPY CANYON, 2	Happy Canyon	Very High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, QUIET OAKS, 0, RURAL SITE PLAN	The Oaks	Moderate	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 50A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98110, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 121B, AMENDMENT 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90006, FAVER SUB AND VACATION PLAT, 0	Wolfensburger North	High	Jackson 105
0, CLUB COTTAGE CONDOMINIUMS, 4	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, OAK CREST CONDOMINIUMS, 12	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB95054, INTRAVEST 320, 1D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 6, AMENDMENT 0	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98088, HEMPHILL, 0, AMENDMENT 1	The Oaks	Moderate	Castle Rock
0, SOUTH RIDGE TOWNHOUSE, 4	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB92052, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 103B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03014CR, MERIDIAN STOCKBRIDGE CONDOS, 0, MAP 18	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96110, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 19B	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, SUGARMILL CONDOS, 0, FINAL PHASE	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, C AND C RESUB, 0, AMENDMENT 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, SAWGRASS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOS, 0, BUILDING 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock

0, SILVER MESA AT PALOMINO PARK CONDOMINIUMS, 0	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PARK STREET BUSINESS CENTER, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, SOUTH RIDGE TOWNHOUSE, 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB01030, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 32H	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, NORTH MEADOWS DRIVE, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, OAK CREST CONDOMINIUMS, 0, PHASE 13 BUILDING L	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, SANTA FE DISTRIBUTION CENTER, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04075, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 6, AMENDMENT 6	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03065CR, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 27	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04003, PROVINCE CENTER, 1A, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03065CP, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 25	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05007, PINERY WEST, 1H, AMENDMENT 1	Pinery West	Moderate	Franktown
SB05058, ERICKSON, 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96016, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 15A	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB00035, CASTLE PINES, 0, R60 AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB09029, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 154	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLUM CREEK COMMERCIAL, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CITADEL STATION, 3	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB95138, WINCHESTER PINES, 0	Livengood Estates	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93084, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 8D	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB98085, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 135	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CITADEL STATION, 2	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP04050CD, TRESANA CONDOS, 0, PHASE 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLUM CREEK FAIRWAY 5, 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB86101, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 4	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, OAK CREST CONDOMINIUMS, 0, PHASE 14 BUILDING N	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB97071, BURNING TREE SQUARE, 0, AMENDMENT 1	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
0, DOUGLAS COUNTY JUSTICE CENTER, 1	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 19	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB01098, COMPARK, 3, AMENDMENT 1	Grandview Estates	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB01098, COMPARK, 3, AMENDMENT 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLENORTH, 4	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, ASPEN MEADOWS, 3	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, OROFINO PLACE AT CASTLE PINES, 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, KOLACNYS ADDITION, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB00067, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER NORTH, 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ROXBOROUGH PARK NORTH, 0	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, CITADEL STATION, 6, AMENDMENT 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MEADOWS THE, 6, AMENDMENT 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, WOODLANDS THE, 3, AMENDMENT 1	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
0, PARKER EAST, 1	Parker East	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB85008, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 6	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00011, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 20, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB09006, SINGING HILLS, 0, AMENDMENT 3	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
SB93052, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 110G	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05097, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 149, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93020, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 102C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93019, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 109D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
RE04063, MILESTONE, 4, AMENDMENT 3	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 56B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PARK WEST, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MORNING STAR AT CASTLE PINES CONDOS, 0, BUILDING 6	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock

SB03014CN, MERIDIAN STOCKBRIDGE CONDOS, 0, MAP 14	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CUTTERS RIDGE AT SAPPHIRE POINTE CONDOS, 0	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
SB94014, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 117B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00004, STONEGATE, 4, AMENDMENT 2	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, FLINTWOOD HILLS, 2	Flintwood Hills	High	Franktown
0, LARRYS, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, H R GANNON, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, JIMRICK RANCH, 0	Greater Dawson	High	Jackson 105/Larkspur
0, ACRES GREEN, 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96099, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118I	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 4	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HEIMAT, 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
0, MORNING STAR AT CASTLE PINES CONDOS, 0, BUILDING 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB96096, HOLLY COUNTY LINE, 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97065, SAGE PORT, 6A	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 9	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLAGE NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 7	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MILLER BLVD, 1	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
0, MILLER BLVD, 1	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
SB87077, CASTLE OAKS, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
0, ROXBOROUGH PARK NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 12	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB96026, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 2, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB90072, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 98B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90061, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 108B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB87001, EXECUTIVE HOMES AT ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
SB86031, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 52B, AMENDMENT 0	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ERICKSON, 0	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, WHISPERING PINES NORTH, 0, VACATION AND REPLAT BLOCKS 1 AND 4	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
SB05031, LINCOLN CREEK VILLAGE, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Parker North	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04111, CHATFIELD FARMS, 1A, AMENDMENT 3	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
0, CASTLE PINES, 1A	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB90034, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 108A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96041, PERRY PARK, 12, AMENDMENT 1	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
SB02042, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122T, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92060, STONEGATE, 9, AMENDMENT 1	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94044, PROVINCE CENTER, 1C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ST ANDREWS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOMINIUMS, 0, BUILDING 27	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 52E	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CONESTOGA PINES SOUTH, 0	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
SB94053, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 100L	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP02030C4, HIGHLAND WALK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98135, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 134A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 11	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PERRY PINES, 4	Greater Perry Pines	High	Jackson 105
0, CASTLE VILLAS CONDOMINIUMS, 0, 2ND SUPPLEMENT TO CONDO MAP	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CASTLEVIEW CONDOMINIUMS, 0, PHASE III BUILDING 5	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB06043, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122Y, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MORNING STAR AT CASTLE PINES CONDOS, 0, BUILDING 7	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, DAWSON RIDGE, 11	The Oaks	Moderate	Castle Rock
0, FLATACRES MARKETCENTER, 0	Cherry Creek Highlands	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93036, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 100H	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB01010, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 4, AMENDMENT 3	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

SB99134, BELLUM PINES, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Perry Pines	High	Jackson 105
SB99134, BELLUM PINES, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Keene Ranch	High	Jackson 105/Larkspur/Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 58A, AMENDMENT 0	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 8B, AMENDMENT 2	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00074, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 137A, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CHATFIELD ACRES, 0	Chatfield	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CHATFIELD ACRES, 0	Titan Road	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, BUILDINGS A1 AND A2	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB87033, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 52B, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE VILLAS CONDOMINIUMS, 0, BUILDING F 4TH SUPPLEMENT TO CONDO MAP	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB97127, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122I	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99029, CASTLE PINES, 1A, AMENDMENT 18	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, WOODLANDS THE, 11	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE ROCK TOWN OF, 0, AMENDMENT 7	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 71A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MASTER MAGNETICS INC, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB94062, ROXBOROUGH PARK NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 8	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB93067, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 57A, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, GRANDVIEW ADDITION, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB99137, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 137A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02018, SAGE PORT, 2, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, WOODS, 0	Wolfensburger South	Moderate	Jackson 105
0, MILESTONE, 1, AMENDMENT 1 LOT 7	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, BLACKFEATHER, 0, PHASE V BUILDING 5	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, QUAIL CREEK SUBDIVISION, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Homestead Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94042, PROVINCE CENTER, 1A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VALLEY HI, 0, AMENDMENT 0	Crown Point	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
EX00013, ELK RIDGE ESTATES, 0, RURAL SITE PLAN EX00 013	East Highway 105	Moderate	West Douglas County
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118K, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 6, AMENDMENT 3	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB86036, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 18C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 28	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92089, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 110D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92040, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 108D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, J AND S, 0	Black Forest	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, J AND S, 0	Parker View Estates	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, WINROCK CONDOMINIUMS, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB93076, HIDDEN VILLAGE, 3, AMENDMENT 1	Hidden Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, NEW WILCOX ADDITION, 0, VACATION AND REPLAT BLK 4	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB00055, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 20	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB88042, GLEN OAKS, 2	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE ROCK TOWN OF, 0, AMENDMENT 4	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PLUM CREEK FAIRWAY 16, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB00145, CHARTER OAKS, 0, AMENDMENT 7	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95156, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 18A	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99033, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 15B	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03066, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 27, AMENDMENT 6	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, TITAN ROAD RANCHETTES, 0	Titan Road	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VALLEY PARK, 2	Valley Park	High	Larkspur
SB92005, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 97A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ST ANDREWS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOMINIUMS, 0, BUILDING 21	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE ROCK TOWN OF, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock

0, CASTLE ROCK TOWN OF, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB01110, OMNIPARK, 1, AMENDMENT 5	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90020, PONDEROSA EAST, 2, AMENDMENT 2	Ponderosa East	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95056, INTRAVEST 320, 1F	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99105, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 33	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 126A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, GRIMES RANCH, 0	Bald Mountain	High	Larkspur
SB03025, CASTLETON CENTER, 2, AMENDMENT 3	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP02030CA, HIGHLAND WALK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 11	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90013, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 86B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95045, KEENE RANCH, 1	Keene Ranch	High	Jackson 105/Larkspur/Castle Rock
0, MOUNTAIN SHADOWS PUD, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE ROCK HEIGHTS, 0, AMENDMENT 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, OAK CREST CONDOMINIUMS, 10	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB92099, CASTLE OAKS, 0, AMENDMENT 8	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
0, CASTLEWOOD, 0	Castlewood Canyon	Moderate	Franktown
0, CASTLEWOOD, 0	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB91024, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 96C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00066, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 21	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HAPPY CANYON, 3	Happy Canyon	Very High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HAPPY CANYON, 3	Happy Canyon Ranches	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB01014, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 14, AMENDMENT 1	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97037, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122G	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04101, CHARTER OAKS, 0, AMENDMENT 8	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 7, AMENDMENT 2	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB86109, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 0	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94067, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 128A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94024, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 117C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93113, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 26, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, FOOTHILLS DRIVE, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, BROOKSIDE BUSINESS CENTER, 3	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CANYON DRIVE CONDOMINIUMS, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, QUAIL CREEK SUBDIVISION, 1	Homestead Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99062, CASTLE VIEW HEIGHTS, 0, AMENDMENT 6	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00010, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 20, AMENDMENT 16	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, LARKSPUR TOWN OF, 0	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, KISER EXEMPTION, 0	The Oaks	Moderate	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 74A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 1C	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE ROCK TOWN OF, 0, AMENDMENT 11	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, KINNER REPLAT, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB86087, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 20B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03013CI, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 9	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92027, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 6, AMENDMENT 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94101, CASTLE PINES, 2A, AMENDMENT 5	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, RUSSELL RIDGE, 0	Sprucewood/Moonridge	Extreme	West Douglas County
0, PERRY PARK, 4	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
0, MARIONS, 0	West Creek	Very High	Mountain Communities
0, PINERY, 3D	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 12	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB04081CA, GOLD PEAK AT PALOMINO PARK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94110, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 113D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

SB98102, ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE, 14B	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
0, CROWFOOT SPRINGS RANCH, 0	Jones Road	Moderate	Franktown
0, PLUM CREEK COMMERCIAL, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB04105, PARKER RIDGE, 3	Parker East	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04105, PARKER RIDGE, 3	Spirit Ridge	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04031, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 35A	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB04073CG, STONEGATE PARK GUELL CONDOS, 0, 6TH SUPPLEMENT PHASE 7	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP03076CE, CANYON CREEK CONDOS, 0, MAP 5	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES, 1C	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB95107, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 107E	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLUM CREEK COMMONS, 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB94116, CASTLE OAKS, 0, AMENDMENT 14	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
SB01059, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 32I, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, CHARTER OAKS, 0, AMENDMENT 5	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90029, STROH EXEMPTION PLAT, 0	Ponderosa Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90029, STROH EXEMPTION PLAT, 0	Homestead Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MICHAELS 2ND ADDITION, 0, AMENDMENT 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE OAKS ESTATES, 1	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE OAKS ESTATES, 1	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
0, LAMBERT RANCH, 0, RURAL SITE PLAN	The Ranches	Moderate	West Douglas County
SB82137, MEYER SUBDIVISION, 0	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, BUSS CARDENAS, 0	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, PINERY, 1B	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, GRANT, 0	Flintwood Hills	High	Franktown
SB93049, STONEGATE, 15C	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 9A	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB92059, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 85A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92075, PINERY, 1, AMENDMENT 4	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, INVERNESS, 7, AMENDMENT 2	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97093, STONEGATE, 21C, AMENDMENT 1	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93039, CASTLE PINES, 1A, AMENDMENT 10	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB95160, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 126A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98115, STONEGATE, 19, AMENDMENT 1	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES, 1A, AMENDMENT 11	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB99007, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 3	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB03014AA, MERIDIAN STOCKBRIDGE CONDOS, 0, MAP 27	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89015, PINERY HIGH PRAIRIE FARMS THE, 1A	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122X	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, WOODLANDS THE, 9, AMENDMENT 1	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 138	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PERRY PARK, 1, RESUB LOTS 15 THRU 17	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 70D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96102, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 107B, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98070, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 13A, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB92083, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 9, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB92001, STONEGATE, 11	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, WILLOW RIDGE, 3	Homestead Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92003, STONEGATE, 5B, AMENDMENT 1	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB86077, ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE, 1	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
0, CASTLE ROCK FACTORY SHOP, 0	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CASTLETON CENTER, 1	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB87122, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 11, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 110C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BEVERLY HILLS ESTATES, 2	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94036, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 111B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, N D B, 0	Ponderosa East	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, N D B, 0	Greater Delbert	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ST ANDREWS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOMINIUMS, 25	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP02030CI, HIGHLAND WALK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 19	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03013CU, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 21	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03013CR, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 18	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
EX98012, WOLD EXEMPTION, 0	Castlewood Canyon	Moderate	Franktown
SB03014CW, MERIDIAN STOCKBRIDGE CONDOS, 0, MAP 23	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ALTAIR ACRES, 0	Greater Perry Pines	High	Jackson 105
ZR90032, OAK RIDGE, 0	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
SB96103, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 55A, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VIA PACE, 0	Wolfensburger North	High	Jackson 105
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 12, REPLAT	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96105, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 12, AMENDMENT 1	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94038, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 117D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98094, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 18A, AMENDMENT 4	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB97015, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 1, PARCEL 10	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB92039, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 97B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91065, STONEGATE, 1B, AMENDMENT 2	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB88045, CHARTER OAKS, 0, AMENDMENT 2	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99132, STONEGATE, 24	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 2	Colorado Golf Club	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 2	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE MESA SOUTH, 0	Wolfensburger South	Moderate	Jackson 105
0, CASTLE MESA SOUTH, 0	Keene Ranch	High	Jackson 105/Larkspur/Castle Rock
0, CASTLE MESA SOUTH, 0	The Oaks	Moderate	Castle Rock
0, PARKER BAPTIST CHAPEL, 0	Ponderosa Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00058, STONEGATE, 14A	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MORNING STAR AT CASTLE PINES CONDOS, 0, BUILDING 8	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB98048, SAGE PORT, 6B	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SB96028, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, AMENDMENT 22	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB00027, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 27, AMENDMENT 1	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02067, CORSON, 0, AMENDMENT 2	Corson/Scenic Ridge	Very High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLAGES OF PARKER, 8C, AMENDMENT 1	Tomahawk	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 2C, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, MARSHALLS, 0	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
0, WILCOX ADDITION, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 8	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MEADOWS THE, 11, PARCEL 6	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB92010, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 54B, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97101, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 20, AMENDMENT 11	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
ZR96002, MERIBEL VILLAGE, 1, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, MOUNT ROYAL DRIVE, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, SURREY RIDGE, 2	Surrey Ridge	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89052, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 52A, AMENDMENT 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLENORTH, 7	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HOLMES, 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
SB89077, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 104A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

0, TRUE MOUNTAIN ESTATES, 0	Bald Mountain	High	Larkspur
SB02004, PINERY WEST, 1E	Pinery West	Moderate	Franktown
0, CASTLE PARK WEST, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CREST VIEW, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Tallman Gulch	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINE HILLS RANCH, 0	Homestead Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, METZLER RANCH, 3, AMENDMENT 3	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
0, PERRY PARK, 2, REPLAT LOTS 6 AND 7 BLK 10	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
SB94016, PINE DALE, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Tomahawk	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE VILLAS CONDOMINIUMS, 0, BUILDING D 5TH SUPPLEMENT TO CONDO MAP	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB97054, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122F	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINE CREEK WEST, 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
SB91014, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 88A, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, FOREST HILLS, 1	Black Forest	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, FOREST HILLS, 1	Tomahawk	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00131, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 134A, AMENDMENT 6	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89028, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 77A, AMENDMENT 0	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 20A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SHADOW MOUNTAIN RANCH, 0	Bald Mountain	High	Larkspur
0, BLACKSHERE, 0	Greater Crystal Valley	High	Castle Rock
0, SELLERS CREEK RANCH, 0, RURAL SITE PLAN	Bell Mountain Ranch	High	Larkspur/Castle Rock
SB99120, BLAKELAND INDUSTRIAL PARK, 0, AMENDMENT 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HORSESHOE RANCH ESTATES, 0	The Ranches	Moderate	West Douglas County
0, EAST RIM RANCH, 0	Castlewood Canyon	Moderate	Franktown
0, SMOKY HILL TRAIL ESTATES, 0	Livengood Estates	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05008, SANTA FE DISTRIBUTION CENTER, 0, AMENDMENT 5	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03065CH, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 17	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03013CJ, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 10	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CONOCO AT FOUNDERS, 1	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 8	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95091, STONEGATE, 6E	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, WILCOX ADDITION, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, WILCOX ADDITION, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB89069, HAPPY CANYON, 1, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB89069, HAPPY CANYON, 1, AMENDMENT 2	Happy Canyon	Very High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89069, HAPPY CANYON, 1, AMENDMENT 2	Happy Canyon Ranches	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 11, PARCEL 1 REPLAT OF FILING 10	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PINERY, 1A	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93085, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 8E	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB93093, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 100E, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, KNOLLS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOS THE, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
EX06003, LEGACY PINES EXEMPTION, 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
SB90023, STONEGATE, 5A, AMENDMENT 1	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB86156, WAUCONDA LAKES, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
0, STONEHENGE AT ROXBOROUGH, 0	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, HAPPY CANYON, 4	Happy Canyon	Very High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HAPPY CANYON, 4	Happy Canyon Ranches	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HAPPY CANYON, 4	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
0, MOUNTAIN RANCH ESTATES, 0	Wolfensburger North	High	Jackson 105
0, BUTTERFIELD CROSSING PARK, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MEADOWS THE, 11, PARCEL 12	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CITADEL STATION, 6, AMENDMENT 4	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, INDIAN CREEK RANCH, 5	Indian Creek/Jarre Creek	High	West Douglas County

SB94043, PROVINCE CENTER, 1B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 52G	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95023, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, LONE TREE, 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95128, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 9	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, GANNON KINNEY, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB96007, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 18A	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB92087, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 62A, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB88009, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 72A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BERRINGER, 0	Castlewood Canyon	Moderate	Franktown
0, WILLIAMS PROPERTY, 0	Castlewood Canyon	Moderate	Franktown
SB02039, COUNTRY CLUB AT CASTLE PINES GOLF COURSE, 0, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB95003, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 127A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91028, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 91E	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99027, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, AMENDMENT 28	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, PLUM CREEK COMMERCIAL, 3	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB93073, OROFINO PLACE AT CASTLE PINES, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB99090, STONEGATE, 2, AMENDMENT 6	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS PARKWAY, 0, PHASE II AMENDMENT 2	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB99076, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 134A, AMENDMENT 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB86032, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 18B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY TOWNHOUSE DEVELOPMENT, 0, AMENDED	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96104, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94015, PINERY HIGH PRAIRIE FARMS THE, 3	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, RED HAWK, 1, AMENDMENT 4	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB93125, STONEGATE, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, TIMBERS THE, 0, AMENDMENT 2 MAP	Bald Mountain	High	Larkspur
SB01115, HAYSTACK ACRES, 0	Greater Crystal Valley	High	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 4	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95102, ROXBOROUGH PARK NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 10	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, OAK VALLEY, 1	Bee Rock	High	West Douglas County
0, OAK VALLEY, 1	Elephant Rock	Extreme	West Douglas County
0, CASTLE HIGHLANDS, 2	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE HIGHLANDS, 2	The Oaks	Moderate	Castle Rock
SB03013CW, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 23	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03065CC, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 12	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03065C5, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 5	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99095, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122N	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97066, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 25	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, TAYLOR RIDGE, 0	Hier Valley	High	West Douglas County
0, GAMMON, 0	Hier Valley	High	West Douglas County
SB03002, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 32F, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, CLUB COTTAGE MULTIFAMILY TRACT, 0, REPLAT	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, HEMPHILL, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HEMPHILL, 0	The Oaks	Moderate	Castle Rock
0, ACRES GREEN, 6	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLUM CREEK GOLF COURSE MAINTENANCE, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, RAMPARTS OF ROXBOROUGH CONDOMINIUMS, 0	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, PERRY PARK EAST, 2	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SB95016, PINERY HIGH PRAIRIE FARMS THE, 3, AMENDMENT 2	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95039, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118E	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB86098, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 52D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

SB89003, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 79C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99141, INVERNESS, 7, AMENDMENT 9	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99113, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 32D	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SP04050CJ, TRESANA CONDOS, 0, PHASE 10	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 18A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB84129, STONEGATE, 1A	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BURNING TREE RANCH, 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
SB85024, HUTTNER, 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95131, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118G	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02095CH, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 7	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, NEW WILCOX ADDITION, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PLUM VALLEY, 0	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94085, INVERNESS, 7, AMENDMENT 4	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HOMESTEAD HILLS, 6, AMENDMENT 0	Homestead Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95066, CASTLE PINES, 1A, AMENDMENT 16	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB92084, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 95B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, DEERFIELD, 1, AMENDMENT 0	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
0, COOPER HOOK MAIN PLACE, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
SB94065, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 8G	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, H G, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, INDIAN HEAD, 1	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
SB99016, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 20, AMENDMENT 14	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, INVERNESS, 6, AMENDMENT 4	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00075, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 32E, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB93033, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 89C, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, WESTCREEK LAKES, 2	West Creek	Very High	Mountain Communities
SB91061, PARKER EAST, 1, AMENDMENT 3	Parker East	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91061, PARKER EAST, 1, AMENDMENT 3	Tomahawk	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ACRES GREEN, 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIDDEN VILLAGE, 4	Hidden Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIDDEN VILLAGE, 4	Greater Delbert	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 8A	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 15E	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, OAK RIDGE II, 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
MI82143, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 4, REPLAT	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04032, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 28A, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SP04023CA, CASTLETON ROAD AUTO CENTER CONDOS, 0	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CITADEL STATION, 6	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 15	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MEADOWS THE, 11, PARCEL 10	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MEADOWS THE, 8, AMENDMENT 3	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB00018, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118G, AMENDMENT 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PEAKVIEW ESTATES, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, OAK RIDGE III, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB93100, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 117A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 1	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE HIGHLANDS, 2, AMENDMENT 2	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HOMESTEAD HILLS, 1	Homestead Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE VILLAS CONDOMINIUMS, 0, 1ST SUPPLEMENT TO CONDO MAP	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB95061, PINE MOR, 0, AMENDMENT 2	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
ZR94006, LANCELOTS, 0	Greater Delbert	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98132, KEENE RANCH, 4	Keene Ranch	High	Jackson 105/Larkspur/Castle Rock

0, MESA GRANDE, 0	Mesa Grande	Moderate	Larkspur
0, EHMANN PROPERTY, 0	South Lake Gulch	Moderate	Franktown
0, FRANKTOWN CENTER, 1	Castlewood Canyon	Moderate	Franktown
SB03065C1, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97003, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 117F, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 1, PARCEL 10 AMENDMENT 1	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB96065, WALKER CENTER, 0, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SUNSET RIDGE, 0	Greater Delbert	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95126, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 121B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05009, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 10, AMENDMENT 3	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, PARKER VIEW ESTATES, 1	Tomahawk	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PARKER VIEW ESTATES, 1	Parker View Estates	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BLACKFEATHER, 0, PHASE II BUILDING 2	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MAHER RANCH, 1	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
0, OAK CREST CONDOMINIUMS, 0, PHASE 15 BUILDING O	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB92106, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 8A, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB02075, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122V	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93089, STONEGATE, 15F	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB86086, DOUGLAS COUNTY LIONS CLUB, 0	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PINERY, 4	Colorado Golf Club	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 4	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 10	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB97094, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 105A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, STONEGATE, 27, AMENDMENT 1	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00060, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 29	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
ZR95002, KELLOGG, 0	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
ZR95002, KELLOGG, 0	Flintwood Hills	High	Franktown
0, SAWGRASS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOS, 0, BUILDING 4	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, RUSSELLVILLE, 4	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
SB93070, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 85B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, OAK CREST CONDOMINIUMS, 6	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 28C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99107, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 32A	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB86056, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 51B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, TAYLOR SUBDIVISION, 0	Black Forest	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, TAYLOR SUBDIVISION, 0	Tomahawk	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, TAYLOR SUBDIVISION, 0	Parker View Estates	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 11, PARCEL 3	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, INVERNESS, 7, AMENDMENT 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89029, PINERY, 2, AMENDMENT 0	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLENORTH, 3	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB98033, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 112A, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, COOPER HOOK MAIN PLACE, 1	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
SB97080, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 20	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB89039, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 93A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98034, BURNING TREE RANCH, 0, AMENDMENT 3	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 28B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, STAGECOACH ACRES, 0	Windy Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, STAGECOACH ACRES, 0	Greater Delbert	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00061, COMPARK, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINEWOOD KNOLLS, 0	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
0, SCOTT II, 2	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock

0, ST ANDREWS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOMINIUMS, 24	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 88A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91030, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 58A, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE ROCK HEALTH CAMPUS, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MC NEISH, 0	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
0, CITADEL STATION, 5, AMENDMENT 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, BROOKSIDE BUSINESS CENTER, 4, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP03076CF, CANYON CREEK CONDOS, 0, MAP 6	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 2, PARCEL 1 AMENDMENT 3	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB04073CD, STONEGATE PARK GUELL CONDOS, 0, 3RD SUPPLEMENT PHASE 4 BUILDI	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03065CQ, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 26	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE ROCK TOWN OF, 0, AMENDMENT 23	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB04082, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122AA	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
RE04069, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 2, PARCEL 5	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP04016CO, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 15	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HAZEN MOORE, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
RE03089, SHELDON, 0	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, CRAIG AND GOULDS ADDITION, 0, AMENDMENT 12	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB86061, WESTCREEK LAKES, 1, AMENDMENT 0	West Creek	Very High	Mountain Communities
0, BURNING TREE RANCH, 0, REPLAT LOTS 48 AND 49	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
0, RED HAWK, 2	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB95028, BEVERLY HILLS ESTATES, 1, AMENDMENT 7	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BUTTERFIELD CROSSING DRIVE, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 0, PHASE 1	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, RED CANYON AT PALOMINO PARK, 0, AMENDMENT 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB88039, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PARK SOUTH, 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB86146, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 70A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, COTTONWOOD SOUTH, 0	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94080, CASTLE PINES, 1A, AMENDMENT 14	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, CASTLE OAKS ESTATES, 3	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
SB97050, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118G, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLUM CREEK FAIRWAY 4, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CHARTER OAKS, 0	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99126, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 5, AMENDMENT 3	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89022, PERRY PARK, 2, AMENDMENT 4	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
SB95002, SEQUOIA RIDGE, 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
0, DAWSON RIDGE, A	The Oaks	Moderate	Castle Rock
SB89047, CASTLE PINES FOREST GREEN, 2	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB99111, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122O	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00033, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 19	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94021, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 109C, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CHRISTY RIDGE, 1	Wolfensburger South	Moderate	Jackson 105
SB94095, STONEGATE, 17	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93046, STONEGATE, 15B	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96083, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 117E, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SELLERS LANDING, 0, PHASE V	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB88047, SURREY RIDGE, 4, AMENDMENT 0	Surrey Ridge	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 57A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89053, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 52B, AMENDMENT 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91003, PINERY, 5, AMENDMENT 1	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92118, PARKER EAST, 1, AMENDMENT 4	Parker East	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

SB92118, PARKER EAST, 1, AMENDMENT 4	Tomahawk	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLAGES OF PARKER, 8A	Tomahawk	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97036, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 18A, AMENDMENT 3	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB95092, WESTCREEK LAKES, 1, AMENDMENT 2	West Creek	Very High	Mountain Communities
SB94084, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 127A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95055, INTRAVEST 320, 1E	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE ROCK TOWN OF, 0, RESUB LOTS 4 THROUGH 6 BLK 14	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB96115, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 126A, AMENDMENT 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES, 1A, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB87005, MORNING STAR HILL, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB86123, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 56C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93015, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 100F	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, OAK RIDGE ADDITION, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, VALLEY PARK, 3	Valley Park	High	Larkspur
SB91034, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 106A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97013, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 119A, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HOMESTEAD HILLS, 5	Homestead Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94047, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 108E, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98083, PARKER RIDGE, 1	Spirit Ridge	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98083, PARKER RIDGE, 1	Tomahawk	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 19, AMENDMENT 1	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB03065C6, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 6	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, 18 WILCOX, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB06001, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 5, AMENDMENT 12	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MAHER RANCH, 1, AMENDMENT 3	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
SP02095CT, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 19	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04073CE, STONEGATE PARK GUELL CONDOS, 0, 4TH SUPPLEMENT PHASE 5	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, RIDGE AT CASTLE PINES THE, 0, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB99034, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118M	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PERRY PARK, 7	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
SB92044, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 102A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95147, SEQUOIA RIDGE, 0, AMENDMENT 1	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 117E, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MILESTONE, 4, AMENDMENT 1	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, SCENIC RIDGE, 0	Corson/Scenic Ridge	Very High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, EAST RIM ESTATES, 0	Castlewood Canyon	Moderate	Franktown
SB99020, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 142	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
RE04025, BUSS SUBDIVISION, 0	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SB93002, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 97E	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02095CC, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 2	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PERRY PINES, 5	Greater Perry Pines	High	Jackson 105
0, PERRY PINES, 5	Keene Ranch	High	Jackson 105/Larkspur/Castle Rock
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 1, PARCEL 12	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB93050, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 100J	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94033, STONEGATE, 15E, AMENDMENT 1	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96097, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 18A, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB86102, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 67A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02059, ROMAR WEST, 0, AMENDMENT 2	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97029, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 16	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE HILLS, 0	Wolfensburger North	High	Jackson 105
0, CASTLE HILLS, 0	Wolfensburger South	Moderate	Jackson 105
0, FLINTWOOD HILLS, 0	Flintwood Hills	High	Franktown

0, ENCHANTMENT, 0	Elephant Rock	Extreme	West Douglas County
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 58A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93082, PARKER EAST, 3, AMENDMENT 1	Parker East	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94090, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 129A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
ZR88013, COUNTRY ACRES, 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
0, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 4	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93083, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, AMENDMENT 18	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB88002, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 51C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SILVER MESA AT PALOMINO PARK CONDOMINIUMS, 0, 4TH SUPPLEMENT	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92018, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 100B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, OAK CREST CONDOMINIUMS, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB95079, KELTY FARMS, 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
0, WOODLANDS THE, 2	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
SB99125, DENVER POLO CLUB ESTATES II, 0	Titan Road	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89063, PINERY, 7, AMENDED	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89011, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 11, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, OAK CREST CONDOMINIUMS, 0, PHASE 11 BUILDING M	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MISTY PINES, 2	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SPUR REPLAT, 0	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, PLAYERS CROSSING AT PLUM CREEK VILLAGES, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PLAYERS CLUB ESTATES, 1, AMENDMENT 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB00003, WILDCAT VISTA, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04091, PINERY, 28B	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 58A, AMENDMENT 5	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
RE04052, MEADOWS THE, 16, PARCELS 1, 2, 3, AND 4	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB03065CA, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 10	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06005, CASTLE PINES, 1C, AMENDMENT 4	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB03013CX, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 24	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLAGE NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 12	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CRYSTAL VALLEY RANCH, 3	Greater Crystal Valley	High	Castle Rock
0, RUSSELLVILLE, 6	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
0, MEMMENS ADDITION TO CASTLE ROCK, 3	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB92046, CASTLETON CENTER, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB01085, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 6, AMENDMENT 3	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92097, BEVERLY HILLS ESTATES, 1, AMENDMENT 4	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SOUTH RIDGE TOWNHOUSE, 5B	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PINERY, 6	Hidden Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 6	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07087, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 33	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ESTATES ABOVE PLUM CREEK, 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, BLACK KETTLE ESTATES, 0	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
0, MORNING STAR AT CASTLE PINES CONDOS, 0, BLDG 12	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB96072, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 1B, AMENDMENT 9	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 55A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, GLOVER, 3	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MEADOWS THE, 22	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB98169, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 141	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 21	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98025, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 4, AMENDMENT 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97100, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 117F, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BALDWIN PARK ESTATES, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP98030C7, SILVER MESA AT PALOMINO PARK CONDOMINIUMS, 0, 5TH SUPPLEMENT	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

0, YOUNGS ADDITION, 4	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PARKER EAST, 1, REPLAT LOTS 34 AND 35	Parker East	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
EX03003, EAGLES NEST, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB93005, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 109C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLAGES AT CASTLE ROCK, 4	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MEADOWS PARKWAY, 0, PHASE II	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB92119, PINERY, 21	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, METZLER RANCH, 3, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122C, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MORNING STAR AT CASTLE PINES CONDOS, 0, BUILDING 9	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, CASTLE PINES, 1A, REPLAT LOTS 43 AND 45 BLK 7	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, CHATFIELD EAST, 0	Chatfield	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CHATFIELD EAST, 0	Titan Road	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97067, PINERY, 23A	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BANNOCKBURN, 1, AMENDMENT 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
SB99063, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 27	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CENTRE ON PLUM CREEK THE, 2, AMENDMENT 5	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB07027, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118N, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 6A	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 1, AMENDMENT 2 ADDENDUM	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06098, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 141, AMENDMENT 8	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PHELPS, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB95014, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 111C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MICHAELS ADDITION, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, TRIPLE G RIDGE, 0	Hier Valley	High	West Douglas County
SB89023, CASTLE PINES, 1A, AMENDMENT 0	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB98136, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 139	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ASSEMBLY ESTATES, 0	Bald Mountain	High	Larkspur
SB98090, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 15B	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, INDIAN CREEK RANCH, 2, REPLAT OF LOTS 68 AND 69	Indian Creek/Jarre Creek	High	West Douglas County
0, HIDDEN VILLAGE, 1	Hidden Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLUM CREEK FAIRWAY 13, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PLUM CREEK FAIRWAY 13, 1	Greater Crystal Valley	High	Castle Rock
SB98143, ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE, 16B	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
0, TROUT CREEK RANCH, 2	Trout Creek	High	Mountain Communities
0, SURREY RIDGE, 1	Surrey Ridge	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SURREY RIDGE, 1	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLAGE PINES, 0	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
0, BARTOS, 0	Black Forest	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES COMMERCIAL, 3	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, METZLER RANCH, 3, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
SB06039, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 29	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97059, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 12	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, WHISPERING PINES, 1	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
0, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 2	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB96052, PINERY, 22	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96108, INTRAVEST 320, 1M	McArthur Ranch	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96108, INTRAVEST 320, 1M	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VAUX RANCHETTES, 0	Woodmoore Mountain	Extreme	Larkspur
0, FOX CREEK, 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
SB01045, PINERY WEST, 1C	Pinery West	Moderate	Franktown
SB01045, PINERY WEST, 1C	Cobblestone	Moderate	Castle Rock

SB97047, CASTLETON CENTER, 2, AMENDMENT 2	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB93058, CASTLE OAKS, 0, AMENDMENT 10	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
SB94009, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 110J	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, NIGHTHAWK HILLS, 1	Sprucewood/Moonridge	Extreme	West Douglas County
SB95134, STONEGATE, 8A	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 3RD SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95149, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 121C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PARK RANCH, 0, PHASE 2	Lemon Gulch	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, RUSSELLVILLE, 5	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
SB00150, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 5, AMENDMENT 2	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99133, STONEGATE, 34	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 12, AMENDMENT 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB00031, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 6, AMENDMENT 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93104, ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE, 12A	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
0, LONE PINE ACRES, 0	Black Forest	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95049, STONEGATE, 21B	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PARKER VIEW ESTATES, 2	Black Forest	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PARKER VIEW ESTATES, 2	Parker View Estates	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SEDALIA INDUSTRIAL PARK, 0	Sedalia	Moderate	West Douglas County
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 2, PARCEL 1	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB96063, LOWER E PLUM CREEK WASTEWATER, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB93092, PERRY PARK, 12	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
SB99101, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 134A, AMENDMENT 5	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02080, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 6, AMENDMENT 5	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91021, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 108C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CAPRICE PARK, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB92105, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 89D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, TRAVOIS, 2	Ponderosa Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 73A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91043, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 93A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90009, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 78C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MORNING STAR AT CASTLE PINES CONDOS, 0, BUILDING 5	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, CASTLE CREST, 0, AMENDMENT 0	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
0, DOUGLAS COUNTY JUSTICE CENTER, 4	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 84A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96027, PEEK SUBDIVISION, 0	Ponderosa Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB87118, CASTLE PINES, 1A, REPLAT LOTS 32 33 AND 34 BLK 5	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB87019, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 78A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 6, REPLAT	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04050CK, TRESANA CONDOS, 0, PHASE 11	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PARKER EAST, 4	Parker East	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PARKER EAST, 4	Windy Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 146	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, TOMAHAWK HILLS, 0	Tomahawk	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ROLLING HILLS, 0, AMENDED	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB93030, STONEGATE, 6B	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 87C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99083, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 18	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VALLEY PARK, 1	Valley Park	High	Larkspur
0, LIVENGOOD HILLS, 0	Summit Ridge	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, LIVENGOOD HILLS, 0	Livengood Estates	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, K L N, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock

0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 18	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 6	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB94025, CASTLE PINES, 1A, AMENDMENT 13	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB94092, STONEHENGE AT ROXBOROUGH, 0, AMENDMENT 4	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB94102, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 117F	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00012, OMNIPARK, 1, AMENDMENT 3	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, DOUGLAS COUNTY JUSTICE CENTER, 3, AMENDMENT 1	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, DOUGLAS COUNTY JUSTICE CENTER, 4, AMENDMENT 1	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MEADOWS THE, 15	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB99018, WILDCAT VISTA, 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 97A, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05061, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 8	Meridian Village	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 24	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP04016CG, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 7	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03065CD, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 13	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04016CK, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 11	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99102, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 51A, AMENDMENT 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, EDWARDS, 0	Livengood Estates	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES COMMERCIAL, 4, AMENDMENT 1	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB95006, PROVINCE CENTER, 1F	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB01099, STORNOWAY, 0, AMENDMENT 1	McArthur Ranch	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ANDREWS ADDITION CASTLE ROCK, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PEEK SUBDIVISION, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Ponderosa Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00141, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 145	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 60A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91046, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 90B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95040, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 120B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES, 1B, REPLAT LOTS 354 THROUGH 360 BLKS 11 AND 12	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB99041, ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE, 16A	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
0, SPRUCE MOUNTAIN ESTATES, 1, UNIT 1	Spruce Mountain Estates	Very High	Larkspur
SB99104, BELL MOUNTAIN RANCH, 1B, AMENDMENT 1	Bell Mountain Ranch	High	Larkspur/Castle Rock
0, GLASSBURN, 0	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
SB95027, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 128A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03014CL, MERIDIAN STOCKBRIDGE CONDOS, 0, MAP 12	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 3	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB96061, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 126A, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWLANDS THE, 0	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
SB94059, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 97F, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CANYON DRIVE CONDOMINIUMS, 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CITADEL STATION, 6, AMENDMENT 5	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB98044, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 136A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94100, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 57A, AMENDMENT 5	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MILLER PLAZA, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB97053, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 20, AMENDMENT 9	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97025, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 127A, AMENDMENT 6	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, METZLER RANCH, 3, LOT 3	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
0, PANORAMA HEIGHTS, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, GETTY, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PINERY, 3	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94008, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 8B, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB92072, PERRY PARK, 5, AMENDMENT 1	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur

SB86085, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 59A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94072, CASTLE OAKS, 0, AMENDMENT 12	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
SB01094, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 5, AMENDMENT 5	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94125, CASTLE PINES, 1A, AMENDMENT 15	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB85016, BEVERLY HILLS ESTATES, 1, AMENDMENT 2	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91068, STONEGATE, 9	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VAP, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB95122, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 19A	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB91023, STONEGATE, 1B, AMENDMENT 1	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 52F	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BALD MOUNTAIN ESTATES, 0	Bald Mountain	High	Larkspur
SB93068, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 113A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, GREEN RIVER AT PALOMINO PARK, 0, AMENDMENT 6	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99005, CORE KNOWLEDGE CHARTER SCHOOL, 0	Parker North	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SMITHS SUBDIVISION, 0	Crown Point	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CONOCO AT FOUNDERS, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
SB04066, PINERY, 28A	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02094, CHATFIELD FARMS, 1A, AMENDMENT 1	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
0, CRYSTAL VALLEY RANCH, 4	Greater Crystal Valley	High	Castle Rock
SB03013CV, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 22	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04016CP, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 16	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
RE00162, PLUM CREEK SOUTH, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
RE00162, PLUM CREEK SOUTH, 1	Greater Crystal Valley	High	Castle Rock
0, RIDGELINE PROFESSIONAL PLAZA, 0	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, KOLACNYS ADDITION, 0, RESUB OF LOT 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB92066, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 97D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91031, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 76A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95015, STONEGATE, 19	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ASPEN MEADOWS, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB93111, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 18A, AMENDMENT 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HAPPY CANYON, 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, HAPPY CANYON, 1	Happy Canyon	Very High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HAPPY CANYON, 1	Happy Canyon Ranches	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03013CH, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 8	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94078, PONDEROSA HILLS, 1, AMENDMENT 3	Ponderosa Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02119, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 141, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98009, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 121B, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 6, AMENDMENT 2	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB98162, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 16	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93018, STONEGATE, 6A	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00044, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 108D, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB86034, CASTLE PINES, 2A	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, HAZEN MOORE, 2	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CENTRE ON PLUM CREEK THE, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 16	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB90069, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB88038, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 54B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, DIAMOND RIDGE ESTATES, 1A	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
0, KOLACNYS ADDITION, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB95095, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, AMENDMENT 25	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB00137, STONEGATE, 16	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98117, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 15	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

0, CASTLE RIDGE EAST, 0	Castle Ridge East	High	Castle Rock
SB03010, OMNIPARK, 1, AMENDMENT 6	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91058, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, AMENDMENT 10	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, CRAIG AND GOULDS ADDITION, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, STONEGATE, 6D	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SZYMANSKI, 2	Pinery West	Moderate	Franktown
SB98014, STONEGATE, 2, AMENDMENT 4	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB01068, CHATFIELD FARMS, 1A	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
SB92022, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 94E	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HUMMINGBIRD COTTAGE CONDOMINIUMS, 3	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB93114, PINE MOR, 0, AMENDMENT 1	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
0, RED HAWK, 1, AMENDMENT 3	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB94113, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94040, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 109A, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91038, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 8A	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB86141, STONEGATE, 3A	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINE HILLS, 1	Sprucewood/Moonridge	Extreme	West Douglas County
SB97021, PLUM CREEK RIDGE, 0	Hier Valley	High	West Douglas County
SB90038, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 84B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94011, COTTONWOOD, 10A, AMENDMENT 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96011, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 17	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 5A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90070, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 78D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PERRY PARK, 1, RESUB TR D AND LOTS 4 AND 5	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
SB01033, BELL CROSS RANCH, 0, BELL CROSS RANCH	Ponderosa Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB01033, BELL CROSS RANCH, 0, BELL CROSS RANCH	Tomahawk	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 73A, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, OAK HILLS, 1	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, COUNTY ROAD NO 105, 0	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 26	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04006, RIVER CANYON, 1A	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB04006, RIVER CANYON, 1A	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
0, FOUNDERS MARKETPLACE, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB02095CW, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 22	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MORNING STAR AT CASTLE PINES CONDOS, 0, BUILDING 4	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, GARCILASO, 0	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SB04067, PINERY, 24C	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05059, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122V, AMENDMENT 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05068, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 30	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94054, WALKER CENTER, 0	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, TESSA MESA, 0	Wolfensburger North	High	Jackson 105
0, TESSA MESA, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB99008, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118L	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93086, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, AMENDMENT 19	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, CLUB COTTAGE CONDOMINIUMS, 2	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 1, PARCEL 9	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB91015, RUSSELLVILLE, 7, AMENDMENT 1	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
0, PLUM CREEK ACRES, 0	Titan Road	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96116, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 4, AMENDMENT 1	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 2 TO LOT 4 BLK 4	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93053, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 103D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 2	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock

SB94004, PONDEROSA HILLS, 2, AMENDMENT 4	Ponderosa Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90028, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 52F, AMENDMENT 0	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 8	East Highway 105	Moderate	West Douglas County
0, MEADOWS THE, 8	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 68A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB88019, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 83B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 10	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 10	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE ROCK HEIGHTS ADDITION, 3	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, ACRES GREEN, 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PLAZA, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB95141, BELL MOUNTAIN RANCH, 1B	Bell Mountain Ranch	High	Larkspur/Castle Rock
SB97035, TIMBER RIDGE, 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
0, OAK CREST CONDOMINIUMS, 9	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 2, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB01120, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 5, AMENDMENT 6	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PONDEROSA EAST, 1	Black Forest	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PONDEROSA EAST, 1	Ponderosa East	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PONDEROSA EAST, 1	Livengood Estates	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99136, COMPARK, 2	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94006, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 11	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB00108, BELL MOUNTAIN RANCH, 1A, AMENDMENT 3	Bell Mountain Ranch	High	Larkspur/Castle Rock
SB95035, STERLING TREE FARM, 0	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
SB93115, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 56E	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE CREEK COMMONS, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB94075, BEVERLY HILLS ESTATES, 1, AMENDMENT 6	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINE PALM, 0	Tomahawk	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92048, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, AMENDMENT 14	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, WOODHAVEN, 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 60A, LOT 1 CANYON RANCH CONDOS	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, INVERNESS, 6, AMENDMENT 2	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92029, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 88A, AMENDMENT 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05067, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 4, AMENDMENT 7	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 97H, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB87046, ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE, 2	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
SB95075, INTRAVEST 320, 1J	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 14, AMENDMENT 1	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, INVERNESS, 6, LOT 5 BLK 19	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
EX95011, EXEMPTION EXHIBIT, 0, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE COM 2	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB04073CC, STONEGATE PARK GUELL CONDOS, 0, 2ND SUPPLEMENT PHASE 3 BUILDI	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, FOUNDERS MARKETPLACE, 1	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
0, FOUNDERS MARKETPLACE, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB03101, PINERY HIGH PRAIRIE FARMS THE, 4	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BLACKFEATHER, 0, PHASE VI BUILDING 7	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP02030C10, HIGHLAND WALK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 10	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BROOKSIDE BUSINESS CENTER, 5, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB04044, COMPARK, 2, AMENDMENT 6	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04016CM, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 13	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, NEW WILCOX ADDITION, 0, VACATION AND REPLAT BLK 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122T, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, OROFINO PLACE AT CASTLE PINES, 0	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SP04050CL, TRESANA CONDOS, 0, PHASE 12	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

0, CASTLE PINES COMMERCIAL, 8	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER NORTH, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 2B	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, LARKSPUR SOUTH, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, CASTLE ROCK HEIGHTS ADDITION, 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB03048, PARKER RIDGE, 2	Spirit Ridge	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, GLOVER, 0, AMENDMENT 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB91044, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 75C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, DIAMOND RIDGE ESTATES, 1	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
0, OAKS THE, 1, THE OAKS SUBDIVISION FILING 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, OAKS THE, 1, THE OAKS SUBDIVISION FILING 1	Greater Crystal Valley	High	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 65A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89056, FOX HILL, 0	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
0, MEADOWS THE, 6	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB92109, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 106C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SANDI ACRES, 0	Bald Mountain	High	Larkspur
0, CASTLE PINES COMMERCIAL, 4, AMENDMENT 2	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB86150, IMPERIAL HOMES AT ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE, 2	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
0, PARK 85, 0	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MOUNTAIN SHADOWS PUD, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HOMESTEAD HILLS, 6	Ponderosa Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HOMESTEAD HILLS, 6	Homestead Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00028, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 139, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PLAZA SOUTH, 0, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB02098, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 4, AMENDMENT 4	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE ROCK TOWN OF, 0, AMENDMENT 16	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, OLSON, 0, AMENDMENT 0	West Creek	Very High	Mountain Communities
SB92100, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 109B, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB86133, FLINTWOOD HILLS, 0, AMENDMENT 0	Flintwood Hills	High	Franktown
SP02030C5, HIGHLAND WALK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 5	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES, 2A, REPLAT LOTS 180 AND 181 BLK 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB05036, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 26, AMENDMENT 1	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 3C	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89025, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 87A, AMENDMENT 0	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 0, REPLAT TR 2	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, DEERFIELD, 2	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
0, MEADOWS THE, 16, PARCELS 1,2,3,4 AMENDMENT 3	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB95024, CASTLE MESA SOUTH, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Wolfensburger South	Moderate	Jackson 105
0, SHEFFIELD, 0	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
0, INDIAN CREEK RANCH, 4	Indian Creek/Jarre Creek	High	West Douglas County
0, ST ANDREWS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOMINIUMS, 0, BUILDING 20	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB93004, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 100G	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89067, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 11, AMENDMENT 0	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB89067, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 11, AMENDMENT 0	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89067, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 11, AMENDMENT 0	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97123, STONEGATE, 8A, AMENDMENT 1	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CONESTOGA PINES NORTH, 0	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
SB00094, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 27, AMENDMENT 2	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94087, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 121A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94099, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BANNOCKBURN, 1	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
0, WOODLANDS THE, 9	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock

SB04073CH, STONEGATE PARK GUELL CONDOS, 0, 7TH SUPPLEMENT PHASE 8	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, WALGREENS, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB03003, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122R, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLUM CREEK FAIRWAY 6, 1, REPLAT	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB02014, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 26, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92090, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 97A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, RANCH AT COYOTE RIDGE, 0	The Ranches	Moderate	West Douglas County
0, CASTLE PLAZA SOUTH, 0, AMENDMENT 3	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
RE04085, LARKSPUR SOUTH, 0, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, BROOKSIDE BUSINESS CENTER, 2, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 2, PARCEL 7	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
RE04117, CHURCH OF THE ROCK, 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MILESTONE, 4, AMENDMENT 7	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB90001, STONEGATE, 7A	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96079, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 119A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINES AT ROXBOROUGH, 0	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, MILESTONE, 4, AMENDMENT 4	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PERRY PINES, 3	Greater Perry Pines	High	Jackson 105
0, SAGE PORT, 2, AMENDED PLAT OF BLK 12	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, SIERRA VISTA, 3	Crown Point	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89019, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 12A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98107, CASTLE VIEW HEIGHTS, 0, AMENDMENT 5	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ACRES GREEN, 3, REPLAT TRACT F	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, RUSSELLVILLE, 3	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
SB88005, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 25B, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEMMENS ADDITION TO CASTLE ROCK, 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB97095, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 133A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92019, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 90C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96075, INVERNESS, 7, AMENDMENT 6	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90012, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 86D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, BUILDINGS A11 AND A12 AND GARA	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95105, MARIJA, 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
SB90024, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 96B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 1, PARCEL 11	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB91079, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 89B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
EX04005, SELLERS CREEK RANCH, 0, RURAL SITE PLAN AMENDMENT 1	Bell Mountain Ranch	High	Larkspur/Castle Rock
0, PARKER FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT, 0	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03013CC, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 3	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97016, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118J	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BLACKFEATHER, 0, PHASE IV BUILDING 4	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB99112, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 20, AMENDMENT 15	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 7, AMENDMENT 3	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99058CM, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CITADEL STATION, 6, AMENDMENT 7	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MILESTONE, 3, AMENDMENT 1	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, WOODWARD, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CHERRY CREEK HIGHLANDS, 0	Cherry Creek Highlands	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 9	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB03013CA, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ACRES GREEN, 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, COUNTRY HOUSE ADDITION, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB89012, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 90A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

SB95080, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 130A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ST ANDREWS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOMINIUMS, 1, BUILDING 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB91081, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 98D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 132A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 1B, AMENDMENT 10	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB02095CS, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 18	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95064, INTRAVEST 320, 1G	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93043, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, AMENDMENT 16	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB91032, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 92A, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB86070, SANTA FE DISTRIBUTION CENTER, 0	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLUM VALLEY HEIGHTS, 2	Plum Valley Heights	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, LEHIGH RANCH, 0, AMENDMENT 2	Indian Creek/Jarre Creek	High	West Douglas County
0, LEHIGH RANCH, 0, AMENDMENT 2	The Ranches	Moderate	West Douglas County
0, PINERY, 1, REPLAT	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SIERRA VISTA, 2	Crown Point	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90033, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 20, AMENDMENT 5	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB84131, STONEGATE, 1C	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES, 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, SUGARMILL CONDOS, 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP02030C8, HIGHLAND WALK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 8	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04115CB, PRAIRIE WALK ON CHERRY CREEK CONDOS, 0, MAP 2	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02095CJ, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 9	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, LIVENGOOD HILLS, 2	Livengood Estates	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98043, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, AMENDMENT 27	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, LARKSPUR HEIGHTS, 0	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SB92107, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 6	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, FLINTWOOD HILLS, 1	Flintwood Hills	High	Franktown
0, CENTRE ON PLUM CREEK THE, 3	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE MESA WEST, 0, REPLAT LOT 16	Wolfensburger South	Moderate	Jackson 105
SB01124, COUNTRY PALACE, 0, AMENDMENT 2	Chatfield	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02095AC, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 28	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99017, DOUGLAS COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK, 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HUMMINGBIRD COTTAGE CONDOMINIUMS, 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB87043, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 69A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92025, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 106B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB84130, STONEGATE, 1B	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06091, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 5, AMENDMENT 15	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02051, RIVER CANYON, 2	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB02051, RIVER CANYON, 2	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
SP04016AJ, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 52	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04049CA, PREMISES WAREHOUSE CENTER HIGHLANDS RANCH, 0, PHASE 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
EX04006, LAMBERT RANCH, 0, AMENDMENT 2	The Ranches	Moderate	West Douglas County
SB91008, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 84D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 2 TO BLK 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES COMMERCIAL, 4	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 17	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB91053, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 103A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99058C7, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 10TH SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90036, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 91C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93127, STONEGATE, 3B, AMENDMENT 1	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLAGES AT CASTLE ROCK, 2	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB94088, PARKER NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Parker North	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

0, METZLER RANCH, 8	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, WILLIAMS, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB93071, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, AMENDMENT 21	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB02110, DOUGLAS COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 2	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MILLER BLVD, 2	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
0, MILLER BLVD, 2	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
0, MILLER BLVD, 2	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CASTLEVIEW CONDOMINIUMS, 0, PHASE II BUILDING 4	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB87027, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 52A, AMENDMENT 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92023, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 91F	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98105, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 20, AMENDMENT 12	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CLUB COTTAGE CONDOMINIUMS, 5	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB92021, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 66C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, FOREST PARK ESTATES, 0	Bald Mountain	High	Larkspur
SB99064, COMPARK, 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP02030C7, HIGHLAND WALK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 7	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, RANDOM VALLEY, 0	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
0, COUNTRY CLUB AT CASTLE PINES GOLF COURSE, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, SUNSHINE ACRES, 0	Titan Road	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93035, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 97H	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92067, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 110B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP03076CA, CANYON CREEK CONDOS, 0, MAP 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ECHO ACRES, 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
SB06083, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 141, AMENDMENT 7	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02038, PINERY WEST, 1G	Pinery West	Moderate	Franktown
SB99075, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 17	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLENORTH, 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB00043, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122U	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05005CF, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS AREA 2, 0, PHASE 6	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04081CE, GOLD PEAK AT PALOMINO PARK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 5	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
RE06068, VILLAGES AT CASTLE ROCK, 0, AMENDMENT 2 LIBERTY VILLAGE PORTION AI	Cobblestone	Moderate	Castle Rock
RE05129, ROCKINGHORSE, 2	Rocking Horse	Moderate	Aurora
SB06015, HIGHFIELD BUSINESS PARK, 0	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02095AH, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 33	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB08040, ERICKSON, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB09033, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 149, AMENDMENT 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
RE05034, CASTLE ROCK MARINE, 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB08033, HUNTING HILL, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
EX06009, ELK RIDGE ESTATES, 0, RURAL SITE PLAN AMENDMENT 1	East Highway 105	Moderate	West Douglas County
SB08048, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 18A, AMENDMENT 6	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PARKER VILLAGE, 1	Crown Point	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07019, TALLMAN GULCH, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Windy Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07019, TALLMAN GULCH, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Hidden Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07019, TALLMAN GULCH, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Tallman Gulch	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07019, TALLMAN GULCH, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Spirit Ridge	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07019, TALLMAN GULCH, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Delbert	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02111, SPRING CREEK RANCH, 0	Black Forest	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 2	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99042, OMNIPARK, 1, AMENDMENT 2	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB09043, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 141, AMENDMENT 10	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
EX10002, SWICKARD EXEMPTION, 0	Castle Ridge East	High	Castle Rock
EX10002, SWICKARD EXEMPTION, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock

DV06149, BLUFFS THE, 0, AMENDMENT 1	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
0, RED HAWK, 1, AMENDMENT 5	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB10056, SEDALIA, 0, AMENDMENT 5	Sedalia	Moderate	West Douglas County
SB07099, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 4, AMENDMENT 9	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
RE07109, BUSS SUBDIVISION, 0, MINOR AMENDMENT	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SB06051, HUNTING HILL, 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 2, PARCEL 11	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MEADOWS THE, 18, AMENDMENT 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB03065CT, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 29	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06060, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 7, AMENDMENT 1	Meridian Village	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04081CC, GOLD PEAK AT PALOMINO PARK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 19, AMENDMENT 2	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB97115, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122J	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PARKER NORTH, 0	Parker North	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 3A	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, DONLEYS ADDITION, 0	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SB96005, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 56F	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLAGES AT CASTLE ROCK, 3	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB92051, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 88A, AMENDMENT 5	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SEDALIA TOWN OF, 0, AMENDMENT 0	Sedalia	Moderate	West Douglas County
SB02057, INVERNESS, 9	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91041, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 84E	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, RUSSELLVILLE GREENBELT, 0	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
SB93078, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, AMENDMENT 17	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, LIVENGOOD HILLS, 4	Rocking Horse	Moderate	Aurora
0, MEADOWS THE, 11, PARCEL 4	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB99119, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 28A	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, SOUTH SANTA FE LAND, 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP02030C2, HIGHLAND WALK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93031, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 123A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00159, WOODMOOR MOUNTAIN, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Woodmoore Mountain	Extreme	Larkspur
0, PLUM CREEK BLVD, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 7, AMENDMENT 1	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB88033, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 70E	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03014CP, MERIDIAN STOCKBRIDGE CONDOS, 0, MAP 16	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLUM CREEK FAIRWAY 13, 3	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CRAIG AND GOULDS ADDITION, 0, AMENDMENT 3	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HECKENDORF RANCH, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HECKENDORF RANCH, 1	Greater Crystal Valley	High	Castle Rock
RE05117, METZLER RANCH, 10	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP04016CQ, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 17	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04115CC, PRAIRIE WALK ON CHERRY CREEK CONDOS, 0, MAP 3	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04102, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 28A, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, MEADOWS THE, 17, AREA NO. 4	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB05074, CHARTER OAKS, 2	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03054, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 105A, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLUM CREEK FAIRWAY 10, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PINE VALLEY, 2	Homestead Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SELLERS LANDING, 0, PHASE III	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, VILLAGE NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 5	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB02095CF, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 5	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05027CK, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 33	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 2, PARCEL 9	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CONESTOGA PINES SOUTH REPLAT, 0	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
SB93047, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 56D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92110, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 94F	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB91037, HILLS AT BAYOU GULCH THE, 2B	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
0, WOODLANDS THE, 10, AMENDMENT 1	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
SB99093, ROMAR WEST, 0	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95026, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 61A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00157, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 22	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 1	Colorado Golf Club	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 1	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04047, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122W, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BLUFFS AT CASTLE POINTE, 0	Castlewood Canyon	Moderate	Franktown
0, CASTLEVIEW CONDOMINIUMS, 1, BUILDING 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB91002, STONEHENGE AT ROXBOROUGH, 0, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, INVERNESS, 6, AMENDMENT 3	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLAGES AT CASTLE ROCK, 1, AMENDMENT 0	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MC ARTHUR RANCH, 1	McArthur Ranch	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, WOODMOOR MOUNTAIN, 4	Woodmoore Mountain	Extreme	Larkspur
SB86108, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 64A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BLACKFEATHER, 0, PHASE VII BUILDING 6	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE INDUSTRIAL PARK, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PINERY, 5, AMENDMENT 0	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB86074, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 25B, AMENDMENT 0	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93038, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 57A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00007, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122P	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PARKER VIEW ESTATES, 3	Black Forest	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PARKER VIEW ESTATES, 3	Johnson Road	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PARKER VIEW ESTATES, 3	Greater Delbert	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PARKER VIEW ESTATES, 3	Parker View Estates	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MILESTONE, 1	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB03015, STONEGATE, 4, AMENDMENT 3	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92033, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 100C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, WESTCREEK LAKES, 0	West Creek	Very High	Mountain Communities
SB92047, HAPPY CANYON, 3, AMENDMENT 1	Happy Canyon	Very High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PERRY PARK, 6	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
SB95007, PROVINCE CENTER, 1G	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 6, AMENDMENT 4	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 11, PARCELS 8 AND 9	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB94046, PONDEROSA EAST, 2, AMENDMENT 3	Ponderosa East	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97001, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 112A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB87062, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 67C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, H H, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB97022, BAILEY ACRES, 0	Wolfensburger North	High	Jackson 105
SB00022, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 15C	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB94071, CASTLE OAKS, 0, AMENDMENT 11	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
0, MASTRO, 0	Greater Perry Pines	High	Jackson 105
SB91020, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 52B, AMENDMENT 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, GRANDVIEW ADDITION, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB04115, COTTONWOOD SOUTH, 0, AMENDMENT 3	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04016CC, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 3	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CRAIG AND GOULDS ADDITION, 0, AMENDMENT 10	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock

SB05096, PINERY, 26B, AMENDMENT 1	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MILESTONE, 4, AMENDMENT 6	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, METZLER RANCH, 11	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MEADOWS THE, 18	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
RE01050, STONEGATE, 2, AMENDMENT 7	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB87063, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 70B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95059, SEDALIA, 0, AMENDMENT 4	Sedalia	Moderate	West Douglas County
SB88036, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 79B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97091, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 20, AMENDMENT 10	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 14	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 1, PARCEL 4	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB93108, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 57A, AMENDMENT 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98130, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 140	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99124, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, AMENDMENT 29	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB99058C8, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 13TH SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89068, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 5, AMENDMENT 0	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93128, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 95E	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, OAK RIDGE II, 2, REPLAT LOT 14 BLK 4	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB07062, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 5, AMENDMENT 16	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98133, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 51C, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB01048, PINERY WEST, 1D	Pinery West	Moderate	Franktown
0, CHARTER OAKS, 0, AMENDMENT 0	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLUM CREEK RIDGE, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Hier Valley	High	West Douglas County
SB98131, KEENE RANCH, 3	Keene Ranch	High	Jackson 105/Larkspur/Castle Rock
0, CASTLE OAKS, 0, AMENDED RESUB LOT 8 BLK 5	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
0, 1ST BANK OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB99071, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 126A, AMENDMENT 6	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ST ANDREWS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOMINIUMS, 0, BUILDING 16	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB93060, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 110H	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 2A	Colorado Golf Club	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 2A	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, OAK CREST CONDOMINIUMS, 4	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CITADEL STATION, 6, AMENDMENT 3	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB97061, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 13	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97083, STONEGATE, 2, AMENDMENT 2	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PERRY PARK, 11	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
SB95071, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 14A	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB93112, PINERY, 3, AMENDMENT 2	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02077, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122Z	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ANTLERS RIDGE EXEMPTION, 0	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, OAK CREST CONDOMINIUMS, 8	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PERRY PARK, 1, RESUB LOT 7	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
0, RED HAWK, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, ROCK ESTATES, 0	Jackson/Dakan	Extreme	Jackson 105
0, METZLER RANCH, 1	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
0, METZLER RANCH, 1	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 23	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03014, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 5, AMENDMENT 9	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, DAWSON RIDGE RECREATION CENTER, 1	The Oaks	Moderate	Castle Rock
0, ALLIS RANCH PRESERVE, 0, REVISION 1	Wolfensburger South	Moderate	Jackson 105

0, SAWGRASS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOS, 0, BUILDING 2 AMENDED	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP04016CD, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 4	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02095CK, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 10	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04016, STONEHENGE AT ROXBOROUGH, 0, AMENDMENT 8	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, BROOKWOOD, 1	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
SB03014AG, MERIDIAN STOCKBRIDGE CONDOS, 0, MAP 33	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 8, AMENDMENT 2	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, SILVER MESA AT PALOMINO PARK CONDOMINIUMS, 0, 2ND SUPPLEMENT	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90045, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 86E	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MAHER RANCH, 1, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
SB91029, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 88A, AMENDMENT 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92015, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 28E	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE OAKS ESTATES, 2	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
SB94063, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 120A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, GLOVER, 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB00038, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 5, AMENDMENT 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLUM CREEK COMMONS, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, METZLER RANCH, 6	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
0, MC ARTHUR RANCH, 2	McArthur Ranch	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00053, MC ARTHUR RANCH, 3, AMENDMENT 1	McArthur Ranch	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PINERY, 4A	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BANNOCKBURN, 4	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
0, PLAYERS CLUB VILLAS TOWNHOUSES, 2, AMENDMENT 3	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PONDEROSA EAST, 1, REPLAT	Ponderosa East	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CHEROKEE DRIVE, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB93090, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 110B, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ROBINSON RANCH, 1	Colorado Golf Club	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB87065, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 79A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLAGE NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 9	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 7	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, WOODLANDS THE, 12	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
0, WOODLANDS THE, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, WOODLANDS THE, 1	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock
0, ESTATES ABOVE PLUM CREEK, 4	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PINERY, 3, AMENDMENT 0	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, YOUNGS ADDITION, 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MCDONALD REPLAT, 0	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SB87069, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 70C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB86132, STONEGATE, 3B	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB92068, NEZ SUBDIVISION, 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
0, B W SQUARED, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB97041, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122E	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94022, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 101B	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04048, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 75B, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB87031, GOETZ, 0	Flintwood Hills	High	Franktown
0, BLUFFS THE, 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
SB95068, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, AMENDMENT 24	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB01022, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118K, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 1, PARCEL 2	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, DOUGLAS COMMONS, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB92007, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 98E	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PRICE, 0	Wolfensburger North	High	Jackson 105

0, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 0, RESUB LOTS 119 THRU 140	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB93103, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 110B, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04054, STONEHENGE AT ROXBOROUGH, 0, AMENDMENT 9	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, WAVERTON RANCHES, 0	East Highway 105	Moderate	West Douglas County
0, WAVERTON RANCHES, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, COUNTRY ESTATES, 0	El Dorado Acres	High	Franktown
0, TWIN CREEK RANCHES, 0	South Lake Gulch	Moderate	Franktown
0, ELLIOTT PROPERTY UNRECORDED, 0, 35 ACRE DEVELOPMENT	Jones Road	Moderate	Franktown
SB02043, PINERY, 26A	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03074, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118M, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02095CU, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 20	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03014CZ, MERIDIAN STOCKBRIDGE CONDOS, 0, MAP 26	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00097, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 15B, AMENDMENT 1	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90068, PINERY, 3, AMENDMENT 1	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 7	East Highway 105	Moderate	West Douglas County
0, MEADOWS THE, 7	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB99122, INVERNESS, 7, AMENDMENT 7	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, COMPARK, 2, AMENDMENT 5	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, REDLER, 0	Black Forest	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB01128, PINERY WEST, 1F	Pinery West	Moderate	Franktown
0, CRAIG AND GOULDS ADDITION, 0, AMENDMENT 7	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PULTE HOMES AT ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE, 3	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
0, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 7	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLAGES OF PARKER, 4A	Tomahawk	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PLAZA SOUTH, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB99058CI, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 26TH SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLUM CREEK FAIRWAY 18, 1, AMENDMENT 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB99048, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 121B, AMENDMENT 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PERRY PARK, 1, RESUB LOT 8	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
0, PLUM CREEK FAIRWAY 15, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, LOWER E PLUM CREEK WASTEWATER, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, NOHAVA HUSS, 0, EXEMPTION PLAT SB 35	Ponderosa Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB09011, DOUGLAS COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 5	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00041, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 31	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB96047, INTRAVEST 320, 1K	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, RED HAWK, 1, AMENDMENT 2	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB98057, OAK RIDGE TERRACE, 0	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97031, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122D	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 9	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, RAINBOW FALLS PARK NORTH, 0, REPLAT	North Rainbow Falls	Very High	North Fork
SB94017, ROXBOROUGH PARK NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 7	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, SCOTT II, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP04016CW, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 34	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90025, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 77A, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CITADEL STATION, 6, AMENDMENT 6	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PINERY, 8A	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB93032, STONEGATE, 33A	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89065, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 86C	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07083, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 32D, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB99150, INVERNESS, 7, AMENDMENT 10	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
RE03071, MAHER RANCH, 2	Happy Canyon Ranches	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
RE03071, MAHER RANCH, 2	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock

0, HIER, 0	Wolfensburger North	High	Jackson 105
SB02095CI, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 8	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SOUTH SANTA FE PLANNED DEVELOPMENT, 0	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB87066, ACRES GREEN, 4, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04016AG, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 49	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, JARRE CREEK RANCH, 0	Indian Creek/Jarre Creek	High	West Douglas County
SB06047, STONEGATE, 22, AMENDMENT 2	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07028, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118P	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02030CH, HIGHLAND WALK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 18	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
RE05099, CASTLE OAKS ESTATES, 1, AMENDMENT 2	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
SB05054, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 15F	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB06032, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 142, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06050, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118O	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06009, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 18A, AMENDMENT 5	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06064, DOUGLAS COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK, 2	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06088, SIERRA RIDGE, 1	Meridian Village	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06088, SIERRA RIDGE, 1	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05005CH, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS AREA 2, 0, PHASE 8	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06054, HERITAGE HILLS, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
RE05100, CASTLE OAKS ESTATES, 1, AMENDMENT 3	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
SB03075, COMPARK, 4, AMENDMENT 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94026, GRAND VIEW ESTATES, 0, AMENDMENT 3	Grandview Estates	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04050CN, TRESANA CONDOS, 0, PHASE 14	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02076, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122Y	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05005CI, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS AREA 2, 0, PHASE 9	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS PROFESSIONAL PLAZA OFFICE CONDOS, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CRAIG AND GOULDS ADDITION, 0, AMENDMENT 9	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CRAIG AND GOULDS ADDITION, 0, AMENDMENT 14	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB07032, ROXBOROUGH DOWNS, 2, AMENDMENT 4	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, LAFARGE READY MIX, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB07080, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 32	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 21	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB04073CO, STONEGATE PARK GUELL CONDOS, 0, 14TH SUPPLEMENT PHASE 15	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP96025CA, 3911 NORWOOD INDUSTRIAL CONDOS, 0	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 20, PHASE 1 AMENDMENT 2	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
RE08005, CASTLE OAKS ESTATES, 3, AMENDMENT 1	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
0, LAGAE RANCH, 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, LAGAE RANCH, 1	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 18, AMENDMENT 2	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB08049, INVERNESS, 7, AMENDMENT 14	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB09013, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118Q, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, METZLER RANCH, 10, AMENDMENT 2	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB07058, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 30, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB90019, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 15, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03056CJ, RAMPARTS AT ROXBOROUGH II CONDOS, 0, PHASE 9	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB10020, RICHLAWN HILLS, 0, AMENDMENT 2	Richlawn Hills	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB08010, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 127A, AMENDMENT 7	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB09036, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 150, AMENDMENT 5	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 1, PARCEL 4 AMENDMENT 1	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
EX09005, BEAN EXEMPTION, 0	Jackson/Dakan	Extreme	Jackson 105
SB10019, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 153, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB10032, LARAE, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown

EX10001, BEARS DEN RURAL SITE PLAN, 0, 2ND EXEMPTION	Hier Valley	High	West Douglas County
SB10030, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 4, AMENDMENT 10	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05017, RIVER CANYON, 1B	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB04073CM, STONEGATE PARK GUELL CONDOS, 0, 12TH SUPPLEMENT PHASE 13 BUIL	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
EX07005, LAMBERT RANCH, 0, AMENDMENT 3	The Ranches	Moderate	West Douglas County
SB99058C6, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 8TH SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07021, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118N, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BROOKSIDE BUSINESS CENTER, 3, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB07036, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122Y, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06017, COMPARK, 4, AMENDMENT 2	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06054CA, LINCOLN STATION PARKING GARAGE CONDOS, 0	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP03076CL, CANYON CREEK CONDOS, 0, MAP 12	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05002, PRESERVE AT DEERFIELD, 1	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
0, PLUM CREEK FAIRWAY 6, 1, REPLAT 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB05077, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 150, AMENDMENT 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE HIGHLANDS, 2, AMENDMENT 4	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
RE06041, CASTLE PINES COMMERCIAL, 10A	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP03076CJ, CANYON CREEK CONDOS, 0, MAP 10	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07069, CASTLE PINES, 1A, AMENDMENT 20	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, BURDICK, 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
SB03014AK, MERIDIAN STOCKBRIDGE CONDOS, 0, MAP 37	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, STRUBY RESURVEY, 0	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04034, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 10, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB01051, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 28, AMENDMENT 1	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 9TH SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03065C4, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96098, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 19	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB96098, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 19	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05035, PINERY, 28C	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, WILCOX ADDITION, 0, AMENDMENT 6	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB02095AB, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 27	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03065C3, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05005CA, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS AREA 2, 0, PHASE 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03013CN, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 14	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP03076CC, CANYON CREEK CONDOS, 0, MAP 3	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05064, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 4, AMENDMENT 6	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99058CF, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 23RD SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05016, COMPARK, 2, AMENDMENT 7	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP03076CG, CANYON CREEK CONDOS, 0, MAP 7	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES COMMERCIAL, 12	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB03013CO, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 15	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03065C9, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 9	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03014CU, MERIDIAN STOCKBRIDGE CONDOS, 0, MAP 21	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP03076CI, CANYON CREEK CONDOS, 0, MAP 9	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04073CA, STONEGATE PARK GUELL CONDOS, 0, PHASE 1 BUILDING G	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03014AC, MERIDIAN STOCKBRIDGE CONDOS, 0, MAP 29	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04073CF, STONEGATE PARK GUELL CONDOS, 0, 5TH SUPPLEMENT PHASE 6	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02095CL, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 11	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 20, PHASE 1 AMENDMENT 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 22	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB05010, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122Z, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BISHOP COURT CONDOS, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock

RE04070, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 2, PARCEL 10	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB04040, CASTLE PINES, 1C, AMENDMENT 3	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SP04016CN, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 14	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02095CM, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 12	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04025, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122S, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03065C7, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 7	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04115CG, PRAIRIE WALK ON CHERRY CREEK CONDOS, 0, MAP 7	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, METZLER RANCH, 9, AMENDMENT 1	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB04090, LINCOLN CREEK VILLAGE, 1	Parker North	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03014AB, MERIDIAN STOCKBRIDGE CONDOS, 0, MAP 28	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02095CY, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 24	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
RE04089, GARCILASO, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SB04050, CHATFIELD FARMS, 1A, AMENDMENT 2	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
0, HIDDEN VILLAGE, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Hidden Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06065, HAPPY CANYON, 5, AMENDMENT 1	Happy Canyon Ranches	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLUM CREEK OFFICE PARK SOUTH CONDOS, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP04050CB, TRESANA CONDOS, 0, PHASE 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIDDEN VILLAGE, 5, AMENDMENT 2	Hidden Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP03076CH, CANYON CREEK CONDOS, 0, MAP 8	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02095CV, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 21	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07079, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 5, AMENDMENT 17	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04016CF, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 6	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
RE04056, RED HAWK, 3	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB04061, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 7	Meridian Village	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03014AH, MERIDIAN STOCKBRIDGE CONDOS, 0, MAP 34	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03014CV, MERIDIAN STOCKBRIDGE CONDOS, 0, MAP 22	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, OVERLOOK PROFESSIONAL OFFICE CONDOS, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
SB04081CB, GOLD PEAK AT PALOMINO PARK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLUM CREEK FAIRWAY 13, 2	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PLUM CREEK FAIRWAY 13, 2	Greater Crystal Valley	High	Castle Rock
SB02095CO, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 14	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04077, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 28	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04073CB, STONEGATE PARK GUELL CONDOS, 0, 1ST SUPPLEMENT PHASE 2 BUILDIN	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLAGE NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 11	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB04078, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122C, AMENDMENT 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP95012CA, MORNING STAR AT CASTLE PINES CONDOS, 0, BUILDING 3	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB03065CF, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 15	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03013CT, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 20	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03065CE, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 14	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, METZLER RANCH, 9, AMENDMENT 2	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB03013CY, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 25	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04053, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 150, AMENDMENT 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE ROCK TOWN OF, 0, AMENDMENT 22	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP04016CB, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 2	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05029, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 141, AMENDMENT 5	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04013, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 149, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04016CA, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 1	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SAWGRASS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOS, 0, BUILDING 3	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB05085, LINCOLN CREEK VILLAGE, 1, AMENDMENT 2	Parker North	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05005CG, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS AREA 2, 0, PHASE 7	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03013CZ, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 26	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04030, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 35B	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock

SB03013CK, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 11	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03014CY, MERIDIAN STOCKBRIDGE CONDOS, 0, MAP 25	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 2, PARCEL 8 AMENDMENT 1	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB97042, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 126A, AMENDMENT 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HECKENDORF RANCH, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HECKENDORF RANCH, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Crystal Valley	High	Castle Rock
0, WRIGHT, 0	Sedalia	Moderate	West Douglas County
SB07045, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 146, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03065CX, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 33	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06073CB, GARAGE TOWN HIGHLANDS RANCH STORAGE CONDOS, 0, PHASE 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04115CK, PRAIRIE WALK ON CHERRY CREEK CONDOS, 0, MAP 11	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04050CI, TRESANA CONDOS, 0, PHASE 9	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06073CC, GARAGE TOWN HIGHLANDS RANCH STORAGE CONDOS, 0, PHASE 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB08007, ROXBOROUGH PARK NORTH, 0, AMENDMENT 13	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, CRYSTAL VALLEY RANCH, 2, 6TH ADMINISTRATIVE REPLAT	Greater Crystal Valley	High	Castle Rock
RE97007, VILLAGES AT CASTLE ROCK, 0, AMENDMENT 2 LIBERTY VILLAGE PORTION	Pinery West	Moderate	Franktown
RE97007, VILLAGES AT CASTLE ROCK, 0, AMENDMENT 2 LIBERTY VILLAGE PORTION	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
RE97007, VILLAGES AT CASTLE ROCK, 0, AMENDMENT 2 LIBERTY VILLAGE PORTION	Cobblestone	Moderate	Castle Rock
RE97007, VILLAGES AT CASTLE ROCK, 0, AMENDMENT 2 LIBERTY VILLAGE PORTION	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
0, SAWGRASS AT PLUM CREEK CONDOS, 0, TRACTS H, I AND O	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 12	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB05019, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 25B, AMENDMENT 5	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07025, SPRUCE MOUNTAIN ESTATES, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Spruce Mountain Estates	Very High	Larkspur
EX07011, LAMBERT RANCH, 0, AMENDMENT 4	The Ranches	Moderate	West Douglas County
SB07065, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 37	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, MICHAELS 2ND ADDITION, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB02095AG, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 32	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05081, TALLMAN GULCH, 1	Tallman Gulch	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05081, TALLMAN GULCH, 1	Spirit Ridge	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ROCCHIO LULY EXEMPTION, 0	Elephant Rock	Extreme	West Douglas County
EX08009, DEVRIES EXEMPTION, 0	Sprucewood/Moonridge	Extreme	West Douglas County
SB07100, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 30, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, CASTLETON CENTER, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP04016CS, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 21	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
EX06005, KARABATSOS EXEMPTION, 0	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
SB08017, RIVER CANYON, 1A, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
SB08017, RIVER CANYON, 1A, AMENDMENT 1	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
0, BEAR CANYON RANCH, 0	Wolfensburger North	High	Jackson 105
0, BEAR CANYON RANCH, 0	Wolfensburger South	Moderate	Jackson 105
SB01049, WALKER CENTER, 0, AMENDMENT 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02095AF, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 31	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, BUTTERFIELD, 0	Colorado Golf Club	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, AVALON AT INVERNESS CONDOS, 0, BUILDING D PHASE 4	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03011, STONEGATE, 22	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94012, COTTONWOOD, 10B, AMENDMENT 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, LIVENGOOD HILLS, 3	Livengood Estates	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, LOUVIERS, 0	Louviers	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05076, TROUT CREEK RANCH, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Trout Creek	High	Mountain Communities
SB98024, OMNIPARK, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04103, HIDDEN VILLAGE, 2, AMENDMENT 2	Hidden Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00076, COMPARK, 4	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98098, EAGLE POINTE, 0	Homestead Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

0, COTTONWOOD, 6B	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, INVERNESS, 7, AMENDMENT 3	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, KING RANCH ESTATES AMENDED, 0, AMENDMENT 0	Cherry Creek Highlands	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIDDEN VILLAGE, 6	Hidden Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MERIBEL VILLAGE, 1	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, HUTTNER, 0	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB90044, COUNTRY CLUB AT CASTLE PINES GOLF COURSE, 0	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB93072, HIGHLAND VIEW ESTATES, 0	McArthur Ranch	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB98049, ESTATES AT PARK MEADOWS THE, 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97057, ECHO VILLAGE, 2	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
0, INDIAN CREEK RANCH, 1	Indian Creek/Jarre Creek	High	West Douglas County
SB06073, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 105A, AMENDMENT 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE VIEW HEIGHTS, 0	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00098, GENESIS, 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, KIMBALL, 0	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB96001, COTTONWOOD, 11, AMENDMENT 1	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HOCKADAY HEIGHTS, 0	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, CASTLE VIEW HEIGHTS, 0, RESUB LOTS 13 AND 14	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB08063, WILD HORSE ESTATES, 0	Tomahawk	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CHRISTY RIDGE, 2	Wolfensburger South	Moderate	Jackson 105
0, CHRISTY RIDGE, 2	Greater Perry Pines	High	Jackson 105
0, HIDDEN VILLAGE, 5	Hidden Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, EXEMPTION EXHIBIT, 0, CASTLE PINES ESTATES	East Highway 105	Moderate	West Douglas County
0, OUTDOOR EXPERIENCE THE, 0	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SB95048, STONEGATE, 21A	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SPRUCE MOUNTAIN ESTATES, 2	Spruce Mountain Estates	Very High	Larkspur
0, PONDEROSA HILLS, 2	Ponderosa Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
EX07009, TAYLOR MOUNTAIN RANCH AT BEAR DANCE EXEMPTION, 0, 3RD EXEMPTION	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SB05046, REATA SOUTH, 1	Hidden Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05046, REATA SOUTH, 1	Colorado Golf Club	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05046, REATA SOUTH, 1	Tallman Gulch	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PONDEROSA HILLS, 1	Ponderosa Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, WENTZEL COMMERCIAL PARK, 0	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
0, WHISPERING PINES, 0, BLOCK 5	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
SB87134, RICHLAWN HILLS, 0, AMENDMENT 0	Richlawn Hills	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, STONEGATE, 2	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, SINGING HILLS, 0, AMENDMENT 0	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
0, PLUM CREEK FAIRWAY 6, 1, AMENDMENT 3	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PARKWAY, 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PERRY PARK, 5	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
SB07107, WENTZEL COMMERCIAL PARK, 0, AMENDMENT 2	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
SB97052, CARRIAGE CLUB ESTATES, 1	McArthur Ranch	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP03076CD, CANYON CREEK CONDOS, 0, MAP 4 AMENDMENT 2	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
EX05002, BEAR CANYON RANCH, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Wolfensburger South	Moderate	Jackson 105
0, BEST BUTTE RANCHES, 0	Mesa Grande	Moderate	Larkspur
0, BEST BUTTE RANCHES, 0	Bald Mountain	High	Larkspur
SB01093, RANCHO MONTECITO, 0	Johnson Road	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB01093, RANCHO MONTECITO, 0	Tomahawk	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PALMER DIVIDE PARTNERS 35 ACRE DEVELOPMENT, 0, 0	Bald Mountain	High	Larkspur
SP03076CB, CANYON CREEK CONDOS, 0, MAP 2	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07035, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 7, AMENDMENT 3	Meridian Village	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE CREST, 0	Woodlands and Escavera	High	Castle Rock

SB07086, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 7A, AMENDMENT 1	Meridian Village	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05044, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118N	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04081CG, GOLD PEAK AT PALOMINO PARK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 7	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04073CN, STONEGATE PARK GUELL CONDOS, 0, 13TH SUPPLEMENT PHASE 14	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
RE05102, ROCKINGHORSE, 1	Rocking Horse	Moderate	Aurora
SB06096, PINERY, 27, AMENDMENT 1	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99058C5, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 7TH SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99058C4, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 2ND SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99058CC, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 19TH SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 14TH SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 15TH SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 3	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB87047, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 0, R13	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 0, REPLAT TR 1	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 1	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 1	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB97126, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 3, AMENDMENT 1	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00101, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 27, AMENDMENT 3	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB00134, CHARTER OAKS, 0, AMENDMENT 6	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 18TH SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96040, GREEN VALLEY, 1B	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96040, GREEN VALLEY, 1B	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05005CJ, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS AREA 2, 0, PHASE 10	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, EXEMPTION EXHIBIT, 0, CASTLE PINES NORTH PD	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB89002, GLEN OAKS, 3	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, GREEN VALLEY, 1B, AMENDMENT 1	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99058CD, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 21ST SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 19, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 19, AMENDMENT 1	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB09032, STONEGATE, 4, AMENDMENT 5	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94035, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 8, AMENDMENT 1	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99058CA, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 17TH SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94112, GREEN VALLEY, 1A	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 0, TR 2	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 12TH SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 2	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP98055, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 15A	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB01032, ROMAR WEST, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95057, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 12	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 11TH SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99058CB, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 16TH SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB95140, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 13A	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07088, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 34	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07093, CASTLE VIEW, 1, AMENDMENT 2	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PANACEA, 0	Tomahawk	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02109, PINERY WEST, 1I	Pinery West	Moderate	Franktown
SB07037, REATA SOUTH, 1, AMENDMENT 3	Colorado Golf Club	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07037, REATA SOUTH, 1, AMENDMENT 3	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07007, CASTLEWOOD, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Castlewood Canyon	Moderate	Franktown
SB06075, LANA SUBDIVISION, 0	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
SP04050CR, TRESANA CONDOS, 0, PHASE 18	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

0, CASTLE ROCK TOWN OF, 0, AMENDMENT 27	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MEADOWS THE, 18, AMENDMENT 5	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CASTLE ROCK TOWN OF, 0, AMENDMENT 26	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB04073CP, STONEGATE PARK GUELL CONDOS, 0, 15TH SUPPLEMENT PHASE 16 BUIL	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, 1ST BANK OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB07113, ROXBOROUGH VILLAGE COMMERCIAL, 0, AMENDMENT 3	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
SB05027CO, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 44	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB09004, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 149, AMENDMENT 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07075, CASTLE PINES, 2A, AMENDMENT 6	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, VILLAGES AT CASTLE ROCK, 0, AMENDMENT 2 LIBERTY VILLAGE PORTION AMENDM	Cobblestone	Moderate	Castle Rock
0, FOUNDERS VILLAGE, 21, AMENDMENT 1	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB02095AE, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 30	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02095AD, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 29	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES NORTH, 29, AMENDMENT 2	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
EX07001, VILLAGE AT BEAR DANCE EXEMPTION PLAT THE, 0, 2ND EXEMPTION	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SB07084, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 7, AMENDMENT 4	Meridian Village	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ROCK ESTATES, 0, REVISED TRACT 4	Jackson/Dakan	Extreme	Jackson 105
0, ROCK ESTATES, 0, AMENDED TRACTS 12 AND 15	Jackson/Dakan	Extreme	Jackson 105
SB09010, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118O, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE VILLAS CONDOMINIUMS, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP04050CV, TRESANA CONDOS, 0, PHASE 22	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB08018, RIVER CANYON, 1B, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, ROCK ESTATES, 0, AMENDED TRACTS 10 AND 11	Jackson/Dakan	Extreme	Jackson 105
0, ROCKINGHORSE, 1, AMENDMENT 2	Rocking Horse	Moderate	Aurora
SP04016AA, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 38	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03065C8, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 8	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05088, MEADOWLANDS THE, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Russellville/Deerefiield	Very High	Franktown
SP04016AC, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 40	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04016AD, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 45	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05027CN, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 43	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB09023, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 117A, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99058CG, VILLA CARRIAGE HOMES AT PINERIDGE CONDOS, 0, 24TH SUPPLEMENT	Castle Pines North	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04016AH, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 50	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05027CH, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 27	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE PINES GOLF CLUB FILING, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB09044, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 7B, AMENDMENT 1	Meridian Village	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
EX07003, VILLAGE AT BEAR DANCE EXEMPTION PLAT THE, 0, 3RD EXEMPTION	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
EX03005, HIDDEN OAKS AT BEAR DANCE EXEMPTION, 0	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
EX09001, TAYLOR MOUNTAIN RANCH AT BEAR DANCE EXEMPTION, 0, 6TH EXEMPTION	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
EX03004, VILLAGE AT BEAR DANCE EXEMPTION PLAT THE, 0	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
EX07010, VILLAGE AT BEAR DANCE EXEMPTION PLAT THE, 0, 4TH EXEMPTION	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
EX07008, HIDDEN OAKS AT BEAR DANCE EXEMPTION, 0, 2ND EXEMPTION	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
0, HAPPY CANYON RANCHES, 0	Happy Canyon Ranches	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HAPPY CANYON RANCHES, 0	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
SB05027CL, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 41	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04016AF, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 48	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03065CG, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 16	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04016AI, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 51	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, KOLACNYS ADDITION, 0, REPLAT	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP04016AE, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 47	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03013CP, MERIDIAN VILLA CONDOS, 0, MAP 16	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03014CS, MERIDIAN STOCKBRIDGE CONDOS, 0, MAP 19	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

SB05027CF, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 25	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05027CP, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 46	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02095CN, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 13	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05027CJ, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 31	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04016CJ, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 10	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04016CZ, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 37	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04016CU, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 30	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05027CI, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 28	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE OAKS, 0, AMENDED RESUB LOT 8 BLK 6	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
0, DOUGLAS COUNTY JUSTICE CENTER, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB02001, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 32G	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, SALISBURY NORTHEAST MINOR DEVELOPMENT, 0	Cherry Creek Highlands	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB10048, TRESANA CONDOS, 0, PHASE 25	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04109, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 32F, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB07111, HERITAGE HILLS, 2, AMENDMENT 2	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04108, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 32D, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
SB01046, HERITAGE HILLS, 2	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP02030CF, HIGHLAND WALK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 16	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP02030CG, HIGHLAND WALK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 17	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07042, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 122Y, AMENDMENT 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP05091CA, PARK RIDGE OFFICE SUITES CONDOS, 0	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, COTTRELLS, 0	Northeast Franktown	Moderate	Franktown
SB10031, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 143, AMENDMENT 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB10010, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 141, AMENDMENT 11	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
EX09004, SIERRA RIDGE EXEMPTION, 0	Meridian Village	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB99097, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 6	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PARKER HILLS ESTATES, 0	Homestead Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 5	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, OAKLANDS ESTATES, 0	Wolfensburger North	High	Jackson 105
0, OAKLANDS ESTATES, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB06089, PERRY PARK, 12, AMENDMENT 2	Perry Park	Very High	Larkspur
SB06073CA, GARAGE TOWN HIGHLANDS RANCH STORAGE CONDOS, 0, PHASE 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06073CE, GARAGE TOWN HIGHLANDS RANCH STORAGE CONDOS, 0, PHASE 5	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, METZLER RANCH, 10, AMENDMENT 1	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, HAPPY CANYON, 5	Happy Canyon	Very High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HAPPY CANYON, 5	Happy Canyon Ranches	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07059, DOUGLAS COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 4	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06090, CANYONS SOUTH, 1A	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
SB06073CD, GARAGE TOWN HIGHLANDS RANCH STORAGE CONDOS, 0, PHASE 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 1, PARCEL 13	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB03056CI, RAMPARTS AT ROXBOROUGH II CONDOS, 0, PHASE 6 AMENDMENT 1	Greater Roxborough	Very High	West Metro
0, MEADOWS THE, 16, AMENDMENT 1, PARCELS 1, 2, 3, 4	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MEADOWS THE, 17, AREA NO. 4 AMENDMENT 3	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB08013, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 153	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
EX08008, SANCHEZ 2ND EXEMPTION, 0	Elephant Rock	Extreme	West Douglas County
SB07101, STONEGATE, 22, AMENDMENT 3	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLE OAKS ESTATES, 1, AMENDMENT 6	Castle Oaks	High	Castle Rock
SB08059, STONEGATE, 2, AMENDMENT 10	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB08031, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 7D	Meridian Village	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB10003, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 54	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06045, TIMBER POINTE, 1	North of Highway 86	High	Franktown
SB06052, MERIDIAN OFFICE PARK, 1, AMENDMENT 31	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

0, METZLER RANCH, 7, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
0, MEADOWS THE, 15, AMENDMENT 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
EX06007, HOVER EXEMPTION, 0	Tomahawk	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, POINT AT METZLER RANCH CONDOS, 0	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MIDWAY CONDOS, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB06025, PINERY, 28C, AMENDMENT 1	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06074, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 20, AMENDMENT 19	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
RE06062, GARCILASO, 0, AMENDMENT 2	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SP04050CE, TRESANA CONDOS, 0, PHASE 5	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05027CD, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 23	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02095CX, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 23	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CASTLEWOOD RANCH, 2, PARCEL 1 AMENDMENT 2	Founders Village/Castlewood Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
EX03006, TAYLOR MOUNTAIN RANCH AT BEAR DANCE EXEMPTION, 0	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SB05027CM, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 42	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05027CG, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 26	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04016AB, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 39	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06033, CHATFIELD FARMS, 1A, AMENDMENT 5	Roxborough Village	Moderate	West Metro
RE06072, MEADOWS THE, 17, AREA NO. 4 AMENDMENT 1	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, DOUGLAS COUNTY JUSTICE CENTER, 4, AMENDMENT 3	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, CRYSTAL VALLEY RANCH, 2, AMENDMENT 5	Greater Crystal Valley	High	Castle Rock
SB04081CD, GOLD PEAK AT PALOMINO PARK CONDOS, 0, PHASE 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CHARTER OAKS, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Charter Oaks	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05027CA, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 18	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03065CV, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 31	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03065CU, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 30	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04073CJ, STONEGATE PARK GUELL CONDOS, 0, 9TH SUPPLEMENT PHASE 10 BUILDI	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, GANNON MEDICAL DENTAL, 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB05005CD, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS AREA 2, 0, PHASE 4	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04073CI, STONEGATE PARK GUELL CONDOS, 0, 8TH SUPPLEMENT PHASE 9 BUILDIN	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05087, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 7A	Meridian Village	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06013, MC ARTHUR RANCH, 2, AMENDMENT 1	McArthur Ranch	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06099, CASTLE PINES VILLAGE, 32J, AMENDMENT 3	Greater Castle Pines Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority/Castle Rock
0, CASTLE ROCK HEALTH CAMPUS, 0, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP04050CF, TRESANA CONDOS, 0, PHASE 6	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP85009CA, 3155 N COMMERCE COURT CONDOS, 0	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB04115CI, PRAIRIE WALK ON CHERRY CREEK CONDOS, 0, MAP 9	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05027CE, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 24	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05005CB, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS AREA 2, 0, PHASE 2	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05027CC, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 22	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB05027CB, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 19	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB02095CZ, HIGHLANDS AT STONEGATE NORTH CONDOS, 0, SUPPLEMENT 25	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04050CC, TRESANA CONDOS, 0, PHASE 3	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06049, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 7, AMENDMENT 2	Meridian Village	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06011, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 7B	Meridian Village	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB03065CS, BROWNSTONES AT TOWN CENTER CONDOS, 0, PHASE 28	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06028, REATA SOUTH, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Colorado Golf Club	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06028, REATA SOUTH, 1, AMENDMENT 1	The Pinery	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04073CL, STONEGATE PARK GUELL CONDOS, 0, 11TH SUPPLEMENT PHASE 12 BUILI	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB04073CK, STONEGATE PARK GUELL CONDOS, 0, 10TH SUPPLEMENT PHASE 11	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP04050CH, TRESANA CONDOS, 0, PHASE 8	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP03076DK, CANYON CREEK CONDOS, 0, MAP 11 AMENDMENT 2	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06056, MERIDIAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER, 5, AMENDMENT 14	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

0, CRAIG AND GOULDS ADDITION, 0, AMENDMENT 11	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SP04050CA, TRESANA CONDOS, 0, PHASE 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB06053, PINERY WEST, 1J, AMENDMENT 1	Pinery West	Moderate	Franktown
EX07002, TAYLOR MOUNTAIN RANCH AT BEAR DANCE EXEMPTION, 0, 2ND EXEMPTION	Greater Larkspur	Very High	Larkspur
SP04016AK, COTTONWOOD SOUTH CONDOS, 0, MAP 53	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, MEADOWS THE, 14	Metzler Ranch	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, MEADOWS THE, 14	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, EPIPHANY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF CASTLE ROCK, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB10026, STONEGATE, 22, AMENDMENT 4	Stonegate	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SP99001CM, OFFICES ON THE FAIRWAY CONDOS, 0	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, 710 SOUTH STREET, 0	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB09031, COMPARK, 3, AMENDMENT 2	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB09020, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 141, AMENDMENT 9	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CROWFOOT RANCH, 0, 35 ACRE DEVELOPMENT	Jones Road	Moderate	Franktown
SB10004, TRESANA CONDOS, 0, PHASE 24	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PLUM CREEK COMMERCIAL, 2, AMENDMENT 1	Greater Plum Creek	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB09037, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118P, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB10064, PARK RIDGE OFFICE SUITES CONDOS, 0, AMENDMENT 8	Inverness/Meridian	Mixed	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, ALLIS RANCH PRESERVE, 0	Alice Ranch	Moderate	Jackson 105
0, ALLIS RANCH PRESERVE, 0	Pine Ridge	High	Jackson 105
0, PONDEROSA EAST, 2	Black Forest	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PONDEROSA EAST, 2	Ponderosa East	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PONDEROSA EAST, 2	Ponderosa East	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PONDEROSA EAST, 2	Livengood Estates	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94003, INTRAVEST 320, 1A	McArthur Ranch	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB94003, INTRAVEST 320, 1A	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CREST VIEW, 1	Hidden Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CREST VIEW, 1	Tallman Gulch	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CHATFIELD EAST, 0	Chatfield	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, CHATFIELD EAST, 0	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIDDEN VILLAGE, 1	Hidden Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIDDEN VILLAGE, 1	Tallman Gulch	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96108, INTRAVEST 320, 1M	McArthur Ranch	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB96108, INTRAVEST 320, 1M	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, TESSA MESA, 0	Wolfensburger North	High	Jackson 105
0, TESSA MESA, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
0, PONDEROSA EAST, 1	Black Forest	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PONDEROSA EAST, 1	Ponderosa East	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PONDEROSA EAST, 1	Ponderosa East	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, PONDEROSA EAST, 1	Livengood Estates	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIER, 0	Wolfensburger North	High	Jackson 105
0, HIER, 0	Meadows/Red Hawk	Mixed	Castle Rock
SB09013, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118Q, AMENDMENT 1	Chatfield	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB09013, HIGHLANDS RANCH, 118Q, AMENDMENT 1	Highlands Ranch	Mixed	Littleton/South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
RE97007, VILLAGES AT CASTLE ROCK, 0, AMENDMENT 2 LIBERTY VILLAGE PORTION	Greater Crowfoot	High	Castle Rock
RE97007, VILLAGES AT CASTLE ROCK, 0, AMENDMENT 2 LIBERTY VILLAGE PORTION	Cobblestone	Moderate	Castle Rock
0, HIDDEN VILLAGE, 5	Hidden Village	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
0, HIDDEN VILLAGE, 5	Greater Delbert	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07019, TALLMAN GULCH, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Windy Hills	High	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority
SB07019, TALLMAN GULCH, 1, AMENDMENT 1	Tallman Gulch	Moderate	South Metro Fire Rescue Authority