

PARK COUNTY



Indian Mountain Community Wildfire Protection Plan

April, 2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Purpose and Concurrences	1
1.1 Purpose.....	1
1.2 Concurrences	1
2.0 Introduction	2
2.1 Healthy Forests Restoration Act	2
2.2 Requirements for Community Wildfire Protection Plans	3
2.3 Description of Indian Mountain Community	3
2.4 Role of the CWPP Committee for Indian Mountain	5
3.0 Wildland-Urban Interface	6
3.1 Structures at Risk.....	7
3.2 Other Values at Risk.....	7
3.3 Property Owner Input	9
4.0 Wildland Fire, Fuels and Risk.....	11
4.1 Types of Wildfires	11
4.3 Integrated Risk Assessment	14
5.0 Wildfire Suppression Capabilities	17
5.1 Jefferson-Como Fire Protection District (JCFPD) Overview	17
5.2 Emergency Planning and Response.....	18
6.0 Prevention and Mitigation of Catastrophic Wildfires.....	19
6.1 Personal Responsibility	19
6.2 Survivable Space and Structure Vulnerability	20
6.3 Fuels Treatment	22
6.4 Indian Mountain Forest Management	24
7.0 Goals, Objectives and Planned Actions.....	32
8.0 Summary.....	35

1.0 PURPOSE AND CONCURRENCES

1.1 PURPOSE

Congressional enactment of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) in 2003 gave unprecedented incentive for community-based forest planning. This landmark legislation includes the first meaningful statutory incentives for the US Forest Service (USFS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to consider the priorities of local communities as they develop and implement forest management and hazardous fuel reduction projects. In order for a community to take full advantage of this opportunity, it must first prepare a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). Local wildfire protection plans can take a variety of forms, based on the needs of the people involved in their development. A CWPP also may address issues such as wildfire response, hazard mitigation, community preparedness and structure protection. The process of developing a CWPP can help a community clarify and refine its priorities for protection of life, property and infrastructure in its wildland-urban interface. This CWPP for the Indian Mountain subdivision of Park County is intended to accomplish all of these ends.

1.2 CONCURRENCES

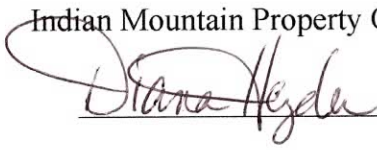
Each of the following entities concurs in the adoption of this CWPP.

Indian Mountain Parks and Recreation District (IMPRD)

 Fred Burdick, Chairman


Date 5/1/11

Indian Mountain Property Owners Association (IMPOA)

 Diana Heyder, Former
President & CWPP Liaison

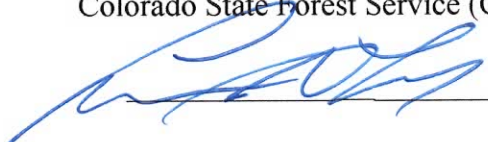
Date 4/28/11

Jefferson-Como Fire Protection District (JCFPD)

 Steve Bargas, Chief

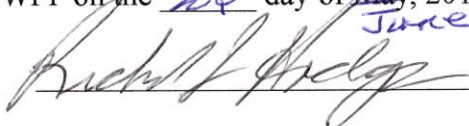
Date 5/2/11

Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS)

 Larry Long, District Forester

Date 5/5/11

The Park County Board of County Commissioners concurred in this Indian Mountain CWPP on the 23 day of ~~May~~ June, 2011.



2.0 INTRODUCTION

For most of the twentieth century, the predominant theme for managing the nation's forests was conservation. Accordingly, forest fires were actively suppressed to protect both old and young trees. Consequently, the present forests, including those in Indian Mountain, are quite different from those existing in the early nineteenth century, before settlement, when occasional fires played an important role in maintaining healthy forests.

As fires have been suppressed, forest fuel levels have increased so that fires ignite more easily and burn with greater intensity. Due to prolonged drought and overcrowded forest conditions, the trees are more susceptible to insects and disease. In addition, the rapid expansion of residential housing and other development into the wildlands has greatly increased the likelihood and the difficulty of managing wildfires so that some have the potential to reach catastrophic proportions.

Fire managers can no longer focus only on perimeter control and putting fires out. They must also deal with evacuation and safety of residents, protection of homes, higher fire intensities and heavy media interest. These factors require high levels of cooperation and coordination across jurisdictional and agency boundaries.

Wildfire poses a high risk of catastrophic consequences to the Indian Mountain subdivision and its increasing number of residents. Therefore, property owners have developed this Plan to provide a strategy for improving awareness and preparedness, acting cooperatively and efficiently in fuel mitigation projects, and understanding emergency response.

2.1 HEALTHY FORESTS RESTORATION ACT

In 2000, more than 7 million acres of forest and range land burned across the United States, making that year one of the worst wildfire seasons in American history. The fire season of 2002 was another reminder for citizens and governments about the severity of wildfire in America. Colorado's Hayman Fire occurred that year and involved hundreds of forestry officials and firefighters, caused nearly \$40 million in damages, burned 138,000 acres and 133 homes, and forced the evacuation of 5,340 people. The Hayman fire occurred about 15 miles east of the Indian Mountain subdivision.

The fire seasons of 2000 and 2002 led to comprehensive forest planning and the 2003 enactment of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA or the Act) by the Federal government.¹ In the HFRA, Congress directed vulnerable communities to prepare Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs).

¹ "The Healthy Forests Restoration Act," Society of American Foresters, <http://wiki.safnet.org/index.php/Currentissues07>.

2.2 REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLANS

The HFRA encouraged the use of CWPPs to aid communities in planning how they would reduce the risk of wildfire. Such plans are to identify strategic sites and methods for fuel reduction projects across the landscape and across jurisdictional boundaries. The benefits of having a CWPP include funding priority under the National Fire Plan for projects identified in the CWPP and tax advantages for property owners who accomplish fuel reduction. In addition, the United States Forest Service (USFS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) can expedite the implementation of fuel treatments identified in a CWPP through alternative environmental compliance options offered under the HFRA. The Act requires the following items of a CWPP:

- a. Collaboration between private landowners, emergency services personnel and federal and state land managers.
- b. Identification and prioritization of fuel reduction strategies and treatments, with recommendations for the future.
- c. Recommendation of measures that homeowners and communities can take to reduce ignitability of structures.

The Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) issued guidance on the development and management of CWPPs² and revised the guidance in November 2009.³

2.3 DESCRIPTION OF INDIAN MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY

The Indian Mountain subdivision is situated in the northern part of Park County, Colorado. It encompasses approximately 6,200 acres. According to Park County tax data, there are about 2,500 lots in the subdivision, and, nearly 30% of the lots have structures. The subdivision's population is estimated to be about 300 full time residents and about 1000 part time residents not counting summertime campers. These numbers continue to increase. As the population increases, so does the potential for wildfire to destroy homes and other highly valued assets in the community. Therefore, it is imperative that all private landowners, the Indian Mountain Property Owners Association (IMPOA)⁴ and the Indian Mountain Parks and Recreation District (IMPRD)⁵ work cooperatively to reduce this risk.

2 "Community Wildfire Protection Planning," Colorado State Forest Service, <http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/community-wf-protection-planning.html>.

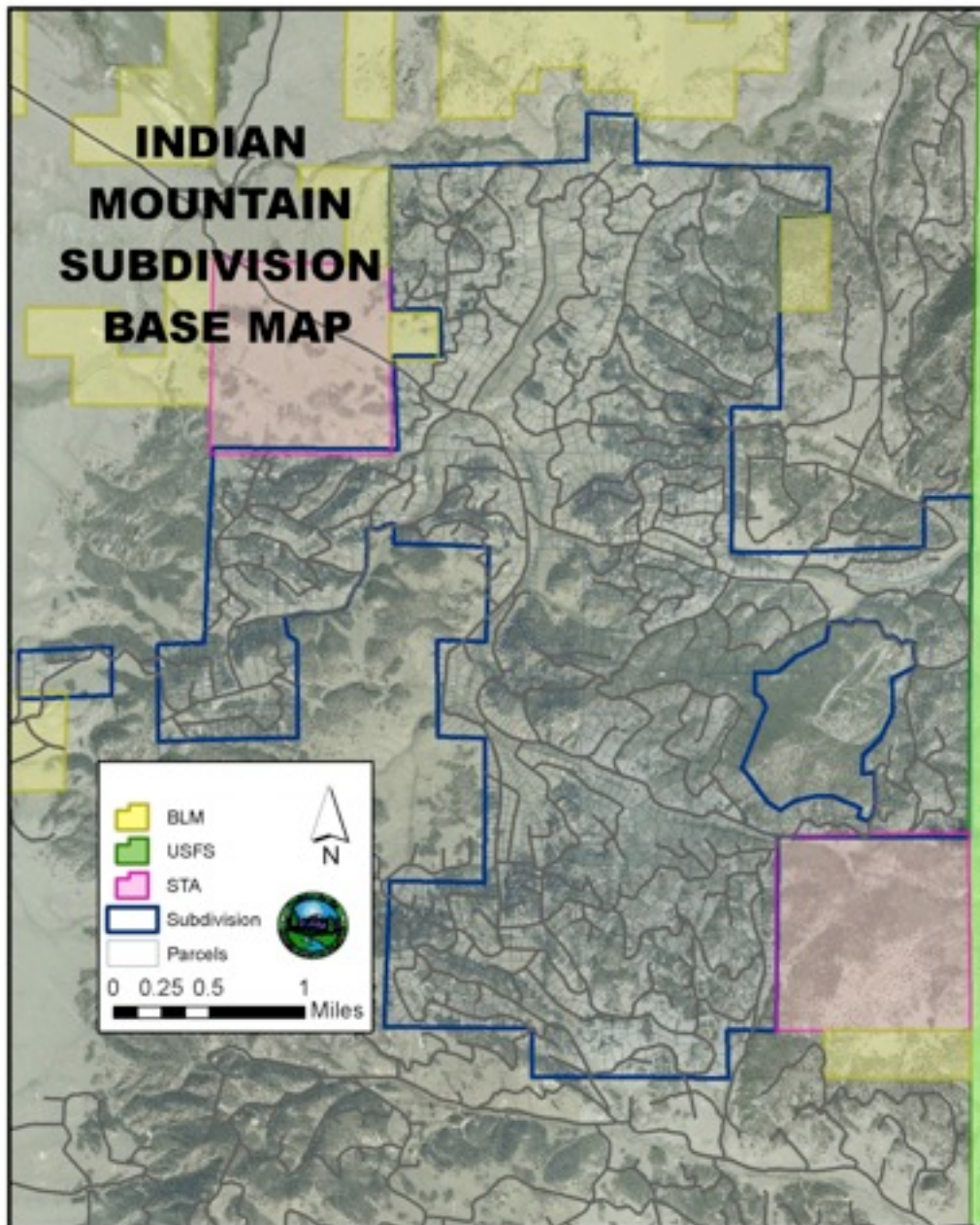
3 "Final revised CWPP Minimum Standards," Colorado State Forest Service, <http://csfs.colostate.edu/>.

4 Indian Mountain Property Owners Association, <http://www.impoa.net/>.

5 Indian Mountain Parks and Recreation District, <http://www.indianmountain.info/>.

The Jefferson-Como Fire Protection District (JCFPD)⁶ provides fire protection for the subdivision and has assisted in the development of this plan.

The Indian Mountain subdivision is outlined in the following subdivision base map. Notice the irregularly shaped 300 acres of the Indian Mountain Park owned and administered by IMPRD in the far eastern section of the subdivision. The subdivision is bordered on the northeast by the Stagesub subdivision, on the east by Pike National Forest, on the south by the Buffalo and Elkhorn subdivisions, on the northwest and southeast by State Land Board property, and on the west by a mix of BLM and private property.



⁶ Jefferson-Como Fire Protection District, <http://jcfpd.org/>.

2.4 ROLE OF THE CWPP COMMITTEE FOR INDIAN MOUNTAIN

Property owners in Indian Mountain formed an ad hoc committee to develop this CWPP in the fall of 2010. Members of the committee included officers of IMPOA, IMPRD and JCFPD. The committee requested assistance from CSFS, which asked the Coalition for the Upper South Platte (CUSP) to provide professional support to the committee. The members of the committee were Bruce Dalrymple (JCFPD), Joe Furay, Glenn Haas (IMPRD), Diana Heyder (IMPOA) and Roger Mattson. All committee members own homes or property in Indian Mountain. Marti Campbell from CUSP supported the committee. The committee met several times to create this plan. Representatives of USFS, BLM, CSFS, JCFPD, IMPRD, IMPOA and Park County government that are familiar with the purpose of CWPPs also reviewed the plan.

The CWPP committee enumerated the following reasons for developing this CWPP for Indian Mountain:

- Providing learning opportunities regarding the importance and techniques of wildfire prevention to members of the community;
- Integration of the efforts of the diverse stakeholders in wildfire prevention in the community;
- Improving fire fighter accessibility in the event of wildland or structural fire;
- Informing property owners of tax advantages of wildfire prevention efforts;
- Enabling grant applications for funds to assist wildfire prevention efforts;
- Increasing awareness of the relationships among fire prevention, forest health and water sheds;
- Improving collaborative efforts within the subdivision;
- Obtaining measurable reductions in wildfire fuel within the subdivision; and
- Establishing collaborative efforts with property owners adjoining the subdivision to reduce the fuel for wildfires.

3.0 WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE

The impact of a catastrophic wildland fire is far reaching. Not only is there the potential loss of structures, but wildfire also leaves behind emotional, economic and environmental devastation. Fire that leads to the loss of wild lands and homes (urban structures) is the subject of this chapter of the Plan. A term that has gained wide acceptance in wildfire prevention circles, and that is used throughout this Plan, is the wildland-urban interface (WUI). It is the zone where structures and other human development meet and intermingle with vegetative fuels in undeveloped wildland.

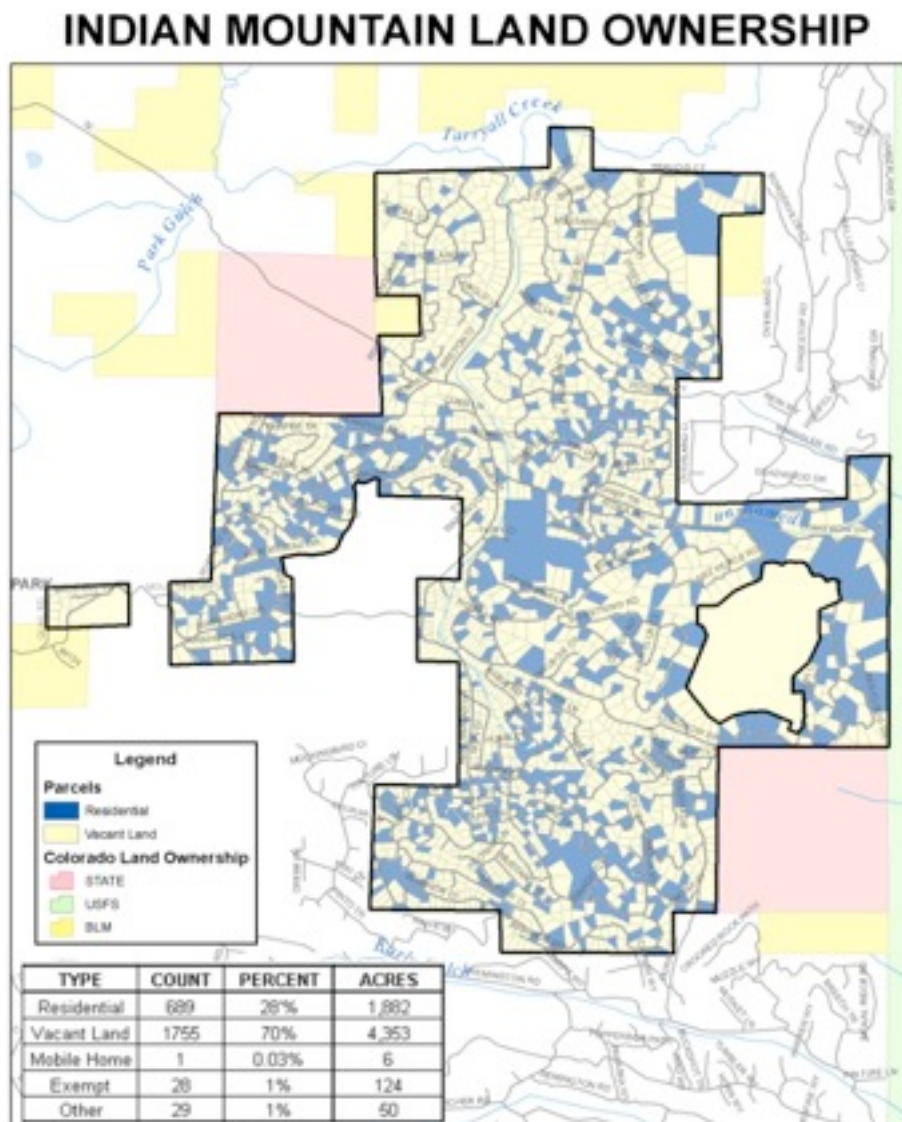


Fig. 3.1 This map shows the wide dispersion of properties with structures of any type within Indian Mountain (i.e., the WUI) type according to the Park County Assessors information.

3.1 STRUCTURES AT RISK

There are nearly 700 privately owned structures at risk in Indian Mountain, about one quarter of which are estimated to be occupied year round. Their replacement values range upwards from \$150,000 per residence. Thus, the total real property value in the subdivision exceeds \$100,000,000.

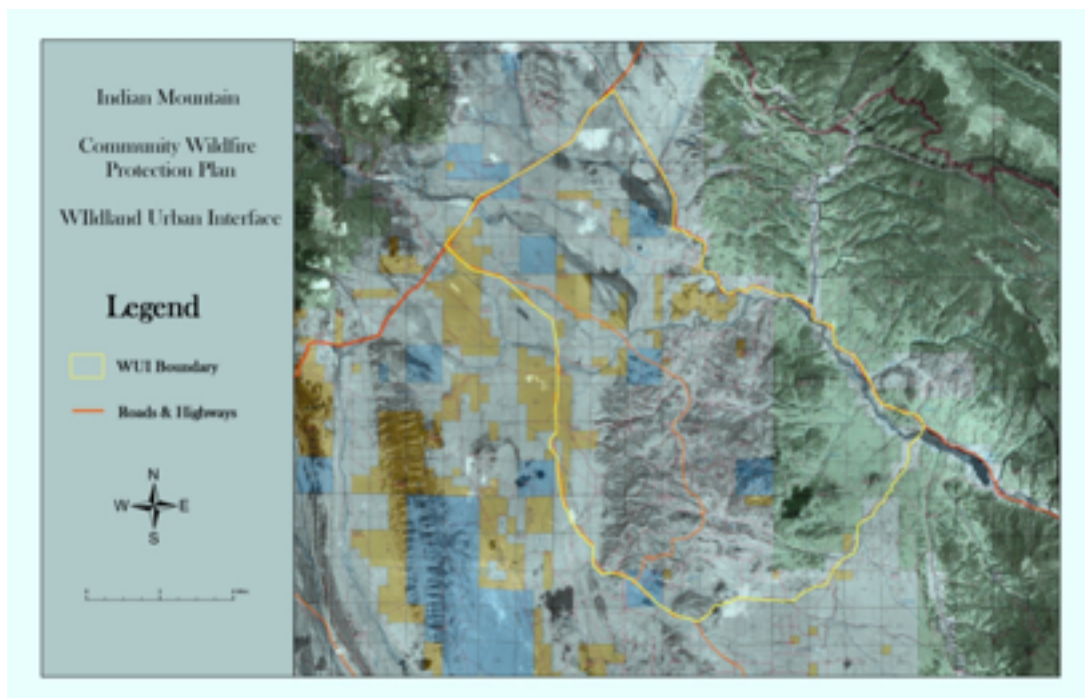
In the past, little information was available to homeowners and contractors regarding the wildfire threat to residences and other structures. As a result, construction materials and placement of structures often created a greater hazard than was necessary. Today, there is improved understanding of the WUI and there are “firewise” construction techniques and materials to reduce the likelihood of loss of structures in the event of a wildfire. Actions described later in this CWPP address these opportunities.

There are also structures owned by the IMPRD on behalf of all the property owners in Indian Mountain. These structures include an office building, comfort station, play ground equipment and picnic pavilion, all located at Indian Mountain Park and totaling about \$300,000 in value. A new recreation center located on IMPRD land near Chief Trail and Arrowhead Drive is valued at about \$700,000.

3.2 OTHER VALUES AT RISK

The potential for wildfire movement in the Indian Mountain vicinity is extensive. This map of the wildland-urban interface demonstrates areas where fire is unimpeded by geographic or vegetative features. Cross-boundary projects of any fuel mitigation efforts should be considered by all land owners to provide for the greatest potential benefits in and around the Indian Mountain subdivision.

Fig. 3.2



Historic

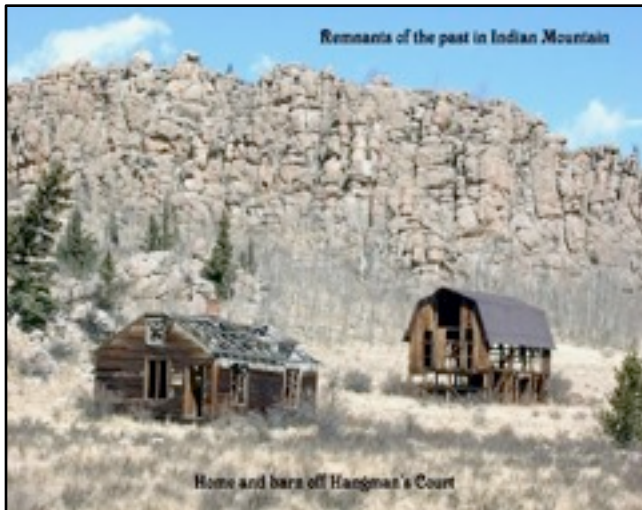


Fig. 3.3 Photo courtesy of R. Mattson

The land now occupied by the subdivision was first settled in the early 20th century and a dozen historic log structures remain from those early settlements. These structures are in varying stages of decay, but they are priceless reminders of the World War I and depression era residents of Indian Mountain and are an irreplaceable “value” to be considered. The IMPOA website (see Reference 7) describes the various historic structures and the people who built them.

Forest

The Indian Mountain forest is old growth and contains six species of conifers, namely, ponderosa pine, limber pine, bristle-cone pine, Douglas-fir, Colorado blue spruce and Engelmann spruce. Scattered among these conifers are patches of aspen and grass ranging in size from dozens of square feet to dozens of acres. Vacant property values in Indian Mountain range from \$2000 to \$20,000 per acre. If the average land value is \$5,000 per acre for both developed and undeveloped lots and if that value were to be reduced in half by a large wildfire, the potential loss of land value for the more than 6,000 acres encompassed in the subdivision would total \$15,000,000.

Indian Mountain enjoys unparalleled views of the Continental Divide and other mountains that surround South Park, all framed by the species-rich forests of the subdivision. The loss of esthetic and monetary value of Indian Mountain scenery in a destructive wildfire would be tragic.



Fig. 3.4 Photo courtesy of CUSP

Watershed

Indian Mountain is in the Tarryall Creek drainage, which combines downstream with the South Platte River drainage, the source of water for metropolitan Denver. The 2002 Hayman fire on the South Platte River drainage affected the cost of the metropolitan water supply for years. As a result of the damage to the watershed, \$17,000,000 was applied to post-fire management techniques to restore and maintain water quality.

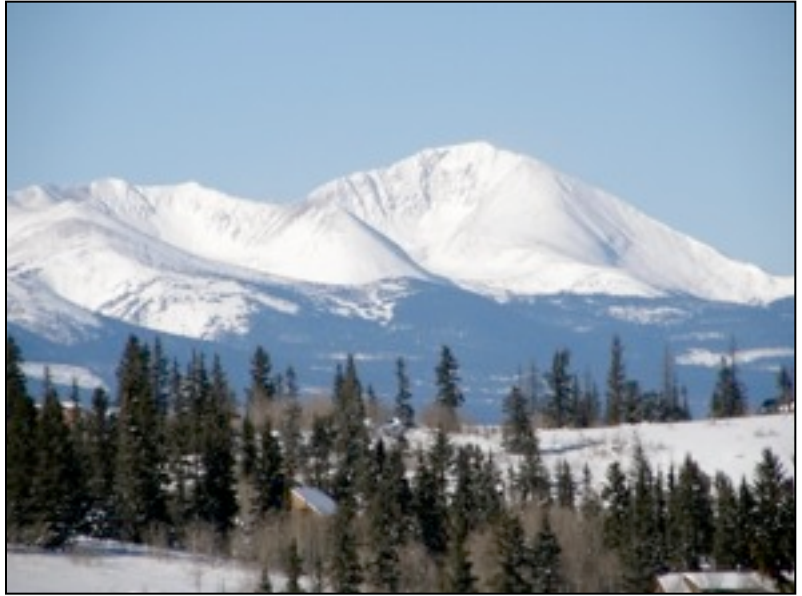


Fig. 3.5 Photo courtesy of R. Mattson

Wildlife

Indian Mountain is home to bear, mountain lion, bobcat, fox, coyote, elk, deer and uncounted smaller, four-legged critters. More than 75 bird species have been recorded in the subdivision and surrounding lands. While research has shown that wildfire can lead to increased diversity of wildlife, the temporary disruption of wildlife habitat caused by a wildfire would dismay many residents in Indian Mountain and diminish property values and the quality of life in this large, open range community.

3.3 PROPERTY OWNER INPUT

Other than homes and community properties in Indian Mountain, other values may be critical to the community and could become casualties of a catastrophic wildfire. These include historic artifacts, real estate values, community infrastructure such as roads and utilities, economic impacts to residents and businesses, aesthetic values and a sense of community or “why we live here.” IMPOA mailed a survey form to all property owners of record in Indian Mountain to see what they thought about wildfires in January 2011. The survey was designed to help the CWPP committee develop this plan. The owners were asked to prioritize a list of values associated with their forests and a list of potential actions that could be taken to reduce the likelihood and consequences of wildfires. The survey also asked owners to identify whether they had taken action to reduce the likelihood and consequences of wildfire on their properties and, if not, what obstacles stood in their way.

The owners of 280 properties, some with multiple lots, responded to the survey. Thirteen of the surveys received were from full time residents. Half of those that responded have structures on their lot, but are not full time residents. 42% of all surveys indicated they

have not done any fuel mitigation projects and listed a variety of reasons. 55% of those with vacant lots believe they have no risk of wildfire because they have no structure. Of those that have undertaken active mitigation efforts, 59% use the burn pit.. The burn pit was closed in March of 2011 due to the unapproved dumping of items other than forest slash. The IMPRD has recently decided to reopen the burn pit on an honor code basis, but only to the residents of Indian Mountain. The JCFPD will continue to burn the slash in the pit in the winter.

The survey indicated that the primary concern is the reduction of the risk of wildfire in the community followed by the risk on their lot. 46% would like to have information about making their property less vulnerable to wildfire and would like to know more about emergency planning for the community. There was less concern for fire suppression accessibility, wildlife and forest health. These topics are addressed in the CWPP priorities in Chapter 7.



Fig. 3.6 Photo courtesy of CUSP: Even properties without a structure can be severely damaged by fire.

4.0 WILDLAND FIRE, FUELS AND RISK

Before human occupation, fire was a natural part of the Rocky Mountain environment. Frequent low intensity fires thinned the trees and maintained forest diversity removed dead or down fuels and recycled nutrients necessary for healthy forest growth. These naturally occurring fires also promoted a variety of other vegetation that provided food sources and habitats necessary for wildlife to thrive.

As people moved into the wildland, wildfire was seen as a destructive force to be avoided at all cost. The strict fire suppression activities of the last hundred years, which were meant to protect human life and communities, have interfered with the natural wildfire cycle allowing forest fuels to accumulate, reducing forest and vegetation diversity and limiting wildlife habitats. The potential costs of catastrophic wildfire, in terms of dollars, resources and esthetics, have continued to rise as the density of the vegetation continued to increase.

4.1 TYPES OF WILDFIRES

Wildfires can be broadly categorized into two types based on the intensity of the fire and the damage caused to the environment. The most severe type is a crown fire, such as the Hayman Fire of 2002. A crown fire burns in the canopy of the forest, jumping from treetop to treetop, killing most if not all of the trees in its path, and producing extreme heat. The frequent high winds in Indian Mountain increase the risk of crown fires. The heat produced in a crown fire is intense enough to damage the soil. Long after a crown fire is extinguished, precipitation runs off the impermeable soil causing flash flooding and environmental degradation far from the burn area. In addition, because of the intense heat and soil damage connected with a crown fire, vegetation re-growth is significantly delayed. As demonstrated in the Park County CWPP, 2007, the current forest condition in Indian Mountain is classified as a closed canopy with a high rating for crown fire risk.⁷

A less severe type of fire is the so-called ground fire. This type of fire is typical of open ponderosa pine forests and open grasslands. In forests that are not overgrown, wildfires burn more slowly and often stay closer to the ground, clearing away excess fuel such as needles, fallen branches and small seedlings. Such a fire revitalizes the forest without destroying the healthy trees. The heat produced is less intense, does not damage the soil and rarely penetrates the thick bark of the ponderosa trees. Due to the release of nutrients attendant to such a fire, new herbaceous plants re-sprout quickly after the fire cools. Prescribed fires mimic this type of fire.

⁷ “Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2007: Park County, Colorado,” p. A-15, <http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/documents/ParkcountyCWPP.pdf>.

4.2 Factors Affecting Fire Behavior

In order to understand the wildfire hazard in Indian Mountain, it is necessary to understand the factors that influence how fires burn. The three primary factors that determine fire behavior are weather, fuel and topography.

Weather

Weather is the “wild card” of fire behavior and cannot be predicted. While lightning or human activity may ignite a fire, high temperatures, low humidity and strong winds increase its intensity. Dry conditions any time of year can increase the frequency and intensity of wildfires; however, such fires are usually less severe in cold seasons.



Fig. 4.1 Photo courtesy of CUSP

Fuel

The two types of fuel in a wildland-urban interface are vegetative and structural. The fuel available to a fire influences how much heat is produced. Vegetative fuels consist of living and dead trees, brush and grasses. While the focus of wildfire management is usually on forested areas, some portions of the Indian Mountain subdivision have more grassland and brush than trees. Typically, grass fires ignite more easily and move faster than forest fires.

However, the fire intensity decreases shortly after the flame front has passed. Grass fires can be extremely hazardous to life and property.



Fig. 4.2

The severity of a wildfire is proportional to the amount of available natural fuel. The diameter of fuel also affects fire behavior. Small diameter fuels such as dry grass or small branches ignite more easily than large diameter fuels such as large logs. In a wildfire, the smaller diameter fuels act as kindling, spreading the fire to the larger fuels. Fires burning in organic material on the forest floor usually move slowly and create relatively low heat.

The unnaturally dense forest conditions that cause the potential for catastrophic wildfire in Indian Mountain also create the potential for cyclical outbreaks of insects and disease because trees weakened by overcrowding and competition for water and sunlight are more susceptible to invasion.

Structural fuels include houses, outdoor equipment, lawn furniture, ancillary buildings, fences and firewood. In the WUI, structures can contribute to the quantity of fuel available to a fire. Not only can a wildfire move into a structure from a forest or grassland, a structure fire can move outward into a grassland or forest and become a wildfire.

Topography

Topography is a term that describes the lay of the land. The influence of topography on wildfire is simply that heat rises. On a slope, heat rises above a fire, pre-heating and drying the fuel above. The drier upslope fuels ignite easier and burn more quickly than downslope fuels. The steeper the slope, the more pronounced is this effect. During the day, warming air rises and pushes wildfires upslope. Fires may move four times faster up slopes than on flat ground. The following map shows the variation of slope within Indian Mountain.

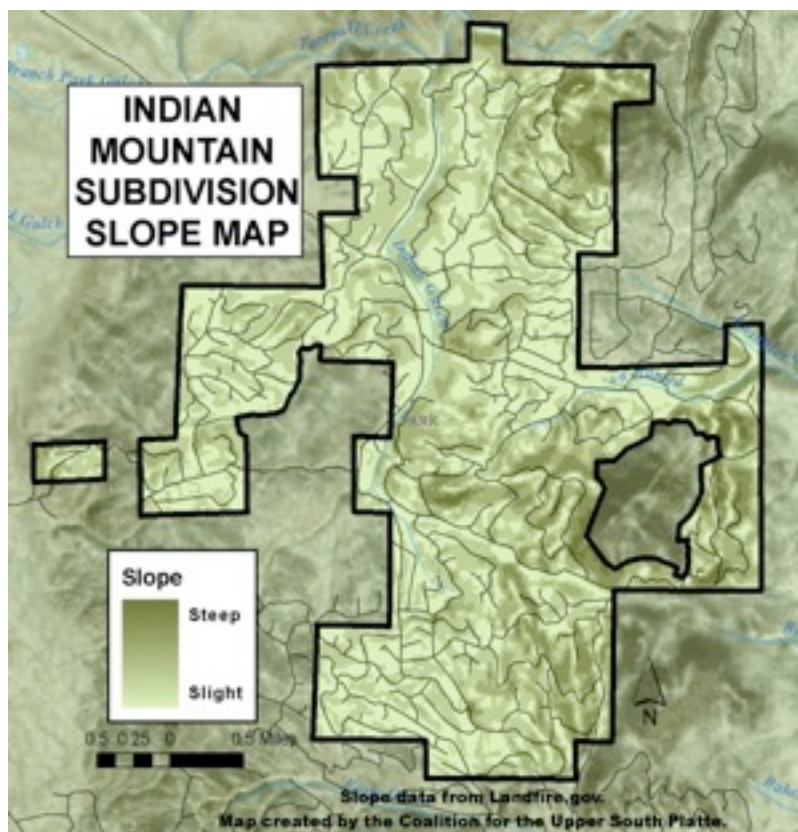


Fig 4.3

Aspect

Solar heating also plays a part in the intensity of wildfire, and solar heating is a function of the aspect, a term that refers to the primary direction that a slope faces. At this high elevation, slopes in Indian Mountain that face south and west are pre-heated and dried by strong sunlight which makes these areas more vulnerable to rapidly igniting fuels. The following map indicates the aspect of the Indian Mountain terrain.

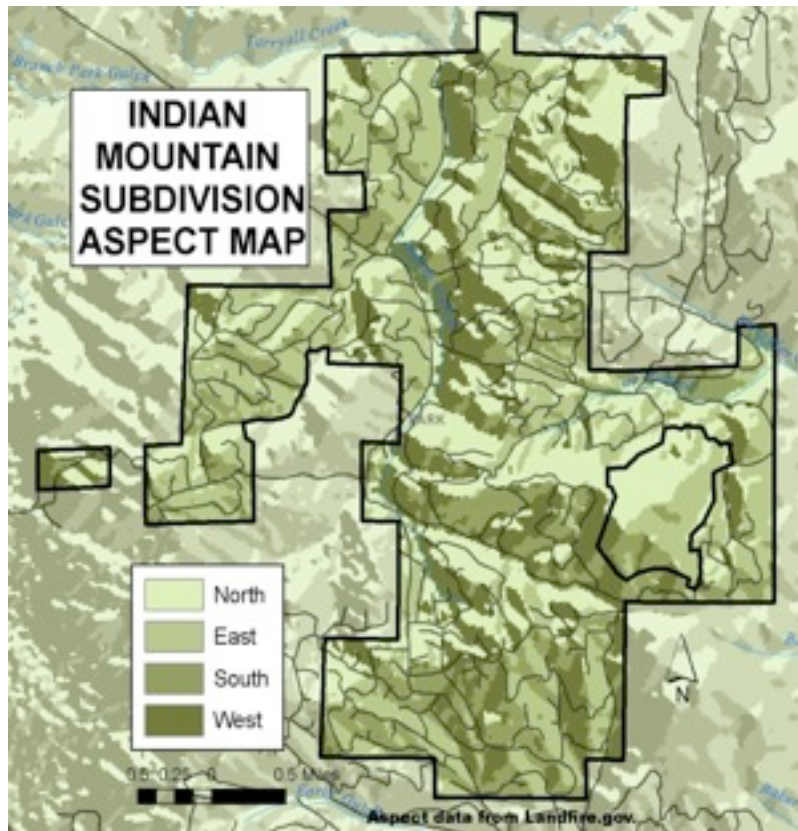


Fig 4.4

4.3 INTEGRATED RISK ASSESSMENT

Using computer-based Geographic Information Systems (GIS), the factors that relate to fire behavior (fuels, topography and weather) can be combined to calculate the geographic distribution of wildfire risk. Scores of 1 to 4 (1 being the lowest risk) are assigned to each of the fire behavior factors. Additionally, using the parcel map from Chapter 3 parcels that have no structures were given a score of 1, and those parcels with structures were given a score of 2. As a result, the highest scores were attached to areas where structures exist, where the forest is most dense, where slope is steeper, and where the aspect is the least favorable. The total scores, shown by color in the following map (page 15), provide a general representation of the areas with the highest risk of destructive fire. This map can be used to prioritize fuel mitigation projects within the subdivision.

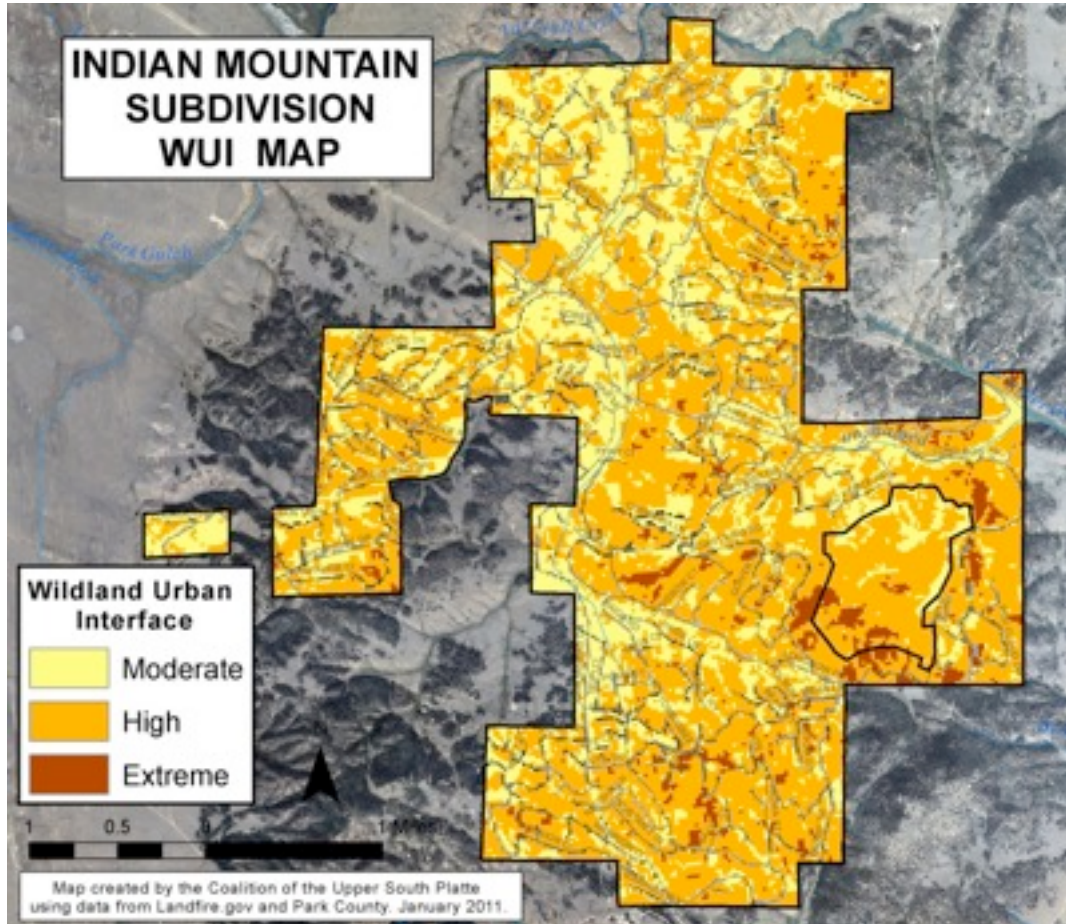


Fig 4.5 Integrated Risk Assessment

Notice that there are both high and extreme conditions in Indian Mountain Park, the irregular-shaped area outlined in black on the right side of this map. As described in Chapter 7, this is the area of highest priority for on-the-ground projects in Indian Mountain, pursuant to this plan, to demonstrate the benefits and practices of fuel reduction, fire breaks and fuel breaks.

The following map was derived from the same data with one exception - this integrated risk map for the subdivision was created using the structural density data obtained from the Park County Assessor. This map serves to focus attention where there are concentrations of structures on private properties with and high or extreme risk of wildfire.

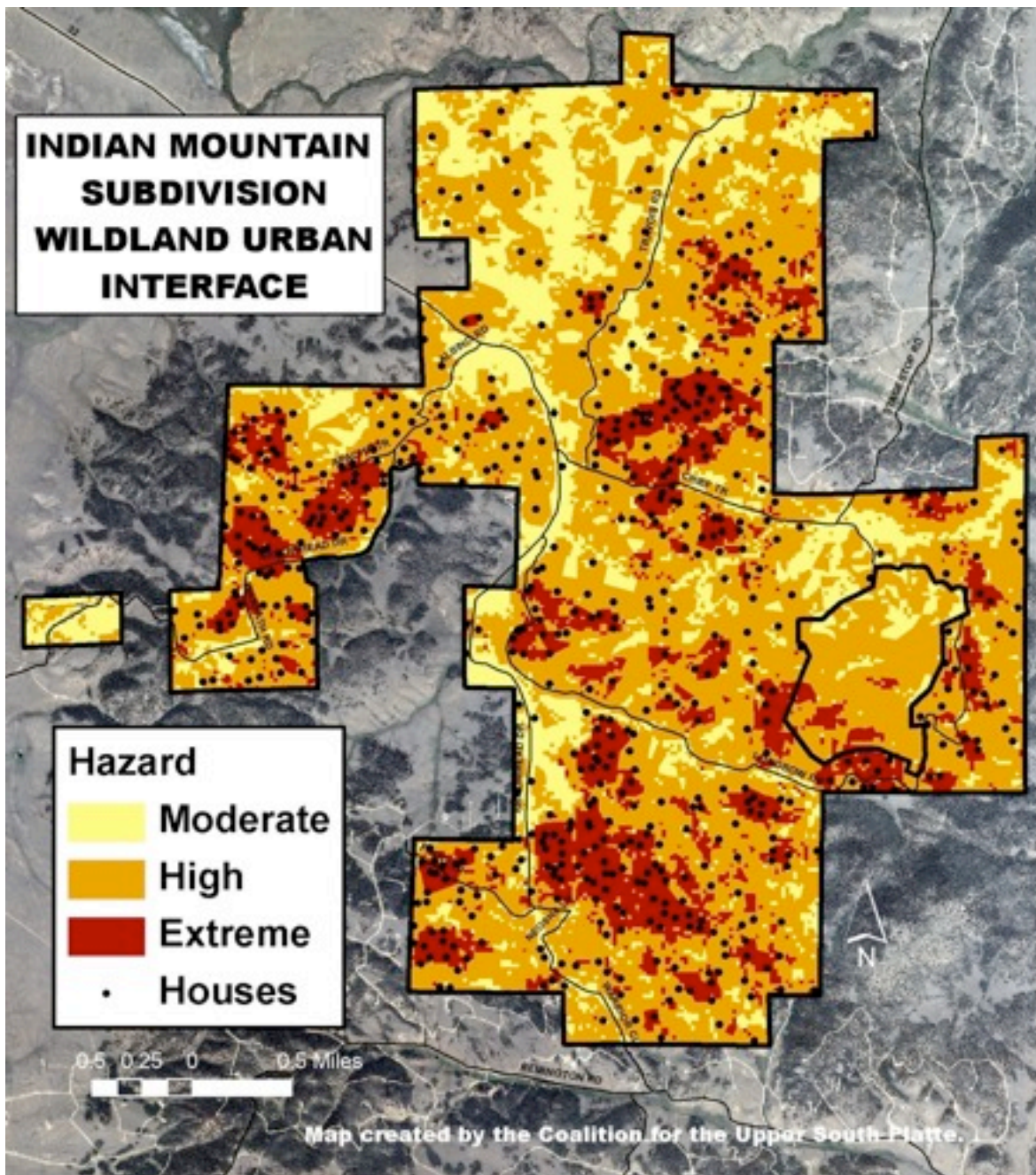


Fig 4.6 Structural Risk Assessment

5.0 WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION CAPABILITIES

Although the principal reason for this CWPP is to expand the knowledge and awareness of wildfire prevention in Indian Mountain, it is useful in this context for residents to be informed of the planning and preparations for suppression of wildfires within the subdivision. In addition, early suppression of fires, either vegetative or structural, is a primary means of preventing the spread of wildfires.

5.1 JEFFERSON-COMO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT (JCFPD) OVERVIEW

The JCFPD encompasses 525 square miles within Park County. The Indian Mountain subdivision is a small portion of the district. In recent times, 83% of calls generated within the district were requests for Emergency Medical Services (EMS). The other calls were associated with smoke investigations, wildland fires and structure fires. In 2010, JCFPD ran 243 emergency calls; Indian Mountain accounted for less than 10% of them.

The following list characterizes some of JCFPD's preparations for fire emergencies in Indian Mountain:

- Access to properties with locked gates or difficult access would depend on the property itself. If the property were deemed savable at the time of the fire, then firefighters would use every tool they have to gain access. For example, all JCFPD trucks carry bolt cutters for locked gates. If fire-fighting equipment could not get onto a savable property for other reasons, and if it were deemed safe to do so, firefighters would carry what they could to fight the fire on foot. In assessing whether a property is savable, fire fighters would consider the flammability of the structure, the degree to which the surrounding vegetation had been cleared and the risk attendant in that specific fire to the lives of the fire fighters.
- JCFPD has two fire stations within the Indian Mountain subdivision that house various fire-fighting equipment, including EMS rescue trucks, first-response fire suppression equipment, wildland brush trucks and water supply tenders. Currently, the JCFPD also has two cisterns at Station 7, located near the intersection of Gitchee Goone and Apache Trail, with a total capacity of 60,000 gallons, and one cistern on Chief Trail at the Indian Mountain Park with a total of 30,000 gallons available for fire suppression and tender supplementation. The JCFPD does not staff either of those locations.
- The JCFPD stations two people at Station 5 at the intersection of County Road 15 (Elkhorn Road) and Albino Road (about three miles from the west-most entrance to the Indian Mountain subdivision) from 7am to 3pm, seven days a week. Those individuals remain on call for the remainder of the 24-hour shift and respond from their residences during the evening. JCFPD has a number of trained volunteers living in Indian Mountain and neighboring communities that respond to all calls.

- The firefighters in the JCFPD are trained in the initiation of owner-provided fire suppression systems, such as foaming systems.

The JCFPD posts the current fire danger in the district on a sign adjacent to Station 5. The posting is based on temperature and moisture conditions provided by the National Weather Service. As conditions change, the JCFPD changes the fire danger posting. In addition to these fire danger postings, outdoor burn bans are issued countywide by the Sheriff's office. In years past, IMPOA echoed fire danger and fire ban postings at the main entrances to Indian Mountain. Resumption of these postings is a subject of one of the actions described in Chapter 7.

5.2 EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE

In any wildland fire event, the JCFPD is the first responder to a fire in Indian Mountain. The Park County Sheriff would control egress and ingress in and around Indian Mountain in the event of a structure or wildfire, based on an ad hoc assessment of fire location, weather conditions and fuel conditions. There is no preset routing for emergency ingress and egress.

The Sheriff's office would also advise Indian Mountain residents of any major incident through a reverse 911 call. Such calls only service landlines, not cell phones. An action in Chapter 7 aims to mitigate this limitation.

6.0 PREVENTION AND MITIGATION OF CATASTROPHIC WILDFIRES

6.1 PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

In the words of Smoky Bear, “only you can prevent wildfires.” In the context of this CWPP, those words mean that the reduction of the fire risk to structures and vegetation on private property is the owner’s responsibility. That responsibility includes managing wildland fuels within the first 100 to 200 feet surrounding any structure on the owner’s property. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that the greatest fire threat to a structure occurs within that area.⁸

Property owners understand and accept their responsibilities to varying degrees. The foremost examples of poor acceptance are the absence of survivable space surrounding some structures in the community and the lack of easy access for fire fighters on some developed lots. Other examples are poor outdoor burning practices and ignoring burn bans issued by the Sheriff’s office. Efforts to increase the understanding of personal responsibility and to increase knowledge of the assistance available to meet that responsibility are motivators for the actions described in Chapter 7.

It is a common misconception that the absence of a structure means the absence of wildfire risk. Owners of vacant property should be aware that it is more likely for a wildfire to increase in intensity as it moves through a parcel with untreated fuels causing more severe damage to vegetation and soil and poses a greater threat to adjacent properties. Under “natural” circumstances, historical fires would have maintained healthy forest conditions. The absence of natural fire cycle for the last century has allowed abnormal fuel accumulation and created unhealthy forest conditions which must be addressed by other methods.

Part of a mountain property owner’s responsibility is to stay informed about fire prevention and mitigation measures for property and structures in the wildland-urban interface. These measures have evolved over the years based on advancements in science and on lessons learned in past fires. In addition, there are tax incentives for property owners to accomplish fuels reduction.⁹

According to the latest thinking of the Fire Sciences Laboratory of the USFS,¹⁰ most homes that burn during a wildfire ignite while they are still some distance from intense flames. Low intensity ground fires spreading through grasses and other low-lying vegetation close to homes ignite some homes. Others ignite when the actual wildfire itself is more than a mile away because of the propensity for the fire to generate airborne embers.

8 “Reducing the Wildland Fire Threat to Homes: Where and How Much?” Jack D. Cohen, USFS, General Technical Report, PSW-GTR-173, 1999. <http://www.treesearch.fs.fed.us/pubs/5603>.

9 “Wildfire Mitigation Measures Subtraction,” CSFS, <http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/community-wf-protection-planning.html>.

10 USFS Missoula Fire Sciences Laboratory, <http://www.firelab.org/>.

When a tree ignites, flames can race up the trunk at up to 75 miles an hour. Burning material is literally stripped away and hurled into the air where winds can carry it far downwind. Multiplying this process by dozens or even hundreds of trees can produce a blizzard of firebrands that literally fill the air. These embers can pile up on top or under a deck, in corners or indentations outside a house, even on exterior windowsills, like drifts of snow. They also can settle on roofs, accumulate there and burn through a flammable roof or drop down onto a flammable deck. When enough embers accumulate, the house catches fire.

Whether a house ignites during a wildfire depends on its design, the materials used in its exterior construction, including its roof, and the amount of heat to which it is subjected. The materials of construction and the nearby fuels, such as wooden decks, stored firewood, dry grass and trees, determine whether embers will ignite a house during a wildfire. By the time a fire threatens, it's too late to do much about these factors. They should be addressed before a fire season begins. Protective measures might include renovations to the house itself, such as replacing a flammable roof with a fire resistant one. The Fire Science Lab summarized the primary lessons learned from the 2010 Fourmile Canyon Fire in boulder, Colorado, as follows:

- Eliminate all flammable materials (potential fuels) within 10 feet of the house.
- Consider any wood roof to be flammable; wet the whole roof frequently when flying embers are threatened.
- Remove flammable materials from decks or boardwalks – if it's connected to the house, consider it part of the house.
- Remove dead leaves and pine needles from gutters and the roof.
- Staple metal window screening over any openings or gaps including low decks, walkways and crawl spaces.
- If possible, place sprinklers to wet the area around the house, especially within 60 feet of the house.
- Reduce or eliminate surface fuels, including cutting the grasses, starting at the house to within 100 feet of the house, and prune lower limbs of trees to at least 8 feet above the ground.

6.2 SURVIVABLE SPACE AND STRUCTURE VULNERABILITY

The first defense of a home or other structure against wildfire is to create and maintain a survivable space (also called defensible space) within 100 to 200 feet of the structure and along the driveway. This does not mean the survivable landscape must be barren. Survivable space is an

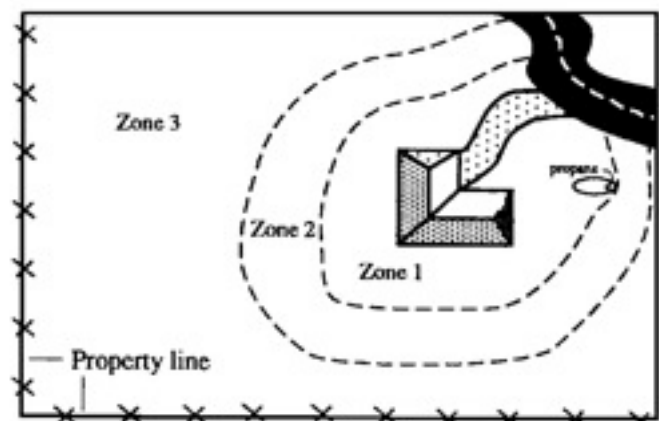


Fig. 6.1 Defensible space zones

area around a structure where fuels and vegetation are treated, cleared or reduced to slow the spread of wildfire toward or away from the structure. Survivable space also provides room for firefighters to safely do their jobs. A house is more likely to survive a wildfire if nearby grasses, brush, trees and other forest fuels are managed to reduce a fire's intensity long before there is a fire. The survivable space should also be clear of man-made hazards such as stacks of firewood. The Colorado State Forest Service has described the key steps to creating a survivable space.¹¹

Slash Disposal

A problem encountered by property owners in creating survivable space or otherwise thinning their forests is disposal of the slash, i.e., the debris created by the felling or the trimming of trees and brush. The term also includes dead and down trees. Chipping, lop and scatter, and mastication (shredding) are common methods of treating slash that return the nutrients of the wood to the forest floor. Pile burning is another method of slash disposal, although it is not recommended. Burning piles of slash may be done in Indian Mountain only if the owner secures and abides by a proper burn permit. However, done incorrectly, these fires run the risk of starting a wildfire within the community and may cause long-term damage to the soil. The JCFPD has provided guidance on burn permits.¹²

In previous years, residents of the JCFPD have had an alternative for slash disposal, i.e. to transport it to the burn pit owned by the IMPRD on Elkhorn Road near the former Sportsmen's Ranch. The burn pit was operated and periodically burned by JCFPD. The burn pit has been in operation for about 10 years. However, enforcement of rules limiting the materials allowed in the pit became onerous to the fire fighters, and JCFPD recently stepped out of the operations role. The fire district will continue to conduct controlled burns of the slash in the burn pit during the winter when there is snow on the ground to assure that the fire will not escape the pit. However, at the time of this writing, the burn pit has been closed pending IMPRD's development of a new method for enforcing rules for use of the pit. This pending action is included in Chapter 7, below.

Reduction of Structure Vulnerability

Fire research has demonstrated that the intense heat of a crown fire exposes a structure for 90 seconds or less. This is sufficient time for the heat of such a fire to ignite the structure. Anecdotal evidence, confirmed by post-fire damage assessment studies conducted by the National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST), suggests that wind-driven firebrand attack is another source of structure ignition. A NIST research program is underway to develop amendments to building codes in California and other states with high wildfire risks to address this firebrand issue. There are many ways to reduce the vulnerability of structures to wind driven embers and these are outlined in CSFS documents.¹³ The

11 "Defensible Space," CSFS Website <http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/defensible-space.html>.

12 "Burn Permit," JCFPD Website, <http://jcfpd.org/BurnPermit.htm>.

13 "Firewise Construction: Design and Materials," CSFS Website, http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/construction_booklet.pdf.

measures include the use of fire resistant roofing materials, storing firewood away from structures, use of fire resistant decking, installation of screens to prevent buildup of embers under porches or decks, and use of vent screening and chimney caps.

6.3 FUELS TREATMENT

Two primary concerns determine the forest prescriptions for Indian Mountain. First, is the high risk of high intensity wildfires, and second is the threat posed by mountain pine beetle. Wildfire risk is highest in the areas dominated by Engelmann spruce while pine beetle is a greater concern in the areas of ponderosa, limber pines and bristlecone pines. Proper management of the forests can address both concerns.

Forest Restoration

Restoration is a form of fuels treatment wherein the forest is returned to its historic (reference) condition before people interfered with its natural maintenance. Knowing how a site once looked is an important tool in setting management goals and strategies for forest restoration. Restoration treatments seek to lower fire danger while increasing the overall biological diversity and long-term health of treatment areas. Restoration treatments might involve mechanical thinning to remove excess trees and removal of ladder fuels to reduce the likelihood that a surface fire will become a crown fire. Such treatments also include reduction of the connectivity of tree crowns, which makes it more difficult for a crown fire to spread through the canopy.

Restoration treatments are focused on long-term rather than short-term health of the ecosystem. Instead of focusing only on altering forest structure, restoration treatments also aim to alter forest function. For that reason, they have the potential to provide a long-term solution to wildfire threats, which are really only a symptom of a larger problem, i.e., an unhealthy ecosystem. The CSFS has provided guidance on restoration treatments.¹⁴

Forest Thinning

Thinning the dense stands of trees that exist throughout Colorado would reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfires and improve forest health. Numerous thinning prescriptions have been implemented, primarily on public lands, but thinning within subdivisions also is beneficial. Many mitigation treatments on private property focus solely on removal of ladder fuels and reducing crown connectivity. In the simplest situation, chainsaws are used to remove lower branches or entire trees and to clear dead and down trees. In larger and more complex projects, mechanized equipment might be used. The cut wood is harvested for use as logs, posts or fuel; chipped or shredded for forest mulch; or burned at a controlled site. The Internet has information on tools used for thinning.¹⁵

14 "Forest Restoration," CSFS Website, <http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/forests-restoration.html>.

15 "Safe Chainsaw Operation," A. Scott Reed, Jack True, University of Minnesota Extension, <http://www.extension.umn.edu/distribution/naturalresources/dd2487.html>; "Chipper Shredder," Manufacturers Website, <http://www.chippershredders.net/>.

Firebreaks and Fuel Breaks

Firebreaks and fuel breaks are two different management techniques used to improve the ability to suppress wildfires, though the terms are often confused. A firebreak is a complete gap in vegetation or other combustible material that is at least 30 feet wide and acts as a barrier to slow or stop the progress of a wildfire. A firebreak may occur naturally where there is a lack of vegetation or fuel, such as a waterway, lake or rock outcrop or be man-made including roadways and logging trails.

Locally there are more than 300 miles of county-maintained gravel roads in the Indian Mountain subdivision. Article 5 of the subdivision's covenants requires property owners to maintain 10 feet of cleared space adjacent to any road with which their property abuts. The width of the roads in the subdivision plus 10 feet of clear space on either side would provide firebreaks throughout the community. Alternatively, this approach could be used in the near term to improve firebreaks in areas of the subdivision with high and extreme risk of wildfire, as depicted in Section 4.5.3, above. This alternative is one of the high priority actions identified in Chapter 7, below.

A fuel break is a natural or manmade change in fuel characteristics, which affects fire behavior so that fires burning into them can be more readily controlled. A man-made fuel break typically is 200-300 feet wide (or more on steeper terrain) and involves thinning to separate tree crowns, reduction of understory fuels, and removal of tree branches to a specified height, usually 8-10 feet above the ground, to keep fire from climbing into the tree tops. Fuel breaks commonly cross multiple property lines to provide a measure of protection to areas larger than a single property. The areas of highest wildfire risk identified in Section 4.5.3, above, will be of high priority for the fuels reduction projects identified in Chapter 7, below.

Prescribed Burns

The decision to use fire as a tool in forest management is a complicated process undertaken by fire management professionals. Among forest managers, carefully planned "prescribed" use of fire is considered a "Best Management Practice" for certain large acreage forest treatments. These fires help maintain and restore fire dependent ecosystems by imitating the vegetative disturbance of periodic natural fires. In addition to considering the basic elements of fire behavior (fuels, terrain and weather) in designing a prescribed burn, forest and fire managers take into account the wildlife habitats, soils, historical or cultural impacts, air and water quality, and safety. Planning is a long-term process and unless all conditions of the prescription are met, no planned ignition will occur.



Fig 6.2

The benefits of prescribed burns can be seen in the photo above. The Polhemus Fire near Deckers, Colorado was a prescribed burn in October 2001 conducted by the USFS. Treatment included forest thinning followed by a prescribed “broadcast burn” of ground fuels. Eight months later, the Hayman fire burned uncontrolled through tree crowns to the boundary of the Polhemus burn where it dropped to a ground fire and went out. The USFS has published guidelines and procedures for prescribed burns.¹⁶

6.4 INDIAN MOUNTAIN FOREST MANAGEMENT

Foresters manage trees not as individuals but in groups called stands. A stand of trees is defined as a group of trees that is similar with respect to age, species composition and other characteristics. Each stand is different from the ones nearby, and each landowner may have other objectives in addition to wildfire mitigation.

Thus, the information that follows is intended to be a general and highly simplified summary of the basic concepts of wildfire mitigation. It is only intended to give the reader an idea of how foresters approach the process of prescribing treatments for fire mitigation. The forest conditions in Indian Mountain vary widely. When planning fire hazard mitigation, an initial consultation with a forester is recommended. Specific prescriptions for any forest stand are best developed when the existing conditions of the stand and the landowner’s specific objectives are known.

Although foresters may use many characteristics of trees to categorize them, the most common—and useful when discussing fire mitigation—is the tree’s tolerance to shade. Shade tolerance means the ability of a tree to germinate and grow in the shade of other trees. Species of trees vary in their tolerance to shade, but they can be grouped by those that require sunlight for germination and those that require shade. Forests in the upper

¹⁶ “Interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Procedures Guide,” USFS Website, <http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/fireuse/rxfire/rxfireguide.pdf>.

montane zone, such as those in Indian Mountain, tend to be a mixture of shade tolerant and shade intolerant trees called mixed conifer. Forests in the community also have stands of aspen intermingled with the conifers.

Shade Intolerant Trees

Shade intolerant trees are those that require full sunlight to sprout and grow to maturity. Intolerant trees are those that first colonize a site after a disturbance, such as wildfire, removes the existing trees. For this reason, ecologists call these pioneer species. Aspen, the most shade intolerant of local species, will send up new sprouts within days after a fire destroys the old trees. Shade intolerant trees common to Indian Mountain include aspen, ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, bristlecone pine and limber pine.

It follows that if the trees in a particular area grow back following a disturbance, all the trees in a stand will be of roughly the same age. Since the trees compete for sunlight, water and nutrients, the most vigorous become the dominant trees in the new stand. A dominant tree soon outgrows its siblings, yet the weak trees remain in the understory, stunted and overtopped. Thus, in shade intolerant stands, small trees are not young trees, but merely suppressed.



The ponderosa sections in this photo illustrate why we can't use tree diameter as a reliable indicator of age. The center section is 100 years old; section 2 is 99; section 3 is 101; section 4 is 90; section 5 is 85; section 6 is 130; and section 7 is 81 years old.

Fig 6.3 (Sculpture by Bill Wallace. Photo by Bill Buckman, courtesy of the Black Forest Slash and Mulch Program.)

Ponderosa pine: Of all the species of trees in the local area, ponderosa is the best adapted to survive a low intensity wildfire. First, the thick bark of the tree acts as insulation from the heat of the fire. Second, as the upper branches shade the lower branches, the low branches die, and in time, are broken off. Thus, there are fewer low hanging branches to act as ladder fuels. Fires that burn in the grass and litter under a mature ponderosa rarely harm the tree.

Aspen: As noted earlier, aspen are the most shade intolerant of local trees. Unlike the ponderosa, aspen bark is thin and even a cool fire burning on the ground may kill the tops of the trees. The root system, however, is insulated from the fire's heat by the

ground, and when the treetops die, the roots respond by vigorously resprouting. As a deciduous tree, aspen will not carry a fire in the tree crowns, thus fires drop to the ground in aspen stands. For this reason aspen are desirable trees to retain in fuel breaks and survivable spaces. Furthermore, aspen are desirable wildlife trees, but years of fire suppression may result in conifers shading many stands of aspen. Since wildfire mitigation practices usually require thinning, some landowners assume that aspen should be thinned as well, but they should not. Thinning aspen is rarely recommended since the falling trees invariably wound the remaining trees. The bark on aspen is so thin that any wound will expose the tree to many different fungal diseases that are eventually fatal (see the insect and disease section, below). Fortunately, there are extensive stands of aspen in Indian Mountain. Many of these have large amounts of Engelmann spruce in the understory, and the spruce will eventually overtop the aspen. Fire mitigation in aspen should be limited to removal of dead trees if care is taken to avoid wounding live trees, cleaning up down or dead wood, and removing conifer regeneration from the aspen understory.

Lodgepole pine: There may be some scattered lodgepole in Indian Mountain, but there are no extensive stands of this tree. Lodgepole tend to grow at higher elevations than ponderosa, and unlike ponderosa, they are not well adapted to survive frequent low severity fires. Instead, they are prone to infrequent stand-replacing crown fires. Lodgepole resprout after a fire by virtue of their closed or serotinous cones. Serotinous cone scales are “glued” shut by sap, and the heat of the passing fire melts the sap causing the cones to pop open. Seeds fall on the bare ground free of competition from other plants. As the seeds sprout, a new dense stand of lodgepole—called dog hair as in “thicker than the hair on a dog’s back”—develops. The dense nature of lodgepole stands has important implications when attempting to mitigate wildfire hazard. The density of the stand protects the trees from the wind, and they do not become firmly rooted. If one attempts to thin lodgepole heavily the remaining trees will often blow down. Lodgepole should be thinned lightly or patch cut to avoid blow down.

Bristlecone pine: In Indian Mountain, bristlecone pines tend to occupy drier southern exposures in association with ponderosa pine, and the stands are usually open. Bristlecone is well known for its longevity—often living for millennia. The age of a tree cannot be determined visually, so it is impossible to know the age of the trees in Indian Mountain without actually counting the annual rings. In open stands, such as those in Indian Mountain, it appears that bristlecone is moderately able to withstand low intensity ground fires, but not high intensity fires. Bristlecone is resistant, but not immune to ponderosa pine dwarf mistletoe, and moderately susceptible to mountain pine beetle.

Limber pine: This short, usually multi-stemmed pine grows on poor sites, such as windswept ridge tops, and is often found mixed with other conifers. The common name derives from the fact that the branch tips are very flexible—almost to the point that they can be tied in knots. Limber pine looks similar to and is often mistaken for

bristlecone pine, but a simple and accurate way to differentiate between the two is to look at the needles. Bristlecone pine invariably has a drop of crystalline appearing sap (resin) at the middle of the needle, while limber pine does not. Limber pine is extremely drought tolerant, but its low growth habit makes it susceptible to fire damage. Limber pine is moderately susceptible to ponderosa pine dwarf mistletoe, ips beetle and mountain pine beetle.

Shade Tolerant Trees

Shade tolerant trees are those that will sprout from seed and grow in the shade of the existing forest canopy. Tolerant trees are usually found on the cooler moister north facing slopes of hillsides and in moist drainages. In fact, most shade tolerant trees require shading for the seedlings to survive. Direct sunlight will often burn a seedling. . As a result, stands of shade tolerant trees contain trees of many ages. The most common shade tolerant trees in the area are Colorado blue spruce, Engelmann spruce, and Douglas-fir.

Spruce: Colorado blue and Engelmann spruce are so similar that they may be considered together for discussion of fire mitigation. Colorado blue spruce is usually found in lower altitudes (below 9,000 ft) while Engelmann spruce is usually found above 9,000 feet. The ability of seedlings to survive in the shade of mature trees usually creates dense forests with a closed canopy above and thickets of ladder fuels below. The typical fire regime in Engelmann spruce is an infrequent stand-replacing crown fire.

Like lodgepole pine, spruce tends to be shallow rooted, and excessive thinning of the upper canopy can result in wind throw in the remaining trees. This characteristic has important implications for fire mitigation in Indian Mountain that will be addressed in the prescriptions section.

Douglas-fir: Typically Douglas-fir trees are found on cooler north facing slopes in lower elevations and mixed with spruce in higher elevations although they are mixed with other trees in Indian Mountain. It is in the lower elevation ponderosa pine forests where Douglas-fir has become the most serious concern for wildfire mitigation. After a century of fire suppression in lower elevation ponderosa pine stands, the canopy has closed, shading the forest floor. As a result, Douglas-fir has invaded the understory of the ponderosa stands creating dense thickets of ladder fuels.

Douglas-fir trees are firmly rooted and can be thinned much the same as ponderosa pine. In lower elevation ponderosa stands, most Douglas-fir should be eliminated, especially the ladder fuels. There is an important exception to this general rule where the ponderosa are infected with dwarf mistletoe. In such situations, the landowner may chose to favor the Douglas-fir since it is immune to the ponderosa pine dwarf mistletoe. In such cases, special attention should be given to providing adequate separation between the crowns of larger trees and pruning the lower branches from the Douglas-fir to reduce ladder fuels.

Where Douglas-fir is intermixed with less wind-firm spruce, it can be favored to maintain forest cover. It is still important to prune the trees to remove ladder fuels. In the high dry conditions of Park County, Douglas-firs often self-prune so that in mature trees the lower 1/3 to 1/2 of the trunk is devoid of branches.

Thinning Prescriptions for Fuel Breaks

Foresters use many methods of thinning. The use of those methods on a particular property depends on the specific objectives of the landowner. Fuel break thinning is most often accomplished by thinning the canopy to create openings wide enough to prevent crown fires and by removal of ladder fuels.

For simplicity, trees can be divided into levels in the forest canopy. The largest trees at the highest level of the canopy are called dominants. These are usually the most vigorous trees since they have the largest root systems, create the most leaf area and receive the most sunlight. Next are the co-dominant or intermediate trees. These trees occupy the middle level of the canopy, but tend to be crowded and of smaller diameter. They are less vigorous with smaller root systems and fewer leaves as the result of crowding by the dominant trees. At the lowest level of the forest canopy are the overtopped trees. These are completely shaded by the dominant and co-dominant trees.

Since the diameter of a tree is not a reliable indicator of its age, the co-dominant and overtopped trees, despite their smaller size, are often as old as or older than the dominant trees. For shade intolerant trees, such as ponderosa, young trees are usually found in openings in the canopy. In stands of shade tolerant trees, such as Engelmann spruce, young trees can be found underneath an existing canopy.

In either case, young trees usually have a diameter proportionate to their height and a conical shape. If there are young trees in a stand, it is desirable to leave some to increase diversity even if the larger trees are cut. Thickets of young trees should be thinned to give adequate growing space.

The dominance of shallow rooted Engelmann spruce in Indian Mountain requires modification of the usual fuelbreak prescription since thinning dominant trees to reduce canopy closure could result in blow down of the remaining spruce. Fortunately, the spruce is intermixed with large patches of aspen that can be used to the community's advantage.

Thinning in patches of spruce should be limited to removal of the overtopped trees and light thinning of the co-dominants to prevent wind throw. Spruce clumps that are lightly thinned will begin to anchor themselves more firmly as they are exposed to more wind. After ten years, the clumps may be lightly thinned again to reduce canopy closure. This light thinning can be repeated at ten year intervals.

Aspen patches (stands) can be used to separate spruce clumps. It is important to preserve aspen patches. Many of them are developing an understory of spruce that will eventually overtop and shade out the aspen. To prevent this, owners should remove most of the spruce regeneration from the aspen stands. Some spruce may remain, but they should be widely spaced. Most of the down wood should be removed from aspen stands to reduce ground fuels.

It is important to maintain the health of aspen stands for effective wildfire mitigation, so owners should consider clear cutting one-half to three acre patches of over mature, diseased aspen to regenerate healthy sprouts. In addition, the low sprouts will be a source of browse for deer and elk.

Insect and Disease

Data from the 2010 aerial surveys by the USFS and the CSFS show that the mountain pine beetle (MPB) infestation that started in Colorado on the west side of the Continental Divide has now moved east of the Divide.¹⁷ The rate of MPB infestation in Park County is accelerating, as shown in the following table from the CSFS report of the 2010 survey. Since there is little MPB infestation in Indian Mountain at this time, there is still opportunity to improve forest health before the inevitable attack comes.

Host Tree	Acres Affected 2009	Acres Affected 2010	Cumulative Acres Affected 1996-2009	Cumulative Acres Affected 1996-2010
Lodgepole Pine	27,000	22,000	34,000	47,000
Ponderosa Pine	90	450	89,000	90,000
5-Needle Pines	30	80	300	380
All Hosts	27,000	22,000	124,000	136,000

Insects and diseases contribute to the dead and down fuels in a forest. Most do no serious or lasting damage except when the forests are in poor health. Then trees, like humans, are more prone to infection or infestation. Fortunately, preventive medicine applies to forests just as it does to people. Thus, maintaining forests in good health helps to prevent or limit the damage from wildfires, insects and disease.

When planning fuel mitigation projects to mitigate wildfire hazards, it is important to address current and anticipated insect and disease issues. Appendix 8.1 contains

¹⁷ Results of the 2010 Survey are summarized at <http://www.fs.usda.gov/r2>.

information on insects and diseases that affect trees in Indian Mountain. The information presented there is derived from CSFS sources.

Mountain Pine Beetle Prevention

Bristlecone and limber pine are highly prized by Indian Mountain landowners, and mountain pine beetles threaten these species. Mountain pine beetles prefer large diameter, mature ponderosa pines, so under normal circumstances, bristlecone and limber would not be considered at high risk. However; given the unprecedented epidemic of mountain pine beetle now underway, conditions are anything but normal. If large populations of beetles fly from the lodgepole stands to the north of Park County, the bristlecone and limber pine in Indian Mountain will be at risk.

No one is certain what the future may bring, but the community should begin a program to locate and remove infested trees. A MPB control program should consist of the following items:

- A program of education for property owners so they can recognize the symptoms of attack and learn about effective treatment methods for infested trees.
- Inspection of the areas where ponderosa and bristlecone are the dominant species to identify infested trees in October of each year.
- Treatment of infested trees before April of each year.
- Identify high value trees that should be preventatively sprayed if beetle populations increase in the community.
- Encourage forest management practices that regenerate ponderosa to create diversity within the forest.

Other Forest Management Considerations

One objective of any mitigation project should be to enhance the diversity of forest stands. If a forest stand consists of one species, owners should attempt to leave trees of different ages, or thin in such a way that regeneration of new trees is promoted. A forester can recommend methods of thinning that reduce fire hazard and increase forest diversity.

When thinning for fuel breaks it is not necessary, or even desirable, to remove all dead trees or pick up all dead wood from the forest floor. Some standing dead trees, or snags, should remain as habitat for wildlife. The most desirable snags are trees larger than ten inches in diameter that are widely spaced; owners should avoid leaving more than three snags per acre. Owners should not leave dead trees where they might fall across roads or power lines. Trunks of large trees on the ground do not pose a high fire risk and may be beneficial in erosion control and habitat diversity.

Maintenance

Creation of survivable space, thinning of fuel breaks, or any type of forest management, does not end when the initial project is finished. Continued maintenance is an essential part of any forest management program. Even in well-managed forests, trees die, storms and wind damage trees, and new trees germinate.

Trees should be inspected every spring for any sign of damage from winter or spring snows or wind. Owners should prune any broken branches that are not too high in the tree, and trees bent by heavy winter snows should be removed. Owners should also check for any signs of insect activity or disease.

At five year intervals, owners should check the canopy closure, especially in zones one and two of a survivable space. They should remove any trees necessary to maintain openings in the canopy and perform additional pruning or removal of trees and shrubs to eliminate ladder fuels. To avoid damaging smaller, younger trees, at least 2/3 of green branches should remain when ladder fuels are removed.

After ten years, dense thickets of young trees (regeneration) may become established, and these will need to be thinned. Not all regeneration should be cut since trees of various ages are important for forest diversity. Young trees in openings with adequate room to grow should remain. Regeneration that is likely to become ladder fuel or crowded by other trees should be cut. Depending on their objectives, landowners may want to consider removing some of the larger trees to make room for the younger ones.

7.0 GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND PLANNED ACTIONS

This CWPP for the Indian Mountain subdivision is intended as a first step in the wildfire mitigation planning process and takes into account the survey results received. The next steps necessary are outlined below. Many of these steps are overlapping and occur throughout the years ahead. Priorities are identified for completion of each action, ranging from A for highest priority to C for moderate priority. The intention is to accomplish all of the actions that are identified herein.

Goal I - Using this Plan

Objective 1.1: Provide a foundation for management of priorities established by this plan.

- Establish standing Community Wildfire Protection Committee (CWPC) with broad representation to manage activities that support the priorities and ongoing implementation of this CWPP. (A)

Objective 1.2: Within the CWPC develop protocol and outline responsibility for wildfire prevention in Indian Mountain in the future.

- Establish “lead” for education, information and activities, implementation planning and funding, and contacts for collaboration with agencies and neighboring communities. (A)
- Use responses and contact information obtained in the Jan. 2011 IM survey to guide CWPC actions and to involve community in implementation goals and actions. (A)

Objective 1.3: Maintain continuity and progress.

- Convene standing CWPC at least every 6 months to track and update the plan (B)
- Report to IM community by means of website, newsletter and at meetings such as annual meeting and picnic. (B)
- Review and update CWPP every third year beginning 2014 and develop new priorities as necessary.(B)

Goal II - Information and Education

Under the management of the CWPC there are several topics that would provide necessary guidance for property owners. A major component of this plan emphasizes offering this information and educational opportunities to IM property owners. Survey response indicated these three areas as items of interest.

46% - More information to reduce risk
46% - Information regarding emergency planning
25% - Want to know about treating vacant lots

Objective 2.1: Provide source for wildfire prevention information that is readily available to all property owners.

- Contact sources of educational materials related to wildfire (i.e. Colorado State Forest Service, Firewise, US Forest Service, etc.) and select an assortment that is pertinent to IM. (A)
- Obtain and maintain a supply of key publications at the new IM community center, including a list of web-based resources. Notify property owners of availability.(B)
- Distribute copies of key publications to residents and new property owners at the July 4 picnic, Dumpster and Swap Days and other community functions every year. (B)
- Place article regarding current fire prevention tips on IM website and update regularly. (A)
- Develop interpretive display for new IM Community Center or outdoor kiosk and advertise location on website and in newsletters. (B)

Objective 2.2: Provide active educational opportunities for property owners

- Host a Wildfire Protection open house at the IMPRD community center on alternating years. Include demonstration projects when possible.(A)
- Create a “fire prevention moment” to describe this CWPP, show fire protection documents or videos and make motivational talks or demonstrate protection measures at the annual IMPOA dinner and annual IMPRD picnic. (B)
- Plan and host at least one collaborative educational project each year, including one on emergency preparedness. (C)

Goal III - Fuel Reduction Implementation

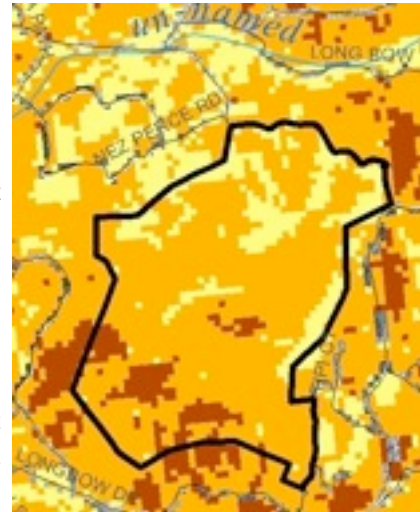
This plan includes project proposals to mitigate high-risk areas in the subdivision and involves collaboration with the owners of public and private properties that adjoin the subdivision. The intent is to create an attitude of continuous improvement and maintenance of fire prevention among the owners of property in Indian Mountain.

22% - Interested in participating in community projects
17% - Interested in volunteering
33% - Want community fire breaks established
21% - Need information about physical or financial assistance

Objective 3.1: Create Fuel Reduction Demonstration Sites

The data obtained during the creation of this plan were used to identify areas of Indian Mountain Park that have extreme fuel hazards (see map). These areas provide an opportunity for IMRPD to develop a program for demonstrating fuel reduction on Indian Mountain Park lands adjoining private lots.

- Conduct first project in the fall of 2011. In order to accomplish this objective, the CWPC will:
 - 1) Contact the CSFS for help in designing the project. For example in defining location, size and best treatment method(s);
 - 2) Obtain funding for project and bids for contracted work. Consider use of mechanized treatment of 15 to 30 acres; and
 - 3) Promote the project throughout the community to increase public awareness. (A)
- In conjunction with JCFPD, obtain grant funding to assist in the creation of defensible space in 2012 and 2013 on a total of 6 residences in highest risk areas whose owners who need assistance to accomplish it on their own. (B)



*Fig. 7 Indian Mountain Park
“hazard” areas, excerpt of Fig. 4.4*

Objective 3.2: Funding Opportunities

- Pursue eligible grants associated with all fire prevention and fuel reduction priorities at IM. Request assistance from IMPRD, IMPOA and property owners for funds to match federal and state grants where appropriate. (A)
- Maintain and refer to a list of interested property owners including those that are in need of financial or physical assistance to reduce wildfire hazards on private property. (A)

Objective 3.3: Provide assistance for seasonal fuel reduction projects.

- Fabricate and install signs at primary entrances to IM to mimic fire danger postings of JCFPD; assign responsibility to interested property owner(s) for maintaining the signs current with the postings of JCFPD. (A)
- Coordinate and publicize community “chipping” dates at least once a year to provide on-site slash treatment. (A)
- Coordinate and publicize community “trailer” dates at least once a year to assist in moving slash to burn pit with community trailer and volunteer private vehicles and trailers. (A)
- Conduct collaborative fuel reduction project on adjoining lands having multiple owners as often as possible with available funding. (B)

Goal IV - Collaboration and Communication

Working together as a community, with neighboring subdivisions and area public land managers, the result of mitigation efforts are far reaching. The survey was the first step in reaching out to our community to discover their values, concerns and needs in regards to wildfire protection planning. Communicating current conditions, mitigation opportunities, and protection of values held dear by property owners is essential.

41% - See need to protect historic sites
14 % - Need information regarding fire department access to property
46% - Want information about emergency planning

Objective 4.1: Create and maintain various levels of communication with agencies and property owners.

- Contact public land managers in the area (Colorado State Land Board, BLM and USFS) to establish and maintain a collaborative working relationship regarding fire mitigation activities on lands adjoining Indian Mountain. (A)
- Contact CSFS, USFS, BLM, JCFPD, Park County (Sherriff, Planning, etc.), IMPRD, IMPOA, Buffalo, Elkhorn and Stagesop Subdivisions to establish points of contact for ongoing cross boundary fire prevention measures in the Indian Mountain region. (B)
- Maintain list of volunteers willing to assist in projects on other property in the subdivision. (A)
- Send list of residents that want to know about making their property more accessible to the Jefferson-Como Fire Protection District. Allow fire department to manage this request. (A)
- Contact those wanting to know about the development of an emergency plan and historical site preservation and invite them to set up committees to address these issues. (B)

8.0 SUMMARY

The goals and objectives outlined in this CWPP are the first steps to preserving the beauty of Indian Mountain property and improving the safety of the community as a whole. A CWPP does not compel any owner to take action, but does provide the foundation and information necessary to choose which actions to take.

As objectives are met, this document should be re-evaluated and updated to meet the changing needs and goals of the community.