

Fire Adapted Bailey Self-Assessment

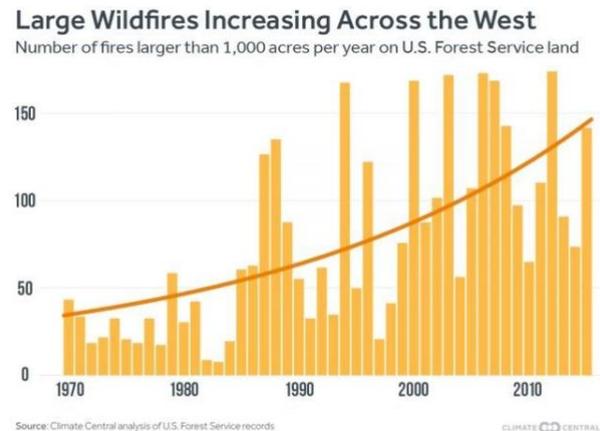
Introduction to the Fire Adapted Communities Self-Assessment Tool¹

The Fire Adapted Communities Self-Assessment Tool (FAC SAT) helps communities assess their level of fire adaptation and track their capacity to live safely with fire over time. FAC SAT is designed to help participants:

- Identify their community's values at risk;
- Identify their community's capacity to implement FAC activities;
- Assess any gaps or limitations in funding, resources, partnerships, and workforce/volunteers;
- Prioritize future fire adaptation activities;
- Complement other work plans; and
- Increase understanding of long-term community fire adaptation needs.

Method/Strategy

To save time and accommodate busy schedules, a small Self-Assessment **working group** and a FAC coordinator will gather data and complete questions before meeting with other stakeholders. During the larger stakeholder meeting, discussions can then focus on assessment results, prioritization and actions. The results will then be used as a public engagement tool by sharing the assessment with members of the public.



¹ This Self-assessment template was provided by the Fire Adapted Learning Network (FALN)

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STEP 1: Determine General Information

1. List the names of people and entities participating in the FAC SAT. Note affiliations, contact information, and any specific roles in the self-assessment process (e.g., convener, facilitator, data gatherer, recorder). Add more lines as necessary.

Name	Contact Info	Affiliation	Role
Joe Burgett	303 548-0854 mobile	PCFPD Working Group	Convener, Lead
Gail Judge	303 838-5853	PCFPD Working Group	Participant, data provider
Jacob Ware	303 816-9385	ECFPD	Participant, data provider
John Van Doren	303 877-1447 mobile	NPC Fire Safe Council Working Group	Facilitator, Coordinator
Kathy Lower	303 815-0184 mobile	NPC Fire Safe Council Working Group	Participant, data provider
Gene Stanley	719 839-1602 mobile	Park County Emergency Management	Participant, data provider
Shelby Edwards	303 815-8145	PCFPD Wildland Module	Participant
Jeff Ravage		CUSP	Participant

2. Describe the “community” being assessed, including: Name of community: Type of community (e.g., neighborhood, fire protection district, town/municipality, county): Land area/ size: Community boundaries (e.g., county lines, fire protection district): Population (specify both full-time and seasonal, if applicable):

Fire Adapted Bailey (FAB) is geographically defined by the same footprint as the Platte Canyon School District, basically North Park County from Kenosha Pass to Pine Junction. We live in heavily forested lands with a high fire occurrence history. FAB lies entirely within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) and according to the Colorado State Forest Service, over two thirds of the Bailey area is

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within the “Red Zone” of the WUI. In addition, we have over a billion dollars of real estate and infrastructure at risk and are on the National Registry of communities at high risk of a wildfire.

FAB by the numbers:

- 311.6 square miles total, 21.1% Private, 78.9% Public (see Figure 1)
- 9,526 residents²
- 5,405 housing units (5552 residential parcels)
- 3,571 owner occupied housing units
- 68 sub-divisions³
- 32 sub-divisions (1405 or 25% of our residential parcels) at High or Very High risk of a crown fire⁴
- 5 Active Firewise communities comprising 41% of all residential parcels
- 2 Fire Protection Districts, Platte Canyon & Elk Creek
- 1 mutual aid agreement between the Platte Canyon & Elk Creek FPDs
- 1 (12) person PCFPD Wildland Fire Module trained for wildland fire operations
- 3 slash chipping services – PCFPD, ECFPD & CUSP
- 1 permanent slash disposal site – operated by CUSP

Some background material:

1. Why wildfires have gotten worse. [TED talk](#) by Paul Hessburg
2. With Warming, a Terrifying New Normal for [Colorado] Firefighters, YaleEnvironment360 [video](#)

² American Community Survey

³ Park County GIS

⁴ A forest fire that spreads along tree tops, often at great speeds.

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Park County Platte Canyon School District Public and Private Lands

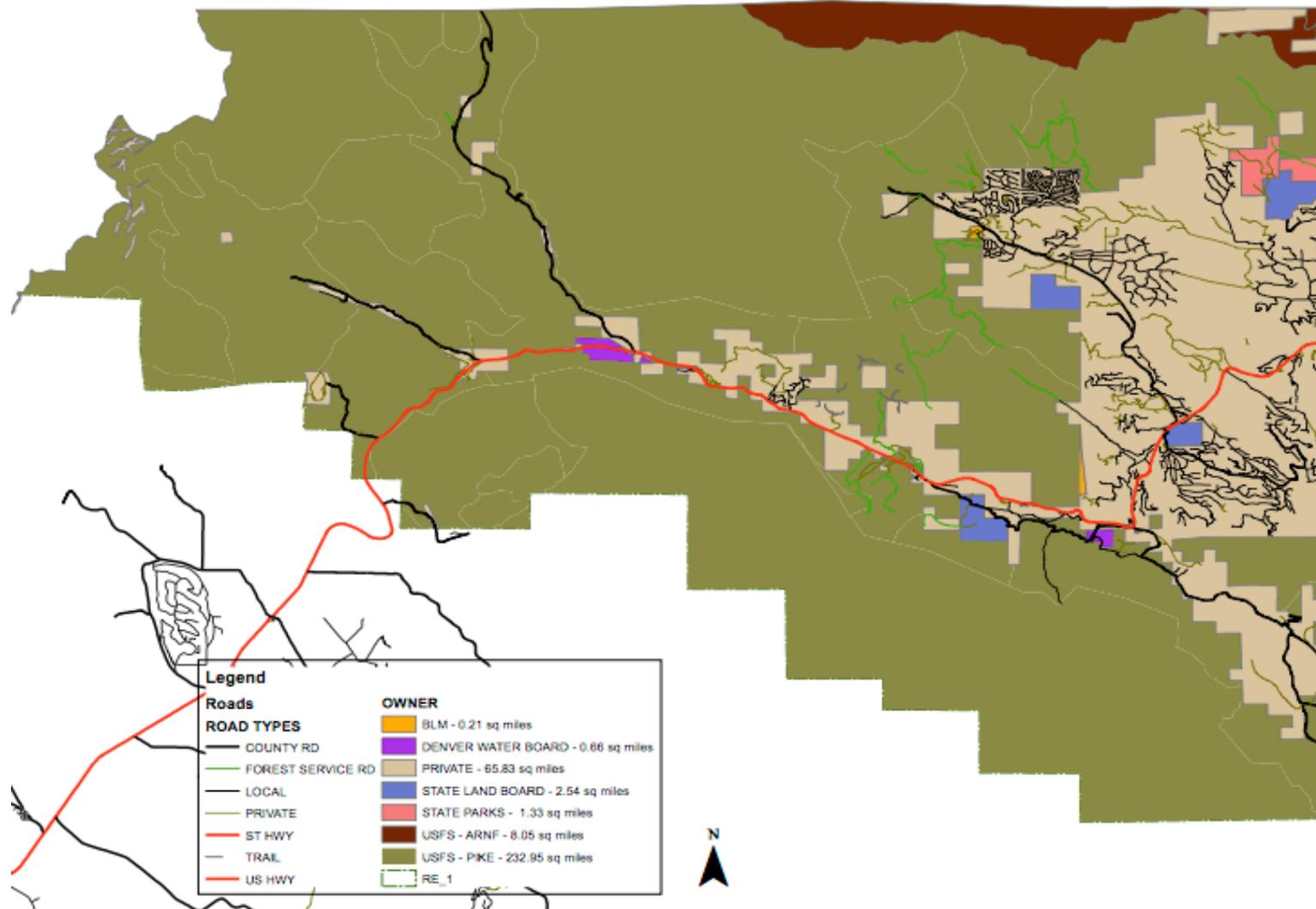


Figure 1. Fire Adapted Bailey – Public and Private Lands

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STEP 2: Complete the Fire Adapted Communities Self-Assessment

Fill out each section in the following table. Each subsection has a summary question at the end, which gives you the opportunity to rate your community on different aspects of fire adaptation and preparedness.

	1.A. Wildfire Hazard and Response Capability	Response
1	List those wildfires that have had significant impacts on the community (positive and negative). Include information such as when they occurred, size, and any social/ economic/ environmental impacts (if known).	<p><u>High Meadow Fire</u> June 2000 – 11,476 acres (42% private) Negatives: 39 Homes Lost Positives: Temporarily increased wildfire awareness and created large fuel break in the burn area to our south.</p> <p><u>Snaking Fire</u> April 2002 – 2,312 acres Negatives: Threatened the town of Bailey, Platte Canyon HS, and Friendship Ranch subdivision. Positives: No homes lost, temporarily increased wildfire awareness and created large fuel break in the burn area.</p>
2	Does your community have unique features that increase the wildfire threat (e.g., wind patterns, steep terrain, etc.)?	<p>According to the Park County CWPP, “the Bailey area is largest area of high risk, in that it contains the largest population and amount of development in Park County. It is located within and adjacent to heavily forested lands with a high fire occurrence history, including several large fires. It has high values at risk, generally high fuels risk, and high ignition risk.”</p> <p>Our community development pattern is confined to a band of private land on either side of State HWY 285 (see Figure 1). As a result, many of our subdivisions</p>

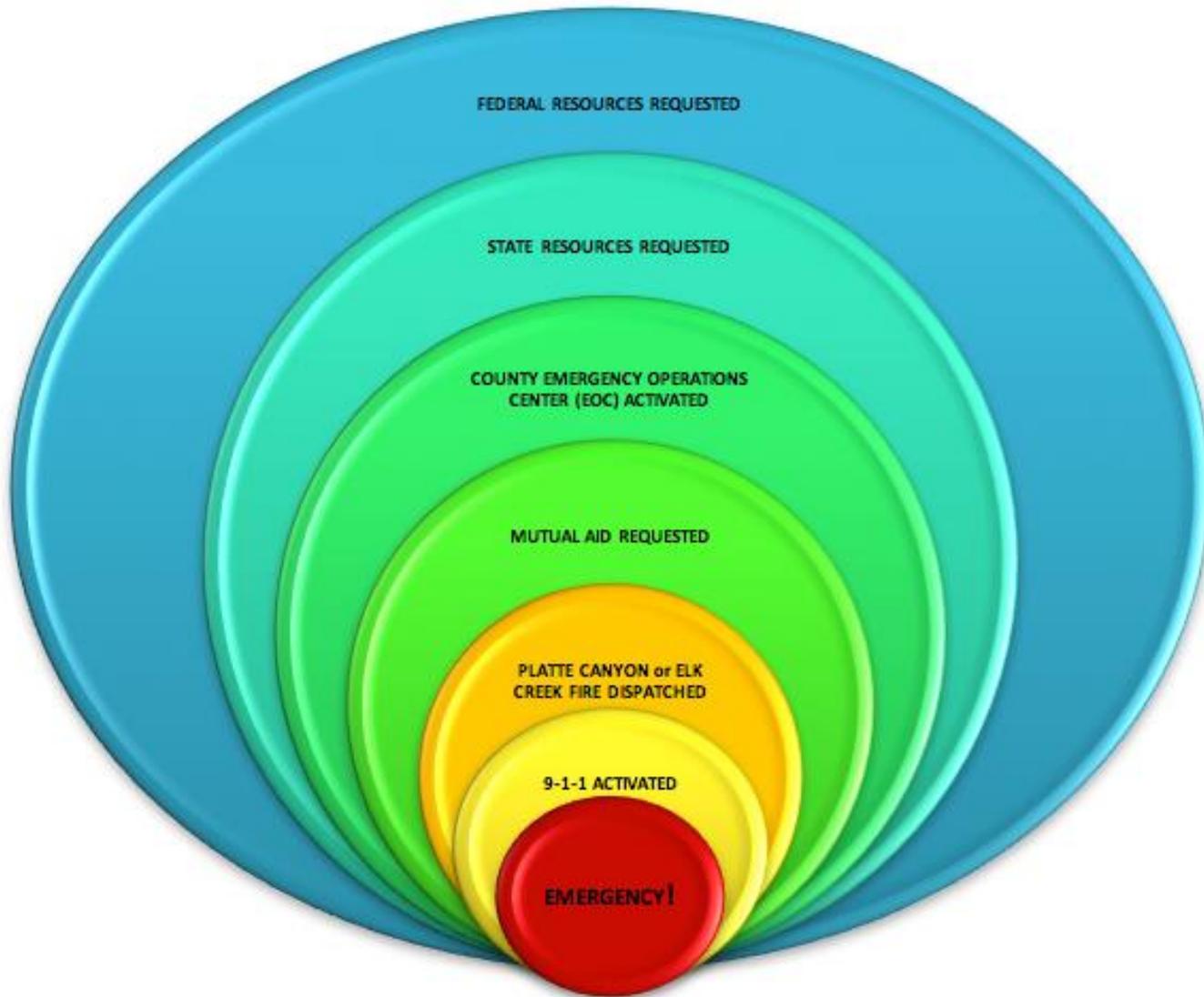
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		are served by one way in, one way out county roads that can become blocked during a wildfire event.
3	The following questions address your community's wildfire response capabilities. How many fire departments serve your community?	Two. Platte Canyon Fire Protection District and Elk Creek Fire Protection District with a mutual aid agreement in place.
3a	What type(s) of departments are they (e.g., volunteer, combination, career)?	Combination volunteer and career. PCFPD also has a 12 person Wildland Fire Module and is self-funded via contract wildfire suppression and in-district mitigation work.
3b	How many of your fire departments are trained for wildland fire operations?	Training: PCFPD: Annual RT130 refresher training including 45lb/3mile pack test, Deputy Chief is member of a Type I Incidence Team, we also support a (12) person Wildland Fire Module ECFPD: All members (volunteer & career) have wildland PPE and meet the NWCG standards for at least Firefighter 2. Many members have higher qualifications
3c	How many of your fire departments are equipped for wildland fire operations?	Equipment: PCFPD: (6) Type 2 engines, (4) Type 3 engines, (4) Type 1 combined structure/wildfire engines, (4) 2500 gallon tenders, all nomex gear and wildfire packs meet NWCG specifications ECFPD: (2) type 1 engines, (2) Type 3 Urban Interface Engines, (1) type 3 wildland engine, (2) type 1 tactical tenders(2K gallons), (2) support tenders(3K gallons), (1) type 6 engine
3d	Have you identified gaps in wildfire response coverage and equipment, and if so, how is your community currently addressing gaps in wildfire response coverage and equipment?	PCFPD Gaps: For our size, we are very well prepared for an initial response, coverage and resources beyond an initial response would escalate to the State and beyond that to the Federal Government. ECFPD Gaps: Our gaps in coverage involve personnel. We are currently seeking grants (Denver Water) to staff a 12 person fire module focused on fire mitigation and forestry work when not assigned to fire suppression.

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3e	How much knowledge and experience does your community have with the Incident Command System (county, etc.)?	ICS knowledge: PCFPD-High Level of Experience, FEMA I700, NIMS courses IS 700 & 800. Deputy Chief is member of Type 1 Incidence Command Team ECFPD-All members are well versed in the ICS System, but our community has little or no understanding of ICS and how larger incidents are managed.
3f	What mutual aid or protection/response agreements are in place, and are they effective?	Mutual aid: Yes, this is part of our annual Operating Plans
3g	What is the relationship between the local fire departments and the state and federal cooperators?	Relationships of both districts is strong and the ECFPD Deputy Chief is on the Wildland Advisory Committee for the State of Colorado
4	Describe any local crews that are cross-trained to do wildfire response and prescribed fire and other integrated forest management activities?	PCFPD operates a 12 person Wildland Fire Module that is cross-trained for wildfire suppression response and wildland fire mitigation work. ECFPD currently has 3 career firefighters on per shift as well as 2 seasonal wildland firefighters that work Thursday-Sunday. All members are trained in wildland fire suppression.
5	Are neighborhoods and communities aware of who will be responding to a wildfire in their local area?	Public awareness of response: No, this is a gap in our community outreach and education program (see Resource Activation Flow Chart below)

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Summary: Wildfire Response Capabilities

Based on your responses above, what is your community's overall response capability relative to its wildfire risk? (Highlight the response below that best fits your community):

VERY HIGH – Response capability for our community is in excellent shape. We understand our community's fire history and unique features, our fire departments are highly trained and prepared specifically for WUI fires, we've addressed any gaps in our response coverage and equipment needs, we are knowledgeable about ICS, mutual aid agreements are effective, and local crews are capable of performing other forest management activities.

HIGH – Response capability for our community is in pretty good shape but there are a few areas that require improvement to maximize our response before the next wildfire. These could include one or two of the following: increasing our level of WUI response training, meeting additional equipment needs, improving knowledge of ICS, implementing additional mutual aid agreements, increasing cross-training of local crews, and/or improving relationships between fire departments and local cooperators.

MEDIUM – Response capability is in fair shape. Some significant improvements are needed before the next wildfire, including addressing at least three of the following topics: increasing our level of WUI response training, meeting additional equipment needs, improving knowledge of ICS, implementing additional mutual aid agreements, increasing cross-training of local crews, and/or improving relationships between fire departments and local cooperators.

LOW – Response capability is low relative to our community's wildfire risk. We need to make a lot of improvements before the next wildfire. This means addressing at least four of the following topics: increasing our level of WUI response training, meeting additional equipment needs, improving knowledge of ICS, implementing additional mutual aid agreements, increasing cross-training of local crews, and/or improving relationships between fire departments and local cooperators.

VERY LOW – We have numerous and unknown gaps in our response coverage, capability and training. Significant improvements are required in order to prepare for the next wildfire in our community. Our next step is to gather additional information so we can come up with a better plan to address our wildfire hazard and response.

Additional Notes/Comments:

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	1.B. Community Values at Risk	Response
6	<p>There are many community values at risk that can be affected by wildfire. These values include both “tangible values” (i.e., those with measurable impacts from wildfire) and intangible values. Examples of both include disruption to communications and utilities, impacts to water quality, air quality, recreational areas, cultural sites, critical infrastructure, view sheds and tourist sites, loss of security, fear of loss in property values and privacy, and the resulting economic impacts for these values. Excluding residential and commercial properties (which are addressed in the section below), list the community values at risk which need to be considered in your community’s wildfire planning.</p>	<p>List community values at risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of view sheds ▪ Temporary loss of road access ▪ Damage to watersheds ▪ Lower water tables (due to watershed damage) in a community dependent on well water ▪ Tourism disruption ▪ Disruption to phone, cell & electrical utilities ▪ Loss of access to well water due to power outages ▪ Loss of access to water for toilet flushing ▪ Potential longterm loss in property values for properties rebuilt in the burn scar
7	<p>For each community value listed above, indicate what action, if any, is being taken to better assess and mitigate the wildfire risk to that value.</p>	<p>Assessment and mitigation actions taken for community values at risk:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IREA Right of Way mitigation 2. Individual homeowner mitigation 3. Individual homeowner mitigation mandated by new construction building code or LUR’s 4. Homeowner mitigation in Firewise recognized communities 5. Large landowner mitigation

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. PCFPD residential and large landowner mitigation via federal and state grants using Wildland Fire Module 7. ECFPD residential chipping program (at no cost to homeowners) 8. USFS Fuels Management Project

Summary: Community Values at Risk

Based on your responses above, what is your community’s overall mitigation level regarding the identification and actions to address community values at risk (excluding residential values at risk, which are addressed below)? (Highlight the response below that best fits your community):

VERY HIGH – Risks to all of our community’s values at risk have been identified and are being appropriately mitigated through current actions and plans, meaning that our community assets are generally very well prepared for the next wildfire and we anticipate minimal impacts.

HIGH – Risks to most of our community values at risk have been identified. Most will be addressed through current or future actions and plans as time and resources allow, meaning that our community assets are somewhat or very prepared for the next wildfire but there is still the potential for modest impacts with short-term consequences.

MEDIUM – Some community values at risk have been identified but we think more could be done to address these. Mitigation is likely needed but not always prioritized. Some planning is in place but more needs to occur to ensure mitigation takes place, meaning that our community assets are somewhat prepared for the next wildfire and we expect there will be some significant impacts with long-term consequences.

LOW – Many community values are at risk and require significant mitigation, or many community values at risk still require identification. Some planning is in place but much more needs to occur before mitigation can move forward, meaning that our community assets are not prepared for the next wildfire and we know there will be significant impacts with long-term consequences.

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VERY LOW – Much more information is required before we can start identifying and addressing values at risk. We are not doing any mitigation on these values at risk, meaning that our community assets are not prepared for the next wildfire and we know there will be significant impacts with long-term consequences.

Additional Notes/Comments:

Lead by the mitigation actions of the USFS and ECFPD & PCFPD our community has made an excellent start. However, significant work remains to be done on the road to wildfire resilience. The most important and perhaps the most challenging effort will be at the homeowner and subdivision level. We still have 32 subdivisions with high to very high risk of a crown fire. These subdivisions represent 25% of our residential parcels. Fire Adapted Bailey comprises 42,000 acres of private lands and we will need to dramatically increase the scale of our mitigation efforts.

	1.C Residential and Commercial Properties at Risk	Response
8	To help identify the number of people and structures at risk to wildfire, has your community performed an assessment that identifies the type and extent of wildfire risk to residential and commercial properties?	Nearly YES. The PCFPD and Park County CWPP's come close but do not identify the total number of people and structures at risk. However, this self-assessment will close whatever gap remains. For example, according to the latest version (2013) of the Park County Hazard Mitigation Plan the wildfire exposed value of property for the PCFPD is \$1.1 billion. This does not include property within the ECFPD.
8a	If yes to Q8, is there a means of tracking this information to determine the type and level of ongoing mitigation on individual properties at risk (e.g., vegetation management, structural hardening such as roof replacements and other repairs or upgrades)?	On the way to YES. There is no tracking in place, so we have no compiled record of what's been done to date. This will be done as part of this self-assessment. PCFPD is currently implementing an Emergency Report System

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8b	If yes to Q8, how many properties are considered at risk to wildfire (including exposure to embers)?	<p>Number of properties at risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are ~5,400 housing units at risk. • There are 13 School District buildings at risk, including 9 portable buildings. • There are an estimated 200+ commercial buildings at risk between Kenosha Pass and Pine Junction
8c	If yes to Q8, of those properties at risk to wildfire, what percentage of property owners are <u>actively engaged</u> in wildfire risk reduction/ mitigation activities (e.g., vegetation management, roof replacement, and other repairs or upgrades)?	<p>Highlight the approximate percentage range below:</p> <p>75-100%</p> <p>50-74%</p> <p>25-49%</p> <p>0-24%</p> <p>Less than 25% of residential properties have actually been mitigated</p>
9	Different development factors may influence the type of wildland-urban interface fires that the community potentially faces. These factors include development densities, lot size, setbacks, proximity of development to slopes, and other topographical features. Has your community performed an analysis or assessment of the type of wildland-urban interface conditions to determine the type of fire threats (e.g. urban conflagrations)?	<p>If yes, describe in more detail:</p> <p>Many of these factors have been considered in both the Park County and PCFPD CWPP's. However, one glaring omission is the mitigation of our many county ingress and egress roads. Our most critical egress roads are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR43 - 2578 parcels served • CR72/Rosalie Road – 1415 parcels served • Hidden Valley & Mt. Evans Blvd – 426 parcels served

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Summary: Residential and Commercial Properties at Risk

Based on your responses above, what is the overall mitigation level for properties considered at risk? (Highlight the response below that best fits your community):

VERY HIGH – more than 75% of our at-risk properties have implemented effective mitigation practices, such as vegetation management and roof replacements, meaning that nearly all applicable property owners are somewhat or very prepared for the next wildfire.

HIGH – about 50-75% of our at-risk properties have and maintain effective mitigation practices, meaning that a majority of applicable property owners are somewhat or very prepared for the next wildfire.

MEDIUM – somewhere around 50% of our at-risk properties, or less, have some level of mitigation in place, meaning that only about half or less than half of all applicable property owners are somewhat or very prepared for the next wildfire.

LOW – somewhere around 25% of our at-risk properties, **or less**, have some level of mitigation in place, meaning that only a small portion of applicable property owners are somewhat or very prepared for the next wildfire.

VERY LOW – only a small percentage of our properties, if known, have any mitigation in place, meaning that a very small number of our residential WUI areas (at best) have any level of preparation for the next wildfire.

Additional Notes/Comments:

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SECTION 2: Mitigation Plans, Activities & Resources

	2.A. Community Plans and Regulations	Response
10	There are many local and state plans that could include the topic of wildfire – both its potential ecological benefits as well as negative impacts on communities and ecosystems. Ensuring that wildfire is appropriately addressed in different plans can further a community’s wildfire risk reduction goals, potentially help access additional funding for mitigation, and ensure policies support other wildfire and forest management objectives. In the following list, determine if wildfire is adequately addressed in your community’s planning documents.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Park County CWPP, updated 2015 2. PCFPD CWPP, needs updating ~15 years old 3. Park County Emergency Management Plan, updated 2013 4. Park County Emergency Operations Plan, updated 2016 5. Park County Strategic Plan, updated 2016 6. Elk Creek Fire Protection District CWPP 2011, with Woodside Park Firewise USA Community Assessment 2013 update as to Woodside Park <p>Park County DOES NOT have a comprehensive Disaster Recovery Plan</p>
10a	Does your community have a system in place for practitioners and the public to easily access information about local plans?	<p>Highlight one: yes no If yes, describe in more detail:</p> <p>Park County plans are available online with the exception of the Emergency Operations Plan. The PCFPD CWPP is available for viewing at the Delwood station. The ECFPD CWPP is available online and is available for viewing at the ECFPD Station 1 at Richmond Hill. The Woodside Park Firewise Community Assessment is available online and through the Woodside Park Firewise Committee.</p>
11	Does your community use any zoning ordinances, building codes, regulations or	List type of code(s), if any and note level of perceived effectiveness in addressing wildfire risk reduction:

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	local rules (including HOA CC&Rs) to support/ foster wildfire risk reduction?	<p>Park County has adopted the 2012 International Residential Code. The county requires all new roofs to be rated Class A and that new construction or significant remodels be mitigated to create Defensible Space. Mitigation permits are administered through the Platte Canyon Fire Protection district via an Intergovernmental Agreement with Park County.</p> <p>There are no additional WUI building codes in place such as the requirement for dual pane tempered glass or non-combustible materials for exterior siding or decks.</p> <p>Park County Land Use Regulations do limit construction on slopes over 20% and on ridge lines.</p>
11a	If so, are these ordinances or codes enforced? If not, what are the enforcement limitations?	<p>Explain enforcement and limitations: These requirements are enforced.</p>
11b	Are any of these ordinances or codes in conflict with other local codes and requirements (e.g., tree preservation ordinance)?	<p>Explain any known code conflicts: None</p>
12	Is wildfire risk addressed or considered in future community growth planning?	<p>Highlight the response below that best fits your community:</p> <p>Our community has useful and strategic discussions within our land use, zoning, building, fire and other relevant departments to determine wildfire risk when approving new development.</p> <p>Our community has some, or limited, consideration for wildfire risk when approving new development.</p>

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		Our community does not consider wildfire risk as part of its growth planning.
13	Is post-wildfire recovery addressed or considered in any of community plans? If so, which ones and how?	List how wildfire recovery is addressed in which plans: This a GAP in our planning. Park County’s Emergency Operation Plan does touch on recovery, but we DO NOT have a comprehensive disaster recovery plan.

Summary: Community Plans and Regulations

Based on your responses above, to what extent is wildfire addressed in community plans and regulations? (Highlight the response below that best fits your community):

VERY HIGH – Wildfire is a key component and significantly addressed in all of our community’s emergency, wildfire and land use plans; our community is also very satisfied with the use and enforcement of regulations, if applicable; only minor improvements may be necessary.

HIGH – Wildfire is addressed in most, but not all, of our community’s emergency, wildfire and land use plans; we are generally satisfied with the use and enforcement of regulations, if applicable; we could benefit from some improvement in certain plans and/or regulations, and in the long-term this will be necessary.

MEDIUM – Wildfire could be addressed more thoroughly in our community’s emergency, wildfire and land use plans, and regulations, if applicable; improvements to our plans and/or regulations are needed.

LOW – Wildfire is poorly identified or inadequately represented in our community’s emergency, wildfire and land use plans, and regulations, if applicable; improvement is definitely needed to better address wildfire in our plans and/or regulations.

VERY LOW – We don’t know or we think that wildfire is absent from most or all of our community’s emergency, wildfire and land use plans; and our community is not satisfied with the way in which regulations are (or are not) being used as a means to address

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wildfire risk; better understanding and a lot of improvement is critical to ensure wildfire is included in future plans and/or regulations.

Additional Notes/Comments:

We do not have a comprehensive Disaster Recovery Plan. What happens if we lose one or two hundred homes? What happens if we lose power for several weeks? Who is responsible for restoring our watersheds? It can take years for a community to even begin to return to normal after a large disaster. People often focus on the first six months post-disaster but don't typically realize that recovery is often still underway one to two years following an incident. For example, many people are just starting to rebuild homes after 18 months or more. Three years after the Black Forest Fire, many homeowners have just started to rebuild and of the 500+ homes lost it looks like only 300+ homeowners will actually rebuild. Acknowledging that timeline and discerning how to keep people in a town that is still in recovery mode are important, difficult processes.

In addition, according to FEMA, **Forty percent** of businesses do not reopen after a disaster, and another **25 percent** fail within one year.

Additional Resources:

1. Catastrophic Times: Leadership, When Everyone is Down, [Stanford Social Innovation Review Dec 2017](#)
2. Douglas County Disaster Recovery Plan, [PDF](#)
3. Communities and spontaneous volunteers are the first line of response in the wake of natural disasters. [The Rescue Impulse](#), Sep 2017
4. Black Forest Together [website](#)

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	2.B. Wildfire Mitigation/ Risk Reduction Programs	Response
14	How many and what types of programs are utilized locally to reduce wildfire risk (e.g., Ready, Set, Go! Firewise, Fire Safe Councils, other local initiatives)?	<p>List of wildfire risk reduction programs: (See Table 1 below)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firewise community education & mitigation programs • Large property owner self- mitigation • PCFPD mitigation via state and federal grants • PCFPD & ECFPD chipping programs • CUSP slash disposal site • Ready-Set-Go • Fire Safe Council [Fire Adapted Bailey]
14a	For each program listed above, what does each of these programs target and achieve (e.g., number of chipping days each year, if match is required, whether homeowner- or business-oriented, etc.)?	Program targets, goals, and achievements: (See Table 1 below)
14b	For each program listed above, who manages and promotes these programs?	Program management and promotion: (See Table 1 below)
15	What other types of activities are being undertaken to reduce wildfire risk within and adjacent to the community (e.g., controlled burning, mechanical thinning, creation of fuel buffers, designation of internal safety zones, implementing collaborative forest and fire restoration plans), and are these projects being maintained?	<p>List any and all types of other wildfire risk reduction activities (not captured above):</p> <p>USFS is creating a fuel buffer in an arc to our North and West via a long-term Fuels Management project.</p>

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15a	Is the amount and location of controlled burning in your area appropriate and effective from a fuel reduction standpoint? Why or why not?	<p>Describe controlled burning activities in more detail: Controlled burns have been limited to burning slash piles created by mitigation efforts. Given our high fuel loads, and level of development controlled burns have not been used on our community's private lands.</p> <p>Controlled (Prescribed) burns used for maintenance will become a better option on public and larger ranch lands that have received fuels management treatment.</p>

Program Name	Description	Targets & Goals	Achievements	Management
Firewise USA	National recognition program for wildfire education and mitigation	Ongoing annual measurable efforts to increase resilience via individual and common property mitigation. Challenge is to engage subdivisions without any formal HOA, POA, or Metro District.	We have five active Firewise USA communities presenting 40% of our residential parcels. KZ HOA has mitigated 76% of properties and 79% of the community's total acreage.	HOA/POA/Subdivision Firewise Committee's
Large property owner self-mitigation	Our ranches have been mitigating either in conjunction with the PCFPD or independently	Romer Ranch is actively planning on mitigating ~1,000 acres using masticator including a fuel break on Crooked Top	Dozier Ranch (180ac), Tomahawk Ranch,	Large property owners (ranches, girl scouts). Sometimes in conjunction with the PCFPD
PCFPD mitigation via state and federal grants	Mitigation on private lands using the PCFPD Wildland Fire Module	Ongoing effort with strong track record of successful grant completion with both FEMA and the CSFS	Over \$2 million in awarded State/Federal grants and >3,000 acres have been treated	PCFPD
PCFPD & ECFPD chipping programs	Chipping programs in support of individual property owners, or HOA mitigation. PCFPD	Ongoing support effort	No compiled records	PCFPD & ECFPD

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	charges a nominal fee, ECFPD chipping is done at no charge			
CUSP permanent slash disposal site	CUSP has established a slash dump site on State Land Trust Property in the community	The site is open Fri-Sun and provides an April to October site for slash disposal	CUSP also runs a research project on site using native mushroom cultures to rapidly decompose chips	CUSP
Ready-Set-Go	Education and Wildfire Preparedness Program	?	?	PCFPD & ECFPD
Fire Safe Council	The North Park County Fire Safe Council is engaged in improving community wildfire education/awareness, growing our Firewise footprint, and improving community Fire Adaption.	-increase Firewise footprint -improve wildfire education & awareness -facilitate community fire adaption -fund ROW mitigation -facilitate this assessment	Firewise community footprint has grown from 15% to over 40% of residential properties	FSC Board

Table 1. Wildfire Mitigation/Risk Reduction Programs (Questions 14, 14a, 14b)

Summary: Wildfire Mitigation/ Risk Reduction Programs

Based on your responses above, what is your community’s overall approach regarding program implementation and effectiveness to reduce wildfire risk through mitigation? (Highlight the response below that best fits your community):

VERY HIGH – Our community effectively uses a good mix of programs that engage multiple audiences to take part in reducing wildfire risk at all scales (lot, neighborhood, community-wide, landscape); programs have specific goals, targets and reporting to ensure risk reduction is occurring; no improvement is necessary.

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HIGH – Our community effectively uses a good mix of programs that engage multiple audiences to take part in reducing wildfire risk and address most scales; most programs have specific goals and targets that are being met but we could benefit from improvement in certain program areas.

MEDIUM – Our community uses some programs with limited effectiveness to reduce wildfire risk; programs have some goals, targets and reporting more on an ad hoc basis); some improvement would definitely be helpful.

LOW – Our community uses few programs with limited effectiveness or no known results; we have few means of tracking results; improvement is definitely needed.

VERY LOW – Our community does not use, or know about, any programs to reduce wildfire risk; we do not track efforts on a regular basis; better understanding and a lot of improvement is critical.

Additional Notes/Comments:

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	2.C. Resources and Funding	Responses
16	How many personnel (volunteer or paid staff) are dedicated to implementing wildfire mitigation plans and programs?	<p>List or approximate the number of personnel engaged in wildfire mitigation plans and programs (if applicable to your scale, distinguish between part-time, full-time, and/or volunteer or paid staff):</p> <p>PCFPD: 14 PT paid ECFPD: 3 career per shift plus 2 seasonal FSC: 5 PT volunteer</p>
16a	Is the current work force associated with wildfire mitigation plans and programs sufficient to accomplish community fire adaptation? If not, where are the shortfalls?	<p>Work force capacity for fire adapted community activities: No, at least one part-time paid position devoted to education, coordination, and mitigation is required.</p>
17	What/who are your current funding sources for fire adapted community activities?	<p>List funding sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FEMA 2. Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) 3. Colorado Department of Natural Resources (DNR) 4. USFS (on public land) 5. Denver Water (private & public water shed lands) 6. SRS Title III 7. Individual home and land owners
17a	How predictable is each funding source, and what, if any, limitations exist?	<p>Level of predictability: Relatively high level of predictability for FEMA and CSFS funds. PCFPD has been very successful in submitting grant applications and attracting funding,</p>

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		however the funding level from all sources is nowhere sufficient to sufficiently and effectively prepare FAB
17b	How much do current wildfire mitigation program activities rely on these funding sources?	Level of reliance: Heavy reliance on state and federal funding sources
17c	How might you improve funding sources for future development of fire adaptation programs?	Funding improvement strategies: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SRS Title III funds has NOT been tapped for mitigation efforts in our Firewise communities. This source will be critical as we grow our Firewise USA footprint and focus mitigation at the individual homeowner and subdivision level. 2. Crowdfunding for specific projects 3. A Fire Mitigation Tax District (see below)

Notes on the Financial Scale of our Challenge:

Our private lands comprise 42,000 acres of our footprint.

At a mitigation cost of \$2,000 per acre we have a \$84.1mm challenge.

If we assume that 20% of our challenge is meadow land or has already been mitigated then the challenge is \$67.3mm

If we assume that 20% of our land owners will never agree to mitigate then the challenge is \$53.9mm

If we assume a 25/75 cost share with landowners then the challenge is \$40.3mm

If we assume a 20-year project timeframe we would need funding of \$2mm/year! More than we have ever spent!

So, how do we fund at scale to meet the challenge? How do we avoid a 500-home event costly 100's of millions?

Consider a Special Wildland Fire Mitigation Improvement District funded by taxes within the Red Zone of FAB

Consider a strategic mitigation plan for that district based on the best fire science.

Consider using our county roads as fire breaks and creating shaded fuel breaks that divide our new district into a healthy patchwork of no more than 100 homes.

Consider funding this project with a constant flow of tax revenue of \$500,000 per year.

Additional funding would come from traditional sources (FEMA, Denver Water, CSFS, SRS Title III)

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Summary: Resources and Funding

Based on your responses above, how well resourced are your fire adapted community efforts? (Circle the response below that best fits your community):

VERY HIGH – Our programs have dedicated personnel and predictable funding streams, with designated additional or separate emergency funding to support our mitigation efforts, should our current funding go away.

HIGH – Our programs have part-time or limited personnel, and most of our funding is reliable but we would benefit from increased staff and/or funding sources to support current and future mitigation activities.

MEDIUM – Our programs have part-time or limited personnel, with somewhat reliable funding streams; we need more staff and/or funding sources to support current and future mitigation activities.

LOW – We have very limited personnel and funding to support our programs; in addition, our mitigation activities would immediately end if we lost our current funding sources.

VERY LOW – We have no personnel or volunteers to support our mitigation activities; we have been unsuccessful in identifying funding to do our community's planned mitigation activities.

Additional Notes/Comments:

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SECTION 3: Public Engagement & Partnerships

	3.A. Public Outreach and Input	Responses
18	How well do community members understand the area’s wildfire risk (in terms of wildfire history, what causes risk, etc.)?	<p>Highlight the best answer:</p> <p>VERY HIGH – Based on current outreach and engagement efforts, we are confident that our community members understand the area’s wildfire risk and history.</p> <p>HIGH – we have done frequent surveys or other information gathering and are fairly confident that most community members understand the local fire history and risk (even if they aren’t engaged in mitigation).</p> <p>MEDIUM – we seem to have an engaged public but we aren’t certain how many people really understand the risk.</p> <p>LOW – a few groups may understand our area’s fire risk, but over-all we have not spent enough time with the community to ensure that the public knows this information.</p> <p>VERY LOW – community members either don’t understand the risk or we don’t know this information.</p>
19	How well do community members understand fire’s natural role, including cultural and ecological benefits?	<p>Highlight the best answer:</p> <p>VERY HIGH – Based on community interactions, public engagement, awareness and education campaigns, and more we are confident that our community members understand the natural role of fire in our local ecosystems.</p>

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		<p>HIGH – we have done frequent surveys or other information gathering and are fairly confident that most community members generally understand the natural role of fire in our ecosystems.</p> <p>MEDIUM – we seem to have an educated public but we aren’t certain how many people really understand fire’s natural role in our ecosystems.</p> <p>LOW – a few groups may understand fire’s natural role, but over-all we have not spent enough time with the community to ensure that the public knows this information.</p> <p>VERY LOW – community members either don’t understand fire’s natural role or we don’t know this information.</p>
20	<p>What kind of public outreach is being undertaken, and how interactive are these efforts (e.g., PSAs, public meetings, learning demonstration sites)?</p>	<p>List and describe public outreach efforts, noting their level of interactivity and engagement with public (e.g., how much comment, feedback and discussion is part of the outreach):</p> <p>Brochures/ Information Packets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ready-Set-Go packets <p>Public Meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildfire awareness day presentation at the HS • PCFPD & FSC information booths at annual Bailey Day <p>Learning Demonstration Sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildfire Safety Workshop and Snaking Fire burn site trek annually with 8th graders <p>Other:</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSC outreach presentations to HOAs to educate members about wildfire risk, preparation, and the value of becoming a Firewise community. • PCFPD D-Space consultations with individual homeowners
20a	Is there a formal outreach plan in place, and if so is it up-to-date? Are you using it to measure effectiveness?	<p>We have a formal outreach plan: yes no Was it collaboratively developed?</p> <p>Who provided comment and feedback on the plan? Who manages plan? When has it been last updated? How are outcomes measured?</p>
21	What was/is the level of public input provided for your Community Wildfire Protection Plan (and other applicable local wildfire plans)?	<p>Describe the level of public input: None at the PCFPD level, minimal at the County level</p>
22	How many residential organizations, such as Homeowners Associations (HOAs), Property Owners Associations or Firewise USA Communities, are engaged in wildfire mitigation efforts?	<p>List the number of organized neighborhood associations engaged in wildfire efforts: We currently have five active Firewise communities representing 40% of the community’s residential parcels.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Burland Ranchettes 2. Deer Creek Valley Ranchos 3. Elk Creek Meadows/Highlands 4. KZ Ranch Mountain Community 5. Woodside Estates
23	What is your ability and capacity to communicate with the public (Twitter, etc.) - before, during and after a wildfire?	<p>List and describe communications:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Code Red – a reverse 911 system to notify residents about emergency situations including evacuation notices. Suffers from low subscriber rate.

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		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. USFS_Pike&San Isabel@PSICC_NF – a twitter feed about the Pike and Isabel National Forests including updates on active fires. Existence of feed is not widely known. 3. PCFPD Facebook Page 4. coemergency.com 5. CodeRed app
23a	Is there an emergency hotline for the public to call with questions or concerns about wildfire?	<p>Highlight one: yes no</p> <p>State level hotline is: ?</p> <p>County level hotline is planned but not operational:</p>
24	What types of connections exist between your community and neighboring communities or the larger region to help support your community’s ability to plan, respond and recover from wildfire?	<p>List and describe connections:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FACO-plan 2. FANL-plan & recover 3. Douglas County-recover 4. Black Forest Together-recover 5. Mutual Aid with other Fire Protection Districts-respond
25	Are there specific vulnerable populations in the area (e.g., elderly, businesses dependent on tourism) or any that might be hard to reach (non-English speakers, off the grid) that may require additional consideration during planning, response and recovery phases?	<p>List and describe vulnerable populations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elderly, disabled, and poor 2. Latch key kids caught alone at home during an incident 3. Tourists engaged in outdoor recreation activities during an incident

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Summary: Public Outreach and Input

Based on your responses above, what is your overall ability to engage the public in community fire adaptation work? (Circle the response below that best fits your community):

VERY HIGH – We engage all populations using interactive, hands-on approaches; the public has a high level of input and engagement in CWPP development and implementation, including ongoing contact regarding current issues and projects; communications are excellent during all disaster phases.

HIGH – We engage most populations in interactive approaches; public input and engagement is high; communications are effective; but we see a few areas that could be improved to take us to the next level.

MEDIUM – We could be doing more to engage with the public, including all populations; the public was somewhat engaged in CWPP development and implementation; our communications are not as effective as they could be during disaster phases.

LOW – We have identified some, but not many, vulnerable populations; we have had a few public meetings but turnout has been relatively poor; there are a few other types of input opportunities; our communications during a disaster have not yet been fully explored; overall there is significant room for improvement.

VERY LOW – We have not yet identified or done outreach with our vulnerable populations; we have few public meetings and/or the public does not show up; we have not explored other types of input from the public; we have not yet considered a process for communicating with the public during disaster phases.

Additional Notes/Comments:

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	3.B. Landowners and Other Stakeholders	Responses
26	Landowner and stakeholder engagement is essential to fire adapted community efforts. List all public and private landowners or land managers (other than homeowners) contributing to your community’s wildfire risk who are currently and actively engaged in wildfire mitigation activities.	<p>List of engaged landowners:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Romer Ranch 2. Dozier Ranch 3. Glen Isle 4. Girl Scouts (Tomahawk Ranch) 5. School District 6. Fire Safe Council 7. Santa Maria 8. CUSP 9. Deer Creek Valley Ranch Association 10. Wellington Lake (Hickenlooper)
26a	List all public and private landowners or land managers (other than homeowners) contributing to your community’s wildfire risk within 5 miles who are NOT currently engaged in wildfire mitigation activities but NEED to be involved.	<p>List of non-engaged landowners:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subdivisions without leadership touch points 2. North Fork Ranch 3. Hickles Ranch 4. Boxwood Canyon Fishing Ranch 5. Longmeadow Ranch 6. Tumbling River Ranch
27	List any other non-landowning stakeholders who could be affected by a wildfire in your community but are not currently engaged in wildfire mitigation efforts (e.g., non-governmental organizations, environmental groups, business owners, community and	<p>List of stakeholders (and key values of concern):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chamber of Commerce – Risk to commercial properties. Disruption to business. Post event recovery. 2. Churches – Risk to their congregation. Post event recovery. 3. Service Organizations – risk to the community. Post event recovery.

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	volunteer groups). If known, also list what particular value(s) may be of most concern to each stakeholder.		
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Summary: Landowners and Other Stakeholders

Based on your responses above, what is the level of engagement from landowners, land managers and other stakeholders? (Circle the response below that best fits your community):

VERY HIGH – All of our landowners are engaged, they understand wildfire risk, and mitigation is occurring; all other stakeholders have been identified and their concerns are being included in the planning process.

HIGH – Most landowners are engaged, they understand wildfire risk, and mitigation is occurring; most other stakeholders are identified and their concerns are being included in the planning process.

MEDIUM – Some, but not all, of our landowners and stakeholders are engaged in wildfire planning and mitigation; more could be done to understand their risk and concerns.

LOW – Only a few of our landowners and stakeholders are engaged in wildfire planning and mitigation; a lot more could be done to understand their risk and concerns.

VERY LOW – Very few, if any, landowners and stakeholders are known, and wildfire risk is not understood and/or minimal mitigation is occurring.

Additional Notes/Comments:

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3.C. Additional FAB Partners		Responses
28	In addition to those stakeholders that were the focus of previous assessment questions, who else is involved in fire adapted community activities (e.g., through existing collaboratives, pilot projects, FAC programs)?	<p>List and describe each additional FAB partner role:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CUSP – The Coalition for the Upper South Platte operates a permanent slash disposal site in the community and is a member of FACO 2. FSC – The North Park County Fire Safe Council is engaged in improving community wildfire education/awareness, growing our Firewise footprint, and improving community Fire Adaption. The FSC is a affiliate member of FALN and FACO. The FSC will rebrand as Fire Adapted Bailey 3. FACO – Fire Adapted Colorado 4. FALN – The Fire Adapted Learning Network provided the template for this self-assessment and can become a source of collaboration and shared lessons learned going forward.
29	Characterize the strength of relationships among public agencies and the community in terms of level of trust, type of engagement and interactions, effectiveness of decision-making and track record for accomplishments?	<p>List and describe relationships: High level of trust and respect between the community and PCFPD as evidenced by the recent voter approved mil levy increase</p>
30	How does your community celebrate its FAB successes and share lessons learned with other organizations and communities (e.g., participation in a regional or national FAC network, conference attendance, contributions to journals)?	<p>Describe how FAB success and lessons learned are shared: We have many unshared successes. Communication with the public and other agencies is a weakness.</p>

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Summary: Additional FAC Partners

Based on your responses above, do you have the right mix of partners and are they working together effectively? (Circle the response below that best fits your community):

VERY HIGH – We engage all types of partners at all levels, and have strong connections and benefit from a high level of trust during the planning process; we belong and are active participants in a FAC learning network.

HIGH – We engage with most partners at various levels, and have a high level of trust but see some opportunities for improvement; we share our lessons learned and FAC successes when funds and capacity exist.

MEDIUM – We engage some, but not all, of the potential partners during the planning process; our level of trust could be higher; we encourage participation in opportunities to share and learn with others.

LOW – We have not yet identified all of our partners, or we do not have good enough relationships with partners to work together on mutual outcomes and wildfire risk reduction efforts; we don't yet have the capacity to share lessons learned or FAC successes.

VERY LOW – We have not yet identified our partners, or have had unproductive relationships in the past that has resulted in mistrust and a process at odds with finding mutually beneficial outcomes.

Additional Notes/Comments:

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STEP 3: Prioritize Community Fire Adaptation Needs

Fill out the following table to help you identify priority community fire adaptation actions. See User and Facilitator’s Guide for additional information and strategies.

1. Summary Rating: Copy your responses from each summary question above.
2. Trending: Circle which direction this section is trending: maintaining, improving or declining.
3. Prioritization: Discuss each rating and trend. Prioritize your FAC efforts through either a numerical or simple ranking system.
4. Additional Notes: Add additional notes to help you prioritize or consider other aspects of the rating for future needs.

1: Wildfire Hazard & Values at Risk

	Summary Rating	Trending	Prioritization (Rate 1 to 5, 5 being highest)	Notes (highlights from the Self-Assessment)
1.A: Wildfire Hazard and Response Capability	Very High High Medium Low Very Low	Maintaining Improving Declining	4.0	Public awareness of response: No, this is a gap in our community outreach and education program
1.B: Community Values at Risk	Very High High Medium Low Very Low	Maintaining Improving Declining	4.25	Many community values are at risk and require significant mitigation , or many community values at risk still require identification. Some planning is in place but much more needs to occur before mitigation can move forward, meaning that our community assets are not prepared for the next wildfire and we know there will be significant impacts with long-term consequences.
1.C: Residential and Commercial Properties at Risk	Very High High Medium	Maintaining Improving Declining	4.5	There is no tracking in place , so we have no compiled record of what’s (mitigation work) been done to date.

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	Low Very Low			<p>Number of properties at risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are ~5,400 housing units at risk. • There are 13 School District buildings at risk, including 9 portable buildings. • There are an estimated 200+ commercial buildings at risk between Kenosha Pass and Pine Junction <p>...one glaring omission is the mitigation of our many county ingress and egress roads. Our most critical egress roads are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR43 - 2578 parcels served • CR72/Rosalie Road – 1415 parcels served • Hidden Valley & Mt. Evans Blvd – 426 parcels served <p>Less than 10-25% of our at-risk properties have some level of mitigation in place, meaning that only a small portion of property owners are somewhat or well prepared for the next wildfire.</p>
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2: Mitigation Plans, Activities & Resources

	Summary Rating	Trending	Prioritization (Rate 1 to 5, 5 being highest)	Notes (highlights from the Self-Assessment)
2.A: Community Plans and Regulations	Very High High Medium Low	Maintaining Improving Declining	3.25	PCFPD CWPP, needs updating

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	Very Low			<p>Park County’s Emergency Operation Plan does touch on recovery, but we DO NOT have a comprehensive disaster recovery plan. See Black Forest Together website</p> <p>We require Class A roofs and D-space for new construction, but there are not WUI building codes in place such as the requirement for dual pane tempered glass or non-combustible materials for exterior siding or decks.</p> <p>Our community has limited, consideration for wildfire risk when approving new development.</p> <p>Wildfire could be addressed more thoroughly in our community’s emergency, wildfire and land use plans, and improvements to our plans and/or regulations are needed.</p>
2.B: Wildfire Mitigation / Risk Reduction Programs	Very High High Medium Low Very Low	Maintaining Improving Declining	3.75	<p>Our community uses some programs with limited effectiveness to reduce wildfire risk; programs have some goals, targets and reporting more on an ad hoc basis); some improvement would definitely be helpful.</p>
2.C: Resources and Funding	Very High High Medium Low Very Low	Maintaining Improving Declining	4.5	<p>PCFPD has been very successful in submitting grant applications and attracting funding, however the funding level from all sources is nowhere sufficient to sufficiently and effectively prepare FAB</p> <p>We have very limited personnel and funding to support our programs; in addition, our mitigation activities would be decimated if we lost our current funding sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our private lands comprise 42,000 acres of our footprint.

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At a mitigation cost of \$2,000 per acre we have a \$84.1mm challenge. • If we assume that 20% of our challenge is meadow land or has already been mitigated then the challenge is \$67.3mm • If we assume that 20% of our land owners will never agree to mitigate then the challenge is \$53.9mm • If we assume a 25/75 cost share with landowners then the challenge is \$40.3mm • If we assume a 20-year project timeframe we would need funding of \$2mm/year! More than we have ever spent! • So, how do we fund at scale to meet the challenge? How do we avoid a 500-home event costly 100's of millions? • Consider a Special Wildland Fire Mitigation Improvement District funded by taxes within the Red Zone of FAB • Consider a strategic mitigation plan for that district based on the best fire science. • Consider using our county roads as fire breaks and creating shaded fuel breaks that divide our new district into a healthy patchwork of no more than 100 homes. • Consider funding this project with a constant flow of tax revenue of \$500,000 per year. <p>Additional funding would come from traditional sources (FEMA, Denver Water, CSFS, SRS Title III)</p>
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3: Public Engagement & Partnerships

	Summary Rating	Trending	Priority	Notes
3.A: Public Outreach and Input	Very High High Medium Low Very Low	Maintaining Improving Declining	4.75	<p>A few groups may understand our area’s fire risk, but over-all we have not spent enough time with the community to ensure that the public knows this information.</p> <p>A few groups may understand fire’s natural role, but over-all we have not spent enough time with the community to ensure that the public knows this information.</p> <p>We DO NOT have a formal outreach plan We currently have five active Firewise communities representing 40% of the community’s residential parcels.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Burland Ranchettes 2. Deer Creek Valley Ranchos 3. Elk Creek Meadows/Highlands 4. KZ Ranch Mountain Community 5. Woodside Estates <p>Code Red – a reverse 911 system to notify residents about emergency situations including evacuation notices. Suffers from low subscriber rate.</p> <p>Support to Plan, Respond, and Recover:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. FACO-plan 7. FANL-plan & recover

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				<p>8. Douglas County-recover 9. Black Forest Together-recover 10. Mutual Aid with other Fire Protection Districts-respond</p> <p>List and describe vulnerable populations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Elderly, disabled, and poor 5. Latch key kids caught alone at home during an incident 6. Tourists engaged in outdoor recreation activities during an incident <p>We have identified some, but not many, vulnerable populations; we have had a few public meetings but turnout has been relatively poor; there are a few other types of input opportunities; our communications during a disaster have not yet been fully explored; overall there is significant room for improvement.</p>
3. B: Landowners and Stakeholders	Very High High Medium Low Very Low	Maintaining Improving Declining	3.75	<p>List of stakeholders (and key values of concern):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chamber of Commerce – Risk to commercial properties. Disruption to business. Post event recovery. 2. Churches – Risk to their congregation. Post event recovery. 3. Service Organizations – risk to the community. Post event recovery. <p>Only a few of our landowners and stakeholders are engaged in wildfire planning and mitigation; a lot more could be done to understand their risk and concerns.</p>
3. B: Additional FAC Partners	Very High High Medium	Maintaining Improving Declining	3.0	<p>List and describe each additional FAB partner role:</p>

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	<p>Low Very Low</p>			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CUSP – The Coalition for the Upper South Platte operates a permanent slash disposal site in the community and is a member of FACO 2. FSC – The North Park County Fire Safe Council is engaged in improving community wildfire education/awareness, growing our Firewise footprint, and improving community Fire Adaption. The FSC is a affiliate member of FALN and FACO. The FSC will rebrand as Fire Adapted Bailey 3. FACO – Fire Adapted Colorado 4. FALN – The Fire Adapted Learning Network provided the template for this self-assessment and can become a source of collaboration and shared lessons learned going forward. <p>We have many unshared successes. Communication with the public and other agencies is a weakness.</p> <p>We engage some, but not all, of the potential partners during the planning process; our level of trust could be higher; we encourage participation in opportunities to share and learn with others.</p>
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STEP 4: Create a Community Fire Adaptation Action Plan

Congratulations! If you've made it to this step you are already well on your way to increasing community fire adaptation. This table ensures actions, partners and resources are in place to move forward. Fill out the following table as follows:

1. Priority: Copy the summary rating and priority from the table in Step 3 (for easy reference).
2. Actions: Determine specific actions that your community could take to address this topic, both in the short- and long-term.
3. Assigned To: List who is responsible for implementing each action.
4. Partners/Resources: List potential partners and resources to support each action.
5. Progress: Add notes, updates and other information to help track progress on each action.

Section	Priority	Actions	Assigned to:	Additional Partners & Resources	Progress
1.A: Wildfire Hazard Response Capability	4.0				
1.B: Community Values at Risk	4.25	1. Major county road ROW's are currently a death trap. They need to be mitigated and in many cases that mitigation needs to extend into adjacent private property.	1. Joe B & John V		1. We have a signed MOU from the County allowing PCFPD to do the mitigation work. Currently working on selling all Platte Fire decision makers on the program. Once Signed, FAB will lead the fundraising effort.
1.C: Residential & Commercial Properties at Risk	4.5	1. Create APP in iAuditor to support Home and Property Wildfire Readiness Evaluations.	1. Jeff R & John V		1. Two APP's created. CUSP APP's use is currently limited due to Federal contract limitations. FAB APP is available for use

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		Train evaluator(s) in each subdivision to use the APP			now and is being used for homeowners that signed up for an evaluation at the Black Forest Together presentation.
2.A: Community Plans & Regulations	3.25				
2.B: Wildfire Mitigation & Risk Reduction Programs	3.75				
2.C: Resources & Funding	4.5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Special PCFPD mill levy for mitigation work only. Would double the size of the Wildfire Module, require a full-time project manager and make Module personnel always available during fire season. 2. Have county require D-space mitigation when a property changes hands 3. Need a science based solution to prioritize mitigation dollars and reduce the potential scale of the challenge. 4. Consider Crowdfund for county road ROW mitigation 5. Add a surcharge for license plate renewal based on 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kathy L 2. Kathy L 3. John V & Joe B 4. John V 5. Kathy L 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kathy L will discuss options with County attorney 2. Kathy L will discuss options with County attorney 3. investigating options 4. Open 5. Kathy L will discuss options with County attorney 	

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		residence within the CSFS Red Zone map			
3.A: Public Outreach & Input	4.75	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reach out to church community. Communicate their potential role before, after, and during a wildfire event. Use them as a channel to reach and help our at-risk homeowner population. 2. Reach out to Chamber of Commerce with presentation focused on and tailored to the small business community. 3. Reach out to Realtors, insurance agents, and home inspectors to help disseminate information and pitch home & property evals 4. Name change to Fire Adapted Bailey. Update website with new URL. Create Facebook page and Twitter account. Start amplifying groups collective social media presences 5. Create an Adobe Spark presentation introducing FAB to the community 6. Create an email tree for emergency 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. John V & Joe B 2. John V & Joe B 3. TBD 4. Kathy L 5. John V 6. TBD 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meeting scheduled with John V & Terry Rogers on May 3 to discuss church outreach strategy 2. Chamber of Commerce Presentation scheduled for May 8, John V & Joe B 3. Open 4. Website updated and ported over to www.fireadaptedbailey.org 5. In process 6. Open

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		communication. Include HOA's, School District, Chamber, churches, businesses, etc.			
3.B: Landowners & Stakeholders	3.75				
3.C: Additional FAB Partners	3.0				

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