ANNEX I: FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

I.1 District Profiles

The material presented in this annex applies to two fire protection districts in Summit County, which are described below. Each of the districts participated individually in this planning process. Figures I.1-I.2 show maps of the Districts' boundaries based upon best available data from Summit County GIS. However, these boundaries are not completely accurate, and there are small areas of the County not covered by a fire protection district. The base maps also show critical facilities, DFIRM, and landslide deposits.

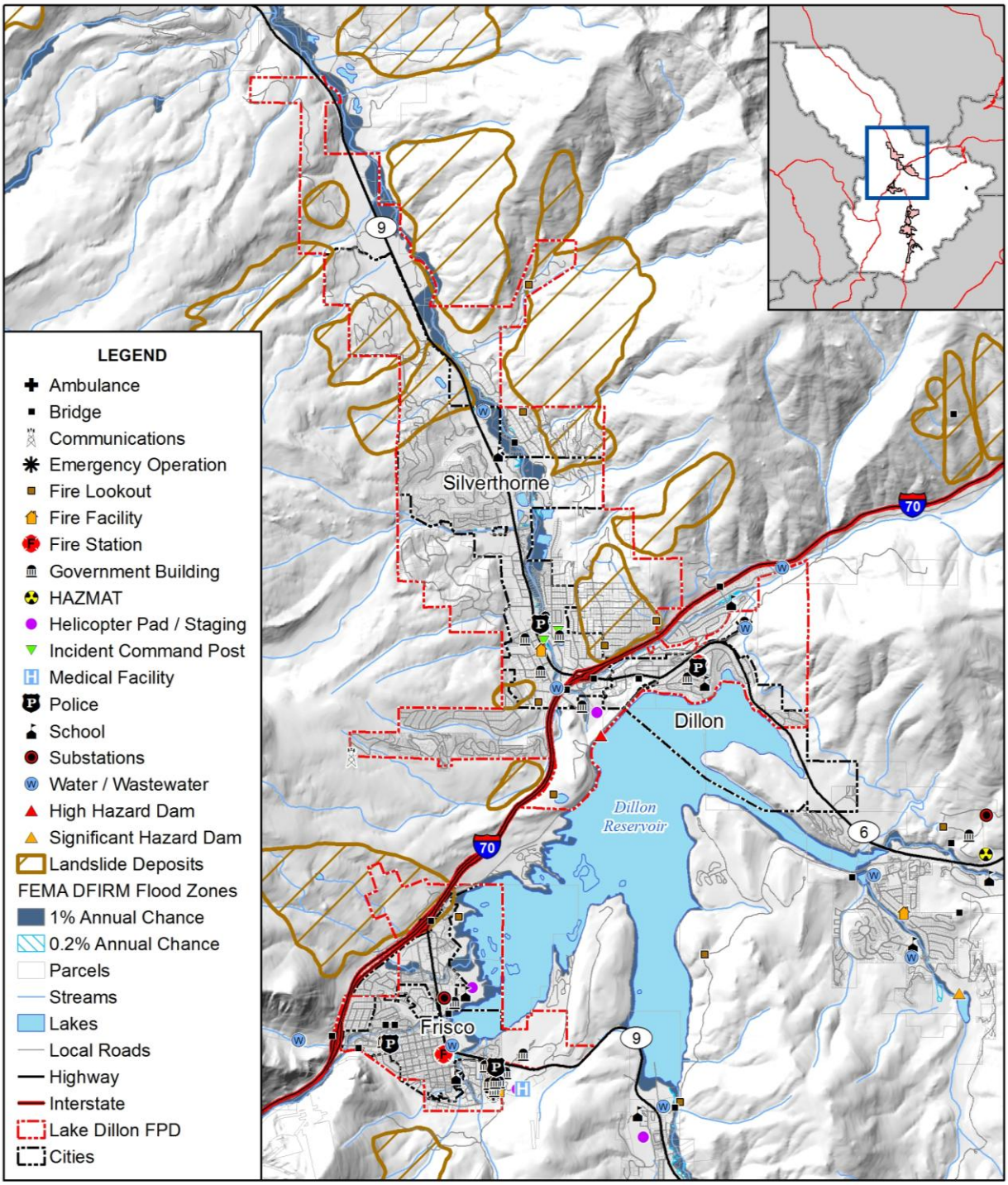
Lake Dillon Fire Protection District

The Lake Dillon Fire Protection District, also known as Lake Dillon Fire Rescue, is funded by taxpayers through their property tax. It is a career department with 46 firefighters, 9 civilian staff positions, three 24-hour stations, and two reserve stations covering Frisco, Silverthorne, Dillon, Keystone, and Montezuma. The Lake Dillon Fire Protection District is the successful consolidation of five former fire districts. It has a response area of 310 square miles and protects the majority of the shoreline of Lake Dillon, Loveland Pass, which is a designated hazardous materials corridor by the Colorado Department of Transportation, and approximately 20 miles of the highest stretch of Interstate 70 in the United States. The ski resorts of Arapahoe Basin and Keystone are also included in the protection area. Protected municipalities include Dillon, Frisco, and Silverthorne as well as 12 water entities or districts.

Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District

The name Red, White, and Blue originates from three different fire companies that were organized in 1882 to protect the mining district of Breckenridge after three large fires almost destroyed the town. In 1947, the fire department changed names to the Breckenridge Volunteer Fire Department. In 1976, a special taxing district was officially formed renaming the department to the Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District, as it is called today. The District covers approximately 140 square miles of Summit County, including the towns of Breckenridge and Blue River, the Breckenridge Ski Resort, and unincorporated sections of Summit County. The District boundaries are Hoosier Pass to the south, Frisco town limits to the north, the Continental Divide to the east, and the Ten Mile range to the west. Red, White, and Blue is a career department with approximately 50 paid personnel in 4 divisions: Operations, Administration, Community Risk Management, and Training, Health, and Safety.

Figure I.1. Map of Lake Dillon Fire Protection District



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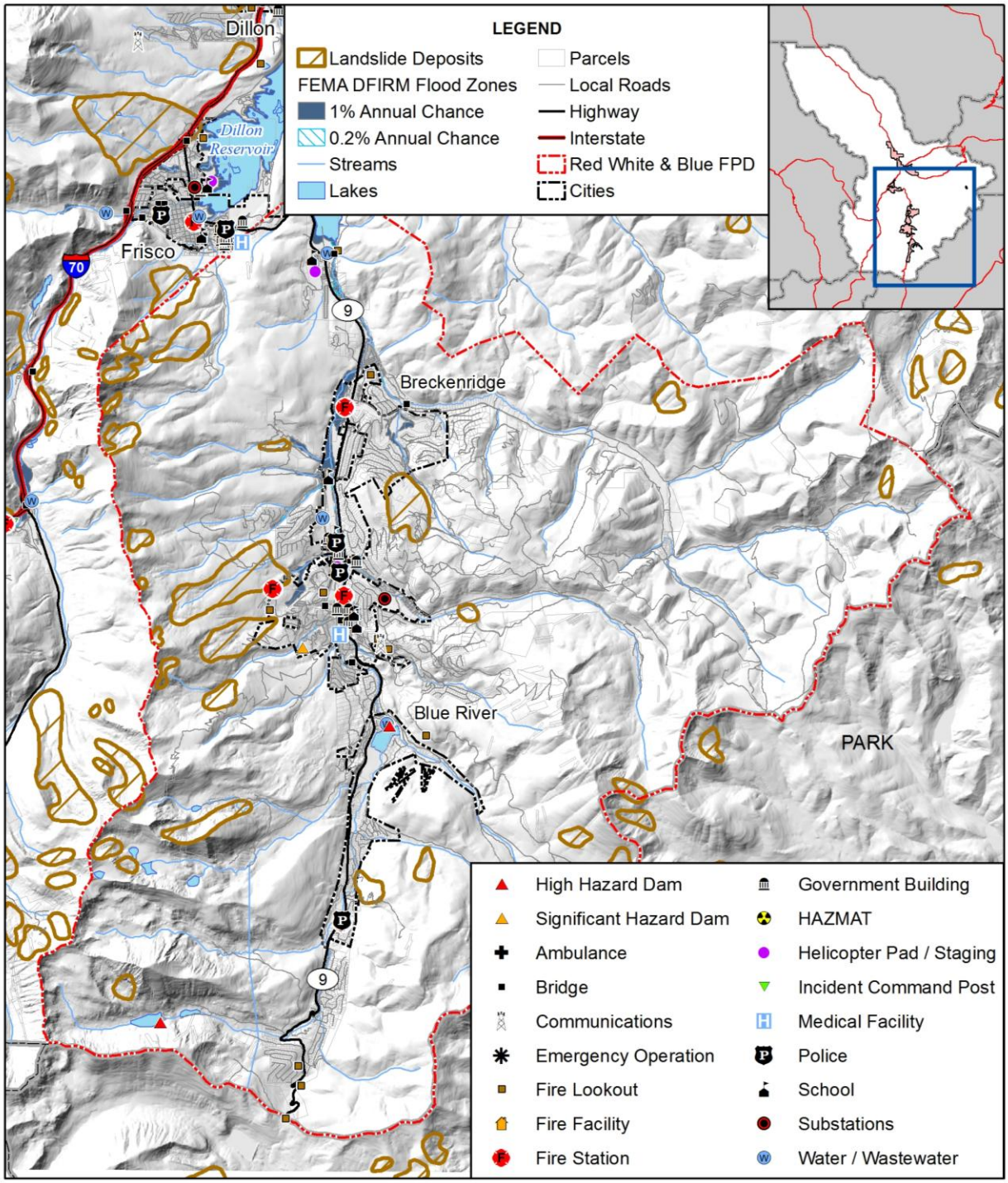
Map compiled 6/2013; intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: Summit County, HAZUS-MH 2.1, FEMA DFIRM, Colton/USGS Earth Data Analysis Center

Figure I.2. Map of Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District



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Map compiled 6/2013; intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: Summit County, HAZUS-MH 2.1, FEMA DFIRM, Colton/USGS Earth Data Analysis Center

I.2 Hazard Identification and Profiles

Representatives from each district identified the hazards that affect the districts and summarized their geographic location, probability of future occurrence, potential magnitude or severity, and planning significance (see Table I.1). Each of the districts includes similar terrain and hazards; the hazards that impact the districts are summarized below. Magnitude and overall hazard rating are assessed in terms of impacts to the fire protection districts.

Table I.1. Summit County Fire Protection Districts—Hazard Summary

Hazard Type	Geographic Extent*	Probability*	Magnitude*	Hazard Rating
Avalanche	Isolated	Highly Likely	Limited	Low
Dam Failure	Small	Unlikely	Critical	Low
Drought	Large	Likely	Critical	Moderate
Earthquake	Large	Unlikely	Limited	Low
Erosion/Deposition	Small	Unlikely	Limited	Low
Flood	Small	Likely	Limited	Moderate
Hailstorm	Small	Likely	Negligible	Low
Hazardous Materials Release (Transportation)	Isolated	Highly Likely	Critical	Moderate
Landslide, Mudflow/Debris Flow, Rock Fall	Isolated	Likely	Critical	Moderate
Lightning	Large	Highly Likely	Critical	Moderate
Mountain Pine Beetle Infestation	Large	Likely	Critical	Moderate
Severe Winter Weather	Large	Likely	Limited	Moderate
Tornado	Isolated	Unlikely	Catastrophic	Low
Wildfire	Large	Highly Likely	Catastrophic	High
Windstorm	Large	Likely	Limited	Low

*See Section 3.2 for definitions of these factors

Information on past events for each hazard can be found in Section 3.2 Hazard Profiles of the main plan.

I.3 Vulnerability Assessment

The intent of this section is to assess the vulnerability of the fire protection districts separate from that of the planning area as a whole, which has already been assessed in Section 3.3 Vulnerability Assessment in the main plan. For the Districts' purposes, wildfire is the hazard that varies from other parts of the planning area, and for which the Districts have responsibilities. For more information about how hazards affect the County as a whole, see Chapter 3 Risk Assessment in the main plan.

District Asset Inventory

Table I.2 shows the number of structures, land value, and assessed value of improvements to parcels in the two fire protections districts. Land values have been purposely excluded from the Total Value because land remains following disasters, and subsequent market devaluations are frequently short-term and difficult to quantify. Additionally, state and federal disaster assistance programs generally do not address loss of land or its associated value.

Table I.2. LDFPD and RWBFPD—Building Exposure

Land Use	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Land Value	Improvements Value	Estimated Content Value*	Total Value**
Lake Dillon Fire Protection District						
Commercial	363	257	$151,951,009	$188,552,502	$188,552,502	$377,105,004
Government	163	28	$6,838,193	$32,393,187	$32,393,187	$64,786,374
Industrial	17	17	$8,231,159	$5,494,808	$5,494,808	$10,989,616
Mixed Use	207	175	$48,418,453	$281,915,117	$281,915,117	$563,830,234
Open Space	202	16	$537,086	$114,857,046	$114,857,046	$229,714,092
Residential	22	6	$985,941	$18,336,859	$18,336,859	$36,673,718
Total	**5,618**	**4,957**	**$993,275,467**	**$2,473,751,073**	**$1,236,875,537**	**$3,710,626,610**
Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District						
Backcountry	236	9	$4,335,980	$722,297	$722,297	$1,444,594
Commercial	215	142	$113,385,684	$115,245,811	$115,245,811	$230,491,622
Government	72	3	$395,085	$14,750,026	$14,750,026	$29,500,052
Industrial	43	24	$11,836,887	$23,641,022	$35,461,533	$59,102,555
Mixed Use	177	89	$50,059,513	$291,384,672	$291,384,672	$582,769,344
Open Space	126	1	$1,025,311	$86,999	$86,999	$173,998
Residential	321	24	$19,342,922	$125,061,159	$125,061,159	$250,122,318
Total	**7,745**	**5,909**	**$1,843,017,340**	**$4,267,020,177**	**$2,133,510,089**	**$6,400,530,266**
Grand Total	**13,363**	**10,866**	**$2,836,292,807**	**$6,740,771,250**	**$3,370,385,626**	**$10,111,156,876**

Source: Summit County Assessor 2013
*Content Value estimated; ** Improvements and Contents

Table I.3 lists critical facilities and other community assets identified by the Lake Dillon Fire Protection District as important to protect in the event of a disaster. The Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection Districts identified facilities are listed in Table I.4.

Table I.3. Lake Dillon Fire Protection District—Critical Facilities and Other Community Assets

Name of Asset	Replacement Value ($)	Occupancy/ Capacity #	Hazard Specific Issues
Lake Dillon Fire Protection District Station 2 – Frisco	5.5 million	Fire Station and Fire Prevention Offices/ Occupancy 20	
Lake Dillon Fire Protection District Station 8 – Dillon	4.5 million	Fire Station/ Occupancy 13	
Lake Dillon Fire Protection District Station 10 – Silverthorne	3.5 million	District Administrative. Offices/ Occupancy 30	
Lake Dillon Fire Protection District Station 11 – Keystone	5.5 million	Fire Station and Support and Fleet Services/Occupancy 50	
Lake Dillon Fire Protection District Station 12 – Summit Cove	2.5 million		Not staffed
Lake Dillon Fire Protection District Station 14 – Wildernest	2.0 million		Not staffed
Employee Housing Building – Dillon Valley	1.0 million		
Other Community Assets			
Dillon Town Hall			
Frisco Town Hall			
Silverthorne Town Hall			
Summit County Commons Building			
Summit Stage Facilities			
Silverthorne-Dillon Joint Sanitation Plant			
Snake River Sanitation Plant			
Frisco Sanitation District Facilities			
Summit County Emergency Operations Center			
Xcel Energy Regional Service Facility and Substations			
Summit County Community Center			
Silverthorne Recreation Center			
U.S. Forest Service Dillon District Ranger Offices			
Keystone Resort Gondolas			
Dillon Dam and Facilities			
Green Mountain Dam and Facilities			
Eisenhower/Johnson I-70 Tunnels			
Summit Medical Center – Frisco			
Summit Middle School – Frisco			Shelter Location
Frisco Elementary School			
Dillon Valley Elementary School			
Silverthorne Elementary School			

Name of Asset	Replacement Value ($)	Occupancy/ Capacity #	Hazard Specific Issues
Summit Cove Elementary School			
Summit County 9-1-1 Communications			
Summit County Ambulance Headquarters			

Source: Lake Dillon Fire Protection District

Table I.4. Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District—Critical Facilities and Other Community Assets

Name of Asset	Replacement Value ($)	Occupancy/ Capacity #	Hazard Specific Issues
Fire Station 4	3.3 Million	Fire Station and Community Rooms/ Occupancy 50	
Fire Station 6	4.6 Million	Fire Station and Administrative Offices/ Occupancy 50	
Fire Sub-station Breckenridge	1 Million	Fire Substation/Occupancy 10	Fire Station is part of Grand Lodge Peak 7 Hotel North Building.
Fire Station 7	1.5 Million	Fire Station/Occupancy 10	
Town of Breckenridge Town Hall			
Town of Blue River Town Hall			
Summit County Justice Center			
Breckenridge Police Station			
Old County Court House			
Town of Breckenridge Public Works			
Breckenridge Ski Resort Lifts and Buildings			
Breckenridge Medical Center			
High Country Health Care			
Town of Breckenridge Recreation Center			Shelter Location
Town of Breckenridge Water Treatment Plant			
Upper Blue Sanitation District Facilities (Blue River, Iowa Hill & Farmers Korner)			
Century Link Breckenridge Office			Main phone service building. Also a Tier II facility.
Xcel Energy Gas Buildings			
Colorado Natural Gas Meter Station			
Xcel Substation			Power substation facility on Wellington Road

Name of Asset	Replacement Value ($)	Occupancy/ Capacity #	Hazard Specific Issues
Blue Lakes Dam			At the start of the Blue River
Goose Pasture Tarn Dam			Town of Breckenridge water supply
Carriage House Day Care			
Little Red School House			
Timberline Learning Center			
Upper Blue Elementary School			
Breckenridge Elementary School			
Summit High School			
Colorado Mountain College			
Ski Area Maintenance			Tier II Facility
Grand Lodge Peak 7			Fire Department sub-station located in basement of building.
Ferrellgas Breckenridge			Tier II Facility
Alpine Rock			Tier II Facility
Four Mile Bridge			HWY 9 Bridge by Gold Hill. Bridge has safety issues as identified by CDOT. Could hamper egress.

Source: Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District

Other areas of concern include the protection of critical watershed areas for the Ten Mile, Snake River, and Lower Blue basins as well as almost 21 miles of Dillon Reservoir shoreline. The watersheds principally serve Summit County, Denver Water, and the Colorado Big Thompson Project for Northern Colorado. Over 49 miles of high power transmission lines lie within the boundaries of Lake Dillon Fire Protection District response areas, which supply major portions of the western United States. The District also is challenged geographically with natural and developed features that make response extremely challenging. Among these are the Dillon Dam and Eisenhower Tunnel, both of which have been identified as National Critical Infrastructure. Protection also includes three mountain passes at the Interstate-70 tunnel approaches, Loveland Pass (which is a Colorado Department of Transportation designated Hazardous Materials route), and Ute Pass (which carries a significant amount of hazardous materials from the Henderson Mill).

According to the Colorado Department of Transportation, traffic on Interstate 70 through the Lake Dillon Fire Protection District has increased by a factor of three over the past decade. Due to its unique location, Lake Dillon Fire Protection District, along with other areas of Summit County, are geographically isolated and in the event of natural disasters such as blizzards, wildfires, avalanches, or landsides may become isolated for an extended period of time. Human-caused disasters such as hazardous materials, bioterrorism, or explosions will also isolate the

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District and other areas of Summit County. This may serve as an impediment for receiving aid from outside the County for a period of time.

For RWBFPD, the protection of the Goose Pasture Tarn is a critical watershed for fire protection and drinking water supplies for the Town of Breckenridge and surrounding areas. The District is geographically isolated much like LDFPD and will also rely on aid from outside the County.

Vulnerability by Hazard

This section analyzes existing and future structures and other assets at risk to hazards ranked of moderate or high significance that vary from the risks facing the entire planning area and estimates potential losses. For the Districts' purposes, wildfire is the hazard that varies from other parts of the planning area, and for which the Districts have responsibility.

Wildfire

Existing Development

A wildfire threat ranking was developed for the Summit County Community Wildfire Protection Plan by the County, fire protection districts, and U.S. Forest Service. It is based on fuel hazards, risk of wildfire occurrence, essential infrastructure at risk, community values at risk, and local preparedness and firefighting capability and classifies the wildfire threat as low, medium, high, and extreme. The wildfire threat GIS layer, updated in 2011, was used to determine the number of acres in each wildfire threat zone and to map the wildfire threat in each of the fire protection districts (see Table I.5).

Table I.5. Acreage in Wildfire Threat Zones by District

	Low		Medium		High		Extreme		
Jurisdiction	Acres	% Total	Acres	% Total	Acres	% Total	Acres	% Total	Total Acres
Lake Dillon FPD	601,931	76%	178,132	23%	6,976	0.9%	173	0.02%	787,213
Red, White, and Blue FPD	253,995	76%	78,107	23%	3,807	1.1%	154	0.05%	336,064

Source: AMEC analysis with County data

Based on the methodology described for wildfire in Section 3.3.3 Vulnerability by Hazard, the property values in the Districts were separated into wildfire threat zones. The breakdown of property values in each District by wildfire threat zone is shown in Table I.6. Figures I.3 and I.4 show the wildfire threat areas in LDFPD and RWBFPD, respectively. Figures I.5 and I.6 show the wildfire focus areas from the County CWPP and treatment areas in the two fire protection districts.

Table I.6. Property in Wildfire Threat Zones by District

Threat Zone	Land Use	Improved Parcel Count	Land Value	Improved Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Lake Dillon Fire Protection District						
Low	Commercial	78	$17,062,267	$23,694,174	$23,694,174	$47,388,348
	Industrial	1	$632,089	$73,880	$110,820	$184,700
	Mixed Use	6	$404,757	$2,198,597	$2,198,597	$4,397,194
	Open Space	2	$87,187	$6,309,430	$6,309,430	$12,618,860
	Residential	939	$213,398,201	$407,370,719	$203,685,360	$611,056,079
	Total	**1,026**	**$231,584,501**	**$439,646,800**	**$235,998,381**	**$675,645,181**
Medium	Commercial	157	$112,605,116	$144,478,464	$144,478,464	$288,956,928
	Government	25	$6,590,555	$28,549,510	$28,549,510	$57,099,020
	Industrial	15	$6,089,336	$4,457,513	$6,686,270	$11,143,783
	Mixed Use	90	$13,999,443	$196,132,960	$196,132,960	$392,265,920
	Open Space	11	$384,877	$61,327,889	$61,327,889	$122,655,778
	Other	5	$919,137	$1,108,138	$1,108,138	$2,216,276
	Residential	3,205	$593,422,039	$1,656,614,765	$828,307,383	$2,484,922,148
	Total	**3,508**	**$734,010,503**	**$2,092,669,239**	**$1,266,590,613**	**$3,359,259,852**
High	Commercial	21	$18,505,882	$19,984,534	$19,984,534	$39,969,068
	Government	2	$247,638	$29,747	$29,747	$59,494
	Industrial	1	$1,509,734	$963,415	$1,445,123	$2,408,538
	Mixed Use	78	$33,133,468	$83,574,841	$83,574,841	$167,149,682
	Open Space	2	$61,264	$47,219,200	$47,219,200	$94,438,400
	Other	1	$0	$17,228,721	$17,228,721	$34,457,442
	Residential	781	$177,872,489	$402,079,927	$201,039,964	$603,119,891
	Total	**886**	**$231,330,475**	**$571,080,385**	**$370,522,129**	**$941,602,514**
Extreme	Commercial	1	$3,777,744	$395,330	$395,330	$790,660
	Government	1	$0	$3,813,930	$3,813,930	$7,627,860
	Mixed Use	1	$880,785	$8,719	$8,719	$17,438
	Open Space	1	$3,758	$527	$527	$1,054
	Residential	32	$8,582,738	$7,685,662	$3,842,831	$11,528,493
	Total	**36**	**$13,245,025**	**$11,904,168**	**$8,061,337**	**$19,965,505**
Totals		**5,456**	**$1,210,170,504**	**$3,115,300,592**	**$1,881,172,460**	**$4,996,473,052**
Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District						
Low	Backcountry	1	$1,219,524	$319	$319	$638
	Commercial	2	$2,677,165	$1,200,761	$1,200,761	$2,401,522
	Mixed Use	11	$5,263,411	$4,340,535	$4,340,535	$8,681,070
	Open Space	1	$0	$86,999	$86,999	$173,998
	Other	1	$758,230	$747	$747	$1,494
	Residential	572	$197,142,894	$304,755,207	$304,755,207	$609,510,414
	Total	**588**	**$207,061,224**	**$310,384,568**	**$310,384,568**	**$620,769,136**
Medium	Backcountry	8	$2,894,427	$721,978	$721,978	$1,443,956
	Commercial	137	$110,208,704	$113,396,614	$113,396,614	$226,793,228
	Government	1	$51,950	$632,820	$632,820	$1,265,640
	Industrial	21	$10,358,512	$23,092,553	$34,638,830	$57,731,383
	Mixed Use	74	$41,071,098	$254,088,074	$254,088,074	$508,176,148

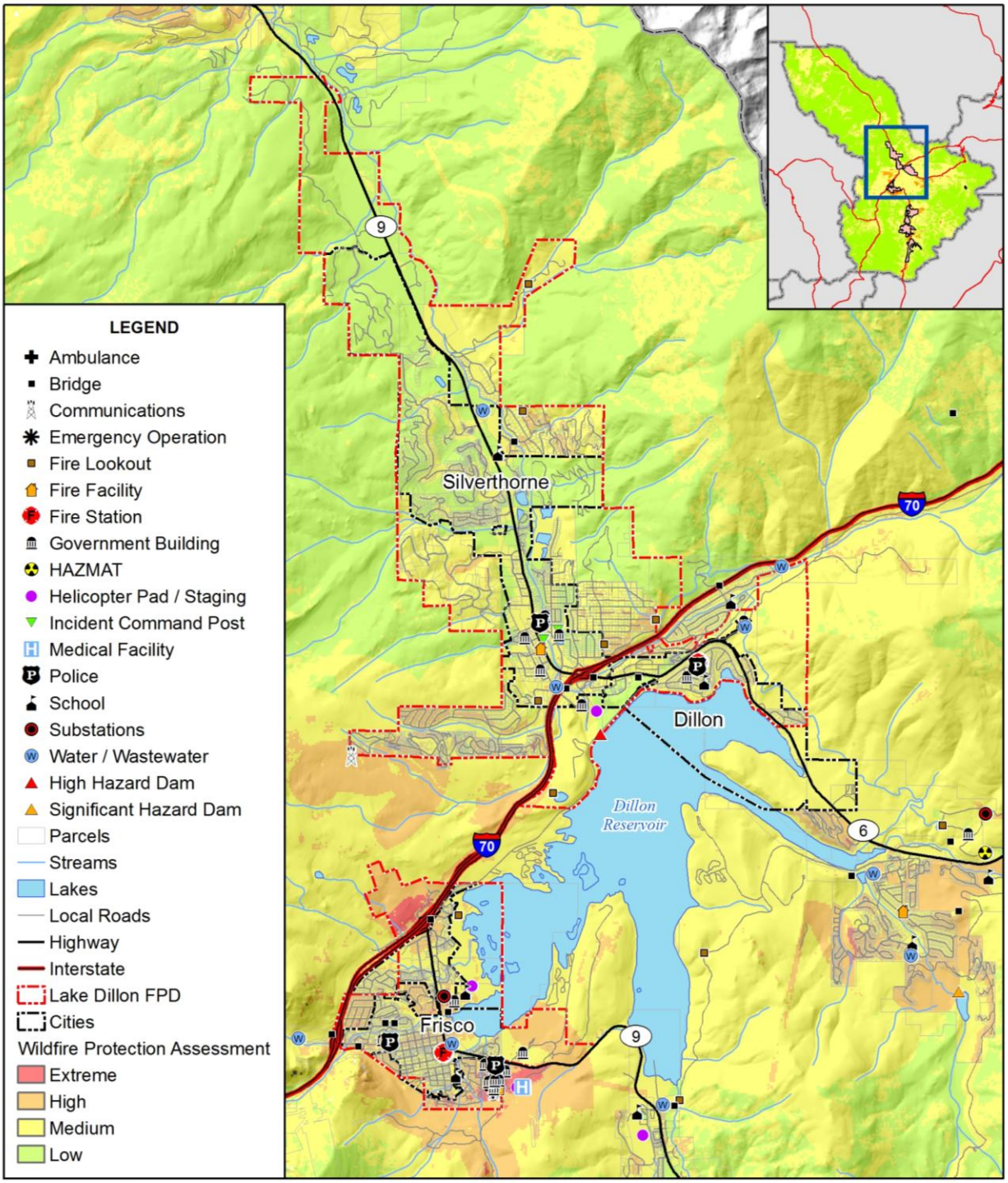
Threat Zone	Land Use	Improved Parcel Count	Land Value	Improved Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
	Other	21	$16,668,949	$123,482,572	$123,482,572	$246,965,144
	Residential	3,942	$1,252,781,359	$3,319,917,079	$3,319,917,079	$6,639,834,158
	Total	**4,204**	**$1,434,034,999**	**$3,835,331,690**	**$3,846,877,967**	**$7,682,209,657**
High	Commercial	3	$499,815	$648,436	$648,436	$1,296,872
	Industrial	3	$1,478,375	$548,469	$822,704	$1,371,173
	Mixed Use	4	$3,725,004	$32,956,063	$32,956,063	$65,912,126
	Other	2	$1,915,743	$1,577,840	$1,577,840	$3,155,680
	Residential	1,359	$383,114,272	$623,727,829	$311,863,915	$935,591,744
	Total	**1,371**	**$390,733,209**	**$659,458,637**	**$347,868,957**	**$1,007,327,594**
Extreme	Government	2	$343,135	$14,117,206	$14,117,206	$28,234,412
	Residential	36	$9,978,815	$18,620,062	$9,310,031	$27,930,093
	Total	**38**	**$10,321,950**	**$32,737,268**	**$23,427,237**	**$56,164,505**
Totals		**6,201**	**$2,042,151,382**	**$4,837,912,163**	**$4,528,558,729**	**$9,366,470,892**
Grand Total		**10,405**	**$3,476,186,381**	**$8,673,243,853**	**$8,375,436,696**	**$17,048,680,549**

Source: AMEC analysis with County data

The Lake Dillon Fire Protection District has the most acreage at risk (7,149 acres) in high and extreme wildfire threat zones, but the Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District has a greater percentage of their district (1.15 percent) in high and extreme wildfire threat zones. RWBFPD has more total property value in high and extreme wildfire threat areas (more than $56 million in the extreme wildfire threat zone alone).

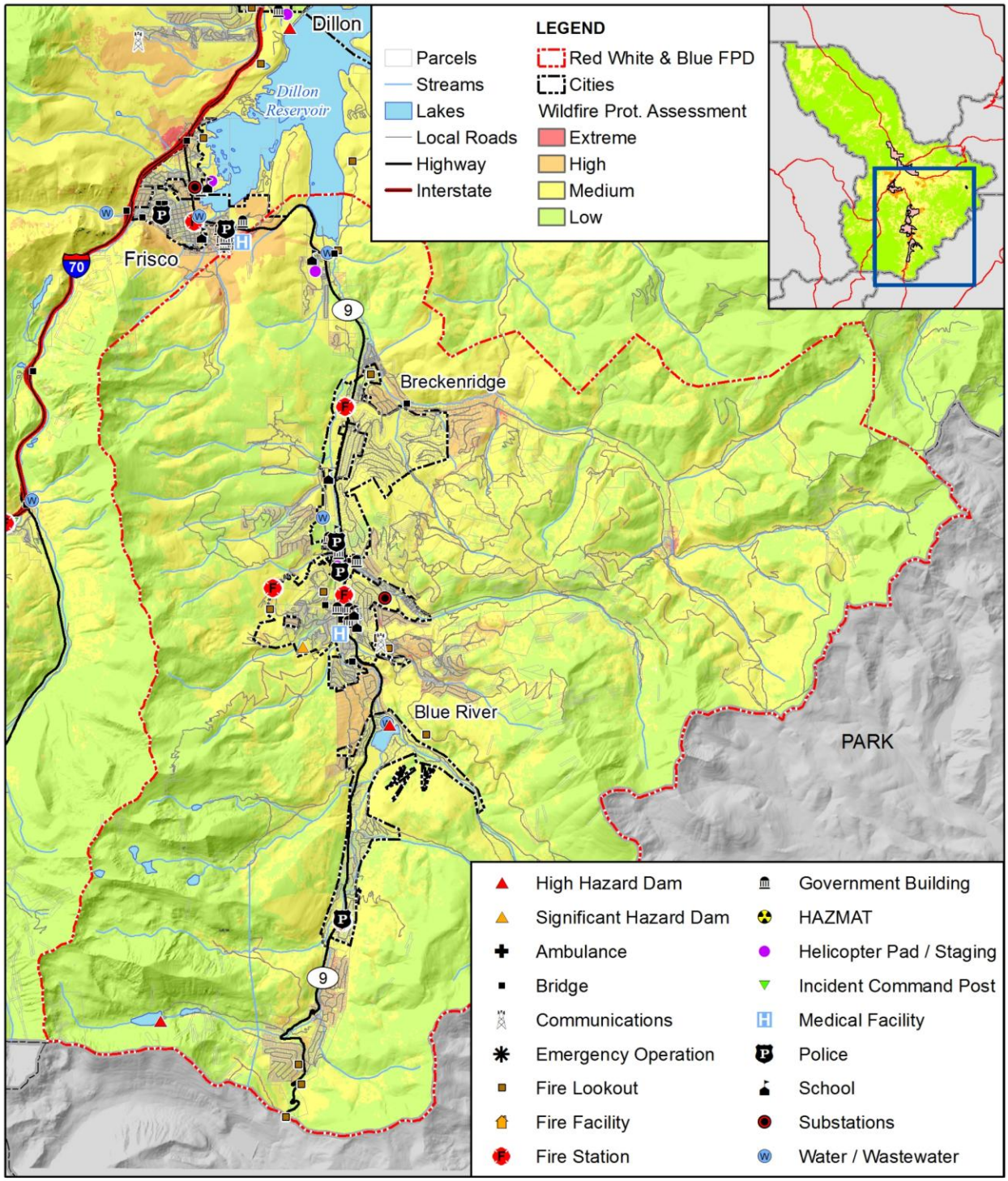
Lake Dillon FPD has 11 critical facilities located in the extreme fire threat zone and 22 critical facilities located in the high wildfire threat zone. RWBFPD has two critical facilities in the high fire threat zone and none in the extreme wildfire threat zone.

Figure I.3. Wildfire Threat and Critical Facilities in LDFPD



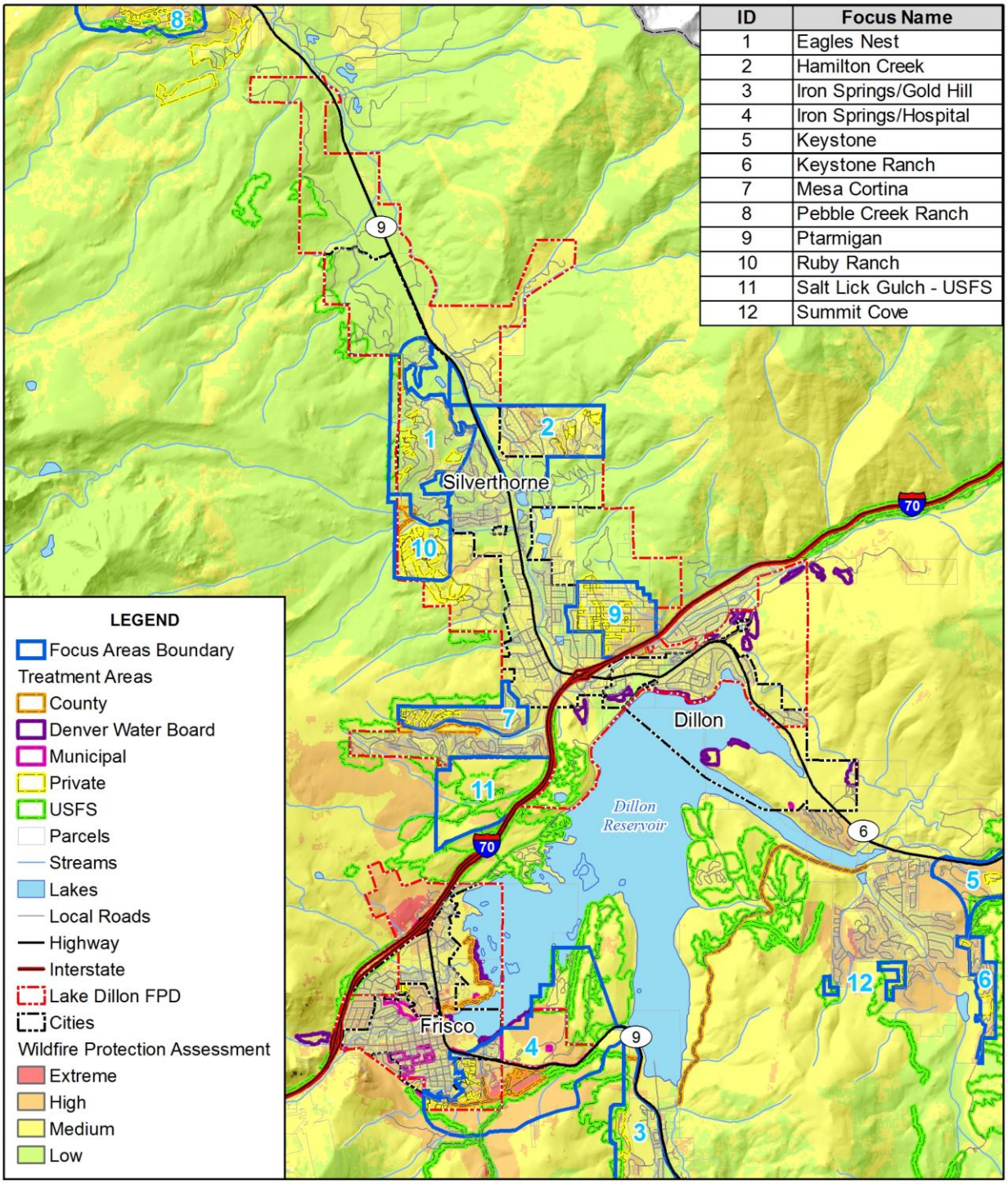
Map compiled 6/2013; intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: Summit County, HAZUS-MH 2.1

Figure I.4. Wildfire Threat and Critical Facilities in RWBFPD



Map compiled 6/2013; intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: Summit County, HAZUS-MH 2.1

Figure I.5. Wildfire Focus Areas and Treatment Areas in LDFPD



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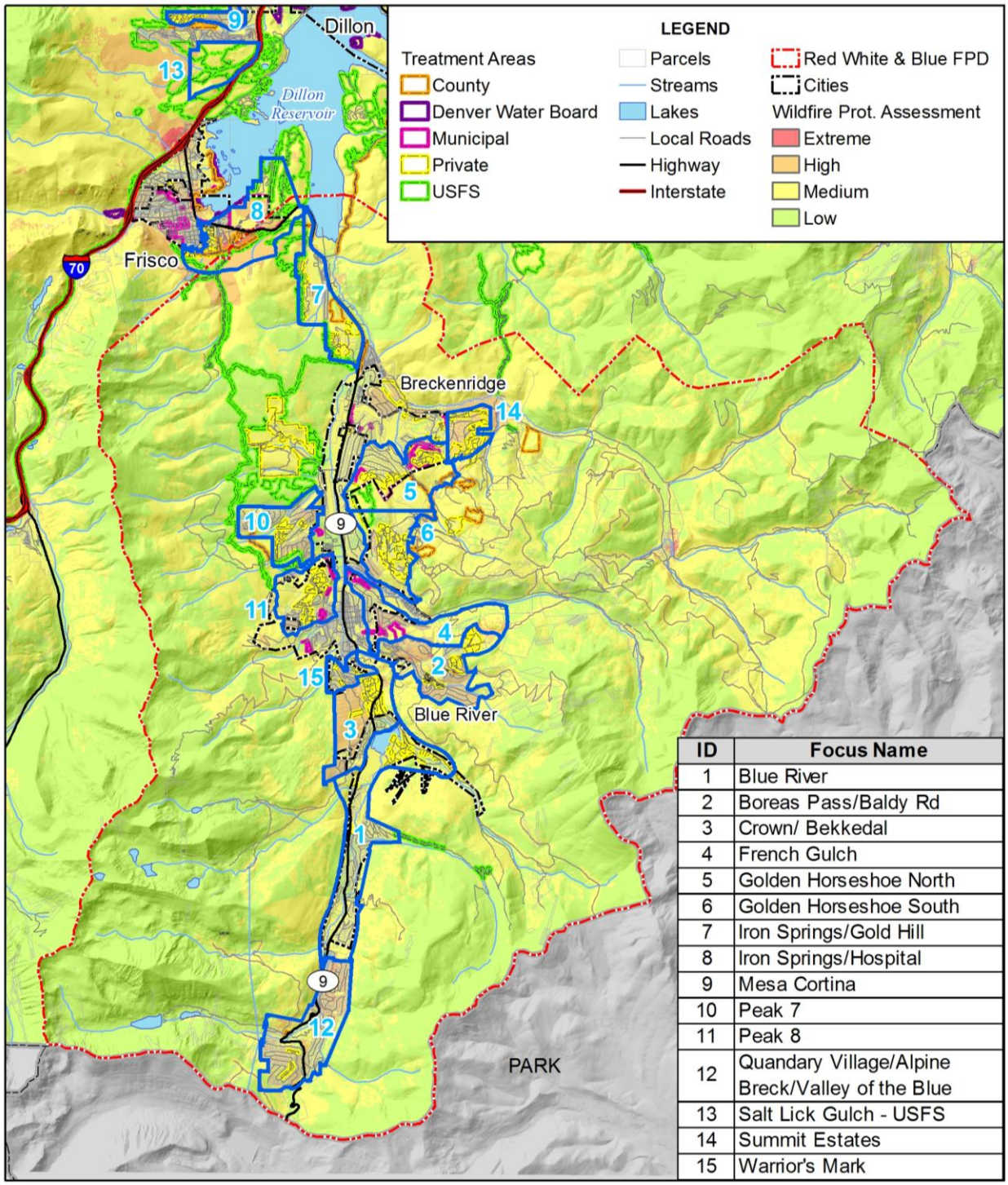
Map compiled 6/2013; intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: Summit County

Figure I.6. Wildfire Focus Areas and Treatment Areas in RWBFPD



ID	Focus Name
1	Blue River
2	Boreas Pass/Baldy Rd
3	Crown/ Bekkedal
4	French Gulch
5	Golden Horseshoe North
6	Golden Horseshoe South
7	Iron Springs/Gold Hill
8	Iron Springs/Hospital
9	Mesa Cortina
10	Peak 7
11	Peak 8
12	Quandary Village/Alpine Breck/Valley of the Blue
13	Salt Lick Gulch - USFS
14	Summit Estates
15	Warrior's Mark

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Map compiled 6/2013; intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: Summit County

Future Development

Residential development continues to occur in the wildland-urban interface where limited access, lack of a central water supply with fire hydrants, and longer response times elevate the risk associated with the a wildfire event. Development in wildland-urban interface areas is regulated through the building code and land use planning policies of the jurisdiction in which the development is located. Summit County and the towns of Blue River, Breckenridge, and Silverthorne have wildfire mitigation policies as a part of their county or municipal code. In the years ahead, the Lower Blue River Valley north of Silverthorne to the Grand County line has the greatest potential to see single family residential growth occur in areas rated as moderate or high for fire danger, thereby increasing the number of homes located in the wildland interface.

Other Hazards

The Districts are also affected by other hazards that exacerbate wildfire hazard conditions, such as drought, lightning, and windstorms. In addition, lands damaged by wildfire are subject to increased runoff and erosion as well as landslides, mudslides/debris flows, and rock fall.

Growth and Development Trends

Residential development is likely to continue to occur in the wildland-urban interface in both districts. Increasing population also increases the likelihood of a human-caused fire or natural fire forcing the community to evacuate. The Town of Silverthorne has the greatest potential for commercial growth followed by Frisco and Dillon. Resort growth and redevelopment is projected to occur in Keystone in the Mountain House base area neighborhood and the base area of Peak 8 in Breckenridge. These areas will likely see several hundred new condominium units constructed with underground parking and well over 50,000 square feet of commercial space within the span of the next 10 years.

In the years ahead, the Lower Blue River Valley north of Silverthorne to the Grand County line has the greatest potential to see single family residential growth occur in areas rated as moderate or high for fire danger, thereby increasing the number of homes located in the wildland interface.

I.4 Capability Assessment

Capabilities are the programs and policies currently in use to reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. The capabilities assessment is divided into five sections: regulatory mitigation capabilities, administrative and technical mitigation capabilities, fiscal mitigation capabilities, and mitigation outreach and partnerships.

Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Regulatory mitigation capabilities include the planning and land management tools typically used by local jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities. The fire protection districts

are governed under the policies and programs of Summit County, including its building codes and land use planning and the Fire Hazard Mitigation Amendment adopted by Summit County as an amendment to the International Building Code. The fire districts enforce Chapter 45 of the International Residential Code as well as the International Fire Code. The 2012 International Fire Code is scheduled for adoption in the early summer of 2013. The fire districts also support programs such as Firewise and Ready, Set, Go. RWBFPD and LDFPD both have capital improvement plans for their facilities and apparatus as part of their Strategic Plans.

The Lake Dillon Fire Protection District Service Plan was updated and adopted in 2006. The District performs site plan reviews for local jurisdictions. The District has an Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating of four for the Towns of Dillon and Silverthorne, a class five in the Town of Frisco and unincorporated areas of the district, and a nine in Montezuma and Arapahoe Basin.

The Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District participates in the annual wildfire operating plan. The District enforces the 2012 International Fire Code as amended by Summit County and performs site plan review requirements for emergency access and water supply. The District has an ISO rating of four in all areas serviced by a water system, and nine in all other areas of the district.

Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

The Districts work with Summit County departments of engineering, emergency management, and GIS on activities related to hazard mitigation and loss prevention. LDFPD has two IT support specialists in the Support Services Division skilled in GIS. The LDFPD Fire Marshall, Deputy Fire Marshall, and two fire inspectors are trained in construction practices related to buildings and infrastructure. The RWBFPD Fire Marshal is also trained in these construction practices and in GIS. The Deputy Fire Marshal and Inspector are also trained in construction practices related to buildings and infrastructure. Each district has its own grant writing capabilities and both are career fire departments with approximately 50 people on staff.

Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

The fire protection districts are funded through property taxes. Fiscal mitigation capabilities are financial tools or resources that the fire protection districts could or already do use to help fund mitigation activities. These include the following:

- Capital improvements project funding
- Taxes for specific purposes
- Debt through general obligation bonds
- Grants from state and federal agencies

Mitigation Outreach and Partnerships

Other mitigation related activities for each district include the following:

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District

- Coordinates annual fire-safety education programs in the schools and for the general public in October of each year as part of the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) National Fire Prevention Week. The Community Services Bureau follows the NFPA "Learn Not to Burn" curriculum and teaches it throughout the year to 4 elementary schools, one middle school, and several pre-schools.
- Provides public education and information to citizen groups and homeowners associations concerning fire hazard mitigation and wildfire preparedness. LDFPD held over 25 meetings with HOA groups to discuss/educate on wildfire issues.
- Maintains a proactive public information office staffed by a full-time public affairs officer to keep educational fire safety information, public awareness of fire district activities, and active participation in community events promoting fire safety.
- Manages the fire hazard mitigation program for the County and the Summit Fire Authority that utilizes strategies similar to the Firewise Communities program.
- Instrumental in planning and organizing the Summit County Incident Management Team in 1996.
- Actively participated and contributed to the development of an expanded evacuation plan for all areas of Summit County and a majority of the towns protected by the department.
- Currently participating in the effort to improve and upgrade security and emergency response capacity to the Colorado Department of Transportation managed Eisenhower/Johnson Tunnels on Interstate 70, which is a designated critical infrastructure facility located in both Clear Creek and Summit counties.
- While Lake Dillon Fire-Rescue and the Lower Blue Fire Protection District share an agreement to provide assistance to each other in the event of larger-scale incidents, as of January 1, 2008, Lake Dillon and Lower Blue are now operating under a new, wider intergovernmental agreement that enhances training, equipment, and administrative assistance between the two departments.
- LDFPD participated in the development of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP).

Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District

- Provides public education and information in fire safety, Risk Watch, and all-hazard emergency preparedness.
- RWBFPD currently has 9 recognized Firewise communities, including Christie Height, Highlands Park, Miners View Estates, Park Forest Estates, Shock Hill, Summit Estates, The Highlands, The Pines at Four O'clock Subdivision, and White Wolf.

- In June of 2012, RWBFPD hosted a countywide Ready, Set, Go workshop in conjunction with the local Red Cross, State Forest Service, Law Enforcement, Fire Districts, and CSU Extension. Another workshop was held in the fall. Funding for the original workshop was obtained through a Ready, Set, Go grant through the International Association of Fire Chiefs. Another grant has been awarded for 2013 with another workshop planned for June 1, 2013.
- RWBFPD participated in the development of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) and the formation of defensible space requirements in the Town of Breckenridge.

I.5 Mitigation Goals and Objectives

Each of the fire protection districts adopts the hazard mitigation goals and objectives developed by the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and described in Chapter 4 Mitigation Strategy.

I.6 Mitigation Actions

Each of the fire protection districts identified and prioritized the following mitigation actions based on the risk assessment. Background information on how each action will be implemented and administered, such as ideas for implementation, responsible agency, potential funding, estimated cost, and timeline also are included.

Mitigation Action: Lake Dillon Fire Protection District—1 Wildfire Mitigation Program

Jurisdiction:	Lake Dillon Fire Protection District
Action Title:	Maintain and enhance wildfire mitigation program
Priority:	High
Background/Issue:	Summit County has been identified as having a high risk of a catastrophic wildfire. This affects not only the water quality for most of the Front Range of Colorado but major power line grids for the western United States. In addition, Interstate 70, a major transportation corridor, runs directly through Summit County. This stretch is the highest elevation in the country. Summit County is at the epicenter of a massive beetle kill with a 95 percent mortality rate affecting several million acres of land.
Ideas for Implementation:	Apply for funding to maintain and enhance via code enforcement and public education a wildfire mitigation office for Lake Dillon Fire Protection District and expand the process to include all of Summit County including all municipalities. Current funding of the existing one person wildfire mitigation office is not present for the entire year of 2009. The continuation and expansion of this critical office is one of the highest priorities of Summit County and Lake Dillon Fire Protection District.
Responsible Agency:	Lake Dillon Fire Protection District
Partners:	Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District and Copper Mountain Consolidated Metropolitan District. All municipalities within Summit County and Summit County government.
Potential Funding:	U.S. Forest Service, Colorado State Forest Service, 50 percent cash match possible via Summit Fire Authority and Summit County Government
Cost Estimate:	$94,500 annually
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Unable to place an exact dollar amount; however, the water supply to over 300,000 people in Denver and loss of power to large portions of the west would be in the hundreds of millions of dollars.
Timeline:	Ready to implement immediately upon acquiring funding
Status:	Deferred. This has not been implemented due to restructuring and re-assigning the management of the fire mitigation program responsibilities to the respective fire prevention divisions within the two fire districts and the Copper Mountain CMD. To facilitate enforcement of the fire mitigation code amendment to the International Building Code, each district signed an intergovernmental agreement in 2010 with Summit County Government.

Mitigation Action: Lake Dillon Fire Protection District—2 Emergency Generators

Jurisdiction:	Lake Dillon Fire Protection District
Action Title:	Install emergency generators in three fire stations
Priority:	Medium
Background/Issue:	Lake Dillon Fire Protection District has been identified as having a high risk of a catastrophic wildfire due to massive beetle infestation. Three of the response stations would be directly affected by a likely power outage in the event of a wildfire. The ability to operate the stations as Incident Command Centers, shelters, as well as for incident response is paramount to critical infrastructure protection.
Ideas for Implementation:	Install three back-up generators for fire stations 2, 8, and 11.
Responsible Agency:	Lake Dillon Fire Protection District
Partners:	Possible U.S. Forest Service, Colorado State Forest Service, law enforcement organizations; FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Potential Funding:	Very little funding available locally
Cost Estimate:	$225,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	The ability to operate out of the three primary fire response stations during a wildfire, hazardous material incident, or natural disaster will help protect lives and property and the economic engine (tourism, watershed, energy, transportation) not just of Summit County but for the entire State of Colorado.
Timeline:	Implementation in summer 2009 if funding acquired
Status:	Ongoing. An external natural gas-fueled generator was installed in 2011 and is operational at Station 11 in Keystone. Budgeting for generators at Stations 2 (Frisco) and 8 (Dillon) are included in the five year capital plan contingent upon available funding.

Mitigation Action: Lake Dillon Fire Protection District—3 Rural Addressing

Jurisdiction:	Lake Dillon Fire Protection District
Action Title:	Rural addressing
Priority:	High
Background/Issue:	Many rural subdivisions and residential properties do not have their addresses visibly displayed where they can be viewed from the road or street by emergency responders whether fire, EMS or law enforcement. A survey earlier this year (2013) of wildfire mitigation focus areas by the Summit Wildfire Council clearly demonstrated the lack of addresses that were visible from the street or were lacking altogether.
Ideas for Implementation:	This project would develop a public campaign to get a minimum size of 5 inch numerals that are reflective and placed on a contrasting background to be located within 25 feet of the road right-of-way on an elevated post or fence (minimum of 5 ft. above grade) where the driveway for a property first intersects with the road.
Responsible Agency:	Lake Dillon Fire Protection District Captain Kim McDonald, Fire Prevention Division
Partners:	Red, White & Blue Fire Protection District, Summit County Building Department
Potential Funding:	Develop fund-raising campaign to match any federal or state funding that would be available.
Cost Estimate:	$10,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Further advances public education and awareness of the risks related to delaying a response when an emergency occurs, especially during a wildfire when evacuation accountability is critical.
Timeline:	2013-2015
Status:	New in 2013

Mitigation Action: Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District—1 Defensible Space

Jurisdiction:	Red, White and Blue Fire Protection District
Action Title:	Create public education program encouraging wildfire defensible space
Priority:	High
Background/Issue:	Create public education initiatives encouraging defensible space around homes in accordance with nationally recognized standards. This would include the removal of pine beetle infested trees.
Ideas for Implementation:	Public education would be accomplished by hiring a production company to produce public service announcements for local television stations, radio stations, newsprint, and other local media sources.
Responsible Agency:	Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District
Partners:	Town of Breckenridge, Town of Blue River, Summit County, and Lake Dillon Fire Rescue
Potential Funding:	Budgeted and grant funding
Cost Estimate:	$40,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Reduces property loss during wildfire events
Timeline:	2009–2013
Status:	Completed/ongoing. This goal has been achieved as far as creating public education programs. We continue to enhance this goal by utilizing the Firewise communities program to further grow the educational program.

Mitigation Action: Red, White, and Blue Fire District—2 Winter Preparedness Kits

Jurisdiction: Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District

Action Title: Promote household winter preparedness kits

Priority: High

Background/Issue: The Red, White, and Blue Fire District would coordinate the hiring a production company to educate the public on preparing household winter preparedness or survival kits to have readily available during times of inclement/hazardous winter weather. These public service announcements would be run on local television, radio stations, newsprint, and other sources.

Ideas for Implementation: Jurisdictions could partner with local merchants/grocers educating public as to what types of supplies would be necessary to include in the kits.

Fire protection districts could host preparedness kit sessions at local grocery stores, demonstrating a prepared kit, in addition to distributing a "shopping list" of items they can purchase while at that location.

Responsible Agency: Red, White, and Blue Fire District

Partners: Local merchants, Summit County, Towns of Blue River, Breckenridge, Dillon, Frisco, and Silverthorne

Potential Funding: Budgeted and grant funded

Cost Estimate: $20,000

Benefits: (Losses Avoided)

- Reduce the number of cars and citizens on roadways during times of inclement/hazardous weather, as supplies would be kept in homes
- Improve sustainability of food resources in local markets in the event deliveries to the area become impaired by road and weather conditions

Timeline: 2009–2013

Status: Completed. This goal has been achieved through our Ready, Set, Go program and focuses not only on winter preparedness but all-hazard preparedness.

Mitigation Action: Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District—3 Power Backup Generators

Jurisdiction:	Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District
Action Title:	Provide backup power to fire stations to protect continuity of services
Priority:	Medium
Background/Issue:	Backup power is needed for critical facilities.
Ideas for Implementation:	The Red, White, and Blue Fire District would contract for the installation of emergency backup power generators at fire stations to allow for the continuity of emergency response services from strategically located facilities.
Responsible Agency:	Summit County, towns of Breckenridge and Blue River, private sector
Partners:	Public and private sector
Potential Funding:	Budgeted and grant funded; FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Cost Estimate:	$250,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Maintain emergency response capabilities from strategically located fire stations in the event of power loss due to a disaster event Protect public health and safety
Timeline:	2009–2013
Status:	Deferred. This goal has not been achieved. In 2012 RWB applied for grant funds through the Fire Act and was not awarded moneys for this project. This project has been identified in our long-range capital expenditures over the next 5 years.

Mitigation Action: Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District—4 Evacuation Drills

Jurisdiction:	Red, White and Blue Fire District
Action Title:	Conduct periodic community evacuation drills
Priority:	Medium
Background/Issue:	Evacuation drills are needed to practice and refine procedures.
Ideas for Implementation:	Conduct periodic community evacuation drills, which include public information and education and appropriate road signage.
Responsible Agency:	Town of Breckenridge, Town of Blue River, Summit County, and Red, White, and Blue Fire District
Partners:	See above, plus various lodging companies/businesses.
Potential Funding:	Budgeted and grant funding
Cost Estimate:	Approximately $10,000 per exercise
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	• Safe and efficient evacuation of citizens and guests in the event of an emergency or disaster. • Minimize loss of life.
Timeline:	2009–2013
Status:	Ongoing. This goal has been partially completed. In 2012 crew training placed our crews in one neighborhood for wildfire evacuation and planning training. The HOA participated in the evacuation piece, but this was limited to one HOA. We continue to work with our HOA's to provide evacuation drills to them during HOA talks. A full scale or larger area drill needs to still be conducted.

Mitigation Action: Red, White, and Blue Fire District—5 Hazardous Materials Mapping

Jurisdiction:	Red, White, and Blue Fire District
Action Title:	Inventory and map locations of hazardous materials
Priority:	Low
Background/Issue:	The Red, White, and Blue Fire District would hire a consultant to compile an inventory of hazardous materials processes and their storage (i.e., bodyshops, woodworking businesses, plastics fabrication, pool and spa water treatments, etc.)
Ideas for Implementation:	This information would be mapped using GIS and analyzed with maps of hazard prone areas, such as the floodplain, and provided to first responders and other emergency planning organizations
Responsible Agency:	Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District
Partners:	Town of Breckenridge, Town of Blue River, Summit County, Lake Dillon Fire Rescue, Summit County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
Potential Funding:	Budgeted and grant funding
Cost Estimate:	$20,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	• Improve responder knowledge of potential hazardous material release • Identify populations at risk • Protect public health and safety
Timeline:	2009–2013
Status:	Deferred. This has not been implemented. The research for building of this GIS layer has not fully been completed. A change in management took away from project focuses that are now being focused on again.

Mitigation Action: Red, White, and Blue Fire District—6 Rural Addressing

Jurisdiction:	Red, White, and Blue Fire District
Action Title:	Rural addressing
Priority:	High
Background/Issue:	This project would encompass firefighters hanging reflective address signs in rural areas of the District. This project would first be completed in Blue River, where addresses are hard for firefighters to see because of the nature of the road system. The second part of this program would be to install these signs in our rural areas as part of our mitigation inspections that are required as part of the building process. This program would help with evacuation and response to our rural areas by making the addresses easy for all responders to find.
Ideas for Implementation:	Booth at Town of Blue River cleanup day. Tie in as part of the permit cost for County required mitigation inspections.
Responsible Agency:	Red, White and Blue Fire Protection District
Partners:	Town of Blue River and Summit County
Potential Funding:	Rural Wildfire Funds
Cost Estimate:	$4,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Easier identification of addresses both during the day and at night.
Timeline:	3 years
Status:	New in 2013

Mitigation Action: Red, White, and Blue Fire District—7 Firewise Communities Program

Jurisdiction:	Red, White, and Blue Fire District
Action Title:	Firewise communities program
Priority:	High
Background/Issue:	This program would increase the awareness of mitigation throughout our community. It would enhance what has been done through requirements of Summit County to ensure that any mitigation work that is complete in the Upper Blue River Basin would be maintained into the future. With a stronger push for mitigation by the Towns and the County, this project would allow for continuity in the type of mitigation that was performed and ensure that mitigation efforts are maintained into the future so that not only a residence benefits but the entire subdivision benefits from the efforts of the citizens.
Ideas for Implementation:	Community outreach and educations, changes in code language to enforce the Firewise type mitigation programs, mailers to HOAs
Responsible Agency:	Red, White, and Blue FPD
Partners:	Town of Blue River, Town of Breckenridge, Summit County
Potential Funding:	Rural Wildfire Funds, Summit County 1A money
Cost Estimate:	$3,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Continuity of mitigation among jurisdictions, maintenance of mitigation efforts for years to come, community actively participates in preparedness and mitigation efforts.
Timeline:	5 years
Status:	New in 2013