

***APPENDIX “B”- Upper Blue Basin
Management Recommendations for Reducing Fire Hazards Within Each Focus
Area***

The Management Recommendations listed below are an idealistic set of treatments that when complete will greatly reduce the impact of wildfire on life and property in Summit County. The management recommendations are not specific prescriptions. Specific prescriptions must be developed by the entity charged with the management of the property. Project implementation on national forest system land must go through the NEPA process, during which specific prescriptions will be developed. For more information on the specific prescriptions and their associated NEPA documents contact the Dillon Ranger District of the White River National Forest.

The General Management Recommendation for all homes and businesses within Summit County is to create good defensible space and maintain it. In addition, all homes and businesses should comply with Chapter 44 of the International Code of Residential Construction with regard to building materials.

The focus areas listed below cross multiple ownerships and jurisdictions. To accomplish these management recommendations all parties must work together towards the common goal of protecting life and property.

Below are the specific recommendations to reduce the hazards associated with wildfire for each individual focus area. Each recommendation is broken into four sections. The first gives a general description of the focus area including location, access, infrastructure and community information. The second describes recommendations of fuels reduction projects located in the specific focus area. The third provides a map of the specific focus area with the location of recommended treatments and completed treatments shown. Individual home defensible space recommendations are not shown on the map; however they are recommended for every home or business within Summit County. The fourth section gives general recommendations for reducing wildfire hazards. These recommendations are further split into four parts in order of importance: home construction, landscaping/fuels, preparedness planning/evacuation and infrastructure.

For assistance with implementation of any of the recommended treatments listed below or to further discuss any of the projects please contact your local fire protection district, the Colorado State Forest Service or Summit County Extension.

Summit Estates - The Summit Estates focus area is located east of the Town of Breckenridge on the south side of Tiger Road. Access to the focus area is via a one-way-in/one-way-out road, Estates Drive. Roads are generally good with adequate turnarounds at all dead end roads. Terrain throughout the focus area is steep and gullied. Defensible space throughout the community is generally good. Significant fuels reduction work has been completed on private open space, and is planned on adjacent national forest system land. Street signs are present but non-reflective and are made of combustible materials. Addresses are present but non-reflective. Utilities are underground. Emergency water exists in a series of cisterns throughout the community.

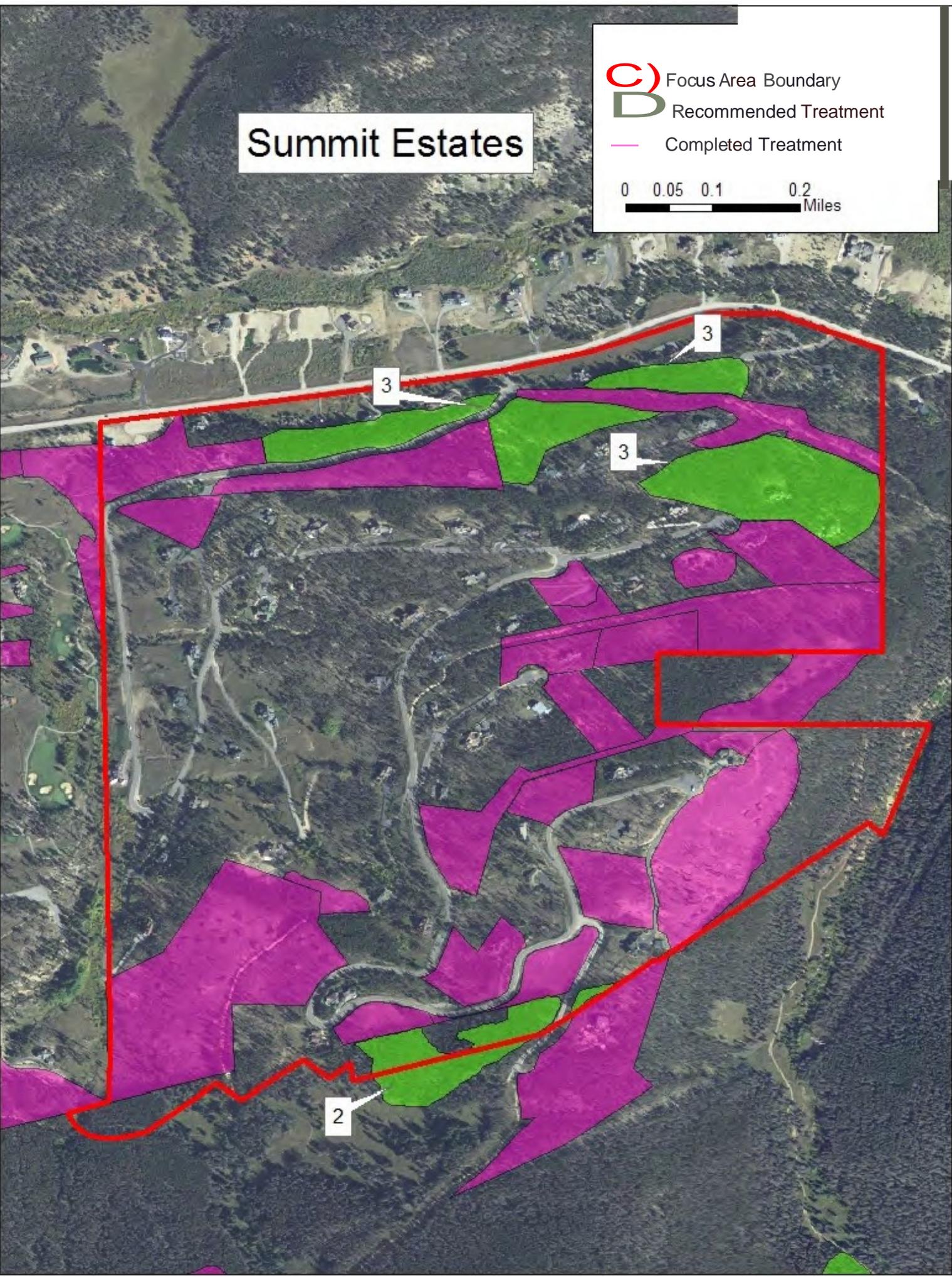
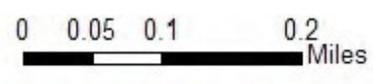
The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

Summit Estates Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Priority	Description	Methods	Acres
Maintain Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
Breckenridge Fuels and Forest Health Project	2	Completion of treatment units as identified in Breckenridge Fuels and Forest Health NEPA	Limited mechanical, hand felling	6
Entrance road fuels reduction	3	Reduction of fuels in dense forested stands near the entrance road. General spacing of 10-12 ft	Hand felling, limited mechanical	22

Summit Estates

-  Focus Area Boundary
-  Recommended Treatment
-  Completed Treatment



Summit Estates General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop secondary egress route between Summit Estates and the Highlands.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Red, White and Blue Fire.
		Explore emergency access from Estates Drive to golf course.
		Develop emergency water supply within community.

Golden Horseshoe - The Golden Horseshoe focus area is located in the northeast portion of the Town of Breckenridge between the Breckenridge Golf Course and French Gulch. Ownership within the Golden Horseshoe consists of private, Town of Breckenridge, Summit County and USFS. Land use can be classified into two categories: developed and open/forest. In the developed areas good defensible space is present on approximately half of the homes. Street signs are present and reflective, and addressing is generally present and typically non-reflective. Utilities consist of buried power with the exception of the far southern portion of the focus area; gas is buried. Emergency water is generally present with a few communities having little to no water. Access is good with multiple loop or connecting roads.

The undeveloped area of this focus area is a heavily used motorized and non-motorized recreation area. Numerous official and unofficial roads/trails cross the area providing ready access to most parts of the focus area with small fire equipment. Water sources are very limited in the undeveloped area with some draft points located in the valley bottoms. Several above ground power lines cross this area. Buried gas and communications lines are also present. Unseen hazards and historically valuable sites are readily present in this area due to past mining. The heavy recreation traffic represents a higher chance of fire occurrence. Fuels reduction in the open/forest portion should be focused on providing maximum protection to the adjacent development.

The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

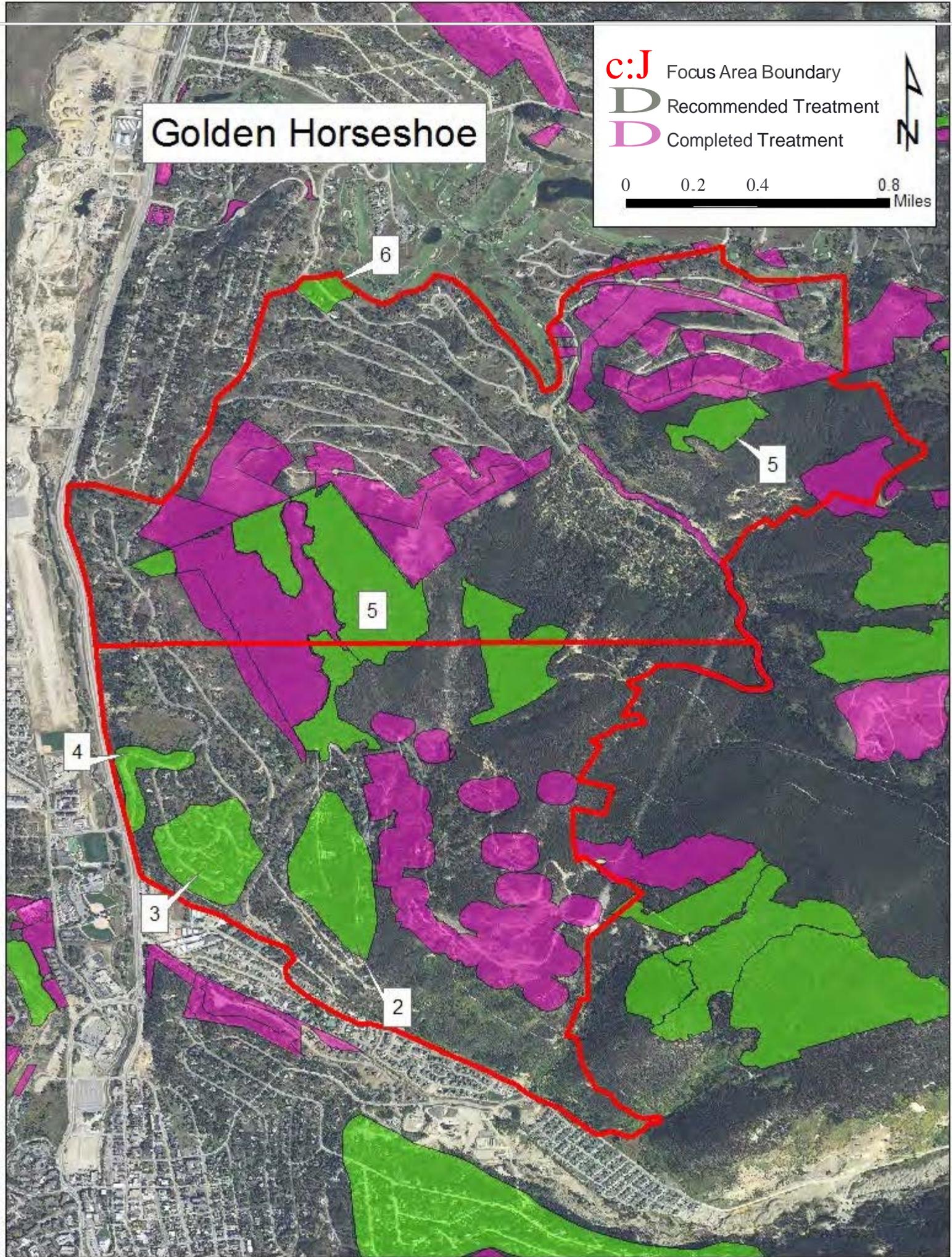
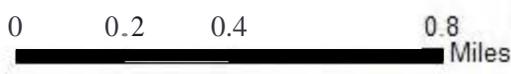
Golden Horseshoe Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
Bearing Tree Linked Defensible Space	2	Linked defensible space of all homes in the Bearing Tree Rd. area	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	43
Dyer Trail Linked Defensible Space	3	Linked defensible space of all homes in the Dyer Trail area	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	36

Highlands Drive Shaded Fuel Break	4	Shaded fuel break on 100 ft either side Highlands Dr.	Hand felling; limited mechanical	12
Breckenridge Fuels and Forest Health	5	Completion of treatment units as identified in Breckenridge Fuels and Forest Health NEPA	Mechanical, limited mechanical, hand felling	142
Fairways Drive Shaded Fuel Break	6	Shaded fuel break focused on area adjacent to road	Mechanical	6

Golden Horseshoe

c:J Focus Area Boundary
D Recommended Treatment
D Completed Treatment



Golden Horseshoe General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Sign critical turns with emergency exit signs
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Red, White and Blue Fire.
		An emergency equipment road map should be developed for the undeveloped area which includes accessible roads with names and numbers, turnouts, water sources, know hazards, etc.

Peak 7 - The Peak 7 focus area is located 1/2 mile northwest of the Town of Breckenridge. The Peak 7 focus area is made up of over 400 individual lots, a few larger tracts of land (greater than 5 acres) and National Forest System lands. Access and water (hydrants) throughout the focus area are generally good. The road system has 2 access points (Barton Rd. and Ski Hill Rd.); however, in the event of evacuation traffic volume may overwhelm road capacity. Defensible space has been created on a portion of the homes within the community. Some older homes within the Peak 7 focus area are built with combustible roofing and siding. Street signs are present and reflective. Addressing is inconsistent throughout the community; where present they are non-reflective. Power is above ground and gas is buried.

The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

Peak 7 Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

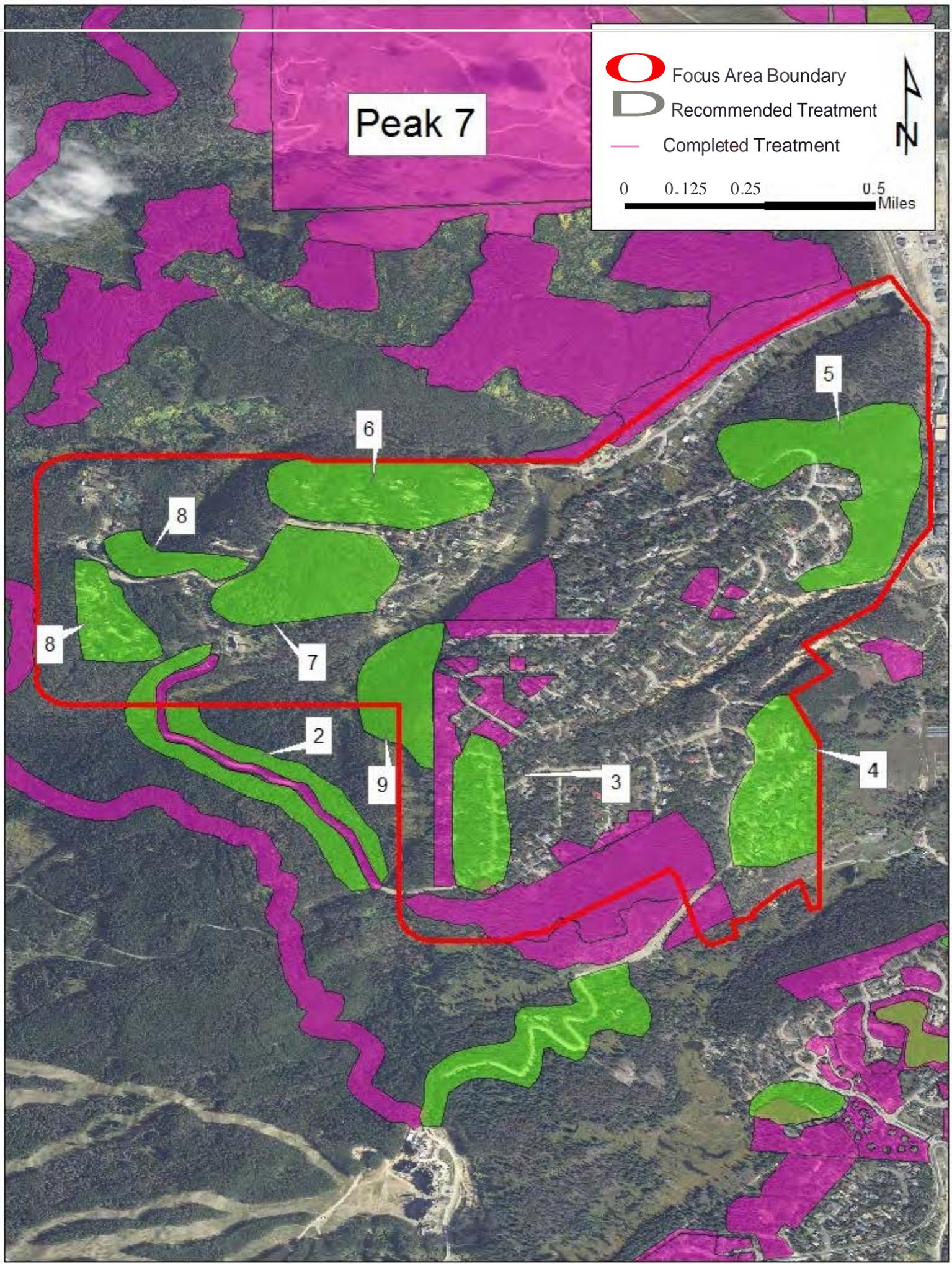
Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
County Road 3 to Ski Hill Road Hazard Tree	2	Removal of all dead and dying trees within 2 tree lengths of the road.	Hand felling, limited mechanical	50-100 feet from all roads
Protector Cir Linked Defensible Space	3	Linked defensible space of all homes on the inside of the Protector Cir. Loop.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	15
Discovery Road Linked Defensible Space	4	Linked defensible space of all homes on Discovery Rd., Twin Pines Ct., Sitzmark Rd. and Burro Ln.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	24
Blue Ridge	5	Cross boundary	Mechanical,	37

Road Fuel Break		fuel break around Blue Ridge Rd. to Ski Pole Ct.	limited mechanical	
Winterwood Linked Defensible Space	6	Linked defensible space of all homes in the Winterwood Subdivision	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	25
Protector Placer Fuel Break	7	Shaded fuel break/ patch cuts on the Protector Placer inside Barton Rd.	Mechanical, limited mechanical	26
Slalom Drive Linked Defensible Space	8	Linked defensible space of all homes on Slalom Rd. and CR 926	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	20
Breckenridge Fuels and Forest Health Project	9	Completion of treatment units as identified in Breckenridge Fuels and Forest Health NEPA	Mechanical, limited mechanical, hand felling	17

Peak 7

 Focus Area Boundary
 Recommended Treatment
 Completed Treatment

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles



Peak 7 General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Improve road signage throughout the focus area to include more "no outlet" and "emergency exit" signs on critical intersections.
		Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Red, White and Blue Fire.

Peak 8 - Peak 8 is located on the west side of the Town of Breckenridge at the base of Breckenridge Ski Resort. The focus area is a grouping of many individual subdivisions and multifamily housing complexes. Road access is generally good via Ski Hill Road; however, in the event of evacuation traffic volume may overwhelm road capacity. Hydrants are present throughout the focus area. Defensible space varies greatly within this focus area. Some subdivisions have good defensible space while others have none. Several subdivision-specific fuels reduction plans exist within this focus area; communities should follow their specific plan. Street signs are present and reflective. Addresses are present but not reflective. Utility location varies throughout the focus area with power being both buried and above ground. Gas is buried in most places, with few homes using propane.

The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

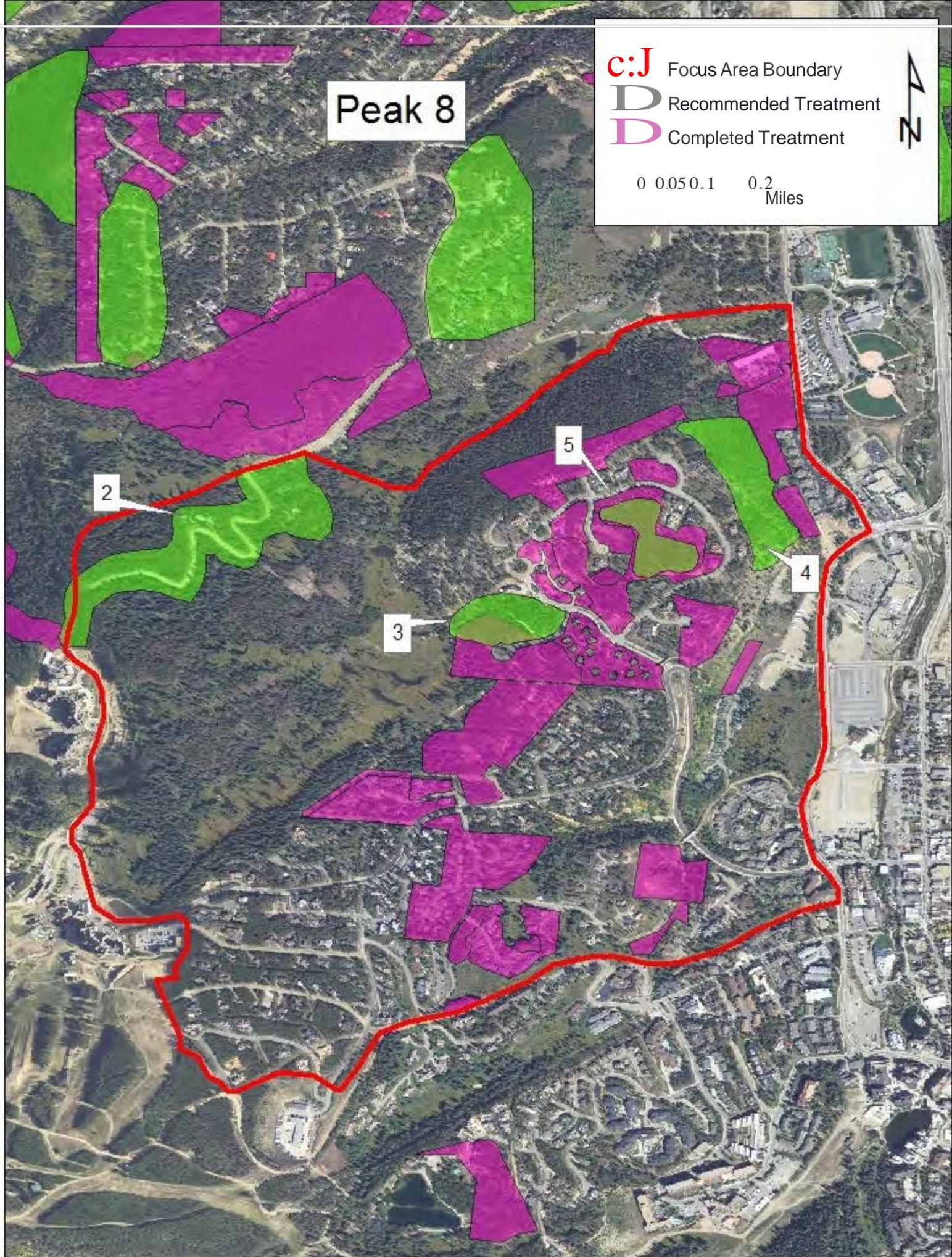
Peak 8 Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
County Road 3 to Ski Hill Road Hazard Tree	2	Removal of all dead and dying trees within 2 tree lengths of the road	Hand felling, limited mechanical	24
Gondola Station Fuel Break	3	Shaded fuel break/ patch cut	Hand felling, limited mechanical	6
Pence Miller Fuel Break	4	Fuel break above and below Pence Miller Trail	Hand felling, limited mechanical	10
Shock Hill Inside Fuel Break	5	Increase spacing in existing fuel break	Hand felling, limited mechanical	5

Peak 8

c:J Focus Area Boundary
D Recommended Treatment
D Completed Treatment

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Miles



Peak 8 General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
		Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
Infrastructure	4	Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Red, White and Blue Fire.

French Gulch - The French Gulch focus area is located directly east of the Town of Breckenridge on the north flank of Baldy Mountain. Ownership within French Gulch consists of private, Town of Breckenridge and Summit County. Land use can be classified into two categories: developed and open/forest. In the developed areas few homes have good defensible space. Street signs are present and reflective, and addresses are present on some homes, but are non- reflective. Utilities consist of above ground power and buried gas in some areas with the rest being above ground propane. Water is available to some parts of the focus area, but large portions have no emergency water. Roads vary greatly throughout the focus area, with numerous steep narrow roads and many locked gates. In the open/forested parts the area is heavily forested with mixed conifer forests and mountain pine beetle affected pine stands. Slopes are very steep and the area is heavily used by recreationalists.

Creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

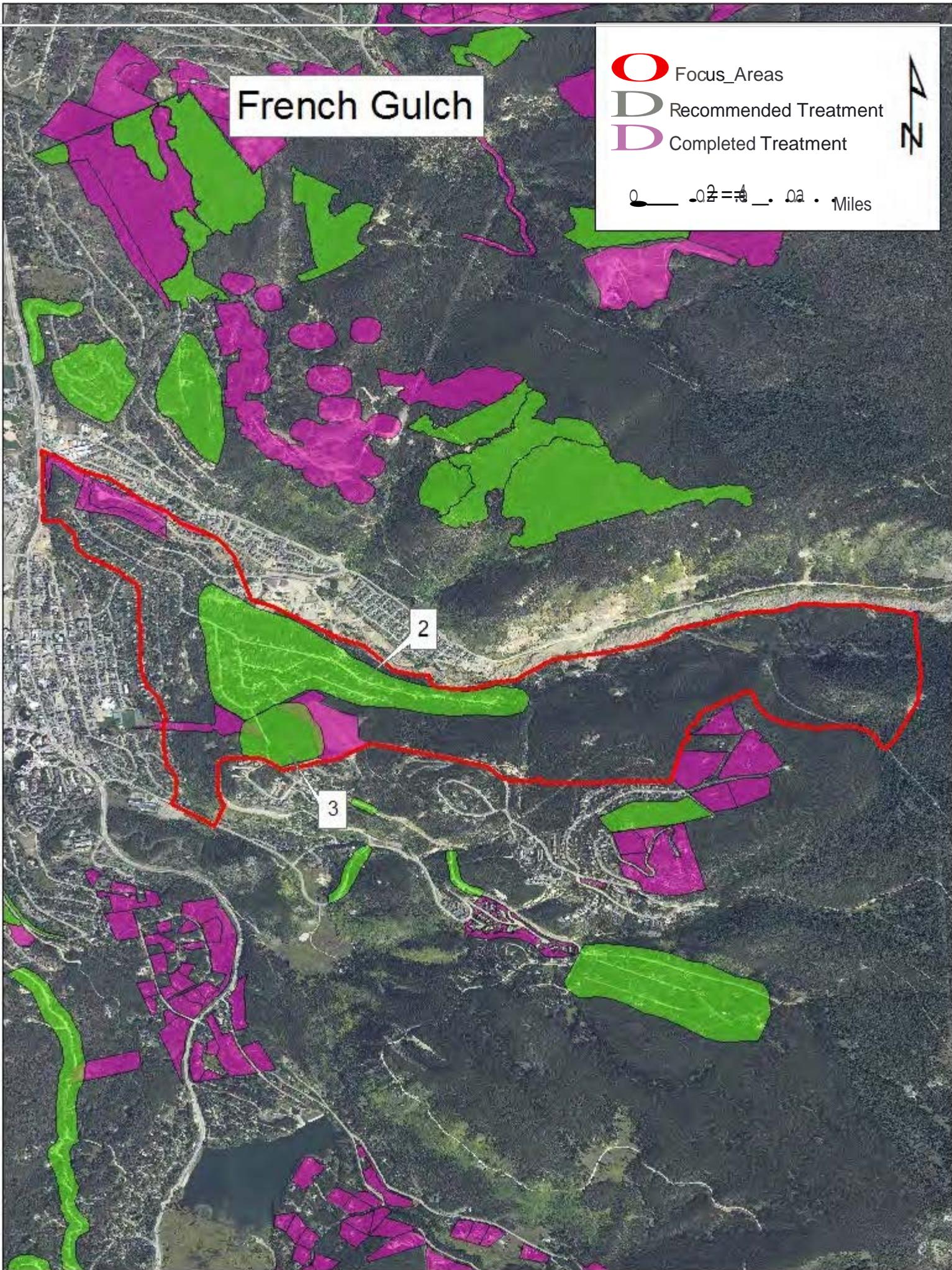
French Gulch Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing; sage treatments	~ 200' around home
Moonstone Linked Defensible Space	2	Linked defensible space of all homes in the Moonstone Area	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	135
CR 503 Fuel Break	3	Patch cuts to link Barney Ford and Carter Park fuel breaks	Mechanical, limited mechanical	31

French Gulch

-  Focus_Areas
-  Recommended Treatment
-  Completed Treatment

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



French Gulch General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Red, White and Blue Fire.

Boreas Pass/ Baldy Rd. - The Boreas Pass/ Baldy Rd. focus area includes a portion of the eastern part of the Town of Breckenridge and some areas of unincorporated Summit County on Baldy Mountain. The focus area is a grouping of many individual subdivisions and multifamily housing complexes. Road access and water are good; however in the event of evacuation traffic volume may overwhelm road capacity. Defensible space varies greatly within this focus area. Some subdivisions have good defensible space while others have none. Street signs throughout the focus area are present and reflective. Addresses are generally present, but made of non-reflective materials. Utilities throughout the focus area are buried as well.

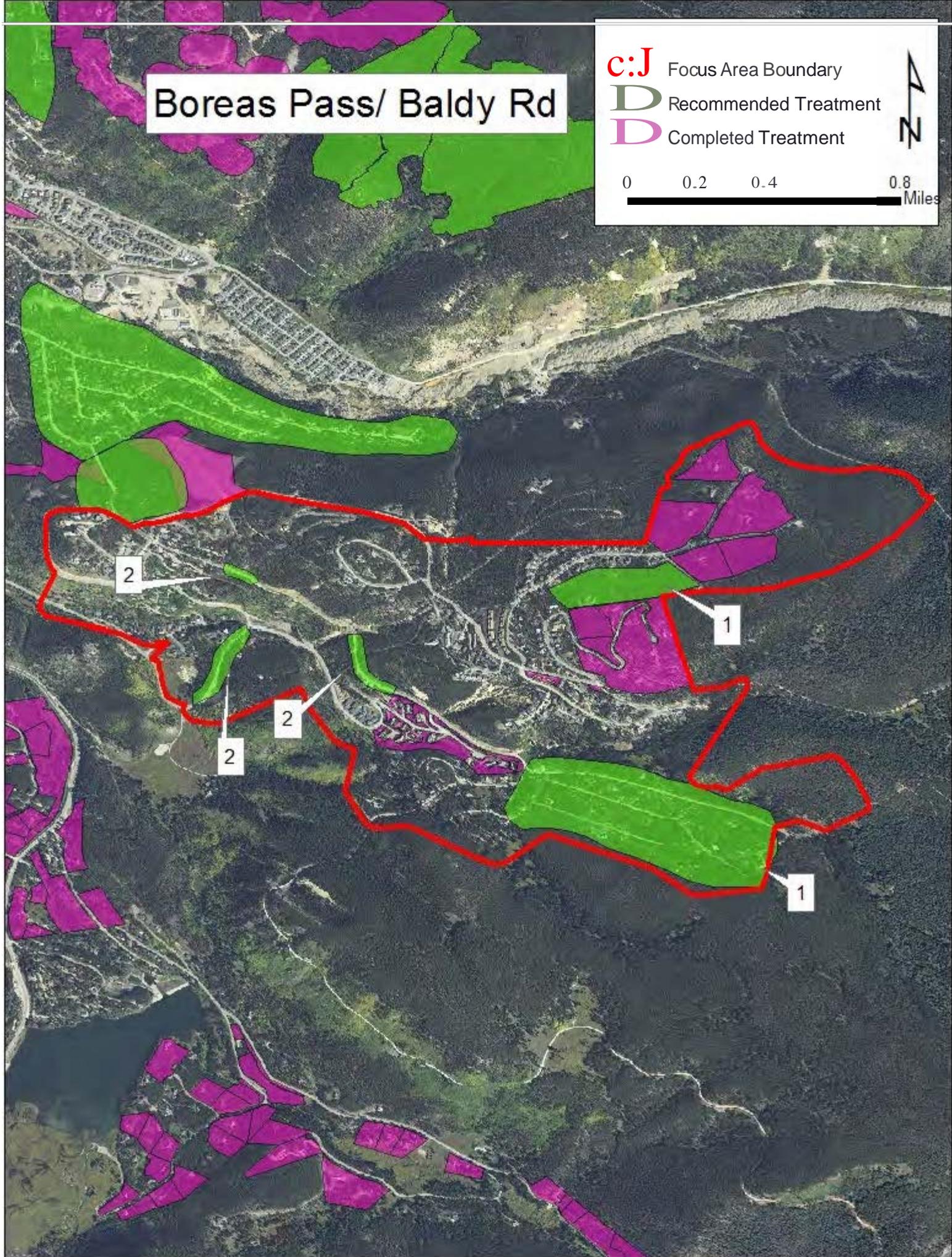
The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

Boreas Pass/ Baldy Rd Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing; sage treatments	~ 200' around home
Roadside Clearing	2	Reduction of fuels within 2 tree lengths of road surface along Boreas Pass Rd. and Illinois Gulch Rd.	Mechanical, limited mechanical, hand felling	13 Acres

Boreas Pass/ Baldy Rd

- c:J** Focus Area Boundary
- D** Recommended Treatment
- D** Completed Treatment



Boreas Pass/ Baldy Rd. General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Red, White and Blue Fire.

Warriors Mark - The Warriors Mark focus area is located on the south end of the Town of Breckenridge directly east of the Breckenridge Ski Area. Warriors Mark is a grouping of many individual subdivisions and multifamily housing complexes. Road access is good with paved Town streets. Emergency water is available in hydrants throughout the focus area. A few subdivisions have good defensible space, while most have not created any. Terrain varies throughout the focus area and can exceed 60% slope in places. Some older homes within the focus area are built with combustible roofing and siding. Street signs are present and reflective. Addresses are present and non-reflective. Utilities are generally underground.

The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

Warriors Mark Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

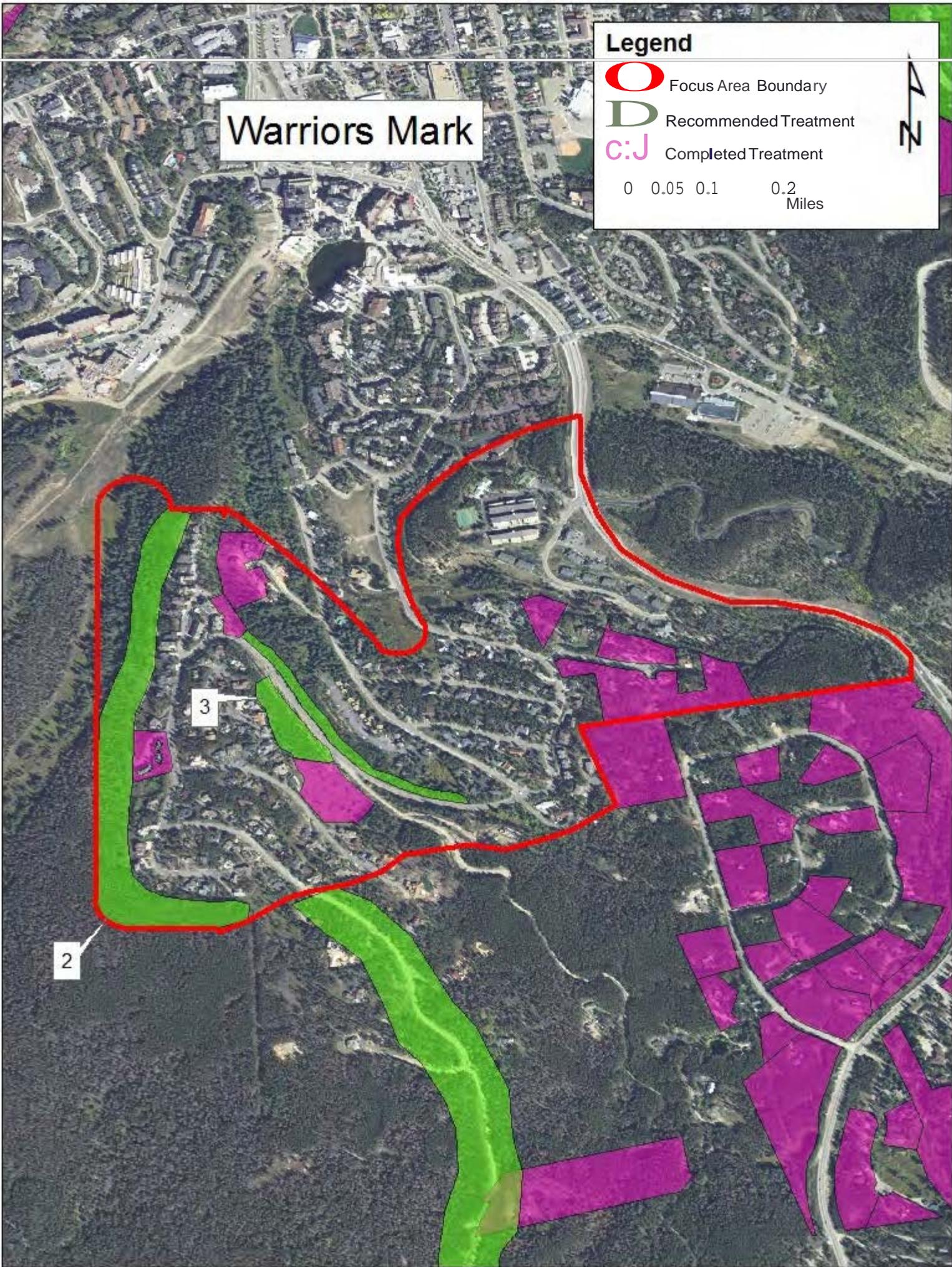
Name	Priority	Description	Methods	Acres
Maintain Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing; sage treatments	~ 200' around home
Breckenridge Fuels and Forest Health Project	2	Completion of treatment units as identified in Breckenridge Fuels and Forest Health NEPA	Mechanical, limited mechanical, hand felling	15
White Cloud Roadside Fuels	3	Reduction of fuels within 100 feet either side of White Cloud Drive	Limited mechanical, hand felling	4

Warriors Mark

Legend

-  Focus Area Boundary
-  Recommended Treatment
-  Completed Treatment

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Miles



Warriors Mark General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Red, White and Blue Fire.

Crown/ Bekkedal - The Crown/ Bekkedal focus area is located between the Towns of Breckenridge and Blue River and straddles Highway 9. The focus area covers the Bekkedal and Crown Subdivisions. Forest types throughout the area are a mix of spruce-fir and mature lodgepole pine. Lot sizes vary from a ¼ acre to 5 acres or more. Fuels reduction work has occurred in areas, but overall few homes have good defensible space. Most homes within the Bekkedal Subdivision have good zone 1 defensible space, but need further fuels reduction in zones 2 and 3. Road access is generally fair with parts of the Crown having very steep narrow dead ending roads. Many hazardous dead trees exist within falling distance of roads within the community. These may present an access/egress issue in the event of an evacuation and pose a safety risk to community members daily. Driveways are generally longer than average and small turnarounds at the house are common. Emergency water is not available in the focus area, but is accessible along Highway 9. Utilities are located above ground with some homes having buried gas. Low hanging power lines are common throughout the focus area. Street signs are generally present and reflective. Addresses are present on newer homes, but overall are not generally visible from the road and where present are non-reflective.

The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

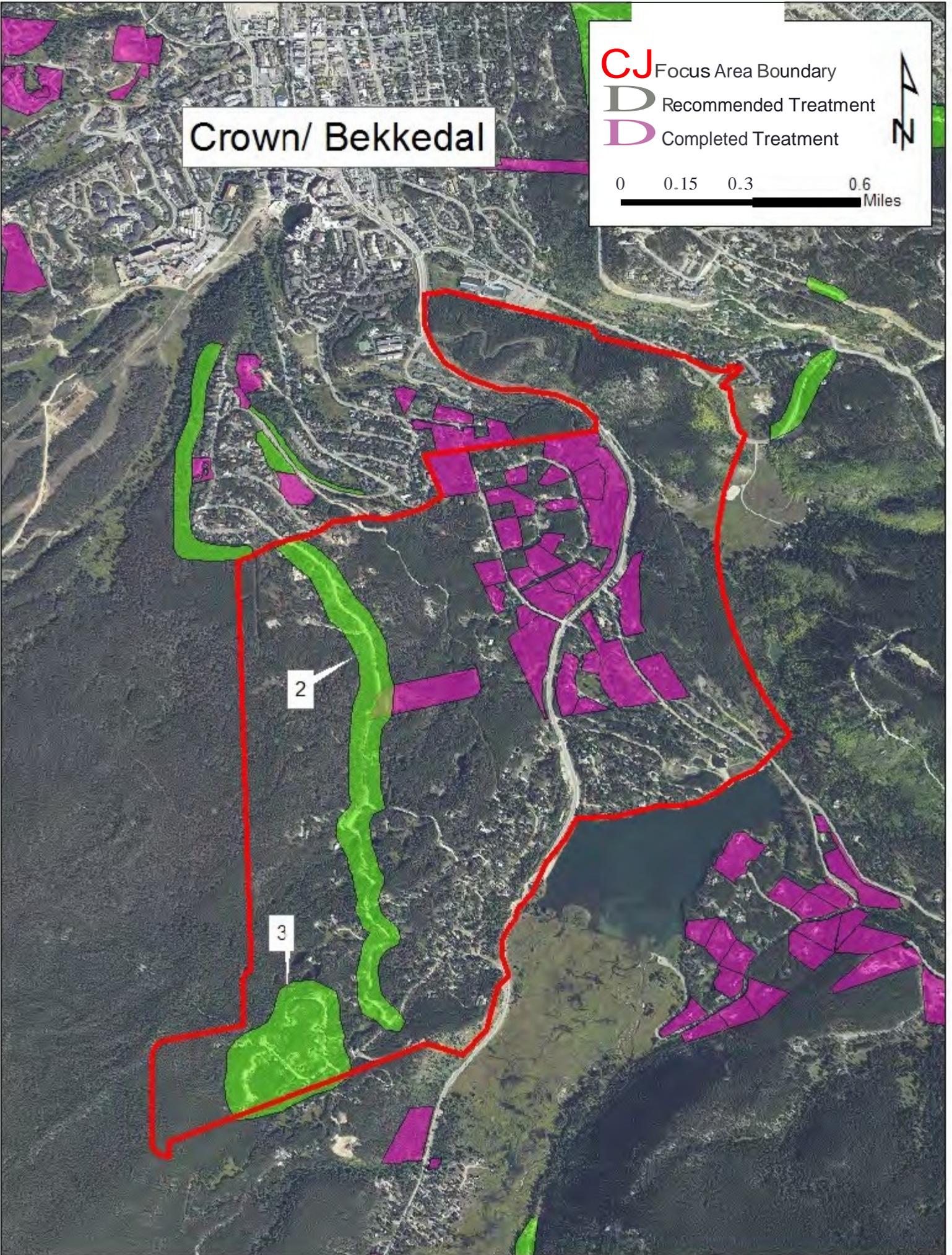
Crown/ Bekkedal Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
Roadside Fuel Break	2	Shaded fuel break/ clearcut 100 ft either side of Gold King Way	Hand felling, limited mechanical	50-100 feet from all roads
Sunset Dr. Linked Defensible Space	3	Linked defensible space of all homes in the Sunset Dr. area. See section VII. I for details	Mechanical, limited mechanical, hand felling	38

Crown/ Bekkedal

CJ Focus Area Boundary
D Recommended Treatment
D Completed Treatment

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 Miles



Crown/ Bekkedal General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

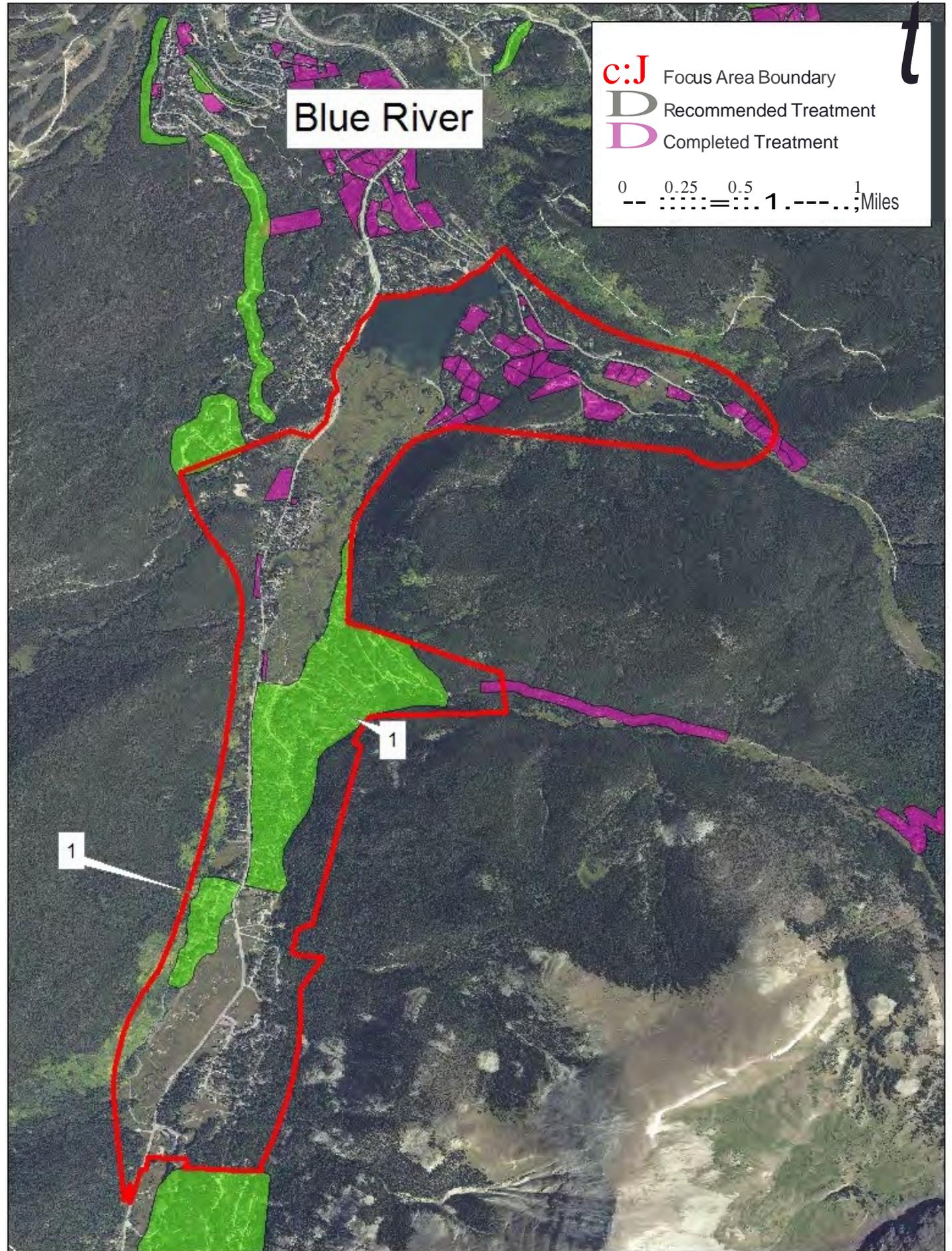
Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and the Red, White and Blue Fire.

Blue River - The Blue River focus area covers all of the Town of Blue River as well as some communities in unincorporated Summit County and National Forest System property. Very few homes have good defensible space. Road conditions vary greatly from nearly impassible 4 x 4 roads to state highways. Most roads within the focus area do not support two-way traffic. Street signs throughout the focus area are generally present and reflective except in Spruce Valley Ranch where they are non-reflective and on combustible material. Addresses are generally are not present through most of the focus area, but where present are non-reflective and on combustible materials. Generally, utilities are above ground except in Spruce Valley Ranch where the power is below ground. Water varies greatly throughout the focus area. It is generally understood that the only water source is drafting from the Blue River. Fuels throughout the focus area consist of dense lodgepole pine and spruce and fir forests. Some areas of lodgepole pine have experienced heavy mortality due to mountain pine beetle.

The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

Blue River Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing; sage treatments	~ 200' around home
Road Side Hazard Tree	2	Removal of all dead and dying trees within 2 tree lengths of the road	Hand felling, limited mechanical	50-100 feet from all roads
Indiana Creek Road Improvement	3	Rerouting and reconstruction of Indiana Creek Road near Spruce Creek Ranch	Mechanical	N/A
Breckenridge Fuels and Forest Health	4	Completion of treatment units as identified in Breckenridge Fuels and Forest Health EA	Mechanical, limited mechanical, hand felling	771



Blue River General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Explore connection between Rio Azul Rd. and 97 Circle for emergency egress.
		Explore connection between Calle De Plata and Hwy 9 for emergency egress.
		Improve first corner on FSR 611 to facilitate better emergency access.
		Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Red, White and Blue Fire.
		Develop emergency water supplies within the community for use during either a wildland or structure fire.
		Upgrade existing roads to better accommodate emergency vehicle traffic.

Quandary Village - The Quandary Village focus area is located directly south of the Town of Blue River and straddles Highway 9. The focus area consists of many small developments. Fuels in the area consist of heavy spruce-fir types. Defensible space varies greatly throughout the focus area. Roads are variable, from Highway 9 to nearly impassable 4x4 roads. Street signs are present and reflective in most areas. Addresses are present in areas, but where present are non- reflective. Water is present in some of the developments, but overall is not readily accessible. Utilities consist of overhead power and a mix of buried gas and above ground propane tanks. Several low hanging power lines exist in the Tordal subdivision which may restrict emergency equipment access.

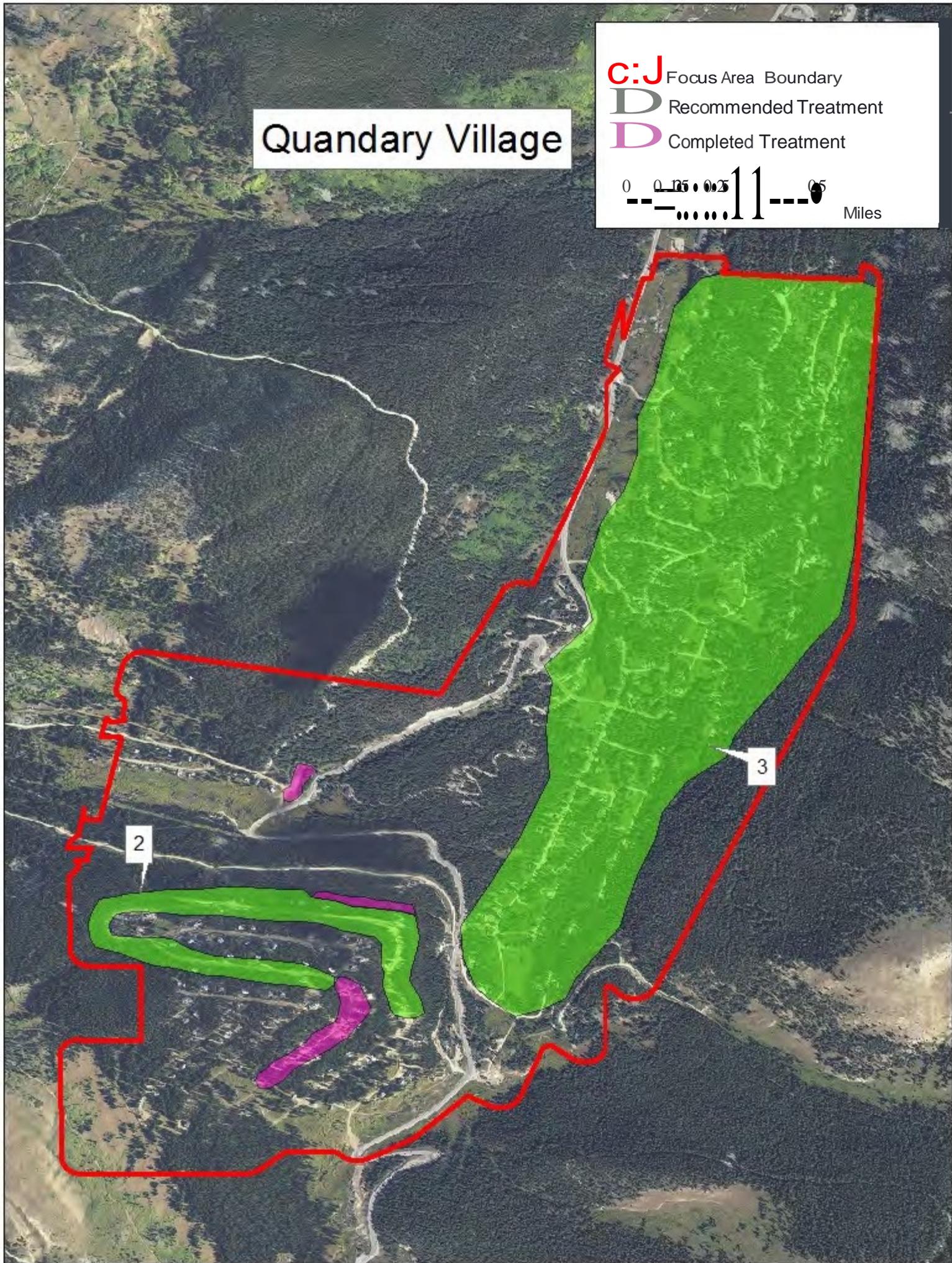
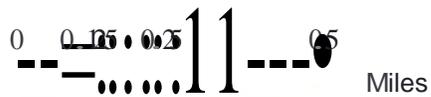
The creation of defensible space and Firewise home construction are the most important actions a homeowner can take to reduce the threat of wildfire. Defensible space will be different for each home due to fuels, topography and home construction. Once defensible space is created, homeowners must annually mow grass, thin new trees and clean roofs and gutters. Homeowners should contact their local fire department or the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with defensible space.

Quandary Village Fuels Reduction Project Recommendations

Name	Project Number	Description	Methods	Acres
Defensible Space	1	Defensible space around individual homes. See section VII. I for details.	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	~ 200' around home
Road Side Fuel Break	2	Creation of fuel break 100 feet either side of road throughout Quandary Village	Hand felling, limited mechanical	46
Tordal Linked Defensible Space	3	Linked defensible space of all homes in the Tordal area	Hand felling and limbing; mowing	398

Quandary Village

c:J Focus Area Boundary
D Recommended Treatment
D Completed Treatment



Quandary Village General Wildfire Mitigation Recommendations

Category	Priority	Description
Home Construction	1	Discourage the use of combustible materials for decks, siding and roofs, especially where homes are upslope from heavy vegetation.
		Replace any shake-shingle or slab-wood siding and roofs with non-combustible types.
		Open areas below decks and projections should be enclosed or screened and kept clean of flammable materials, especially where such openings are located on slopes adjacent to heavy fuels.
Landscaping/ Fuels	2	Remove all standing dead trees near homes, power lines, driveways and roads.
		Clean leaf and needle litter from roofs and gutters and away from foundations.
		Remove wood piles and any flammable yard clutter to at least 30 feet from structures and propane tanks. Wood piles and propane tanks should be located at least 30 feet from the structure and uphill or even with it - never downhill.
		Encourage individual landowners to mow fuels near homes and along roadways and fence lines during times of high fire danger.
Preparedness Planning/ Evacuation	3	Add reflective addressing to all driveways or homes. A good guideline is to use all metal white markers that are 4" in width on a green background and located 3 to 5 ft above ground.
		Develop secondary egress routes from Tordal and Quandary Village.
		Develop an evacuation plan for the community including identification of escape routes and an evacuation center.
		Encourage all residents and guests to sign up for SC Alerts.
Infrastructure	4	Where possible bring road system up to county standards to assist in access of emergency vehicles.
		Improve/ relocate street signage.
		Raise or bury low hanging power lines.
		Provide adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus throughout the community.
		Ensure all gates in the community are removable and/or have access codes that are known to all residents and Red, White and Blue Fire.
		Develop an emergency water supply within the community for use during either a wildland or structure fire.