

Loveland Fire Rescue Authority

Resident Action Plan

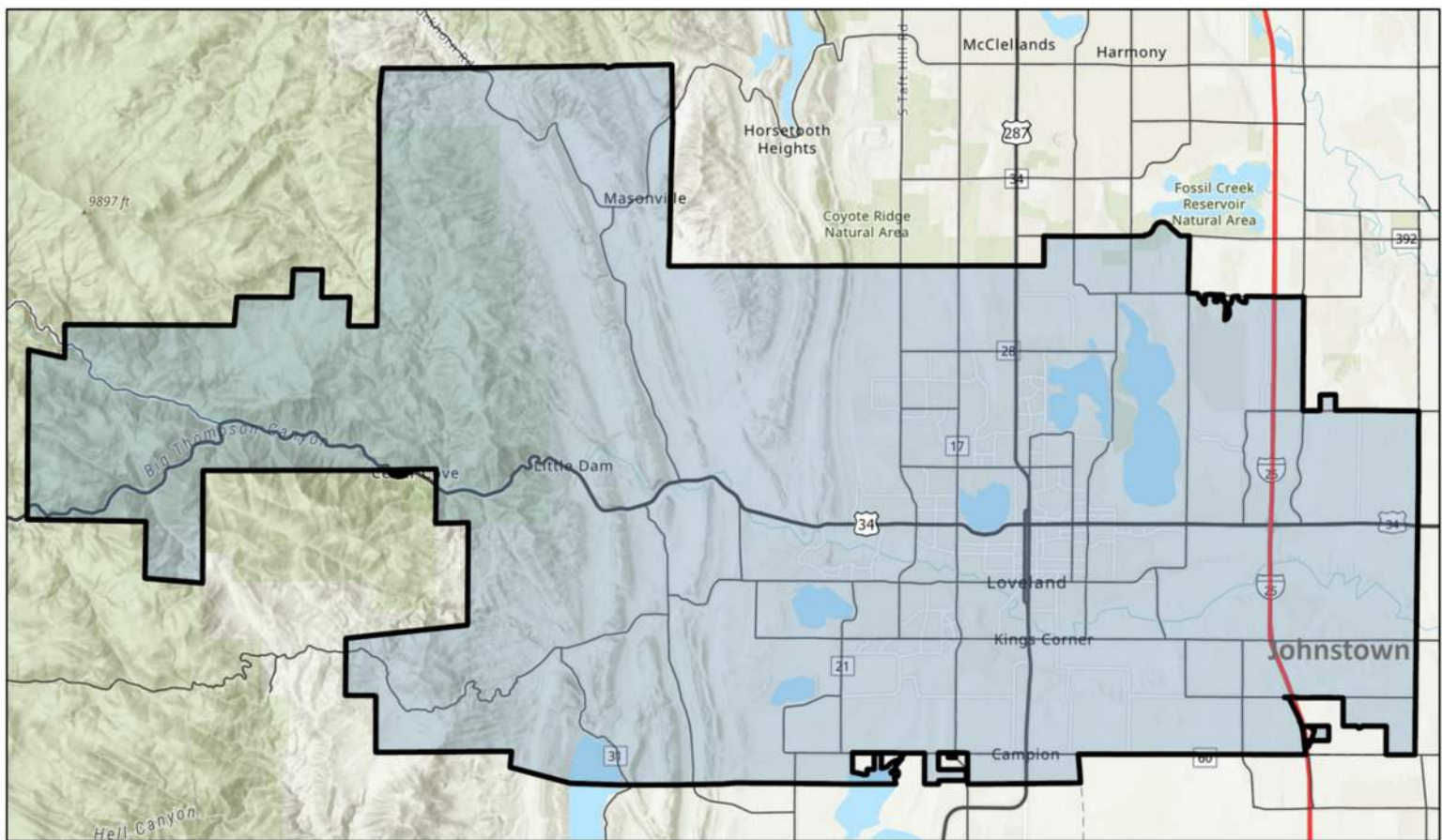


2023 COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN COMPANION DOCUMENT

NEXT STEPS FOR RESIDENTS, LANDOWNERS, AND
COMMUNITIES TO REDUCE THE RISK OF
WILDFIRE IN LOVELAND FIRE RESCUE AUTHORITY

Wildfire Risk

Parts of the greater Loveland community are at high risk for wildfires that can threaten property, lives, and livelihoods. Some areas of the LFRA are at higher risk than others, and everyone has different risk factors that affect the ability of their home and property to withstand wildfires. Fire risk was mapped based on community input and scientific modelling. The full CWPP document and interactive maps can be found at LFRA.org/our-services/wildfire



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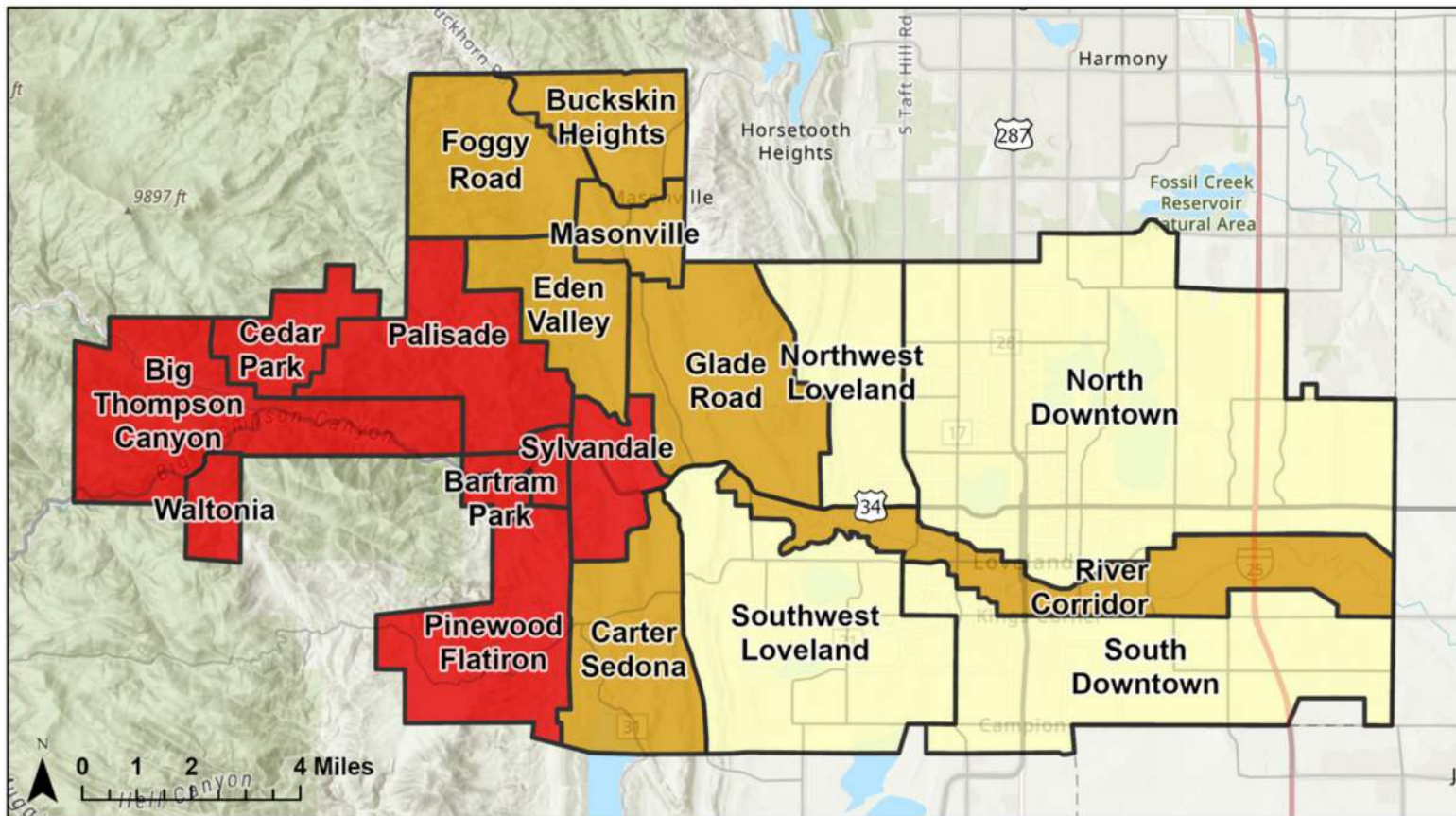
 Loveland Fire Rescue Authority

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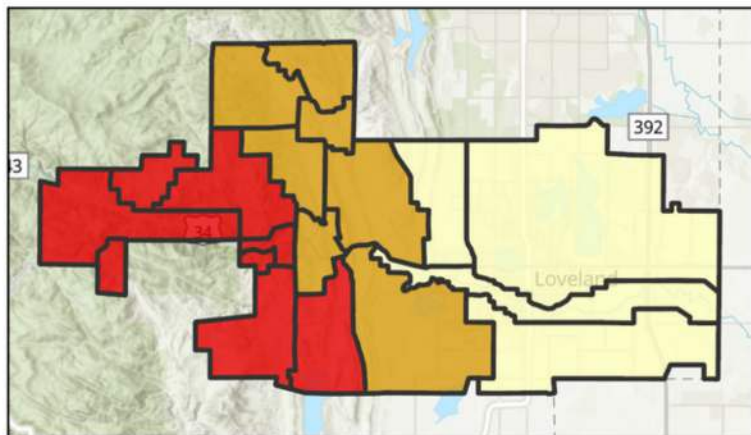
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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983



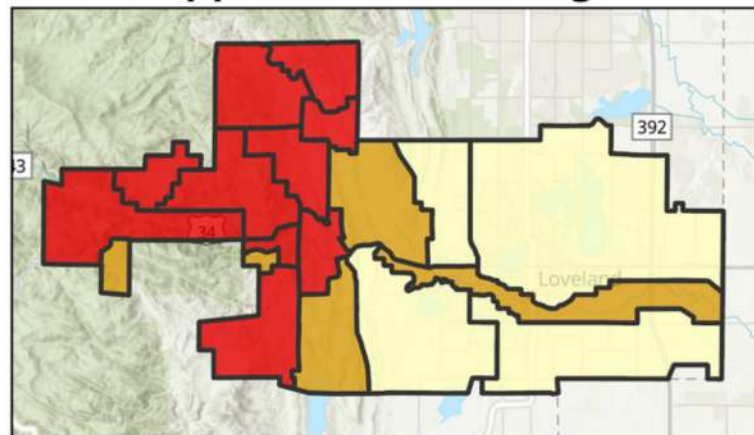
Overall Relative Risk among CWPP Plan Units



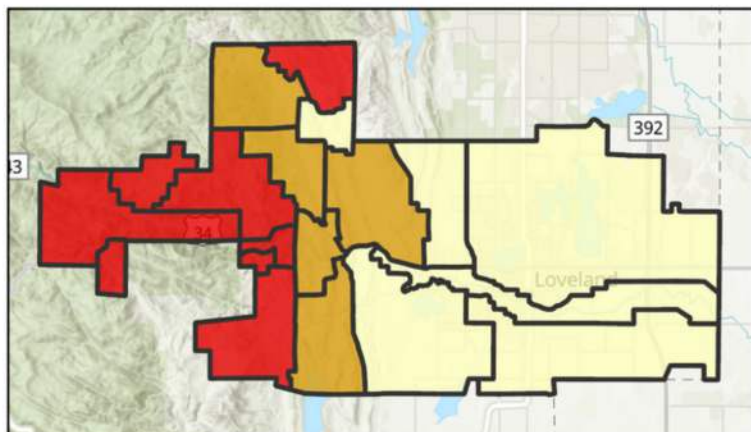
Fire Risk



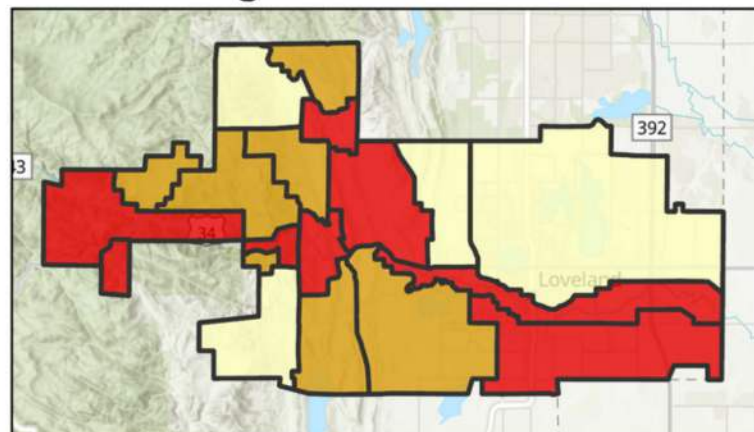
Suppression Challenges



Evacuation Hazards



Home Ignition Zone Hazards



Relative Risk Rating for LFRA



Goal

The guiding goal is for residents within LFRA to become a fire-adapted community, which is a community consisting of informed and prepared citizens collaboratively planning and taking action to safely coexist with wildland fire.

Process

Individual Action

Homeowners, residents, and landowners create defensible space around their homes, harden their homes, and plan for wildfire evacuations.

Neighborhood Action

Neighborhoods and HOAs pool resources to educate neighbors, mitigate privately-maintained roads, increase firefighter accessibility, and connect their defensible space and landscape treatments.

Agency Action

Major landowners, government agencies, and local organizations work with residents and each other to complete landscape-scale forest health and fuel mitigation projects that protect the community.



Resident Next Steps



Defensible Space

Create space around your home to protect it from flames and embers, and to create space for firefighters to defend your home.

Home Hardening

Build or update your house so it can resist flames and embers in case they do come in contact with your house.

Evacuation Preparedness

Create an evacuation plan with your family and neighbors. Pack go-bags so you are ready to leave immediately during an evacuation order.

Defensible Space

Goal: Keep fire away from your house

Zone 1 - The non-combustible zone 0-5 feet from your home

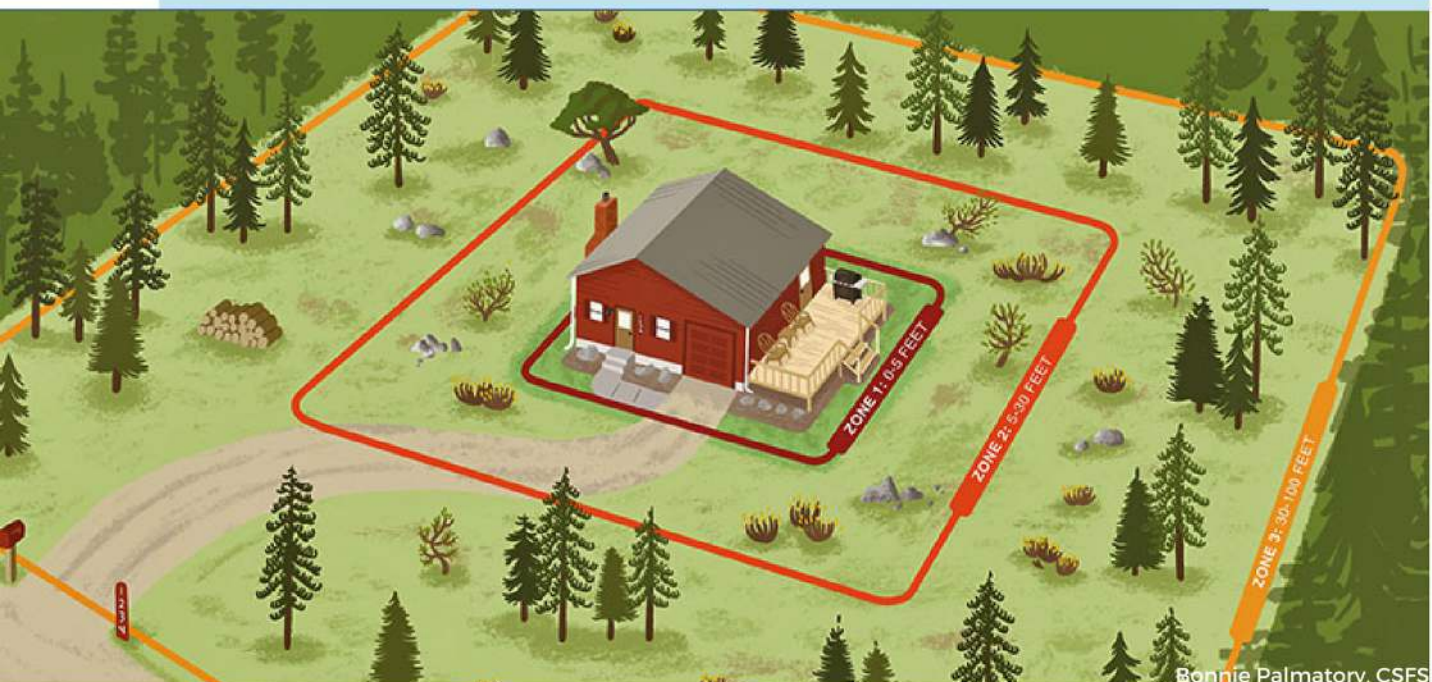
Start your work here - Remove ALL flammable material within 5 feet of your house. Mulch, wood fences, wood furniture, firewood, and plants should be removed. Nothing in zone 1 should be flammable.

Zone 2 - The lean, clean, green zone 5-30 feet from your home

Keep grass and vegetation adequately watered and mowed. Remove all dead plants and woody materials. Any trees or shrubs should be healthy and spaced at least 10 ft apart. Prune trees up 6-10 ft and remove all material below the tree. Remove all junipers (they are highly flammable).

Zone 3 - The fuel reduction zone 30-100 feet from your home

Trees should be spaced 10 ft apart, measured at the closest branches. All material below trees like limbs and shrubs should be removed. Slash and flammable debris should be removed or relocated. Propane tanks and firewood piles should be stored in zone 3.



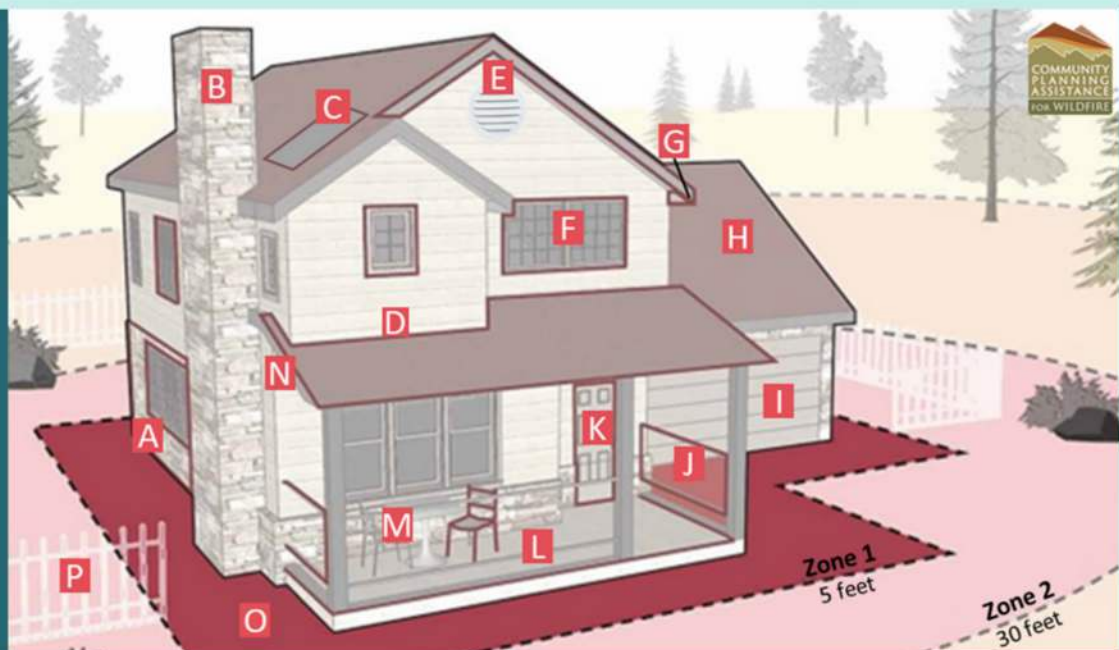
Bonnie Palmatory, CSFS

Home Hardening

Goal: Prevent your house from catching on fire

Low-cost actions:

- B. Cover chimneys and stovepipe outlets with ½ inch corrosion-resistant metal mesh.
- C. Minimize debris accumulation under and next to solar panels.
- E. Cover vent openings with 1/16 inch corrosion-resistant metal mesh. Install dryer vents with metal flappers and keep closed unless in use.
- G. Clear debris from roof and gutters regularly.
- I. Install metal flashing around garage doors that goes up at least 6 inches on the door.
- J. Use noncombustible lattice, trellis, or other decorative features.
- K. Install weather stripping around and under doors.
- L. Remove combustible materials from underneath, on top of, or within 5 feet of deck.
- M. Use noncombustible patio furniture.
- N. Cover all eaves with screened vents.
- O. Establish and maintain a 5-foot noncombustible buffer around the home.



Actions to plan and save for:

- A. Use noncombustible siding and trim at least 2 feet up around the base of your home.
- C. Use multipaned glass for skylights, not materials that can melt, and use metal flashing.
- D. Install a 6-inch vertical noncombustible surface on all gables above roofs.
- F. Install multi-pane windows and metal mesh screens. Use noncombustible window frames.
- G. Install noncombustible gutters, gutter covers, and downspouts.
- H. Install ignition-resistant or noncombustible roofs.
- I. Install 1-hour fire rated garage doors.
- K. Install 1-hour fire rated front and back doors.
- L. Use ignition-resistant or noncombustible decking. Enclose crawl spaces.
- N. Use noncombustible eaves.
- P. Replace wooden fences with noncombustible materials.

Evacuation Prep

Goal: Be ready to leave quickly, safely, and with confidence

Plan

- Create an evacuation and emergency plan with your family. Discuss what will happen with kids, elderly family, and neighbors that may need assistance evacuating.
- Talk to the school, assisted living facility, or other places where family may be to see what their protocols are.
- Plan for evacuating pets and livestock. If you need extra time, always begin evacuating when you receive a voluntary evacuation notice.

Get Notified

- Sign your family up for emergency alerts at [NOCOalert.org](https://nocoalert.org)
- Sign guests and visitors up for temporary alerts by having them text NOCOAlert to 888777

Pack and Prepare

- Prepare a go-bag with essentials – clothes, snacks, water, emergency contact information, phone chargers, flashlight, etc.
- Include a printed checklist of necessary items around the house to take (medicines, essential documents, urgent pet supplies) and include their locations.
- Update the bag annually based on family needs – extra pet food, infant formula, a few kids games, toiletries, batteries, masks, etc.



Resources

You must take action, but you do not have to do it alone

Loveland Fire Rescue Authority

Website: lfra.org/wildfire

Phone: (970) 962-2477

Email: wildfireinfo@LFRA.org

LFRA offers home assessments, educational materials, and presentations to HOAs and community groups on mitigation and home hardening.

Colorado State Forest Service

Website: csfs.colostate.edu

Phone: (970) 491-8660

Email: CSFS_FortCollins@mail.colostate.edu

CSFS staff have a wealth of knowledge on local forests, and offer grant programs to community groups and individual landowners.

Big Thompson Watershed Coalition

Website: bigthompson.co

Phone: (970) 800-1126

Email: will.davis@bigthompson.co

BTWC provides forestry expertise and helps residents & communities apply for grants to complete mitigation work on private land.

Larimer Conservation District

Website: larimercd.org

Phone: (970) 599-0640

Email: matt@larimercd.org

LCD provides forestry expertise and helps residents and community groups apply for grants to complete mitigation work on private land.

Larimer County Sheriff's Office - Wildfire Partners Program

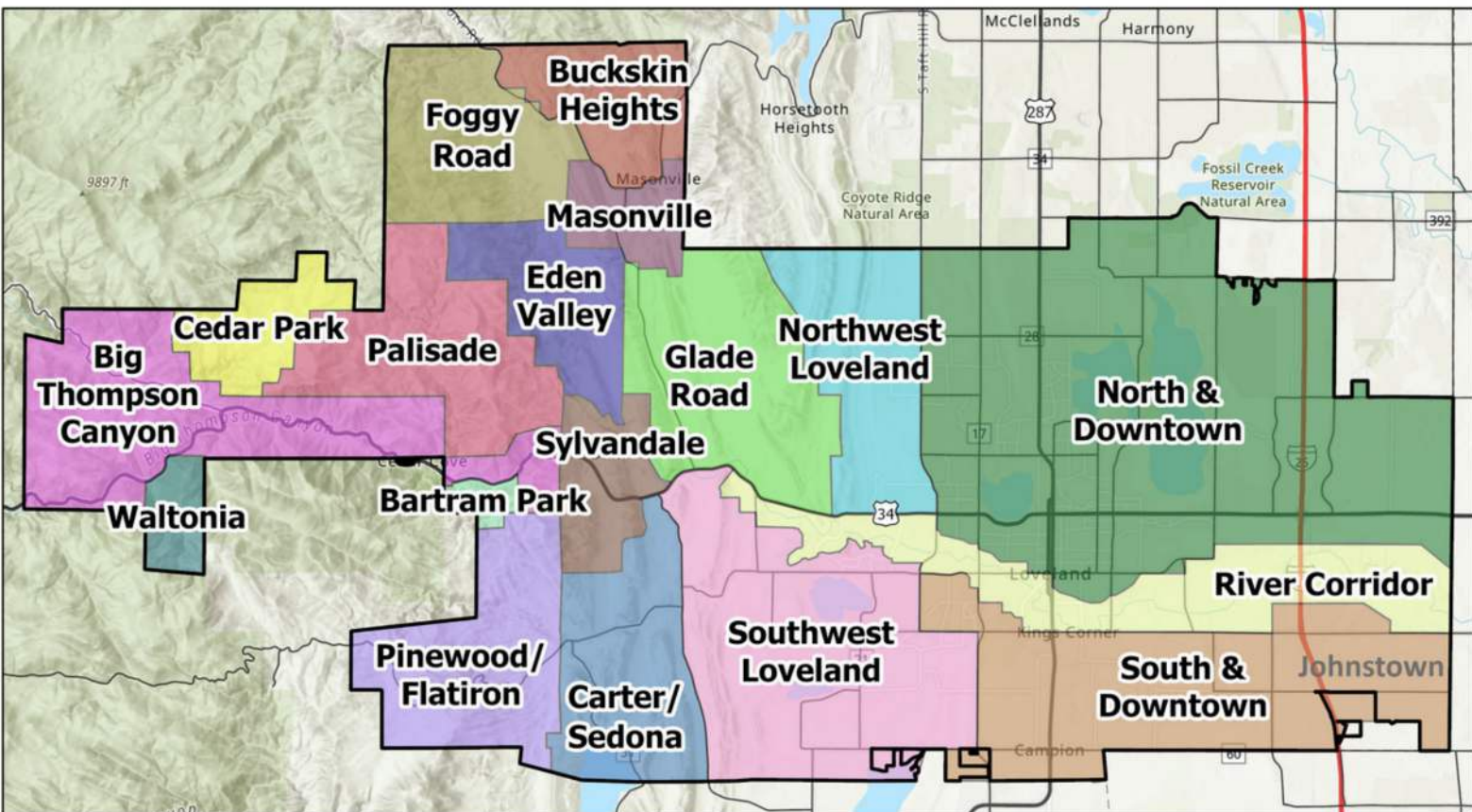
Email: eshlemrf@co.larimer.co.us

Larimer County Wildfire Partners provides education, home assessments, and individual action plans to residents.



Plan Unit Priorities

Interactive maps are available online at arcg.is/15bCvb1



Loveland Fire Rescue Authority Plan Units

Bartram Park	Glade Road	South & Downtown
Big Thompson Canyon	Masonville	Southwest Loveland
Buckskin Heights	North & Downtown	Sylvandale
Carter/Sedona	Northwest Loveland	Waltonia
Cedar Park	Palisade	North & Downtown
Eden Valley	Pinewood/Flatiron	South & Downtown
Foggy Road	River Corridor	Loveland Fire Rescue Authority



THE Ember Alliance

Coord. Sys.: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 13N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983

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Under extreme fire weather and during a fire:

- 63% of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior.
- 22% of homes are exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation.
- 100% of homes are exposed to embers from burning vegetation.
- 66% of roads have potentially non-survivable conditions.

The main threat to the homes in this plan unit is embers landing on roofs or within 30 feet of the home and igniting it. The homes located west of Bartram Park Road are built on hillsides and ridge tops and are at higher fire risk. Firefighters may not be able to protect these homes in an extreme wildfire event due to the steep slopes and limited road access with no escape routes.

Many homes in the unit are older and were not built with ignition-resistant materials, and many of the homes have fire hazards in zones 1, 2, and 3. There is only one way in and out of this community. Many of the roads are steep one-lane roads which will make it difficult for residents to evacuate and for firefighters to access and protect homes during a wildfire.



Recommendations for residents in Bartram Park:

- Prepare your home for wildfire. Home hardening and defensible space are highest priority here.
- Remove trees, shrubs and tall grasses along private roads and driveways to improve evacuation safety and firefighter access during a wildfire.
- Contact your local HOA, road association, or the county to remove vegetation along shared roads, particularly along Bartram Park Road, Keko Drive, Okeepa Trail, and Tracy Trail.
- Work with neighbors to create linked defensible space. Projects that span multiple properties are more effective at reducing wildfire risk.
- Contact Larimer County Wildfire Partners about becoming Wildfire Partners Certified.
- Work with neighbors and LFRA to form Pile Burn Cooperatives.
- Organize community-wide home hardening and defensible tours to demonstrate effective mitigation practices.
- Develop an evacuation plan for your family, sign up for emergency notifications from Larimer County, and coordinate with neighbors who might need additional support during evacuations.
- Work with LFRA and Larimer County Wildfire Partners to identify a feasible secondary egress route out of the community.
- Install visible, reflective address and street signs.
- Install community cisterns in coordination with LFRA.

Under extreme fire weather and during a fire:

- 70% of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior.
- 43% of homes are exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation.
- 100% of homes are exposed to embers from burning vegetation.
- 33% of roads have potentially non-survivable conditions.

Big Thompson Canyon has steep slopes and narrow valleys that could increase unpredictable fire behavior. The main threat to the homes in this plan unit is embers landing on roofs or within 30 feet of the home and igniting it. Firefighters may not be able to protect homes here in an extreme wildfire due to the steep slopes and limited road access off the highway with no escape routes.

Most homes are surrounded with thick vegetation. Homes that were built before the 2013 floods do not have ignition-resistant siding and roofs. The majority of homes here have fire hazards in home ignition zones 1, 2, and 3. There are many one-lane roads and bridges in this plan unit that will make it difficult for residents to evacuate and for firefighters to access and protect homes during a wildfire. Many side roads may be non-survivable during a wildfire as well.



Recommendations for residents in Big Thompson Canyon:

- Contact your local HOA, road association, public improvement district, or the county to remove vegetation along shared roads in the community, particularly along parts of Big Thompson Canyon Rd, County Road 43, Idlewild Lane, Sly Fox Rd, and Storm Mountain Dr.
- Prepare your home for wildfire. Home hardening and mitigation in home ignition zones 1 and 2 are the highest priority here.
- Work with neighbors to create linked defensible space. Projects that span multiple properties are more effective at reducing wildfire risk and more attractive to grant funders.
- Work with neighbors and LFRA to form Pile Burn Cooperatives.
- Create a savings plan for replacing flammable roofs with a Class A roof, such as metal.
- Develop an evacuation plan for your family, sign up for emergency notifications from Larimer County, and coordinate with neighbors who might need additional support during evacuations.
- Widen private and neighborhood roads and bridges and create pullouts to facilitate two-way traffic during emergencies.
- Install visible, reflective address and street signs.
- Install large community cisterns in coordination with LFRA where homes are concentrated.
- Contact your local utilities companies and ask them to reduce the risk of powerlines falling.

Under extreme fire weather and during a fire:

- 13% of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior.
- 4% of homes are exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation.
- 21% of homes are exposed to embers from burning vegetation.
- 17% of roads have potentially non-survivable conditions.

The main threat to the homes in this plan unit is embers landing on roofs or within 30 feet of the home and igniting it. Most homes here are over 20 years old and were not built with ignition-resistant materials. In Buckhorn Estates off CR27, more modern Class A roofs and some newer Class B roofs were noted. The Buckhorn Estates homes generally have well-mitigated home ignition zones. The older homes adjacent to CR27, 38E, Milner Mountain Road, and Redstone Canyon (25E) do not have defensible space or home hardening work done.

Firefighters may not be able to protect some of the homes here in an extreme wildfire event due to a buildup of many different fuels near the home. Many roads in this plan unit could be potentially non-survivable during wildfires. There are some one-lane roads in this plan unit that will make it difficult for residents to evacuate and for firefighters to access.



Recommendations for residents in Buckskin Heights:

- Contact your local HOA, road association, or the county to remove vegetation along shared roads in the community, particularly along North County Road 27, Otter Road, and Woodchuck Drive.
- Remove vegetation on your private roads and driveways to improve safety and firefighter access.
- Prepare your home for wildfire. Mowing grass, trimming vegetation, use of wildfire resistant landscaping, and fuel removal could help homes survive a fast-moving wildfire.
- Work with neighbors to create linked defensible space. Projects that span multiple properties are more effective at reducing wildfire risk and more attractive to grant funders.
- Work with neighbors and LFRA to form Pile Burn Cooperatives.
- Develop an evacuation plan for your family, sign up for emergency notifications from Larimer County, and coordinate with neighbors who might need additional support during evacuations.
- Homeowners in subdivisions with limited roadways should develop a rapid neighborhood evacuation plan and conduct evacuation drills.
- Install consistent, legible, reflective address and street signs. These can be purchased inexpensively from LFRA.
- Install community cisterns in coordination with LFRA where there are no hydrants.

Under extreme fire weather and during a fire:

- 19% of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior.
- 36% of homes are exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation.
- 64% of homes are exposed to embers from burning vegetation.
- 27% of roads have potentially non-survivable conditions.

The Carter Lake and Sedona area is covered by grasses and shrubs, with ponderosa pine in the south. There are some steep slopes, with narrow valleys and ridges that could increase unpredictable fire behavior. The main threat to the homes in this plan unit is embers landing on roofs or within 30 feet of the home and igniting it. Homes in the northern part of the unit are newer and tend to have ignition-resistant materials, but the homes in the southern part are older and were built with less ignition-resistant siding and roofs.

Many roads in this plan unit could be potentially non-survivable during wildfires. The subdivision roads that are one lane can cause traffic to get backed up or move slowly. Some private driveways may be inaccessible to engines, preventing firefighters from defending those homes.



Recommendations for residents in Carter / Sedona:

- Remove trees, shrubs and tall grasses along private roads and driveways.
- Contact your local HOA, road association, or the county to remove vegetation along shared roads, particularly along Cottontail Rd, Fawn Trail, Indian Blind Trail, King Ranch Rd, Lakefront Dr, Mule Deer Dr, Prairie Way, Rainbow Ln, Rock Hill Rd, Sedona Hills Dr, and Sunflower Rd.
- Prepare your home for wildfire. Mowing grass, trimming vegetation, use of wildfire resistant landscaping, and fuel removal could help homes survive a fast-moving wildfire event here.
- Work with neighbors to create linked defensible space. Projects that span multiple properties are more effective at reducing wildfire risk.
- Develop an evacuation plan for your family, sign up for emergency notifications from Larimer County, and coordinate with neighbors who might need additional support during evacuations.
- Develop a rapid neighborhood evacuation plan and conduct evacuation drills.
- Install consistent, legible, reflective address and street signs. These can be purchased from LFRA.
- Install large community cisterns in coordination with LFRA.

Under extreme fire weather and during a fire:

- 60% of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior.
- 67% of homes are exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation.
- 100% of homes are exposed to embers from burning vegetation.
- 74% of roads have potentially non-survivable conditions.

Cedar Park is mostly covered with grasses and shrubs where homes are concentrated, with dense mixed conifer surrounding the area. The slopes are steep as you move out from the main basin, with many narrow valleys and ridges that could increase unpredictable fire behavior. In 2000, the Bobcat Fire consumed some homes in Cedar Park. In 2020, the Cameron Peak fire burned north of Cedar Park and triggered mandatory evacuations in most of the unit.

The main threat to the homes here is embers igniting in home ignition zones 1 and 2. Many homes are older and were not built with ignition-resistant materials, and many have fire hazards in HIZ 1, 2, and 3. Firefighters may not be able to protect these homes in an extreme wildfire event due to the steep slopes and limited road access with no escape routes. Many roads in this plan unit could be potentially non-survivable during wildfires, including parts of Storm Mountain Road, which is the only egress. There are many one-lane roads that will make it difficult for residents to evacuate and for firefighters to access and protect the homes.



Recommendations for residents in Cedar Park:

- Remove trees, shrubs and tall grasses along private roads and driveways.
- Contact your local HOA, road association, public improvement district, or the county to remove vegetation along shared roads in the community, particularly along Badger Court, Berg Ranch, Bobcat Dr, Chipmunk Place, Green Ridge Rd, Lakeview Dr, Palisade Mountain Dr, Possum Court, Skyline Dr, Snowtop Dr, Spruce Mountain Dr, Storm Mountain Dr, and Wren Place.
- Prepare your home for wildfire. Home hardening and defensible space are top priority here.
- Work with neighbors to create linked defensible space.
- Work with neighbors and LFRA to form Pile Burn Cooperatives.
- Develop an evacuation plan for your family, sign up for emergency notifications from Larimer County, and coordinate with neighbors who might need additional support during evacuations.
- Work with LFRA and Larimer County Wildfire Partners to identify a feasible secondary egress route out of the community.
- Install community cisterns in coordination with LFRA where there are no hydrants.
- Join and support the Storm Mountain Wildfire Action Group (SWAG).

Under extreme fire weather and during a fire:

- 32% of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior.
- 17% of homes are exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation.
- 30% of homes are exposed to embers from burning vegetation.
- 26% of roads have potentially non-survivable conditions

Eden Valley is covered by grasses and shrubs, with conifer trees closer to the hilltops. The slopes in the western part of the plan unit are steep, with many narrow valleys and ridges that could increase unpredictable fire behavior. The main threat to the homes in this plan unit is embers landing on roofs or within 30 feet of the home and igniting it. Firefighters may not be able to protect homes off Lone Acres Lane in an extreme wildfire event due to the steep slopes and roads with no escape route. Most homes are older and were not built with ignition-resistant materials.

The lower section of Lone Acres Lane is the most restrictive road in the plan unit, with several switchbacks on moderately steep slopes and no alternative ways in or out. The long road remains narrow throughout with limited opportunities to pass. The rest of the roadways are accessible.



Recommendations for residents in Eden Valley:

- Contact your local HOA, road association, or the county to remove vegetation along shared roads in the community, particularly along Lone Acres and North County Road 29.
- Remove trees, shrubs and tall grasses along private roads and driveways
- Prepare your home for wildfire. Home hardening and mitigation in home ignition zones 1 and 2 are the highest priority here.
- Work with neighbors to create linked defensible space.
- Work with neighbors and LFRA to form Pile Burn Cooperatives.
- Develop an evacuation plan for your family, sign up for emergency notifications from Larimer County, and coordinate with neighbors who might need additional support during evacuations.
- Homeowners that use Lone Acres Lane should develop a rapid neighborhood evacuation plan and conduct evacuation drills.
- Install consistent, legible, reflective address and street signs. These can be purchased inexpensively from LFRA.

Under extreme fire weather and during a fire:

- 16% of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior.
- 7% of homes are exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation.
- 53% of homes are exposed to embers from burning vegetation.
- 15% of roads have potentially non-survivable conditions.

The Foggy Road plan unit is mostly covered by grasses and shrubs, with some pine trees. The slopes are moderately steep, with a couple narrow valleys and ridges that could increase unpredictable fire behavior. The main threat to homes in this plan unit is embers igniting vegetation and other hazards in home ignition zone 3. Most homes in this plan unit are newer and built with ignition-resistant materials. Residents in this plan unit have generally done a good job implementing defensible space in home ignitions zone 1 and 2, but many homes still have hazards in zone 3.

There are some roads that have dense vegetation growing alongside them, which could create non-survivable conditions during an evacuation. The Foggy Road plan unit was burned in the 2020 Cameron Peak Fire, and some was burned in the 2000 Bobcat Fire.



Recommendations for residents in Foggy Road:

- Remove vegetation along roadways to reduce the risk of non-survivable conditions during wildfires, particularly along Big Bear Road and North County Road 27.
- Prepare your home for wildfire. Home hardening and mitigation in home ignition zone 3 is the highest priority here.
- Move propane tanks to home ignition zone 3 or clear vegetation within 10 feet of propane tanks.
- Work with neighbors to create linked defensible space. Projects that span multiple properties are more effective at reducing wildfire risk and more attractive to grant funders.
- Work with neighbors and LFRA to form Pile Burn Cooperatives.
- Develop evacuation plans for your family, sign up for emergency notifications from Larimer County, and coordinate with neighbors who might need additional support during evacuations.
- Install consistent, legible, reflective address and street signs.
- Install large community cisterns where hydrants are not present or reliable, in coordination with LFRA.

Under extreme fire weather and during a fire:

- 7% of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior.
- 11% of homes are exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation.
- 49% of homes are exposed to embers from burning vegetation.
- 4% of roads have potentially non-survivable conditions.

Glade Road is mostly covered by native grasses and shrubs, with some ponderosa pine. About half of the homes here are older and were not built with fire-resistant materials, while the other half of homes are built with fire-resistant materials such as metal roofs. The main threat to homes in this plan unit is embers igniting in home ignition zones 1 and 2.

Roads in this plan unit are well maintained and accessible for firefighters, with some exceptions on narrow gravel roads that are the only way in and out of some neighborhoods. Glade Road has fire hydrants in the newer developments, but the water still needs to be transported from there to homes further away.



Recommendations for residents in Glade Road:

- Remove vegetation along roadways to reduce the risk of non-survivable conditions during wildfires, particularly along secondary roads leading into subdivisions and long driveways.
- Prepare your home for wildfire. Home hardening and mitigation in home ignition zones 1 and 2 are the highest priority here
- Create a savings plan for replacing flammable roofs with a Class A roof, such as metal.
- Remove all flammable material within 5 feet of the home and other structures.
- Work with neighbors to create linked defensible space. Projects that span multiple properties are more effective at reducing wildfire risk and more attractive to grant funders.
- Develop an evacuation plan for your family, sign up for emergency notifications from Larimer County, and coordinate with neighbors who might need additional support during evacuations.
- Widen roads and create turnarounds in the neighborhoods with narrow, gravel roads that may be inaccessible for firefighters during a wildfire.
- Install consistent, legible, reflective address and street signs.
- Expand the hydrant system where needed, especially into the older neighborhoods.

Under extreme fire weather and during a fire:

- 5% of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior.
- 7% of homes are exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation.
- 36% of homes are exposed to embers from burning vegetation.
- 4% of roads have potentially non-survivable conditions.

Masonville is covered by grass and sagebrush with cottonwood along the creek and ponderosa pine up on hillsides. The main threat to the homes here is embers igniting the house or home ignition zones 1 and 2. Most homes in this plan unit are older and were not built with ignition-resistant materials. The main threat to the homes here is embers igniting in home ignition zones 1 and 2.

Most roads are well maintained and accessible for firefighters during a wildfire. A few roads are narrow and could be challenging for livestock evacuation. Firethorn Drive was noted as having exemplary signage that would be visible even under smokey conditions.



Recommendations for residents in Masonville:

- Remove vegetation along roadways to reduce the risk of non-survivable conditions during wildfires, particularly along County Road 32C.
- Prepare your home for wildfire. Home hardening and mitigation in home ignition zones 1 and 2 are the highest priority here.
- Create a plan to save for replacing flammable roofs with a Class A roof, such as metal.
- Remove all flammable material within 5 feet of the home and other structures.
- Work with neighbors to create linked defensible space. Projects that span multiple properties are more effective at reducing wildfire risk and more attractive to grant funders.
- Work with neighbors and LFRA to form Pile Burn Cooperatives.
- Develop an evacuation plan for your family and livestock, sign up for emergency notifications from Larimer County, and coordinate with neighbors who might need additional support during evacuations.
- Expand the hydrant system or install large community cisterns where homes are further away from water sources, in coordination with LFRA.

Under extreme fire weather and during a fire:

- 1% of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior.
- 1% of homes are exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation.
- 2% of homes are exposed to embers from burning vegetation.
- 0% of roads have potentially non-survivable conditions.

This area is mostly covered by grasses and shrubs, with ornamental vegetation near homes and structures. Vegetation is dense in many of the open spaces (both public and private). The area here is generally flat, and most utilities are underground, except in the subdivisions on the outskirts of the plan unit. There is a lot of infrastructure here, and Boyd Lake State Park is Loveland's most active park in the summer.

Homes here are varied in their construction materials; some homes are built with fire-resistant materials while others are not. Homes here are dense, so the main threat to homes here is embers landing on or within 30 feet of the home and igniting it. Roads in the North & Downtown plan unit are accessible for firefighters, have good signage, and can handle heavy traffic. The most limiting factor for evacuation is the railroad tracks, where cars can be stopped and backed up for significant periods of time.



Recommendations for residents in North & Downtown:

- Prepare your home for wildfire. Home hardening and mitigation in home ignition zones 1 and 2 are the highest priority here.
- Keep roofs clear of overhanging branches and debris, keep gutters cleaned out, and clear vegetation within the first 5 feet of the house.
- Create a plan to save up for replacing flammable roofs with a Class A roof, such as metal.
- Remove all flammable material within 5 feet of the home and other structures.
- Develop evacuation plans for your family, sign up for emergency notifications from Larimer County, and coordinate with neighbors who might need additional support during evacuations.

Under extreme fire weather and during a fire:

- 2% of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior.
- 3% of homes are exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation.
- 13% of homes are exposed to embers from burning vegetation.
- 9% of roads have potentially non-survivable conditions.

The open spaces here have mostly native grasses and shrubs, and the developed areas are mostly irrigated ornamental species. This area has seen some fires in the past 30 years, many of which occurred in areas where there is dry brush and grass.

Homes are densely clustered, so the main threat to homes during a wildfire would be home-to-home ignitions from embers landing on roofs or in flammable material in home ignition zones 1 and 2. There are a lot of wooden fences in this area, which can create fuel pathways during wildfires. Roads here are well maintained and accessible, with a few exceptions in the small subdivisions. Northwest Loveland has pressurized fire hydrants within Loveland city limits, but not outside. Springer Valley has no water resources. Many of the homes have legible and reflective address signs which will make it easier for firefighters to navigate the area at night and under heavy smoke.



Recommendations for residents in Northwest Loveland:

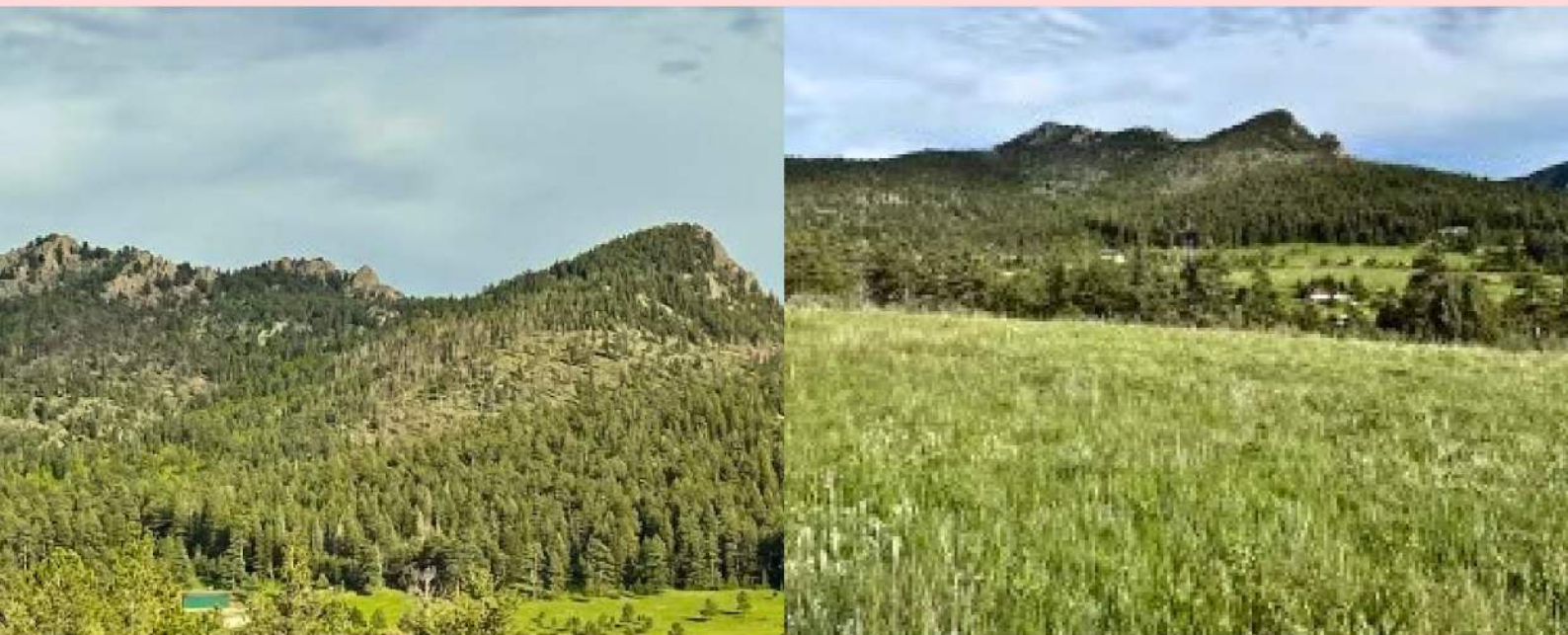
- Prepare your home for wildfire. Mowing grass, trimming vegetation, use of wildfire resistant landscaping, and fuel removal are a high priority here.
- Remove wooden fences that can serve as fuel pathways.
- Create a plan to save up for replacing flammable roofs with a Class A roof, such as metal.
- Remove all flammable material within 5 feet of the home and other structures.
- Contact your local HOA, road association, or the county to remove vegetation along shared roads in the community, particularly along Ridge Parkway
- Keep your roof clear of overhanging branches and buildup of small fine fuels, clean out your gutters regularly, and keep combustible fuels clear within the first 5 feet of your house.
- Develop an evacuation plan for your family, sign up for emergency notifications from Larimer County, and see if your neighbors need additional support during evacuations.

Under extreme fire weather and during a fire:

- 60% of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior.
- 75% of homes are exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation.
- 100% of homes are exposed to embers from burning vegetation.
- 43% of roads have potentially non-survivable conditions.

Palisade is mostly covered by dense evergreen forest with ladder fuels. There are some steep slopes, with many narrow valleys and ridges that could increase unpredictable fire behavior. Fires that get established in this plan unit have the potential to threaten the Cedar Park community. The northern portion of the Palisade plan unit burned in the 2000 Bobcat Fire and 2020 Cameron Peak Fire. The 2003 Palisade Fire burned about 10 acres in the southeastern part of the plan unit.

The greatest threat to homes in this plan unit is vegetation surrounding homes in the HIZ. About half of homes have flammable materials within 30 feet of the structure including branches over the roof, pine needle debris in the gutters, and wood piles and other flammable material. The most concerning factor for evacuation is limited access along Storm Mountain Road, which is the only way in and out and in some places only accommodates one-way traffic. This will make it difficult for residents to evacuate and for firefighters to access and protect homes during a wildfire. Residents evacuating livestock can make evacuation times even longer.



Recommendations for residents in Palisade:

- Prepare your home for wildfire. Home hardening and mitigation within 30 feet of your home are the highest priority for homeowners here.
- Create a plan to save up for replacing flammable roofs with a Class A roof, such as metal.
- Remove all flammable material within 5 feet of your home and other structures.
- Work with your neighbors to create linked defensible space. Projects that span multiple properties are more effective at reducing wildfire risk.
- Work with neighbors and LFRA to form Pile Burn Cooperatives.
- Develop an evacuation plan for your family, sign up for emergency notifications from Larimer County, and coordinate with neighbors who might need additional support during evacuations.
- Develop a rapid neighborhood evacuation plan and conduct evacuation drills.
- Work with LFRA and Larimer County to evaluate the potential for a secondary evacuation route.
- Widen private and neighborhood roads and create pullouts to facilitate two-way traffic.
- Install visible, reflective address signs. These can be purchased inexpensively from LFRA.
- Install community cisterns in coordination with LFRA where there are no hydrants.

Under extreme fire weather and during a fire:

- 50% of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior.
- 55% of homes are exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation.
- 69% of homes are exposed to embers from burning vegetation.
- 48% of roads have potentially non-survivable conditions.

The eastern and lower-elevation portions of Pinewood / Flatiron are primarily covered in grasses and shrubs, with dense forests in the higher elevations. Fire could rapidly spread upslope through grasses and shrubs, and extreme fire behavior could occur in forested areas. The central portion of the Pinewood / Flatiron plan unit was burned by the 2010 Reservoir Road Fire. Two homes burned and 300 residents were evacuated during this 778-acre fire. The main threat to the homes here is embers igniting within 30 feet of structures.

Many roads in this plan unit could be potentially non-survivable during wildfires. Some roads also have narrow roadways with switchbacks, few turnarounds, and only one lane, so residents must be done evacuating before first responders can access those areas. More than half of roads are accessible to Type 3 engines, but dead ends and few turnarounds could endanger firefighters. Many of the homes do not have consistent and legible address signs, which make them difficult for firefighters to find.



Recommendations for residents in Pinewood / Flatiron:

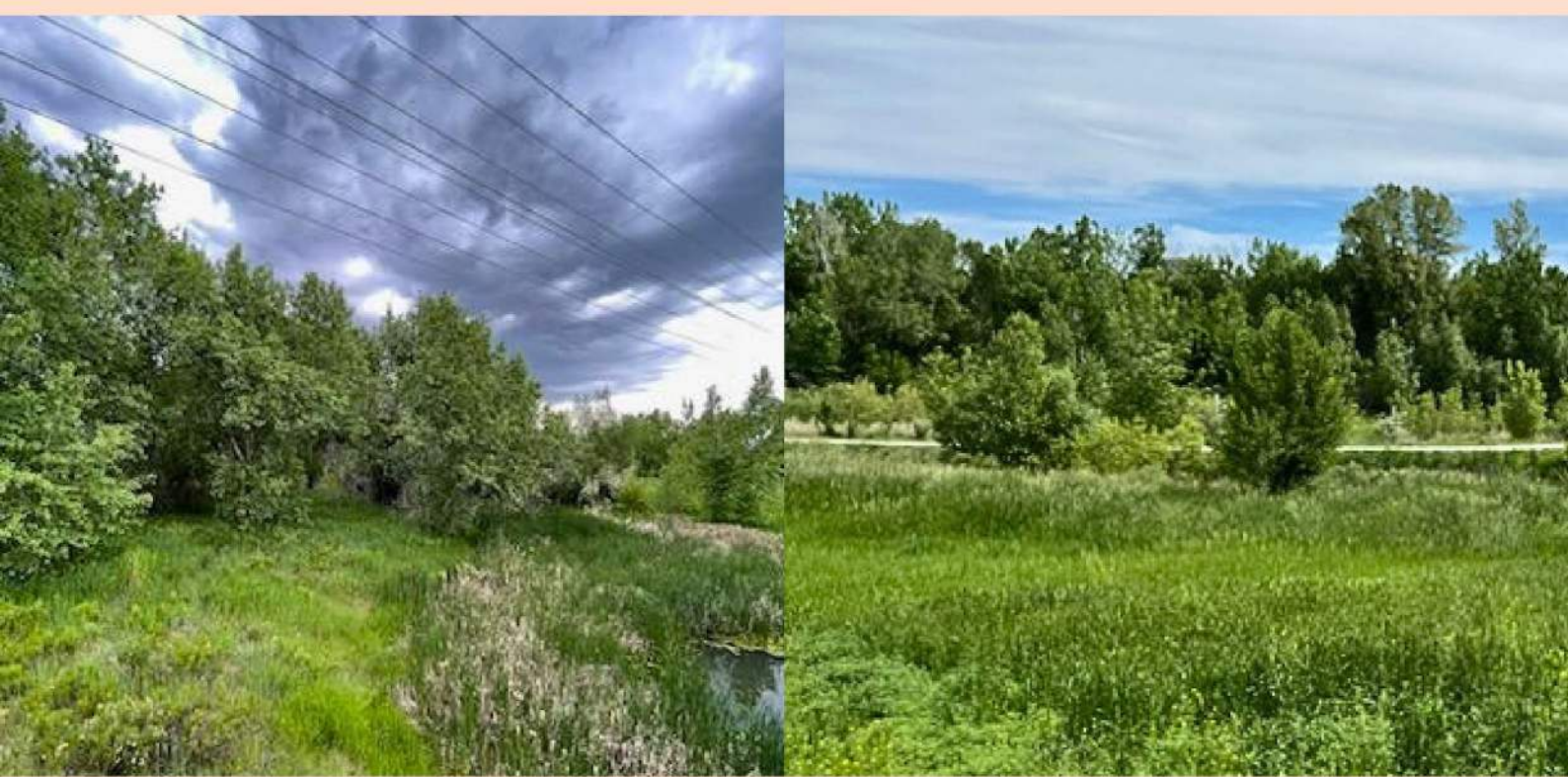
- There are many roads in Pinewood / Flatiron that could experience non-survivable conditions during wildfires. Contact your local HOA, road association, or the county to remove vegetation along shared roads in the community, particularly along Green Mountain Drive, Greenwood Drive, James Park Road, Newell Drive, Over Road, Turkey Walk Road, and West County Road 18E.
- Prepare your home for wildfire. Home hardening and mitigation within 30 feet of your home are the highest priority for homeowners here.
- Create a plan to save up for replacing flammable roofs with a Class A roof, such as metal.
- Remove all flammable material within 5 feet of your home and other structures.
- Work with your neighbors to create linked defensible space.
- Work with neighbors and LFRA to form Pile Burn Cooperatives.
- Develop an evacuation plan for your family, sign up for emergency notifications from Larimer County, and coordinate with neighbors who might need additional support during evacuations.
- Widen private and neighborhood roads and create pullouts to facilitate two-way traffic.
- Install visible and reflective address signs. These can be purchased inexpensively from LFRA.
- Work with FLRA to test fire hydrants and improve those with inadequate pressure.

Under extreme fire weather and during a fire:

- 3% of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior.
- 7% of homes are exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation.
- 2% of homes are exposed to embers from burning vegetation.
- 0% of roads have potentially non-survivable conditions.

The River Corridor is diverse, including dense developments with manicured lawns, irrigated pastures, grasslands on flat terrain, grasslands and shrublands on rolling hills and hogbacks, and cottonwood trees and other riparian vegetation along rivers. Fires with rapid rates of spread and moderate flame lengths are possible in areas with tall grasses and shrubs. Fires in riparian areas are more likely in winter months when fuels are dry. The River Corridor plan unit has experienced several small wildfires, but all of these fires were quickly controlled by local emergency responders.

The main threat to the homes in the River Corridor is embers igniting vegetation or other flammable materials within 30 feet of structures. Home-to-home ignition is highly likely in the suburbs where homes are tightly packed. Many homes have wooden fences that can serve as a fuel pathway from burning vegetation to homes or from burning home to home.



Recommendations for residents in the River Corridor:

- Prepare your home for wildfire. Mowing grass, trimming vegetation, use of wildfire resistant landscaping, and fuel removal could help homes survive a fast-moving wildfire event.
- Keep your roof clear of overhanging branches and buildup of small fine fuels, clean out your gutters regularly, and keep combustible fuels clear within the first 5 feet of your house.
- If your HIZ 2 or 3 overlap with your neighbors, coordinate mitigation actions with them.
- Remove wooden fences that can serve as fuel pathways.
- Create a plan to save up for replacing flammable roofs with a Class A roof, such as metal.
- Develop an evacuation plan for your family, sign up for emergency notifications from Larimer County, and coordinate with neighbors who might need additional support during evacuations.
- Connect with homeless neighbors and collaborate on effective warming solutions that don't require open flames.

Under extreme fire weather and during a fire:

- 2% of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior.
- 5% of homes are exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation.
- 1% of homes are exposed to embers from burning vegetation.
- 0% of roads have potentially non-survivable conditions.

The South & Downtown plan unit is primarily flat and covered by irrigated lawns and landscaped yards with various plants and ornamental shrubs and trees. There are some agricultural fields in the east. Homes are densely clustered, so the main threat to homes during a wildfire would be home-to-home ignitions from embers landing on roofs or in flammable material in home ignition zones 1 and 2. Several homes have older roofs and flammable siding and decking. Many homes have mulch and other flammable landscaping materials immediately adjacent to structures.

Roads in this area are generally paved and well maintained, and accessible by fire engines. Roads in dense subdivisions may become congested during evacuations. Narrow, dirt roads in the eastern part of the plan unit could also experience congestion, particularly if multiple emergency vehicles respond to an incident.



Recommendations for residents in South & Downtown:

- Prepare your home for wildfire. Home hardening and mitigation in home ignition zones 1 and 2 are the highest priority in this plan unit. If home ignition zone 2 overlaps with your neighbors, coordinate mitigation actions with them.
- Conduct walking tours to demonstrate home hardening and defensible space practices.
- Work with neighbors to create linked defensible space. Projects that span multiple properties are more effective at reducing wildfire risk and more attractive to grant funders.
- Keep your roof clear of overhanging branches and buildup of small fine fuels on, keep gutters cleaned out, and remove all combustible fuels within the first 5 feet of your house.
- Remove wooden fences that can serve as fuel pathways.
- Develop an evacuation plan for your family, sign up for emergency notifications from Larimer County, and coordinate with neighbors who might need additional support during evacuations.

Under extreme fire weather and during a fire:

- 4% of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior.
- 8% of homes are exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation.
- 30% of homes are exposed to embers from burning vegetation.
- 1% of roads have potentially non-survivable conditions.

The Southwest Loveland plan unit is primarily flat. The eastern part of this plan unit is dominated by mowed grassland that transitions to shrubs in the west. Drainages have cottonwood and other riparian species. There is low chance of wildfires spreading from treetop to treetop, but wildfires can spread rapidly through tall grasses and shrublands and emit enough heat to ignite homes. The main threat to the homes in this plan unit is embers landing on roofs or within 30 feet of the home and igniting it. Many homes have mulch and other flammable landscaping materials immediately adjacent to structures.

Many properties in the area have livestock that could require multiple trips to evacuate. This might create congestion and increase the amount of time it would take to evacuate the area. Gated communities and bridges with unknown weight limits would make access for firefighters difficult. Many of the homes do not have consistent and legible address signs, which make them difficult for firefighters to find.



Recommendations for residents in Southwest Loveland:

- Prepare your home for wildfire. Home hardening and mitigation in home ignition zones 1 and 2 are the highest priority here.
- Conduct walking tours to demonstrate home hardening and defensible space practices.
- Work with neighbors to create linked defensible space. Projects that span multiple properties are more effective at reducing wildfire risk and more attractive to grant funders.
- Develop an evacuation plan for your family and livestock, sign up for emergency notifications from Larimer County, and coordinate with neighbors who might need additional support during evacuations.
- Install visible, reflective address and street signs. These can be purchased inexpensively from LFRA.
- Post weight limits on private bridges.

Under extreme fire weather and during a fire:

- 28% of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior.
- 29% of homes are exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation.
- 82% of homes are exposed to embers from burning vegetation.
- 15% of roads have potentially non-survivable conditions.

The Sylvandale plan unit is primarily covered by grass and scattered brush, with Ponderosa pine overstory in the higher elevations on the north and east aspects. The drainages have cottonwood, willow, and other riparian species. The combination of vegetation, topography and strong winds creates the potential for extreme fire behavior in Sylvandale.

The main threat to the homes in this plan unit is embers landing on roofs or within 30 feet of the home. Many homes in the plan unit are older and not built with ignition-resistant materials. Many homes have older, flammable roofs, siding, and decking. There are some modular and single-family homes built close together with the potential for home-to-home ignitions. Many homes have branches near or hanging over the roof, debris in gutters, and vegetation or other flammable material immediately adjacent to structures. The main concern for evacuation in the Sylvandale area is the large number of livestock that could require multiple trips to evacuate. This might create congestion and increase the amount of time it would take to evacuate the area.



Recommendations for residents in Sylvandale:

- Prepare your home for wildfire. Home hardening and mitigation in home ignition zones 1, 2, and 3 are a priority in this plan unit.
- Remove trees, shrubs and tall grasses that are close to private roads and driveways to reduce the risk of fire while evacuating and facilitate firefighter access.
- Contact your local HOA, road association, or the county to remove vegetation along shared roads in the community, particularly along Waterdale Drive, North County Road 29, West County Road 22H, and Ellis Ranch Lane.
- Work with neighbors to create linked defensible space.
- Work with neighbors and LFRA to form Pile Burn Cooperatives.
- Develop an evacuation plan for your family and livestock, sign up for emergency notifications from Larimer County, and coordinate with neighbors who might need additional support during evacuations.
- Install visible and reflective address signs. These can be purchased inexpensively from LFRA.
- Work with FLRA to test fire hydrants and improve those with inadequate pressure.

Under extreme fire weather and during a fire:

- 86% of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior.
- 75% of homes are exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation.
- 100% of homes are exposed to embers from burning vegetation.
- 74% of roads have potentially non-survivable conditions.

Waltonia is primarily covered by grasses, shrubs, and mixed pine, with stands of ponderosa pine overstory on the north and east aspects. The area is a deep, narrow canyon with steep slopes that could cause extreme fire behavior. Over the last 30 years, Waltonia has experienced numerous fires primarily caused by lightning. The 2020 Cameron Peak fire burned north of Waltonia.

The main threat to the homes in this plan unit is embers landing on roofs or within 100 feet of the home. Most residences and homes in the unit are older with little to no ignition-resistant construction, and most homes have hazards in HIZ 1, 2 and 3. The primary road in this plan unit—Waltonia Road—could experience non-survivable conditions during a wildfire. Roads are narrow, steep, and have limited turnarounds, which would create significant challenges during evacuations and limit accessibility to fire engines. Waltonia does not have any pressurized fire hydrants, and there is very limited access to water for firefighters along the Big Thompson River. Some homes do not have consistent and legible address signs, which make them difficult for firefighters to find.



Recommendations for residents in Waltonia:

- Prepare your home for wildfire. Home hardening and mitigation in home ignition zones 1, 2, and 3 are a priority in this plan unit.
- Work with neighbors to create linked defensible space. Steep slopes make fuel treatments difficult in this area, making it even more important for homeowners to mitigate their property.
- Contact your local HOA, road association, or the county to remove vegetation along shared roads in the community, particularly along Waltonia Road and Waltonia River Court.
- Contact your local HOA, road association, or the county to widen roads and create pullouts to facilitate two-way traffic during emergencies.
- Develop an evacuation plan for your family, sign up for emergency notifications from Larimer County, and coordinate with neighbors who might need additional support during evacuations.
- Develop a rapid neighborhood evacuation plan and conduct evacuation drills.
- Install visible and reflective address signs. These can be purchased inexpensively from LFRA.
- Install community cisterns in coordination with LFRA where there are no hydrants.

You can be a part of the LFRA becoming
a fire-adapted community.

What will your next step be?



Loveland Fire Rescue Authority
lfra.org

