Blue Mesa Subdivision

Community and Parcel Level Wildfire Risk Assessment

October 2025

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Blue Mesa Subdivision: Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Introduction

This document is the product of a collaborative effort between the West Region Wildfire Council, Gunnison County, Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Forest Service, and the Blue Mesa Recreation Association. The purpose of this document is to provide community level recommendations to improve the overall wildfire risk of the Blue Mesa subdivision. This document serves as an update to the 2016 Blue Mesa CWPP, as well as the 'Blue Mesa' section of the Gunnison County CWPP. The Gunnison County CWPP has identified the Blue Mesa Subdivision as a 'High' risk area for wildfire and has estimated the total value of the Blue Mesa buildings and their contents at $27,261,785. Addressed in this document is a Blue Mesa Community Profile, the Blue Mesa Community Wildfire Risk, Wildfire Preparedness, a Parcel Level Risk Assessment, Risk Reduction Recommendations, and Blue Mesa Area Fire Behavior Maps.

The process of conducting this assessment was two-part, taking into account the Community Level Assessment and the Parcel Level Risk Assessment. The Community Assessment provides information about community-wide wildfire risk and recommends actions that the community can complete to be better prepared in the case of a wildfire. This assessment is a result of in-depth conversations and field time with landowners and HOA members to best address areas of concern and develop strategic recommendations.

While the Community Level Assessment provides an overview of the community as a whole, the Parcel Level Risk Assessment is a parcel specific look at individual homeowners' wildfire risk. The parcel level assessment looked at a variety of factors that would play a role in a home's survivability during a wildfire event. The factors accounted for were: address visibility, emergency ingress/egress, driveway width/clearance, topography, slope, background fuels, defensible space, roofing, decking and siding. These factors play a critical role in a structure's ignitability as well as the ability for fire fighters to safely and effectively defend the structure. At every parcel each of these factors received a score, and the sum of all of the factors determined if the individual parcel's wildfire risk was low, moderate, high, very high, or extreme.

Paired together, the Community and Parcel Level Risk assessment provides an in-depth profile of a community's risk by evaluating risk at the landscape scale as well as the parcel level. Combined these risk assessments best inform community members, land managers, and emergency responders on evaluating, addressing, and mitigating wildfire risk.

Community Profile

Location

The Blue Mesa Recreation Association community is located in Gunnison County, 14 miles south of the Blue Mesa Reservoir on County Road 25. The community is located in the Gunnison Fire Protection District. East of the community is the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River drainage, and many homes are built on top of the drainage. A large tract of private land owned by the Big Willow Creek Ranch is located on the northwest border of the Blue Mesa Subdivision. Much of the remaining Blue Mesa community boundary is bordered by federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

Topography

The average elevation of the Blue Mesa Recreation Association community is 8,000 feet. The average slope of the community is 15%, but there is tremendous variation in slope ranging from 5% up to 40%. The eastern part of the subdivision along the Lake Fork of the Gunnison drainage has the most extreme slope. North is the predominant aspect of the subdivision.

Fuel Type

The elevation in the Blue Mesa community ranges from 8,000 feet to 10,000 feet. Because of the large variation in elevation the Blue Mesa community is characterized by diverse vegetation. The western part of the subdivision has a Douglas fir and a sage component. Sagebrush is the dominant cover type in the middle of the subdivision. The sage shrub fuels in the community become highly receptive to fire based on seasonal weather patterns. A period of high temperatures, sustained winds, and low humidity can rapidly create a flammable fuel bed. The wind is the primary factor in this fuel type and can contribute to high flame lengths that sustain fire spread. The fuel in the sage area regrows slowly following a fire event, naturally burning every 50-100 years. However, invasive fuels such as cheatgrass can burn again more frequently. Douglas fir is found in the low-lying draws. There are large tracts of dense mixed conifer stands, composed of Englemann spruce and subalpine fir, in the southern part of the subdivision. There is a small aspen component mixed within the conifer stands throughout the subdivision. There is significant beetle kill in the Douglas fir stands in the drainages of the northeast corner of the subdivision. Colorado State Forest Service foresters are projecting the Douglas fir beetle population to progress into the western end of the subdivision. The timber is a concern for torching and embers. Fire behavior is most likely to be extreme while moving up the adjacent drainages.

Photos: (Left) Brush and grass fuel type and (Right) mixed conifer and aspen fuel type in the Blue Mesa Recreation Association community.

Parcels/ Acreage

The Blue Mesa Recreation Association is comprised of 626 parcels spanning 2,087 acres. Parcels range from two to 25 acres. There are 88 homes in Blue Mesa, not including out buildings. There are also common areas, owned and maintained by the HOA that are located throughout the community.

Home Construction

Most homes were constructed after 2000. A majority of new constructions were completed in the mid 2000's. There are currently two new homes under construction. Home construction is primarily wood siding with pitched metals roofs, with the exception of full log constructions. Several homes have elevated decks with storage underneath and outbuildings. Approximately 90% of homes are occupied on a part-time basis with no rentals.

Photo: Typical Home construction, wood or log siding with pitched metal roof

Access

There are two main access points into the Blue Mesa Subdivision. These are either by U.S. Highway 50 to County Road 25 from the northwest or by Colorado State Highway 149 to County Road 25 from the south. There are additional egress routes out of the community that travel through private land. One of these routes goes through the south end of the subdivision along Stoney Road to Cardwell Draw to County Road 25. The other secondary egress goes through the West end of the subdivision through Monarch Road to County Road 25. This secondary egress travels through gated private land.

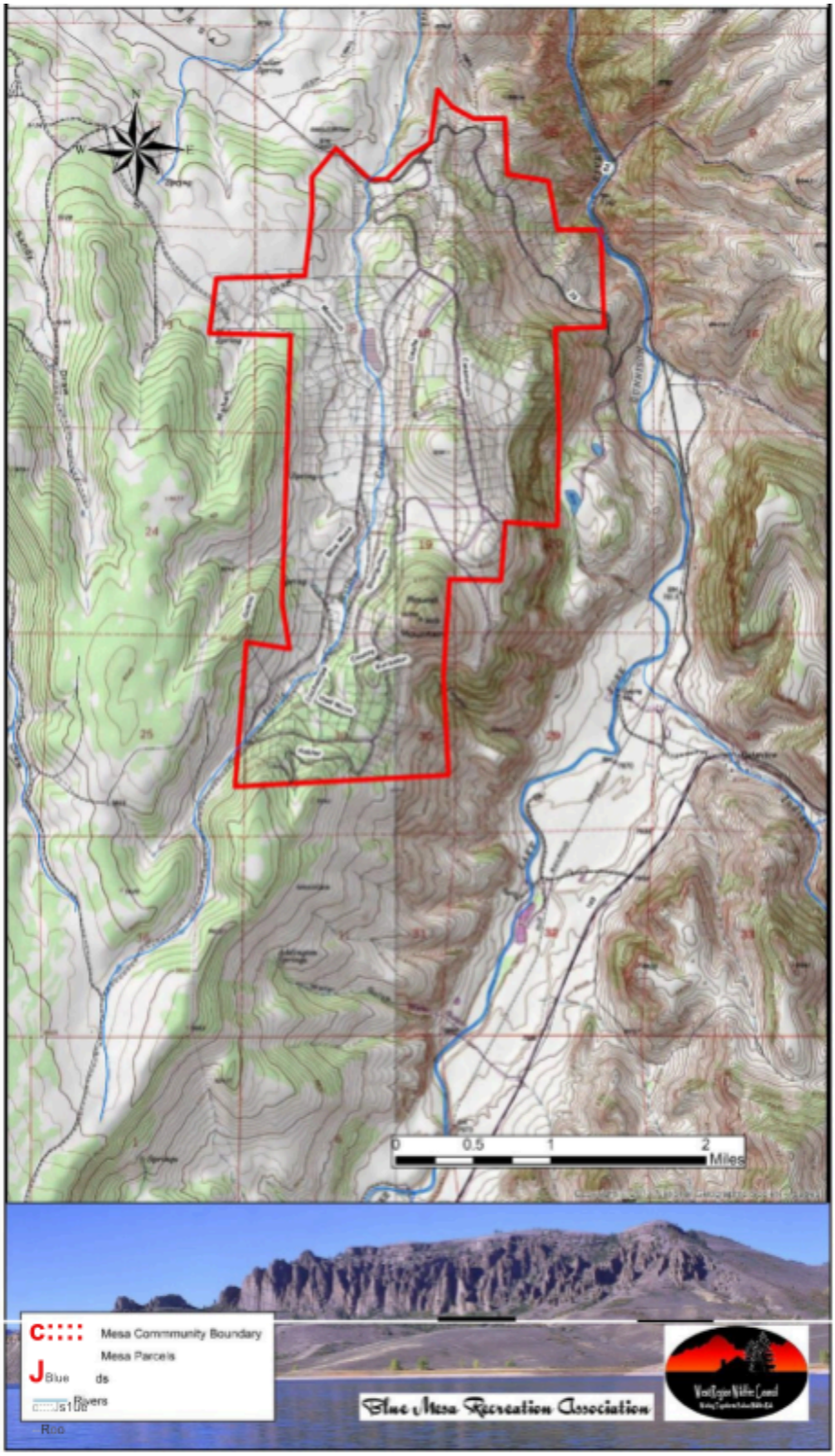
Gunnison County maintains County Road 25 from 149 to the subdivision throughout the summer. County road 25 north of the subdivision to U.S. Highway 50 is closed during the winter, it does not open until May 15th due to Gunnison Sage Grouse Lekking. County Road 25 between Highway 149 and the subdivision is maintained by the Blue Mesa HOA during the winter under a special winter permit from Gunnison County. Secondary roads are handled by private plows

The Blue Mesa Recreation Association HOA maintains all gravel roads to Gunnison County standards throughout the entire subdivision year-round.

Most of the main roads, with the exception of Blue Mesa Drive, within the subdivision are characterized by singular ingress/egress access which poses general concern for evacuation efforts and emergency responders. All roads, except Mosquito Lane, are greater than 24 feet wide, which allows two vehicles, or one fire apparatus. Many roads dead end into a cul-de-sac turnaround. Reflective street signs on metal poles have been placed throughout the neighborhood to assist emergency responders. Average driveway width is less than 20 feet, very few could accommodate large fire or emergency response apparatus.

Aerial Map of the Blue Mesa Subdivision

Blue Mesa Subdivision
Topographic Map



Community Wildfire Risk

Wildfire Ignition Potential

While the community has not been affected by any recent wildland fires, it does lie within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) and received a 'High' risk rating in the Gunnison County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). The ignition sources that are of concern in the Blue Mesa Subdivision are lightning, recreationists camping, agricultural burning, and roadside ignitions along Highway 149.

Summer monsoons are the cause of frequent electrical storms in the Colorado Mountains. Updrafts on the Alpine Plateau and in the San Juan Mountains from frequent large storm cells, and the location of the Blue Mesa Recreation Association community make it susceptible to lightning strikes generated from these cells. The majority of historical wildland fires that start in this area are from lightning strikes.

There is heavy traffic from summer recreationists along Highway 149, Highway 50, and CR 25. Dispersed camping on federal land neighboring the Blue Mesa community and the frequently used Red Bridge Campground are possible areas where an escaped campfire could ignite a wildland fire.

There are large acreages of ranchland along the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River and west of the Blue Mesa Recreation Association community. An escaped agricultural burn in either of these places could ignite a wildfire that would impact the community.

Roadside ignitions along Highway 149, as the result of sparks or discarded cigarette butts, have the potential to turn into large wildland fires that would greatly impact the Blue Mesa community.

Evacuation

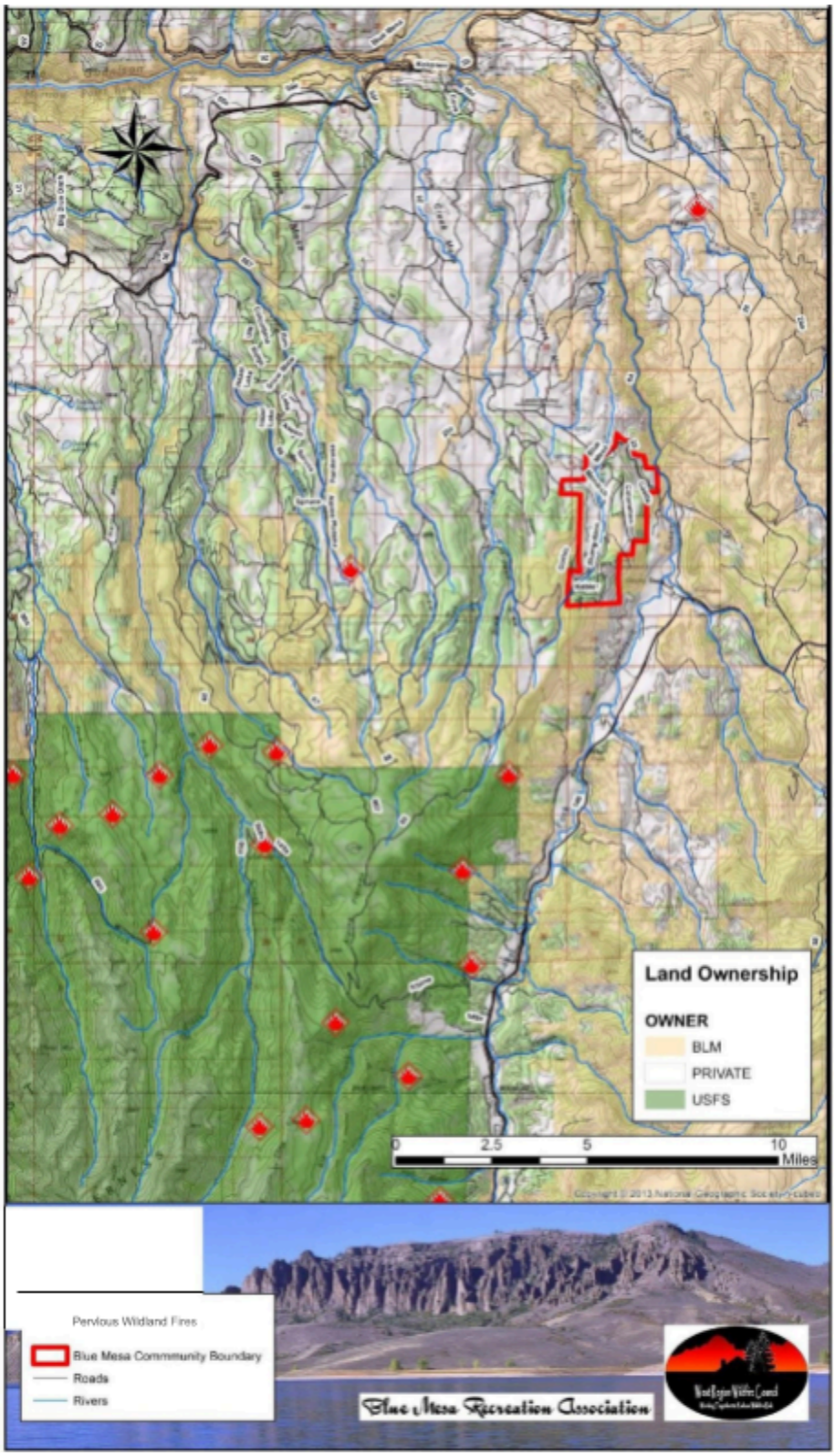
There is currently no formal evacuation plan for the Blue Mesa community or individual homes. There are multiple ingress and egress routes throughout the subdivision but none have been formally identified or posted as evacuation routes.

Fire History

The National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) is a nationwide database that tracks fire events. While subject to certain limitations, this system provides data on fire history, size and ignition source for fires that have been reported. NFIRS records indicate that from 1970 to 2014 there have been 19 wildfires within 20 miles of the Blue Mesa community boundary. The size of these wildfires that have been reported over a 44 year period have been variable, ranging from single tree events to larger acreage. None of these wildland fires have directly affected the Blue Mesa Recreation Association Community. The map on the following page shows the location of these wildfire occurrences.

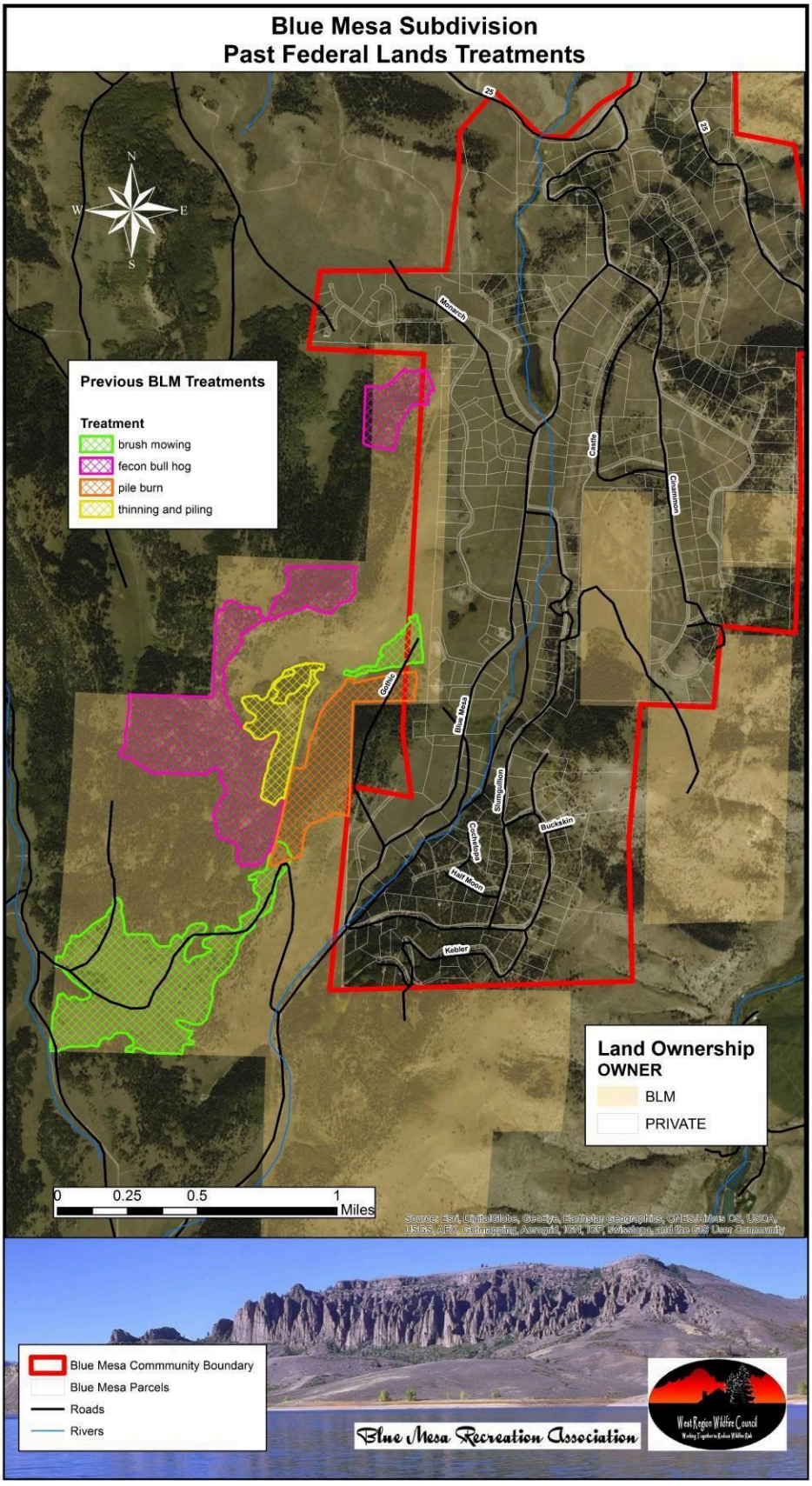
Historic Wildland Fire Occurrence Map

Blue Mesa Subdivision



Historic Wildland Fire Occurence (1970-2014)

Bureau of Land Management Federal Land Treatments 2008-2013



Hazardous Fuels Reduction Treatments on Federal Land

Federal agencies have recognized that the Blue Mesa Recreation Association community is located in the wildland urban interface. Between 2008 and 2013 the Bureau of Land Management completed over 621 acres of hazardous fuels reduction work on federal lands bordering the Blue Mesa Recreation Association community. Due to prevailing southwest winds, fuel loads, and distance from structures all of the BLM treatment areas were on the west and southwest border of the community boundary. The BLM prescribed four different treatments along the Blue Mesa community boundary. These treatments included brush mowing, mastication, thinning and piling, and pile burning. Large continuous patches of flashy brush fuels were treated with a mower; a total of 169.68 acres were treated by brush mowing. A Fecon Bull Hog masticator was used to treat 184.34 acres in a heavier fuel load, the Fecon Bull Hog removed and masticated most trees under an eight-inch diameter. Saw crews thinned and piled heavier fuels on 117.67 acres, for this treatment trees under a seven-inch diameter were felled and piled to create a residual crown spacing of 20 feet. Finally, piles were burnt on 149.43 acres, and for this treatment crews used Flash 21 Fuel Gel to burn all piles successfully. The multiple hazardous fuels reduction treatments done on BLM land bordering the Blue Mesa community will decrease the fire behavior in the event of a wildland fire, making fire suppression efforts more effective.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction Treatments within Blue Mesa

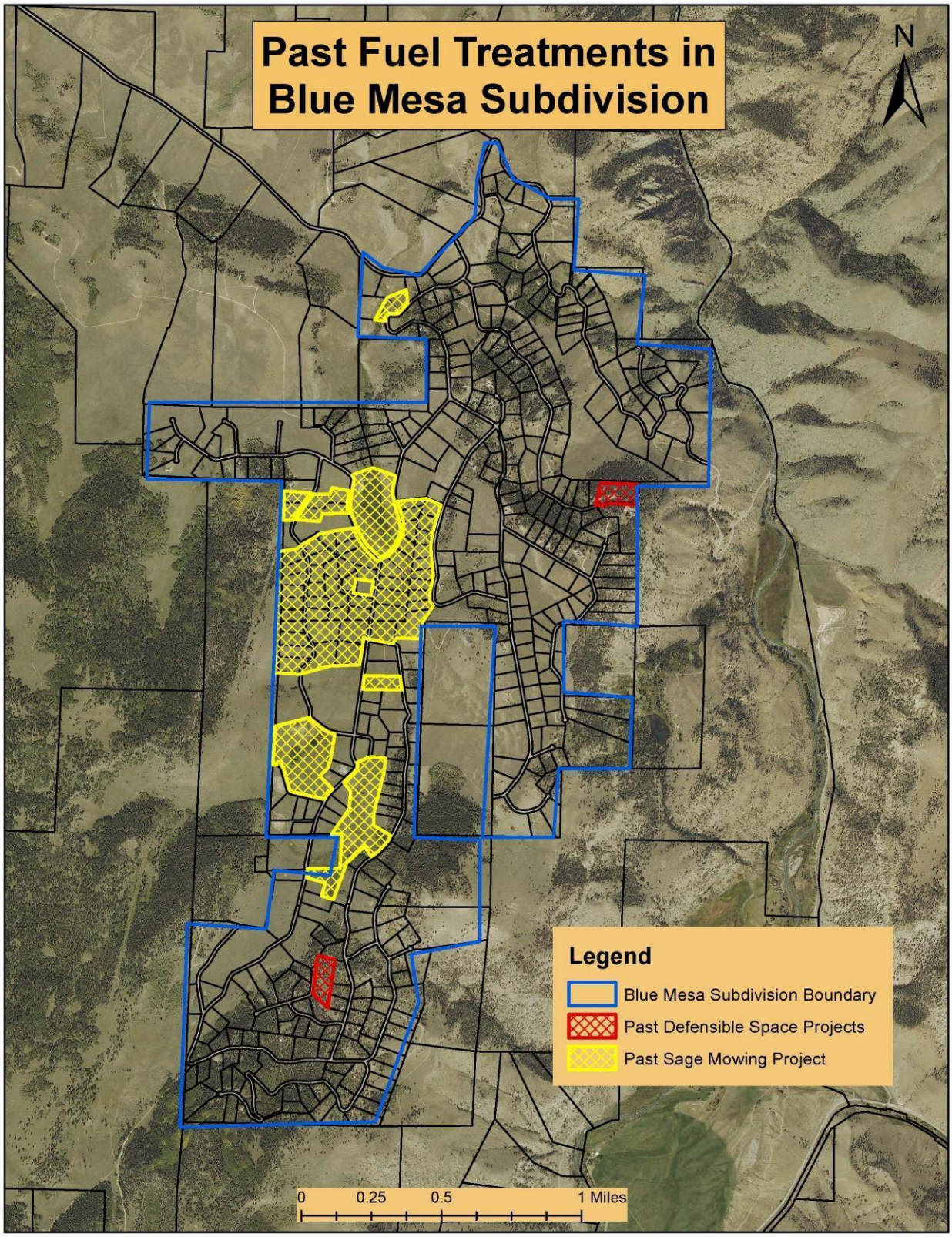
The Blue Mesa HOA and some landowners within the community have worked with the Colorado State Forest Service to complete wildfire mitigation projects. In 2009 work on five parcels of land totaling 259 acres had sage mowing projects completed. Two landowners have worked with the Colorado State Forest Service to complete large scale defensible space projects totaling 13 acres of treated land. These defensible space projects were completed in 2009 and 2012. The map on the following page details fire mitigation projects that have been completed on private land within the Blue Mesa community.

Since 2012 additional properties have completed defensible space projects.

These include 5 acres of the Kraft property in 2020, 6 acres of the Jones property in 2023 /2024, 3 acres of the Testani property in 2024, 3 acres of the Fuller property in 2024

Additional Fire mitigation efforts were on the Jonley property and Michaud property in 2023.

Blue Mesa Subdivision Private Land Fuels Treatments in 2009 and 2012



Fire Suppression Resources

Gunnison FPD

The Gunnison Fire Protection District was started in 1974 and has since taken a very active stance on wildfire and the protection of its residents across the 3,300 square miles it serves. The district has two employees, an Assistant Fire Marshall and a Maintenance Technician. The staffing for all responses within the district comes from the Gunnison Volunteer Fire Department. The Gunnison Fire Protection District also works closely with the City of Gunnison and the Fire Marshal's Office.

The Gunnison Volunteer Fire Department is run on a volunteer basis. As of January 2015, the department has 30 active members. There is a Chief, one Assistant Chief, two Captains and four Lieutenants. One of the officers is always on duty; and all other members carry pagers for response.

The Gunnison Volunteer Fire Department shares station space with the City of Gunnision, the Gunnison Fire Protection District and Gunnison County. Each entity has an apparatus and equipment stored at the station.

The Gunnison Volunteer Fire Department is organized and equipped to fight fires in the wildland urban interface. The Department provides fire suppression for structural and wildland fires, as well as rescue service for vehicles and structures. Fire safety education, fire investigations and inspections are handled through the City of Gunnison Fire Marshall's Office. Each member of the Gunnison Volunteer Fire Department is equipped with both structure firefighting gear and wildland firefighting gear.

Training is an essential part of ensuring firefighter safety. The Department holds training courses once a week on subjects that cover both structure and wildland fire. In addition to regularly scheduled training opportunities, firefighters can participate in events throughout the year, as well as attend fire academies.

Blue Mesa HOA

Four Blue Mesa community members attended an annual fire suppression training led by HOA board member and former fire chief, Ed Lingenfelter. Participating community members have access to hardhats and fire tools, but do not have access to additional PPE. The community has a working water truck housed at the HOA clubhouse. The community also owns and operates several pieces of large machinery that could aid fire suppression operations. These include a road grader, backhoe, and a large commercial loader.

Blue Mesa Water Resources

There is a lake located ½ a mile north of the Blue Mesa Clubhouse, which is available for fire suppression. The lake is approximately eight acres and a dry hydrant/ pump is available for filling fire apparatus. In addition, the lake could potentially be used as a draft site for air operations. Additionally, the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River is a perennial water source available for fire suppression. The Lake Fork of the Gunnison River is within one mile of the subdivision by air and two miles by road.

Gunnison Fire Department Equipment

Title	Description
Engine 12	2016 International/Rosenbauer Type 1/3 4-Wheel Drive Engine. 650 gallons with 1,250 gpm pump, seats 5.
Engine 23	2014 Rosenbauer Commander Type 1 4-Wheel Drive Engine. 750 gallons with 1,500 gpm pump, seats 6.
Tender 25	2025 International/SVI Type 2 4-Wheel Drive Tactical Tender. 2,000 gallons with 500 gpm pump, seats 2.
Tender 26	2024 International/SVI Type 2 4-Wheel Drive Tactical Tender. 2,000 gallons with 500 gpm pump, seats 2.
Brush 27	2019 Ford F-550 Type 6 Engine. 400 gallons, seats 4.
Brush 28	2015 Ford F-550 Type 6 Engine. 400 gallons, seats 4.
Brush 29	2015 Ford F-550 Type 6 Engine. 400 gallons, seats 5.
Engine 619	2022 Ford/BFX F-550 Type 6 Engine. 300 gallons, seats 5.
Rescue 20	2023 Ford/SVI Light Rescue, seats 5.
Rescue 21	2019 Ford/SVI Light Rescue, seats 5.
Rescue 22	2003 International/SVI Medium Rescue & Air/Light
Fire Chief 1	2024 Ford F-250 Command Vehicle, seats 5.
Fire Chief 2	2000 Ford F-250 Command Vehicle, seats 5.
Fire Officer 1	2024 Ford F-250 Command Vehicle, seats 5.

Fire Officer 2	2024 Ford F-250 Command Vehicle, seats 5.
Ranger	2024 Polaris Ranger, 50 gallon tank & pump.

Blue Mesa HOA Equipment

Title	Description
Blue Mesa HOA water Truck	The Blue Mesa HOA Water Truck is a Type 6 engine built on a 1998 Ford F-250. The truck is four-wheel drive and is equipped with a winch. The truck is equipped with emergent lights and a siren. The truck is not equipped with a working radio; all communication is done via cell phone. It carries 4 personnel, 250 gallons of water, and 'Lightwater' foam concentrate.

Photo: HOA Water Truck housed next to Community Clubhouse on Blue Mesa Drive

Additional Water Sources in the Blue Mesa HOA

990 gallons of water are available in season from three 330 gallon water totes located in the southern part of the neighborhood on Kebler Trail.

An additional 275 gallons are available from a privately owned one ton, truck mounted water tote equipped with a hoses and a Honda pump. This truck has been used to refill the HOA Water truck when fire fighting lightning struck trees in the neighborhood.

Fire Suppression Challenges

The Blue Mesa community is faced with several fire suppression challenges due to its remote location and lack of resources. The primary fire suppression challenge the community faces is the response time it takes for the Gunnison FPD to get mobilized. All emergency responses for the Gunnison Fire Protection District come from the Gunnison Volunteer Fire Department. Response time from Gunnison to the Blue Mesa Recreation Association community is an average of one hour.

Additionally, communications could become a fire suppression challenge. The Blue Mesa HOA brush truck originally had a working radio, but when Gunnison Fire Suppression Resources changed their tactical frequency the radio on the Blue Mesa HOA truck became inoperable. Now personnel manning this engine must communicate with other suppression resources through cell phones.

GCFD Firefighters are now relying on the Active Alert app for paging and use Motorola DTR 800 mHz radios for primary communications. GCFD still use VHF to interface with the USFS and BLM. VFIRE21 is the channel of choice for those communications.

Another challenge is a lack of Personal Protective Equipment for Blue Mesa community members responding to an incident. Without fire resistant Nomex clothing, fire packs, fire boots and fire shelter, these responders may not be able to successfully perform an initial attack on any starts within the community.

The final challenges fire fighters would face are inconsistent and partial defensible spaces, inconsistent addressing, and driveway widths that do not have adequate turnaround space for emergency vehicles.

Wildfire Preparedness Activities

Defensible Space

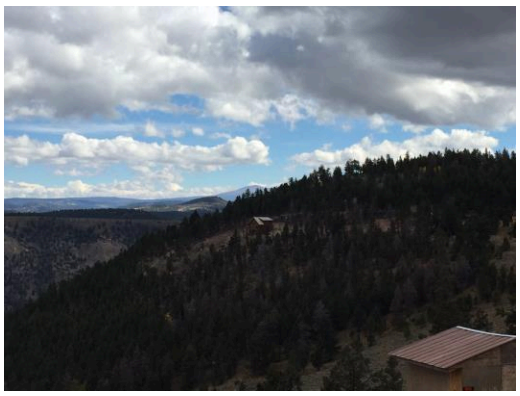
Several homeowners throughout the community have completed home hardening activities and maintain defensible space. This work has included tree removal/ thinning, grass and brush mowing, and fire safe landscaping.

Fuels Reductions

The HOA maintains a slash pile near the community clubhouse that is burned during the winter when there is adequate snowfall. This is an excellent resource for homeowners to remove hazardous fuel from their Home Ignition Zone and maintain their defensible space.

Community Safety Zone

The Blue Mesa Recreation Association Clubhouse has been identified as a potential community safety zone. The clubhouse is in the center of the subdivision, it is located on a minimal slope, a parking area of approximately 200 feet^2 is cleared to mineral soil, and background fuels are composed of short and flashy brush and grasses.
Additionally, the HOA's heavy machinery is stationed at the clubhouse and could be used to enhance this safety zone in the event of an emergency.



Photos: (Left) Completed defensible space mitigation project in the Blue Mesa Subdivision
(Middle) Community slash pile that is maintained by the HOA and burned every winter
(Right) Blue Mesa Community Clubhouse that can be used as a potential safety zone during a wildfire event

Risk Reduction Recommendations

Fuels Reduction Recommendations

Defensible Space

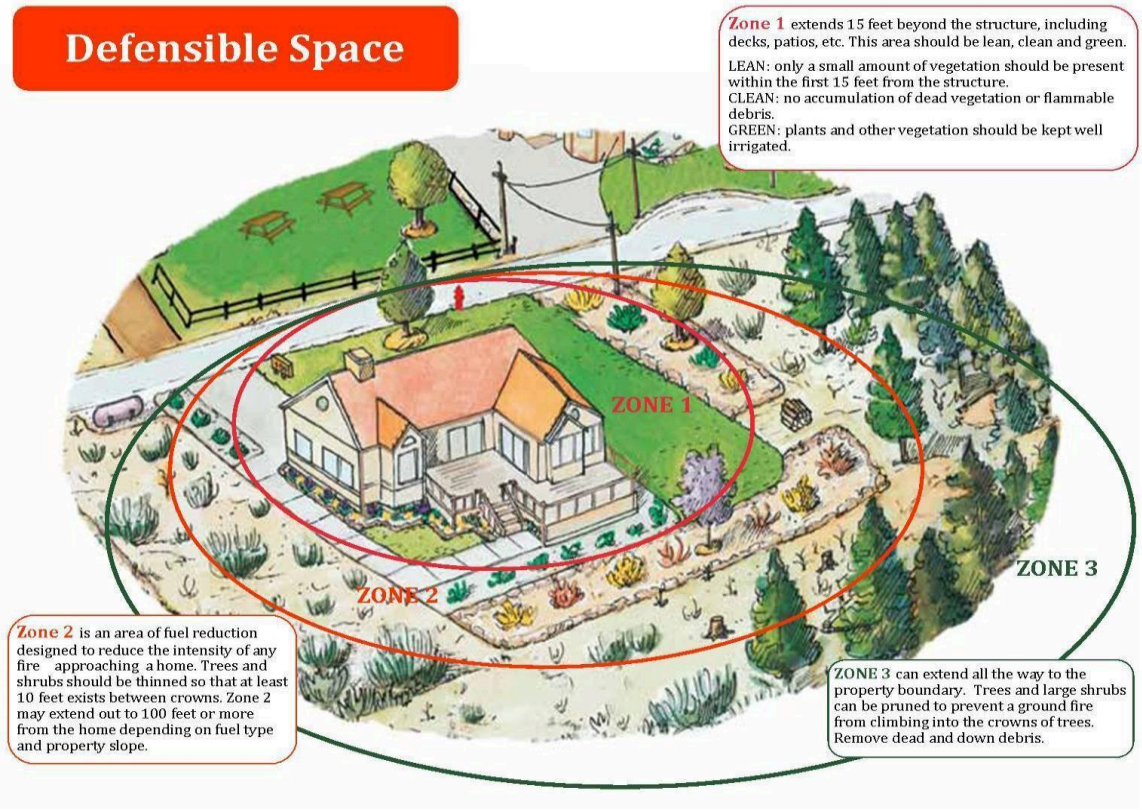
It is encouraged that all landowners maintain a defensible space around their home. Defensible space is the area around a home or other structure where fuels and vegetation are treated, cleared or reduced to slow the spread of wildfire. Creating wildfire defensible space zones reduces the chance of a structure fire spreading to neighboring homes or the surrounding forest. Defensible space also provides room for firefighters to safely and effectively suppress wildland fire. Defensible space typically consists of three 'zones' extending out from a structure. Zone 1 of the defensible space extends 15 feet from the structure, Zone 2 extends past Zone 1 up to 100 feet from the structure, and Zone 3 can extend from 100 feet from the structure all the way to the property boundary.

Zone 1 is the area that requires maximum hazard reduction. Only a small amount of vegetation should be present in this zone. Ideally remove all trees within this zone, the more trees removed within this zone the safer the structure will be. If a tree is left within Zone 1 consider it a part of the structure and adjust the distance of Zone 1 accordingly. Dead vegetation should be removed and living plants should be pruned and maintained to prevent excessive growth. All grass should be irrigated and mowed to a height of 6 inches or less. As well as maintaining vegetation in Zone 1 it is also very important to maintain other combustibles that could play a role in a home's ignitability. Do not store firewood in this zone, rake away pine needles and organic debris from the structure, clear debris from gutters, and remove any slash or woody debris.

Zone 2 is an area of fuels reduction designed to diminish the intensity of a fire approaching a home. Treatments in this zone are designed to break up continuous fuels surrounding a structure. Remove stressed, diseased, dead or dying trees and shrubs in this zone. Remove enough trees and shrubs to create a 10 to 20 foot spacing between crowns. Prune remaining trees and remove any ladder fuels from under remaining trees, this prevents a ground fire from climbing into the crown and 'torching' the tree.

Zone 3 provides a gradual transition from Zone 2. In this zone very dense pockets of vegetation can be thinned, but the crown spacing can be more flexible than Zone 2. As in Zone 2 consider mitigating the hazards associated with ladder fuels. A forest with a higher canopy reduces the chance of a surface fire climbing into the tops of the trees. Treatments in Zone 3 also provide an opportunity to improve the health and resiliency of the stand. Stands in this zone can be actively managed to protect water quality, improve wildlife habitat, boost the health and growth rates of trees within the stand, address any forest insects or diseases, and increase a trees survivability during a wildfire.

By creating and maintaining a defensible space around a structure the structure's chance of ignitability is greatly reduced, the ability of fire suppression resources is greatly increased, and the parcel specific wildfire risk of a property is dramatically reduced.

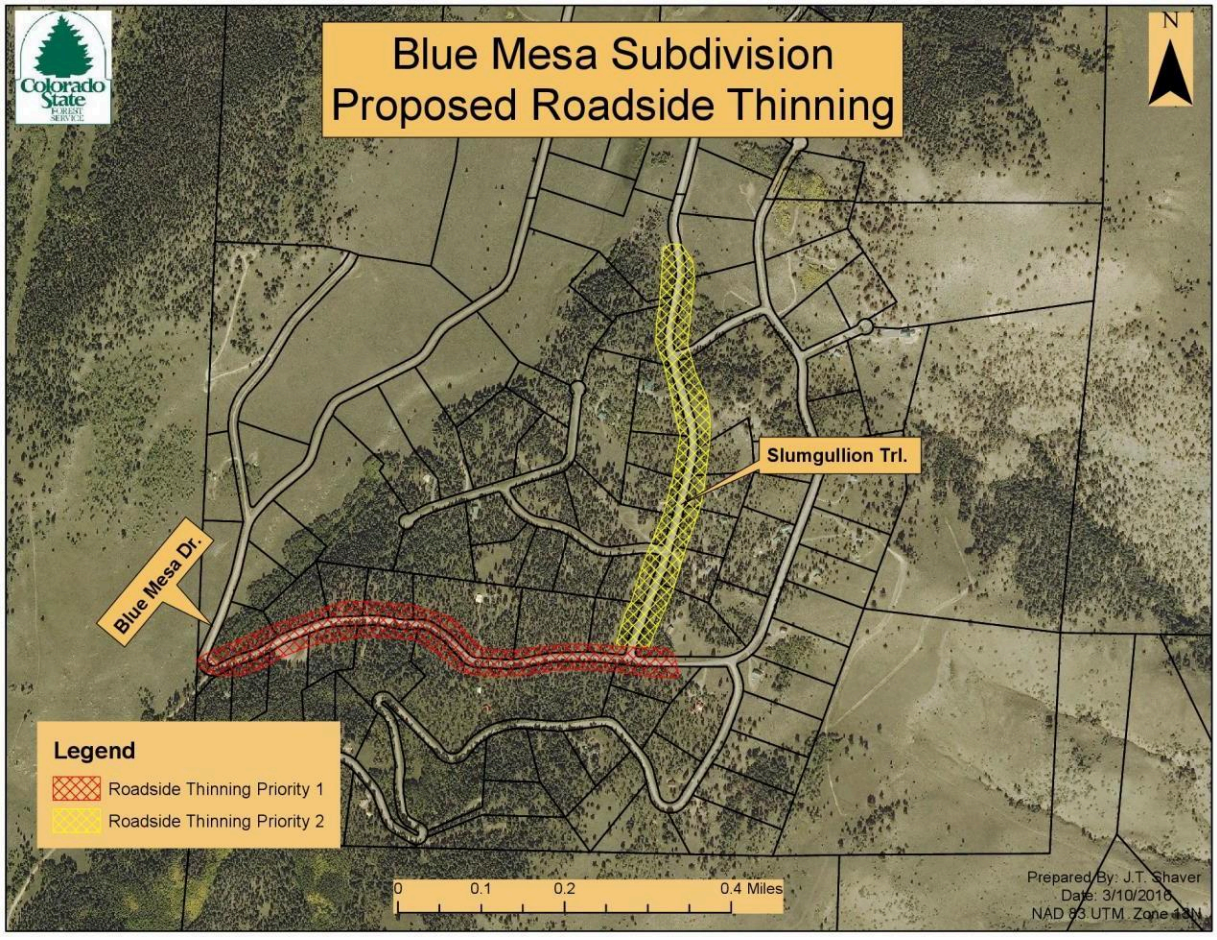


Linked Defensible Space

The 2011 Gunnison County CWPP made several fuels treatment recommendations for the Blue Mesa Recreation Association community. One of these recommendations was to create two linked defensible space areas. These areas included a north linked defensible space area and a south linked defensible space area. The north linked defensible space area would run through parcels off CR 25 in the northeast area of the subdivision, and the south linked defensible space area would run through parcels off of Blue Mesa, Kebler, and Buckskin roads. This connectivity between defensible spaces would create fuel breaks around the community and would provide protection for the community from fire spreading up the steep slopes of the Lake Fork of the Gunnison drainage.

Roadside Thinning

The Colorado State Forest Service has recommended additional fuels reduction treatments in the Blue Mesa community. The CSFS has proposed two roadside thinning projects within the community. The number one priority for roadside thinning that the Colorado State Forest Service has proposed is in the southernmost part of the subdivision, along Blue Mesa Drive. Thinning along this road has been identified as a top priority for a few key reasons. These reasons are the southwest prevailing winds, the heavily forested continuous stand along the southern portion of the subdivision, and the accessibility for contractors to successfully complete mitigation projects along this road. The number two priority that has been proposed for roadside thinning is along Slumgullion Trail connecting to Blue Mesa Drive. Thinning along Slumgullion Trail has been identified for the same key reasons as Blue Mesa Drive, but because the fuels thin and the crown spacing increases on the north end of Slumgullion Trail it is of a lower thinning priority than Blue Mesa Drive.



Other Recommendations

The Blue Mesa Community assessment process identifies additional recommendations that will lower the wildfire risk rating of the Blue Mesa Community. These recommendations address home hardening, evacuation, addressing, emergency notification, and resource training.

Home Hardening

The three factors that cause a home to ignite during a wildfire are direct contact with flames, radiant heat and embers. By maintaining a defensible space around a structure ignition as a result of direct flame contact or radiant heat is greatly reduced. As well as encouraging all Blue Mesa landowners to maintain a defensible space around their homes, it is also recommended that all landowners take some steps to harden their structure itself. By hardening their structure a homeowner can mitigate the risk of a home ignition because of flying embers. The areas of a house that are vulnerable to embers are the roof, any decking, and any vents. It is recommended that roofs are constructed out of Class A non- combustible material, and that all flammable debris (leaves, needles, etc.) is cleared from the roof and gutters. It is recommended that decking surfaces are not constructed of wood except for large structural components, that no combustible material is grown or stored under any deck, and that any exposed combustible columns of the deck are enclosed at the base with a non-combustible material. Finally, to prevent embers from entering a home through vents it is recommended that a 1/8" metal screen is used to cover any gable, roof, attic, or soffit vents.

Barricade Fire Gel

Barricade Gel is a liquid concentrate which, when mixed with water, provides dead-stop fire protection on everything it has coated (wood, glass, vinyl, metal and more). Barricade Gel provides a unique, thermal-protective coating that, in addition to many other uses, can protect structures from burning when they are exposed to the effects of fire. This protective coating can last for up to 24 hours or longer, depending on weather conditions (temperature, wind and relative humidity). Misting the coating with additional water spray can extend the protection times.

The Gel provides a fire-stopping barricade for the homeowner to prepare, protect and preserve their assets. Barricade's Home Fire Defense Kit enables a homeowner, using a standard garden hose, to take a safe and effective action when faced with a threatening fire in or around their house and property. Fire-gel formula and application systems provide the barricade for effective and economical loss protection.

Access/Evacuation

It is recommended that the Blue Mesa HOA, working in conjunction with Gunnison County Emergency Management, develops a formal evacuation plan detailing homeowner emergency preparedness, and outlining specific evacuation routes for homeowners and first responders.

We recommend the HOA form an access agreement with the private landowners bordering the subdivision in the case of emergency evacuation.

*See ***Access*** for specific information on potential evacuation routes.

Addressing

To best serve first responders in the event of an emergency, it is recommended that all homeowners install reflective address numbering that is easily seen from the road.

Emergency Notification System

Gunnison County has replaced the CodeRed Emergency Notification System with a new system called Gunnison Regional Alerts, which is powered by GEM. This new system officially launched on January 8, 2023, and is now the primary method for receiving emergency notifications, including alerts for evacuations, wildfires, flooding, and other critical public safety information. Residents, visitors, and family members in Gunnison County or the Gunnison Dispatch area are encouraged to register for Gunnison Regional Alerts at gunnison.genasys.com/portal/register to receive alerts via landline, cell phone, text/SMS, and email. Registration is required, and providing a home address is necessary to receive targeted, location-based alerts. Even if individuals were previously registered for CodeRed, they must sign up for the new Gunnison Regional Alerts system. Register for Gunnison Regional Alerts at https://gunnison.genasys.com/portal/en/register

Training/Resources

We recommend that anyone involved in wildland fire response attend an S-130/190 course and hold an active red card. Each first responder should also have access to working Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and receive training on how to properly use it.

Parcel Level Wildfire Risk Assessment

The parcel specific wildfire risk analysis is based on research by Jack Cohen at the Fire Science Lab in Missoula, Montana and research from the Institute for Business and Home Safety (IBHS) on a home's survivability during a wildfire event.
The wildfire risk analysis used in the Blue Mesa assessment takes advantage of the science used to understand the factors contributing to home ignition during wildfires and adds additional, locally specific components that influence home survivability. The wildfire risk analysis provides a baseline understanding of wildfire risk of the Blue Mesa community.

The purpose of the parcel specific wildfire risk assessment is to give each individual homeowner an educational tool to help them be better prepared in the event of a wildfire. The results of the parcel specific assessment provide a visual depiction of the risk ratings and give each homeowner a list of specific recommendations to implement in order to reduce their wildfire risk. All primary homes were assessed for wildfire risk between June and October 2025. Only primary residential structures were given consideration; outbuildings were not included in the wildfire risk assessment.

Wildfire Risk Assessment Elements

All homes in the Blue Mesa Recreation Association community were reviewed using the following criteria:

- **Addressing:** Having correct, visible and reflective addressing is a crucial component to any type of emergency response effort. Smokey environments during a wildfire event reduce visibility. Reflective, contrasting addressing is much easier to see in such conditions.

- **Ingress/ Egress:** Knowing primary and secondary ingress/ egress routes is crucial for successful evacuation. Having more than one way in and out of your neighborhood reduces the risk of becoming trapped by a fast-moving wildfire. Furthermore, fire department knowledge of residential areas where there is only one point of access is a helpful tool in pre-planning for evacuation, suppression operations and firefighter safety.

- **Driveway Width:** It is important for firefighters to know that they can safely get apparatus in and out of a home's driveway. Driveway width analysis is a combination of approximate shoulder to shoulder measurement as well as the distance between overhanging obstructions and the driveway.

- **Dangerous Topography:** These are areas where wildfires can move quickly and increase in intensity. Steep chimneys and cliff edges are two examples of dangerous topography. A home's location relative to dangerous topography can largely affect its survivability during a wildfire event. Dangerous topography can have severe impacts on fire behavior over a given landscape.

- **Slope:** The slope category characterizes the *average overall* slope across the parcel where a home is situated. Homes situated on the steepest **slopes** (Greater than 45%) are exposed to higher wildfire risk.

- **Background Fuel:** The fuel type and density directly surrounding a home can affect the fire behavior in a particular area. This category focuses on the fuel on the land surrounding the property, whereas *Defensible Space* focuses on the fuel on the property. Given varying weather conditions, grassy open meadows tend to be conducive to fast moving, yet low intensity fire behavior, whereas fire in a heavily forested environment can be much more intense. The community specific fire behavior maps provide further detail on how fuel loading and weather conditions impact fire behavior.

- **Defensible Space:** Defensible space is "an area around a structure where fuels and vegetation are treated, cleared or reduced to slow the spread of wildfire towards the structure." Having defensible space is one of the "primary determinants of the home's ability to survive a wildfire" (CSFS Creating Wildfire-Defensible Zones: Fire-12). Whether or not a home has adequate defensible space is a factor that wildland firefighters take into consideration when deciding where to stage resources. It is also important to remember that during a large wildfire event, resources are often limited. Having defensible space can increase the survivability of a home without firefighter intervention.

- **Roofing Material:** A home's roofing material has been proven to be a primary factor in a home's survivability during wildfire events. Class A, non-combustible roof construction increases a home's survivability, whereas wood shake shingle roofing material increases a home's wildfire risk drastically.

- **Siding Material:** Whether a home's siding is made from combustible material or a non-combustible material also effects survivability. Vinyl/ wood siding is more likely to fail or ignite than heavy log, stucco or composite siding material.

- **Other Combustibles:** Firewood piles, patio or deck furniture, propane tanks and other combustibles near a structure can be factors that compromise a home's resistance to wildfire. These materials are often found stacked under elevated decks which can cause the deck to ignite and compromise the structure.

- **Decks and Fences:** Decking and fencing material have proven to add potential vulnerability to a home's resistance to wildfire. Combustible fencing attached to a structure can become the conduit for a home to ignite. A well maintained wood deck can be less combustible than an unmaintained dry deck.

*NOTE: It is important to consider vulnerability points of the structure. When the wildfire risk assessment was completed, homes were assessed for their 'weakest' point. If a home's siding had both non-combustible material as well as wood siding, the home was considered to have 'wood siding' since the wood siding is a component that increases the home's risk of damage or loss from a wildfire.

Scoring

Each criterion in the wildfire risk assessment has an attached 'score' that corresponds directly with the elements' potential to compromise a structure during a wildfire event. In other words, elements that make a structure significantly more vulnerable to wildfire are given more weight when considering the wildfire risk. Roofing material and defensible space are the two most significant survey criteria and therefore carry the heaviest weight. The following pages show the wildfire risk analysis scoring sheet that was completed for each structure within the community.

Wildfire Risk Assessment Rating Key

CATGEORY	OBSERVED CONDITION	POINTS
Address Visible	Posted and Reflective	0
	Posted, NOT Reflective	5
	Not visible from the road	15
Ingress / Egress	Two or more roads In/Out	0
	One road In/Out	10
Driveway Clearance	Greater than 24'	0
	Between 20'-24'	5
	Less than 20'	10
Distance to Dangerous Topography	Greater than 150'	0
	Between 50'-150'	30
	Less than 50'	75
Slope	Less than 20%	0
	Between 20%-45%	20
	Greater than 45%	40
Background Fuels	Light	25
	Moderate	50
	Heavy	75

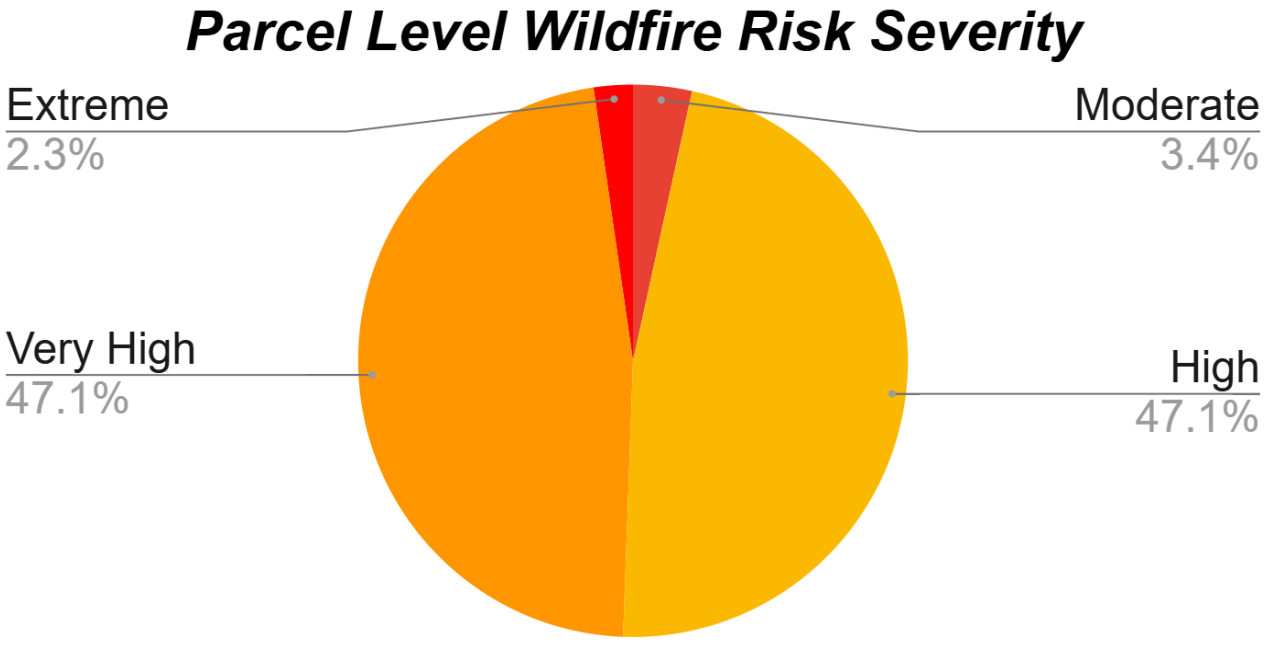
CATGEORY	OBSERVED CONDITION	POINTS
Defensible Space	Greater than 100'	0
	Between 30'-100'	50
	Between 10'-30'	75
	Less than 10'	100
Roofing Material	Class A: Non-Combustible (Tile, Metal, Asphalt)	0
	Class B or C: Combustible (Wood)	200
Building Exterior	Non-combustible	0
	Log, heavy timbers	20
	Wood, vinyl	60
Other Combustibles	None, Greater than 30' from structure	0
	Between 10'-30' from structure	10
	Less than 10' from structure	30
Decks & Fencing	None	0
	Non-combustible Deck/Fence attached to structur	20
	Combustible Deck/Fence attached to structure	50

Overall Total Rating	Min	Max
Low	25	150
Moderate	151	175
High	176	270
Very High	271	365
Extreme	366	665

Wildfire Risk Analysis Results

After reviewing the Gunnison County Assessor data and parcel information, 87 primary structures were identified in the Blue Mesa community. The results of the wildfire risk analysis found that **no** homes were given a **low** wildfire risk rating, **3**homes were assessed to have a **moderate** risk rating, **41** homes were assessed to have a **high** risk rating, **41** homes had a **very high-risk** rating and **2** homes were assessed to have an **extreme** risk to wildfire.

Wildfire Risk Severity	Quantity
Low	0
Moderate	3
High	41
Very High	41
Extreme	2
Total	87



Relative Risk

The wildfire risk analysis results are a demonstration of relative risk; meaning that the risk ratings are based on the level of risk within Blue Mesa community and not an absolute risk rating. These risk ratings do not reflect or inform insurance rates or policies. Each insurance provider utilizes their own underwriting guidelines. An 'EXTREME' rating versus a 'LOW' rating is not an absolute indicator of whether a home will burn or survive in a wildfire event. Factors such as response, weather, etc. will influence a specific homes' outcome during a wildfire. The risk ratings and subsequent risk reduction recommendations are intended to provide educational information to the Blue Mesa community to help better prepare for a wildfire event.

To see your parcel specific wildfire risk analysis results please refer to the appendix of this document. Wildfire risk analysis results are listed in alphabetical order by street name.

Fire Behavior Maps

Blue Mesa Fuel Model Map Key

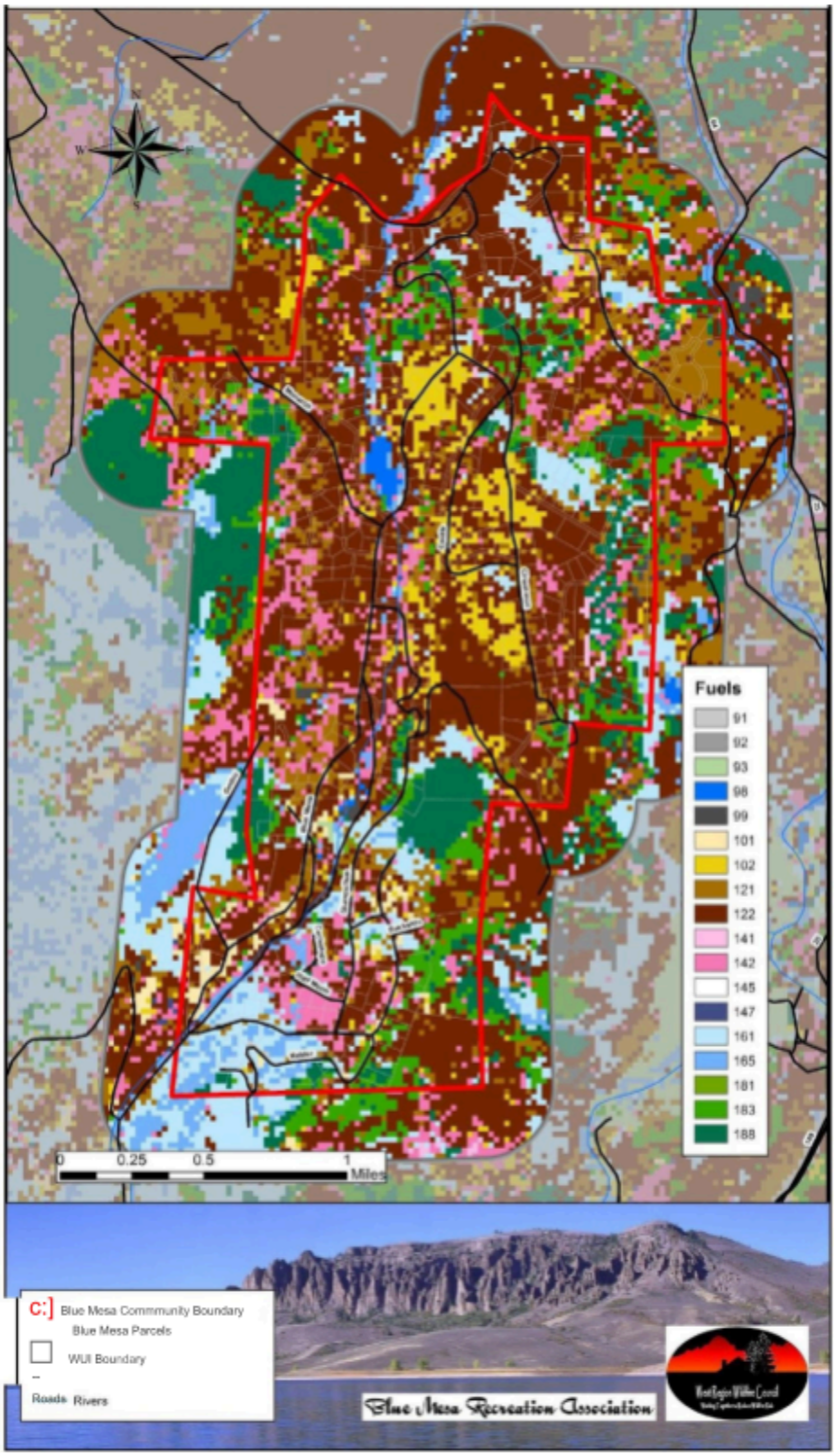
The Fuel Model Map is based on the Standard Fire Behavior Fuel Models: A Comprehensive Set for Use with Rothermel's Surface Fire Spread Model. This publication outlines the identified fuel models, gives a brief description of the fuel model and associated fire behavior and gives pictures of examples of that type of fuel model. The table below identifies the fuel models found within the Blue Mesa Community. Please reference this table when reviewing the map on the following page.

Color	ID #	Title	Description
	NB1 **(91)**	Urban/ Developed	Fuel model NB1 consists of land covered by urban and suburban development. To be called NB1, the area under consideration must not support wildland fire spread. In some cases, areas mapped as NB1 may experience structural fire losses during a wildland fire incident; however, structure ignition in those cases is either house-to-house or by firebrands, neither of which is directly modeled using fire behavior fuel models. If sufficient fuel vegetation surrounds structures such that wildland fire spread is possible, then choose a fuel model appropriate for the wildland vegetation rather than NB1.
	NB1 **(92)**	Snow/Ice	Land covered by permanent snow or ice is included in NB2. Areas covered by seasonal snow can be mapped to two different fuel models: NB2 for use when snow-covered and another for use in the fire season.
	NB3 **(93)**	Agricultural	Fuel model NB3 is agricultural land maintained in a nonburnable condition; examples include irrigated annual crops, mowed or tilled orchards, and so forth. However, there are many agricultural areas that are not kept in a nonburnable condition. For example, grass is often allowed to grow beneath vines or orchard trees, and wheat or similar crops are allowed to cure before harvest; in those cases use a fuel model other than NB3.
	NB8 **(98)**	Open Water	Land covered by open bodies of water such as lakes, rivers and oceans comprises NB8.
	NB9 **(99)**	Bare Ground	Land devoid of enough fuel to support wildland fire spread is covered by fuel model NB9. Such areas may include gravel pits, arid deserts with little vegetation, sand dunes, rock outcroppings, beaches, and so forth.
	GR1 **(101)**	Short, Sparse Dry Climate Grass (Dynamic)	The primary carrier of fire in GR1 is sparse grass, though small amounts of fine dead fuel may be present. The grass in GR1 is generally short, either naturally or by grazing, and may be sparse or discontinuous. The moisture of extinction of GR1 is indicative of a dry climate fuelbed, but GR1 may also be applied in high-extinction moisture fuelbeds because in both cases predicted spread rate and flame length are low compared to other GR models.
	GR2 **(102)**	Low Load, Dry Climate Grass (Dynamic)	The primary carrier of fire in GR2 is grass, though small amounts of fine dead fuel may be present. Load is greater than GR1, and fuelbed may be more continuous. Shrubs, if present, do not affect fire behavior.
	GS1 **(121)**	Low Load, Dry Climate Grass- Shrub (Dynamic)	The primary carrier of fire in GS1 is grass and shrubs combined. Shrubs are about 1 foot high, grass load is low. Spread rate is moderate; flame length low. Moisture of extinction is low.
	GS2 **(122)**	Moderate Load, Dry Climate Grass-Shrub (Dynamic)	The primary carrier of fire in GS2 is grass and shrubs combined. Shrubs are 1 to 3 feet high, grass load is moderate. Spread rate is high; flame length moderate. Moisture of extinction is low.

	SH1 **(141)**	Low Load Dry Climate Shrub (Dynamic)	The primary carrier of fire in SH1 is woody shrubs and shrub litter. Low shrub fuel load, fuelbed depth about 1 foot; some grass may be present. Spread rate is very low; flame length very low.
	SH2 **(142)**	Moderate Load Dry Climate Shrub	The primary carrier of fire in SH2 is woody shrubs and shrub litter. Moderate fuel load (higher than SH1), depth about 1 foot, no grass fuel present. Spread rate is low; flame length low.
	SH7 **(147)**	Very High Load, Dry Climate Shrub	The primary carrier of fire in SH7 is woody shrubs and shrub litter. Very heavy shrub load, depth 4 to 6 feet. Spread rate lower than SH7, but flame length similar. Spread rate is high; flame length very high.
	TU1 **(161)**	Low Load Dry Climate Timber-Grass - Shrub (Dynamic)	The primary carrier of fire in TU1 is low load of grass and/or shrub with litter. Spread rate is low; flame length low.
	TU5 **(165)**	Very High Load, Dry Climate Timber-Shrub	The primary carrier of fire in TU5 is heavy forest litter with a shrub or small tree understory. Spread rate is moderate; flame length moderate.
	TL1 **(181)**	Low Load Compact Conifer Litter	The primary carrier of fire in TL1 is compact forest litter. Light to moderate load, fuels 1 to 2 inches deep. May be used to represent a recently burned forest. Spread rate is very low; flame length very low.
	TL3 **(183)**	Moderate Load Conifer Litter	The primary carrier of fire in TL3 is moderate load conifer litter, light load of coarse fuels. Spread rate is very low; flame length low.
	TL8 **(188)**	Long-Needle Litter	The primary carrier of fire in TL8 is moderate load long-needle pine litter, may include small amount of herbaceous load. Spread rate is moderate; flame length low.

Fuel Models Map

Blue Mesa Subdivision Fuel Models



Expected Fire Behavior in Blue Mesa Fuels

Aspen Stands: Fires are low to moderate in intensity except when pockets of sage brush, conifers, or dry grasses are consumed. Typically fires in aspen stands are of short duration. The rate of spread in aspen is typically moderate to high, but because of a low fireline intensity fires in aspen stands are typically easier to stop.

Conifer Stands: Fires are more likely to torch individual trees, to run through crowns, and to spot in conifer stands. This increase in fire behavior makes them potentially harder to control. Fires in conifer stands are high intensity. Fires in this fuel type can be of either short or long duration, and the rate of spread is generally moderate to fast.

Sage/ Grass: The sage and grass fuel type responds quickly to changing weather. Sage and grass fuel will dry or absorb moisture rapidly. Because of this fire behavior in this fuel type can range from low when burning conditions are marginal to extreme during hot, dry weather. Increases in wind speed or slope will cause fire in sage and grass to increase in flame height and intensity. Generally, sage and grass are a flashy fuel with a high rate of spread and a short duration.

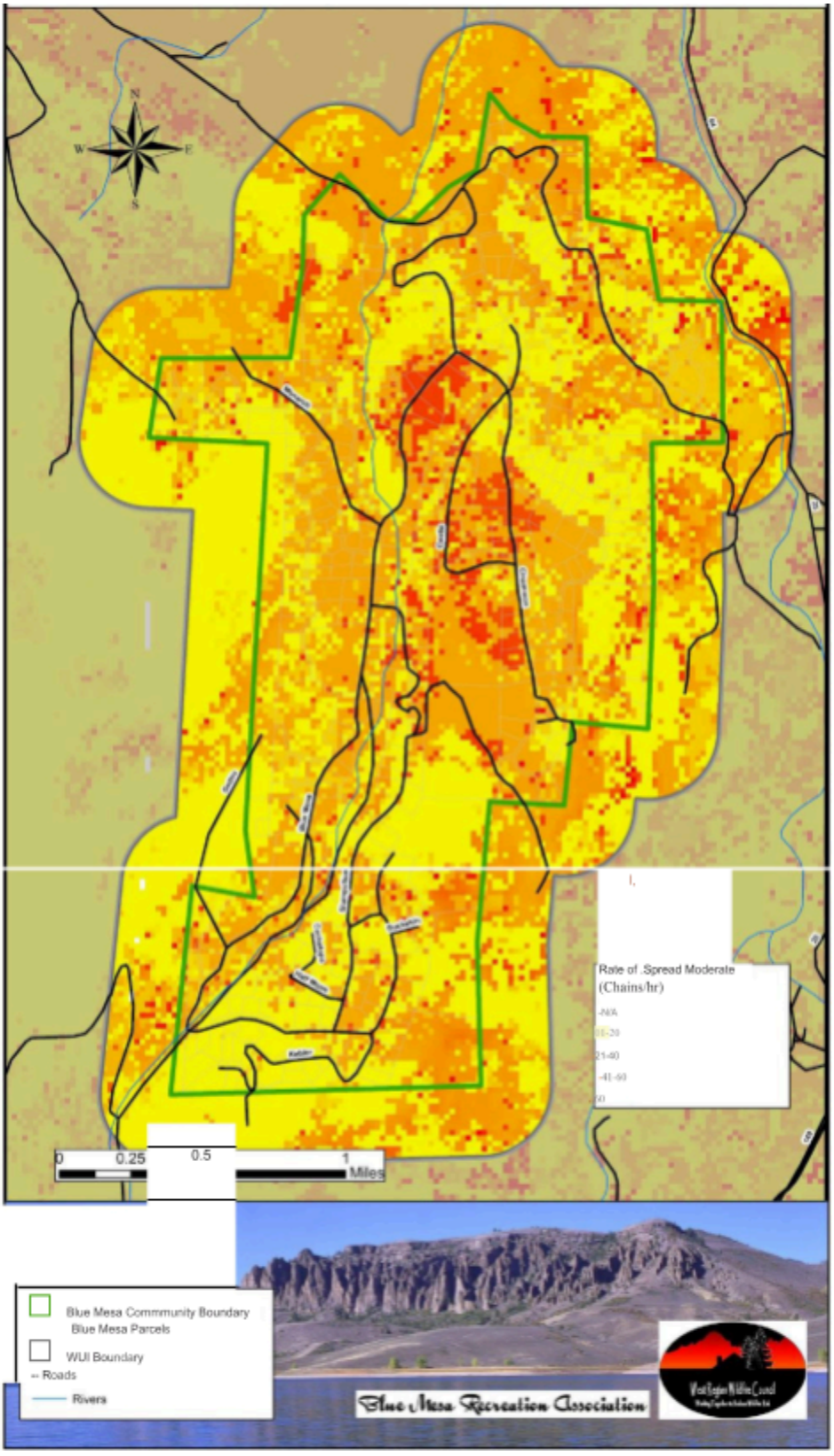
Rate of Spread

Rate of Spread values are generated by FlamMap and are classified into four categories based on standard ranges: 0-20 ch/hr (chains/hour), 20.1-40 ch/hr, 40.1-60 ch/hr, and greater than 60 ch/hr. A chain is a logging measurement that is equal to 66 feet. One mile equals 80 chains. 1 ch/hr equals approximately 1 foot/minute or 80 chains per hour equals 1 mile per hour.

***It should be noted that a high rate of spread is not necessarily severe. Fire will move very quickly across grass fields but may not cause any major damage to the soil.**

Rate of Wildfire Spread Map

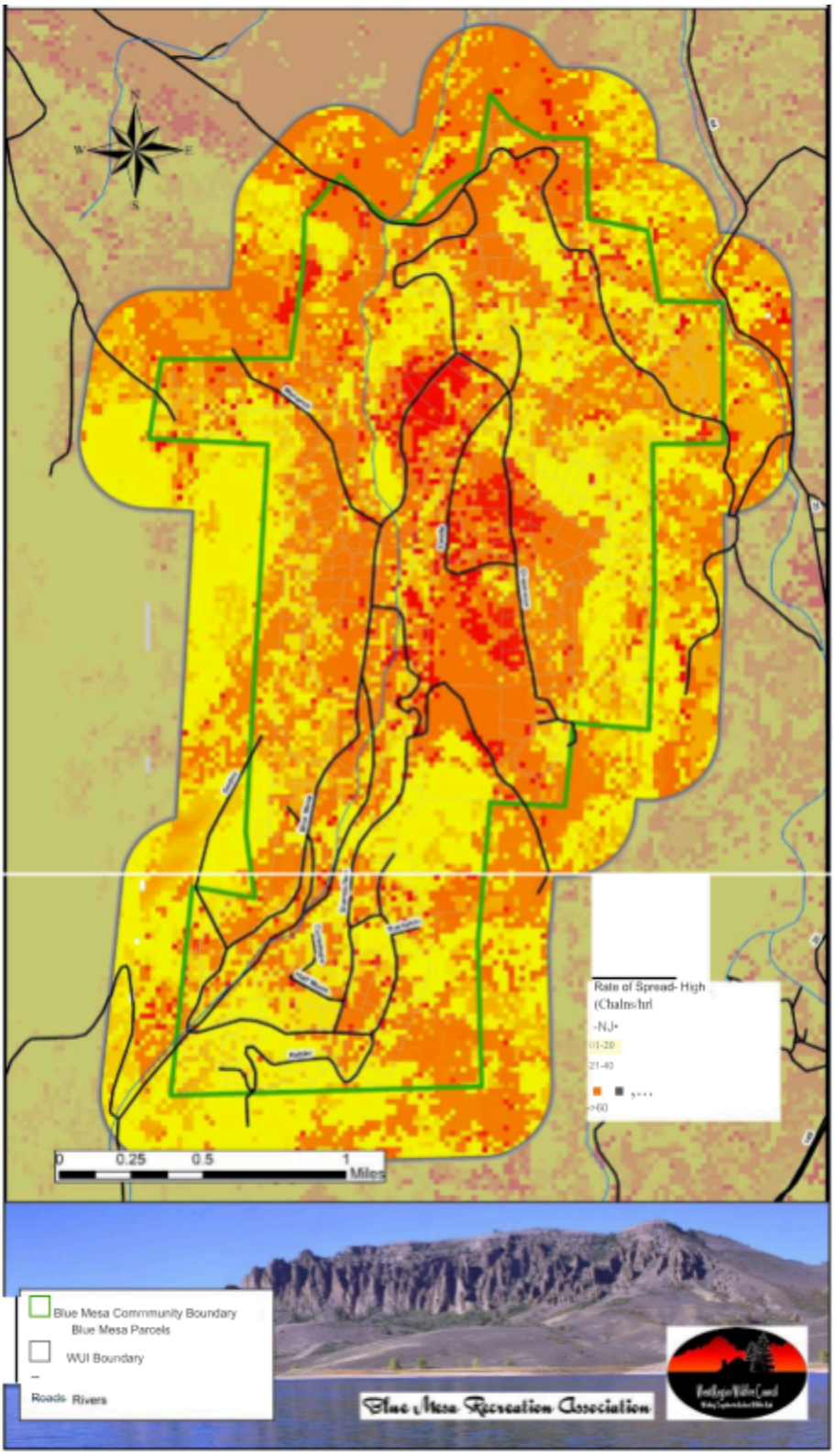
Blue Mesa Subdivision



Rate of Spread (Moderate Weather Conditions)

Rate of Wildfire Spread Map

Blue Mesa Subdivision



Rate of Spread (High **Weather Conditions)**

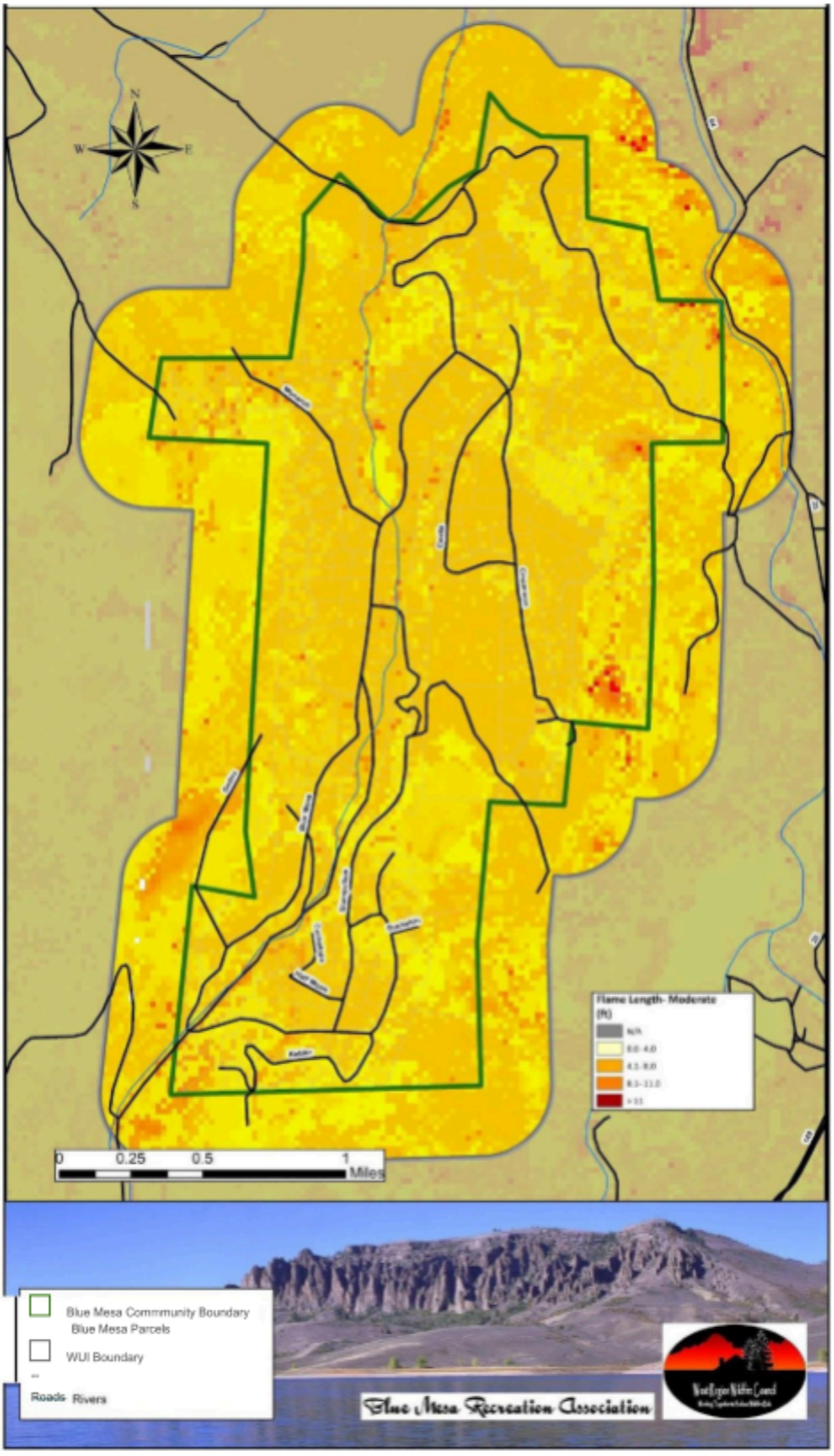
Flame Length

Flame length values are generated by the FlamMap, a fire behavior mapping and analysis program, model and were classified into four categories based on standard ranges: 0.1-4.0 feet, 4.1-8.0 feet, 8.1-11.0 feet and greater than 11.0 feet.

The legend boxes display flame length in ranges which are meaningful to firefighters. Flame lengths of four feet and less are deemed to be suitable for direct attack by hand crews, and therefore represent the best chances of direct extinguishment and control. Flame lengths of less than eight feet are suitable for direct attack by equipment such as bulldozers and tractor plows. Flame lengths of eight to 11 feet are usually attacked by indirect methods and aircraft. In conditions where flame lengths exceed 11 feet, the most effective tactics are fuel consumption ahead of the fire by burnouts or mechanical methods. It should be noted that much higher flame lengths of 60-100 feet or more were modeled on steeper slopes with heavy fuel loads.

Projected Wildfire Flame Length Map

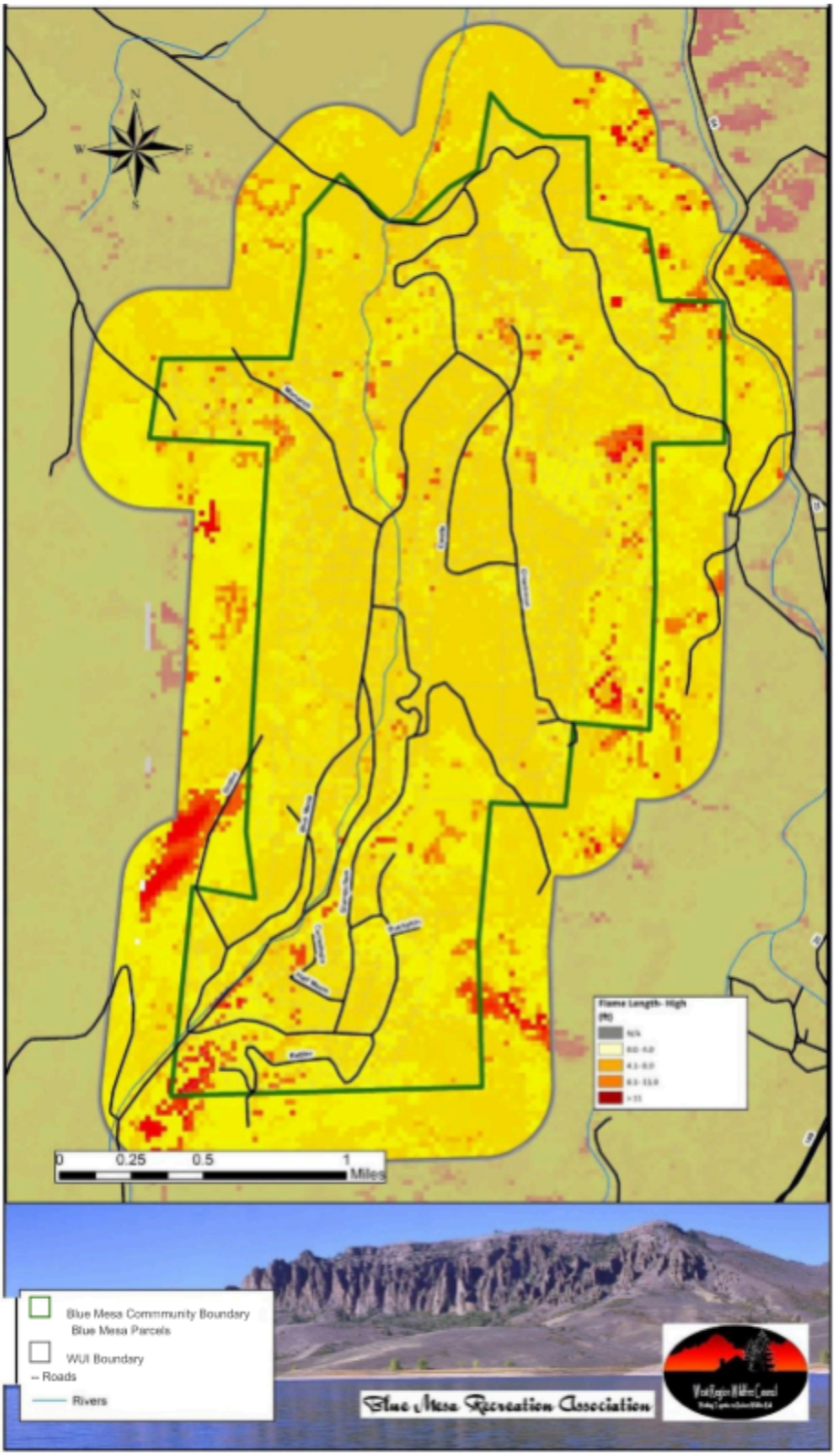
Blue Mesa Subdivision



Flame Length (Moderate Weather Conditions)

Projected Wildfire Flame Length Map

Blue Mesa Subdivision

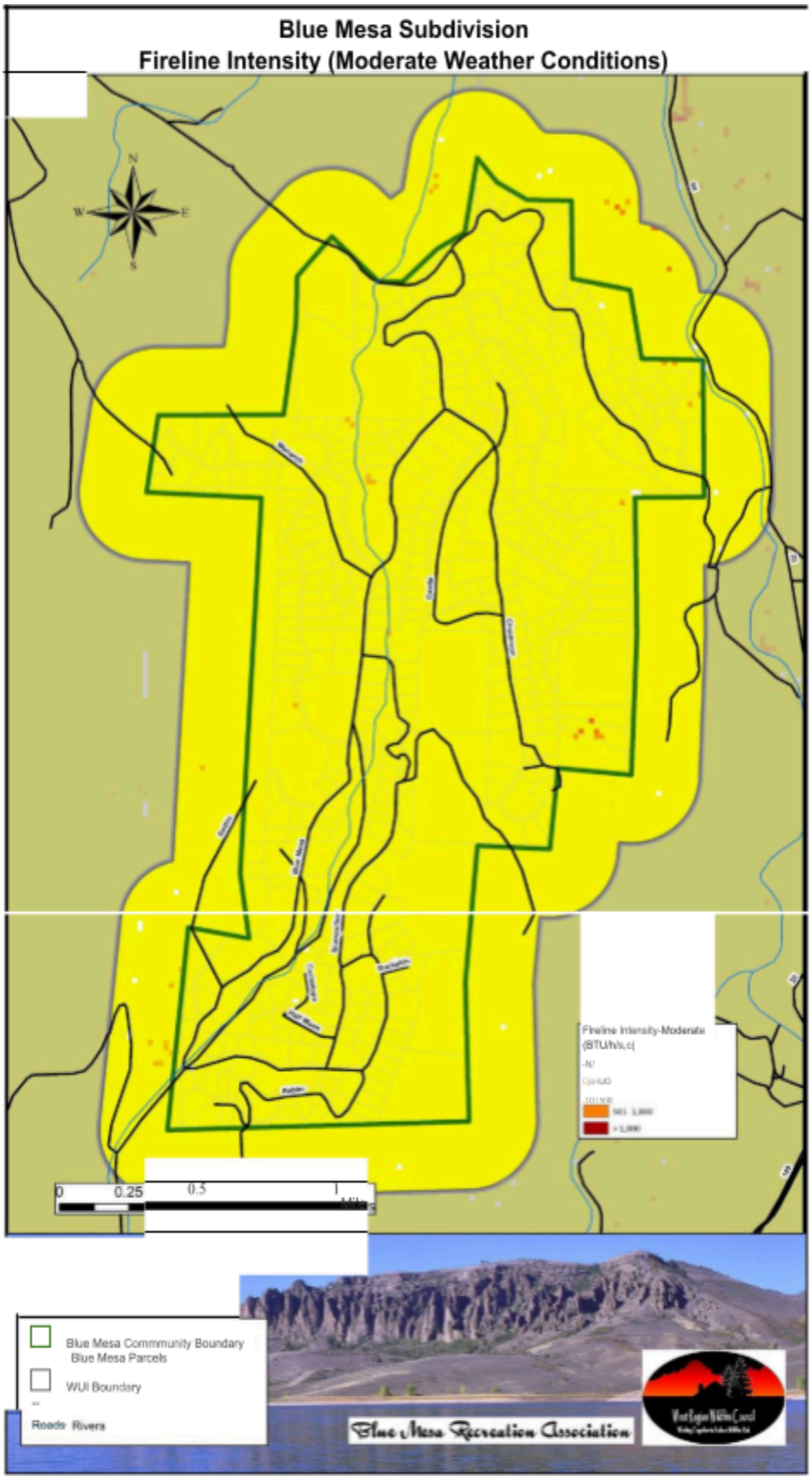


Flame Length (High Weather Conditions)

Fireline Intensity

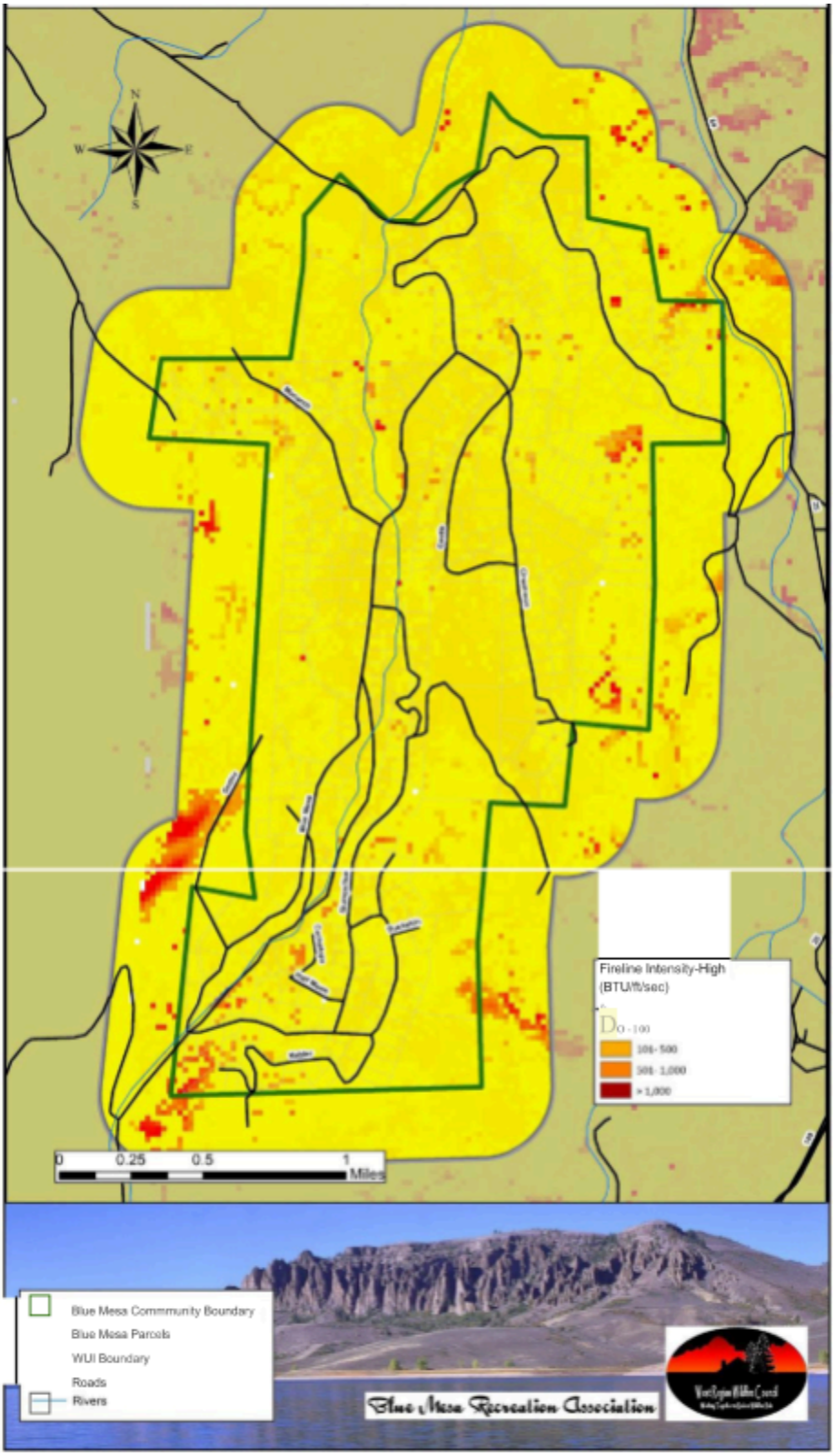
Fireline intensity is a function of rate of spread and heat per unit area and is directly related to flame length. Fireline intensity and the flame length are related to the heat felt by a person standing next to the flames.

Projected Fireline Intensity Map



Projected Fireline Intensity Map

Blue Mesa Subdivision



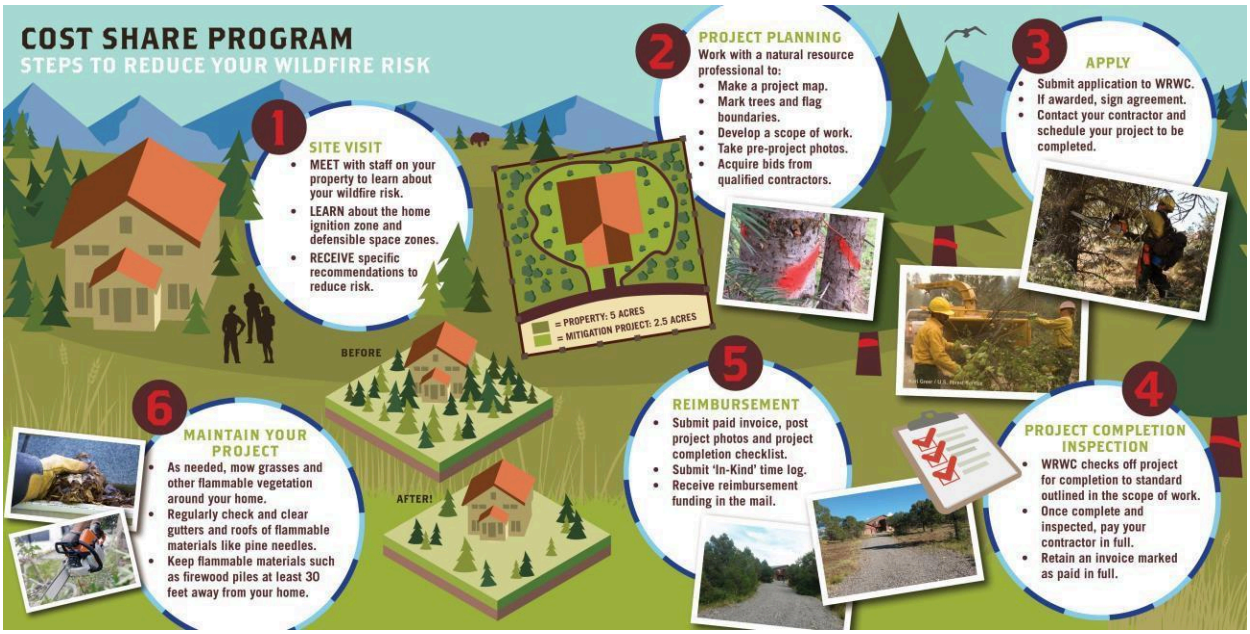
Fireline Intensity (High Weather Conditions)

Conclusions

Implementing Your Risk Reduction Recommendations

The Blue Mesa Community Assessment is an educational document intended to help homeowners understand their wildfire risk and provide them with recommendations that can be completed to help mitigate this risk. The Blue Mesa Homeowners Association is hopeful that by providing this document, homeowners will take a proactive role in actively mitigating the wildfire risk of their homes and properties and preparing for wildfire.

Homeowners who implement the recommendations in this plan could change their wildfire risk rating. The first step in implementing a defensible space project is to sign up for a site visit with the West Region Wildfire Council. The graphic below details the necessary project steps.



Project Implementation Funding Assistance

There are grant and cost-share programs that provide funding assistance to landowners who want to implement fuels reduction projects. Below is a list of websites that provide information on funding sources.

- West Region Wildfire Council: www.COwildfire.org
- Colorado State Forest Service: http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/funding.html
- NFPA FireWise: http://www.firewise.org/Communities/USA-Recognition-Program/

West Region Wildfire Council

The West Region Wildfire Council (WRWC) promotes wildfire preparedness, prevention and mitigation education throughout Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Ouray and San Miguel Counties. As a collaborative regional focal point for wildfire related information, the West Region Wildfire Council:

EDUCATES homeowners about wildfire risk and promotes activities that help communities and homeowners increase fire adaptedness.

PROMOTES wildfire risk reduction through community preparedness and planning.

PROVIDES funding to assist landowners with hazardous fuels reduction project and defensible space.

SUPPORTS cooperator efforts to collaboratively achieve common wildfire related objectives.

WRWC members include private citizens, local, county, state, and federal agencies with an interest in, and a commitment to addressing wildfire risk across the region. The WRWC provides communities with education about wildfire risk, assists with the development of wildfire planning initiatives and encourages homeowner risk reduction actions through implementing strategic fuels reduction projects and the creation of defensible space. There are several funding assistance programs available to private landowners who are interested in implementing defensible space or completing fuels reduction projects. The WRWC actively collaborates with Gunnison County in their effort to reduce wildfire risk to residents by carrying out FireWise activities. For more information, please visit: www.COwildfire.org or contact the West Region Wildfire Council at (970)615-7300

FireWise Communities/ USA

FireWise Communities/ USA recognition program is a great way for communities to be actively engaged in promoting wildfire risk reduction and education. By completing this community assessment, the Blue Mesa community has completed one of the FireWise Communities/ USA recognition requirements. For more information, please visit: www.Firewise.org.

Other Available Resources

For a complete listing of funding and wildfire related resources, please refer to the Gunnison Community Wildfire Protection Plan in the 'Resources for Implementing CWPP Recommendations' section.

Appendix A: Parcel Specific Wildfire Risks

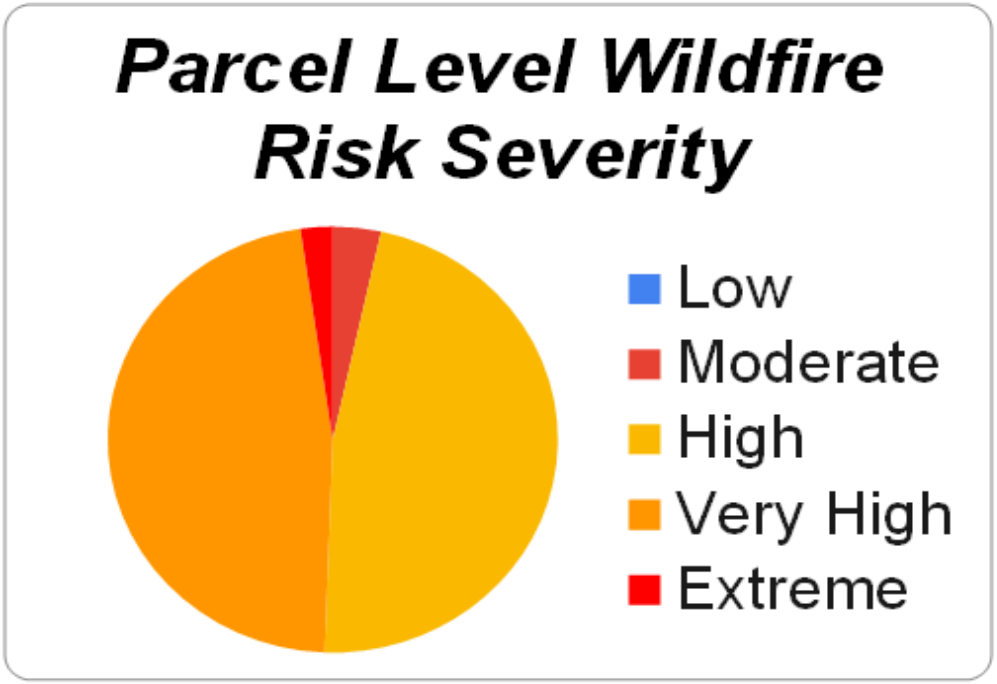
House Number	Street Name	Type	GPS Coordinates	Address Visible	Ingress / Egress	Clearance	Dangerous Topography	Slope	Fuels	Space	Roof	Exterior	Combustibles	Decks & Fencing	Risk Rating	Severity
13	Black Sage	Way	38°20'16"N 107°14'35"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	250	High
842	Blue Mesa	Drive	38°19'52"N 107°14'55"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Less than 50'	Between 20%-45%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	305	Very High
270	Blue Mesa	Drive	38°20'06"N 107°15'02"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Between 20' - 24'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Between 10' - 30' from s	No Combustible Deck	235	High
582	Blue Mesa	Drive	38°20'01"N 107°14'59"W	Posted and Reflective	Two or More Roa	Between 20' - 24'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Between 10' - 30' from s	No Combustible Deck	230	High
591	Blue Mesa	Drive	38°20'00"N 107°14'59"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Between 20' - 24'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	255	High
634	Blue Mesa	Drive	38°20'01"N 107°14'58"W	Posted and Reflective	Two or More Roa	Between 20' - 24'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	210	High
713	Blue Mesa	Drive	38°19'57"N 107°14'56"W	Not Visible from the Road	Two or More Roa	Between 20' - 24'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	285	Very High
790	Blue Mesa	Drive	38°19'55"N 107°14'55"W	Not Visible from the Road	Two or More Roa	Between 20' - 24'	Less than 50'	Between 20%-45%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Less than 10' from struc	No Combustible Deck	330	Very High
901	Blue Mesa	Drive	38°19'48"N 107°14'54"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Between 20' - 24'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	255	High
2391	Blue Mesa	Drive	38°18'36"N 107°15'15"W	Not Visible from the Road	Two or More Roa	Greater than 24'	Greater than 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Between 10' - 30' from s	No Combustible Deck	170	Moderate
3966	Blue Mesa	Drive	38°17'43"N 107°15'31"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Less than 10'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	No Combustible Deck	245	High
4030	Blue Mesa	Drive	38°17'43"N 107°15'23"W	Not Visible from the Road	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Less than 50'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Less than 10'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	320	Very High
4235	Blue Mesa	Drive	38°17'43"N 107°15'12"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Greater than 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Less than 10'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	235	High
4291	Blue Mesa	Drive	38°17'44"N 107°15'09"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Less than 50'	Between 20%-45%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	305	Very High
4293	Blue Mesa	Drive	38°17'46"N 107°15'07"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Less than 50'	Between 20%-45%	Moderate	Less than 10'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	330	Very High
4359	Blue Mesa	Drive	38°17'48"N 107°15'06"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Less than 50'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Less than 10'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	310	Very High
4383	Blue Mesa	Drive	38°17'53"N 107°15'04"W	Not Visible from the Road	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Between 20%-45%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	270	High
4384	Blue Mesa	Drive	38°17'51"N 107°15'05"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Less than 10'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	265	High
4499	Blue Mesa	Drive	38°17'53"N 107°15'04"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	240	High
4538	Blue Mesa	Drive	38°17'56"N 107°15'04"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	240	High
20	Buckskin	Way	38°18'02"N 107°15'05"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Between 20' - 24'	Less than 50'	Between 20%-45%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	290	Very High
950	Buckskin	Way	38.301169N, -107.25058	Not Visible from the Road	One Road In/Out	Between 20' - 24'	Less than 50'	Between 20%-45%	Light	Between 30' - 150'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	250	High
758	Castle	Circle	38°19'35"N 107°14'50"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Heavy	Less than 10'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	300	Very High
268	Castle	Circle	38°19'10"N 107°14'57"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Between 20%-45%	Moderate	Less than 10'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	325	Very High
610	Castle	Circle	38°19'29"N 107°14'54"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Less than 10'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	315	Very High
12	Castle	Drive	38°19'43"N 107°14'42"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Less than 10'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	275	Very High
45	Castle	Drive	38°19'47"N 107°14'42"W	Not Visible from the Road	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Less than 10'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	325	Very High
113	Castle	Drive	38°19'48"N 107°14'44"W	Not Visible from the Road	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Less than 10'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	325	Very High
229	Castle	Circle	38°19'08"N 107°14'57"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Less than 10'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	315	Very High
84	Cinnamon	Trail	38°19'45"N 107°14'50"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	230	High
28	Cinnamon	Trail	38°19'46"N 107°14'52"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	230	High
337	Cinnamon	Trail	38°19'36"N 107°14'41"W	Not Visible from the Road	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Less than 50'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	345	Very High
364	Cinnamon	Trail	38°19'32"N 107°14'41"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Between 20%-45%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Non-Combustible	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	230	High
532	Cinnamon	Trail	38°19'27"N 107°14'42"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Less than 50'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Between 10' - 30' from s	No Combustible Deck	295	Very High
951	Cinnamon	Trail	38°19'04"N 107°14'38"W	Not Visible from the Road	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Heavy	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	325	Very High
995	Cinnamon	Trail	38°19'02"N 107°14'38"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Light	Between 30' - 150'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	180	High
1203	Cinnamon	Trail	38°18'53"N 107°14'35"W	Not Visible from the Road	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Less than 10'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	285	Very High
1569	Cinnamon	Trail	38°18'33"N 107°14'39"W	Not Visible from the Road	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	260	High
51	Cochetopa	Trail	38°17'52"N 107°15'34"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Less than 50'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Less than 10'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	320	Very High
108	Cochetopa	Trail	38°17'53"N 107°15'31"W	Not Visible from the Road	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Less than 10'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	325	Very High
187	Cochetopa	Trail	38°17'55"N 107°15'24"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Between 20' - 24'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Non-Combustible	Between 10' - 30' from s	No Combustible Deck	185	High
220	Cochetopa	Trail	38°17'59"N 107°15'23"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	270	High
4066	CR 25	N/A	38°19'53"N 107°14'20"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Less than 50'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Less than 10'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	No Combustible Deck	290	Very High
4495	CR 25	N/A	38°20'07"N 107°14'28"W	Not Visible from the Road	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Less than 50'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Less than 10'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	320	Very High
4725	CR 25	N/A	38°20'08"N 107°14'31"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Less than 50'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Less than 10'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	350	Very High
4951	CR 25	N/A	38°20'19"N 107°14'51"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	240	High
6060	CR 25	N/A	38°20'18"N 107°15'26"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Light	Less than 10'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	240	High
7895	CR 25	N/A	38°20'58"N 107°16'46"W	Not Visible from the Road	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Less than 50'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	295	Very High
67	Engineers	Trail	38°19'15"N 107°14'22"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Between 20' - 24'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Light	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Between 10' - 30' from s	No Combustible Deck	180	High
111	Engineers	Trail	38°19'17"N 107°14'28"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Between 20' - 24'	Greater than 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Between 10' - 30' from s	No Combustible Deck	175	Moderate
287	Engineers	Trail	38°19'21"N 107°14'36"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Between 20' - 24'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Between 10' - 30' from s	No Combustible Deck	205	High
311	Gothic	Trail	38°18'01"N 107°15'47"W	Not Visible from the Road	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Less than 50'	Between 20%-45%	Heavy	Less than 10'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	375	Extreme
53	Half Moon	Trail	38°17'51"N 107°15'26"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Less than 50'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	335	Very High
147	Half Moon	Trail	38°17'50"N 107°15'16"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Less than 50'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class B o	Wood, Vinyl	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	535	Extreme
157	Kebler	Trail	38°17'35"N 107°15'13"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	250	High
192	Kebler	Trail	38°17'34"N 107°15'14"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Less than 50'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 30' - 150'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	250	High
346	Kebler	Trail	38°17'39"N 107°15'23"W	Posted and Reflective	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Greater than 150'	Between 20%-45%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Non-Combustible	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	195	High
472	Kebler	Trail	38°17'39"N 107°15'27"W	Not Visible from the Road	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Greater than 150'	Between 20%-45%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	230	High
851	Kebler	Trail	38°17'31"N 107°15'34"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Between 20%-45%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	250	High
948	Kebler	Trail	38°17'36"N 107°15'40"W	Not Visible from the Road	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Less than 50'	Between 20%-45%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	325	Very High
979	Kebler	Trail	38°17'36"N 107°15'41"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Less than 50'	Between 20%-45%	Light	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	270	High
83	Monarch	Lane	38°19'38"N 107°15'56"W	Posted and Reflective	One Road In/Out	Greater than 24'	Between 50' - 150'	Between 20%-45%	Moderate	Between 30' - 150'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	210	High
636	Monarch	Lane	38°19'35"N 107°15'43"W	Not Visible from the Road	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Less than 50'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Less than 10' from struc	No Combustible Deck	325	Very High
677	Monarch	Lane	38°19'34"N 107°15'48"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Greater than 24'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	260	High
678	Monarch	Lane	38°19'35"N 107°15'46"W	Not Visible from the Road	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Between 20%-45%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	320	Very High
739	Monarch	Lane	38°19'35"N 107°15'51"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Between 20' - 24'	Greater than 150'	Less than 20%	Light	Between 30' - 150'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	185	High
201	Mosquito	Trail	38°20'00"N 107°14'46"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Between 20' - 24'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 30' - 150'	Class A	Non-Combustible	Between 10' - 30' from s	No Combustible Deck	160	Moderate
782	Mosquito	Trail	38°19'37"N 107°14'32"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Between 20' - 24'	Between 50' - 150'	Between 20%-45%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Between 10' - 30' from s	No Combustible Deck	225	High

House Number	Street Name	Type	GPS Coordinates	Address Visible	Ingress / Egress	Clearance	Dangerous Topography	Slope	Fuels	Space	Roof	Exterior	Combustibles	Decks & Fencing	Risk Rating	Severity
1169	Mosquito	Trail	38°19'27"N 107°14'21"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Between 20' - 24'	Between 50' - 150'	Between 20%-45%	Light	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Between 10' - 30' from s	No Combustible Deck	200	High
1171	Mosquito	Trail	38°19'27"N 107°14'19"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Between 20' - 24'	Less than 50'	Between 20%-45%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Between 10' - 30' from s	No Combustible Deck	310	Very High
105	Schofield	Trail	38°18'54"N 107°14'26"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Between 20%-45%	Moderate	Less than 10'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	285	Very High
106	Schofield	Trail	38°18'49"N 107°14'25"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Less than 20'	Less than 50'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Less than 10'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	320	Very High
30	Slumgullion	Drive	38°17'46"N 107°15'17"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Less than 50'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	285	Very High
92	Slumgullion	Drive	38°17'49"N 107°15'16"W	Not Visible from the Road	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	290	Very High
154	Slumgullion	Drive	38°17'52"N 107°15'15"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	240	High
185	Slumgullion	Drive	38°17'53"N 107°15'15"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Less than 10'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	305	Very High
389	Slumgullion	Drive	38°18'00"N 107°15'15"W	Not Visible from the Road	Two or More Roa	Between 20' - 24'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Less than 10'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	290	Very High
941	Slumgullion	Drive	38°18'30"N 107°15'03"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	280	Very High
1010	Slumgullion	Drive	38°18'34"N 107°15'03"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	220	High
1248	Slumgullion	Drive	38°18'45"N 107°15'03"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	260	High
1105	Slumgullion	Drive	38°18'39"N 107°15'02"W	Not Visible from the Road	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Greater than 150'	Less than 20%	Light	Between 30' - 150'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	190	High
80	Stony	Trail	38°18'41"N 107°14'29"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Between 20' - 24'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	225	High
50	Trail Ridge	Trail	38°18'33"N 107°14'39"W	Not Visible from the Road	Two or More Roa	Less than 20'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 20%	Moderate	Less than 10'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Less than 10' from struc	Combustible Decking	315	Very High
919	Uncompahg	Drive	38°19'18"N 107°15'28"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Between 20' - 24'	Between 50' - 150'	Between 20%-45%	Heavy	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	310	Very High
1019	Uncompahg	Drive	38°19'29"N 107°15'25"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Between 20' - 24'	Between 50' - 150'	Between 20%-45%	Heavy	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	310	Very High
1067	Uncompahg	Drive	38°19'29"N 107°15'25"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	One Road In/Out	Between 20' - 24'	Between 50' - 150'	Between 20%-45%	Heavy	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Wood, Vinyl	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	310	Very High
1115	Uncompahg	Drive	38°19'35"N 107°15'33"W	Posted, NOT Reflective	Two or More Roa	Between 20' - 24'	Between 50' - 150'	Between 20%-45%	Heavy	Between 10' - 30'	Class A	Log, Heavy Timbe	Between 10' - 30' from s	Combustible Decking	260	High

Wildfire Risk Severity	QTY
Low	0
Moderate	3
High	41
Very High	41
Extreme	2
Total	87

Overall Risk Rating	Min	Max
Low	0	150
Moderate	151	175
High	176	270
Very High	271	365
Extreme	366	665

Average Risk Severity Rating	272.2



Appendix B: Wildfire Risk Reduction Recommendations

Recommendations (Key)

Category	Code	Meaning	Risk Reduction Recommendation
Addressing	**A1**	Address posted but not reflective	Replace address markers with reflective signage. Green and white reflective address markers with numbers that are at least four inches in height, and made from a non-combustible material, are recommended to assist emergency responders.
	A2	Address not visible	Replace address markers with reflective signage. Green and white reflective address markers with numbers that are at least four inches in height, and made from a non-combustible material, are recommended to assist emergency responders.
Ingress / Egress	**I/E1**	Only one ingress / egress route	Work with community members and appropriate landowners to identify primary and, if available, secondary emergency egress routes. Develop an Emergency Plan and have a 72 Hour Emergency Kit. Additionally, ensure that your home phone(s), mobile phone(s) and email addresses are signed up to receive emergency notifications from Gunnison County's CodeRED. Visit the Gunnison County Emergency Management website to learn more about all of these thinks and for a link to the online CodeRED registration by going to: http://www.gunnisoncounty.org/145/Emergency-Management
Driveway Width	**DW1**	Driveway width 20-24 feet	Remove flammable vegetation from overhead and along the sides of driveways. Driveways should be at least 24' wide and have 13.5' of vertical clearance that is free of vegetation and other obstructions.
	DW2	Driveway width less than 20 feet	Remove flammable vegetation from overhead and along the sides of driveways. Driveways should be at least 24' wide and have 13.5' of vertical clearance that is free of vegetation and other obstructions.
Background Fuel	**BF1**	Light background fuel	Keep grasses mowed and other combustible materials clear from at least 15' around your home.
	BF2	Moderate background fuel	Implement a defensible space project around your home. Consider extending your defensible space out to Zone 2 and 3. Refer to Colorado State Forest Service publication "Protecting Your Home From Wildfire: Creating Wildfire-Defensible Zones" for further information. This publication can be found online (see below for a link to the PDF document).
	BF3	Heavy background fuel	Implement a defensible space project around your home. Consider extending your defensible space out to Zone 3. Refer to Colorado State Forest Service publication "Protecting Your Home From Wildfire: Creating Wildfire- Defensible Zones" for further information. This publication can be found online (see below for a link to the PDF document).
Defensible Space	**DS1**	Less than 10 feet of defensible space	A defensible space project is recommended to reduce your home's risk to wildfire. Refer to Colorado State Forest Service publication "Protecting Your Home From Wildfire: Creating Wildfire-Defensible Zones" for further information. This publication can be found online (see below for a link to the PDF document).
	DS2	10-30 feet of defensible space	Expand your defensible space. Refer to Colorado State Forest Service publication "Protecting Your Home From Wildfire: Creating Wildfire-Defensible Zones" for further information. This publication can be found online (see below for a link to the PDF document).
	DS3	30-150 feet of defensible space	Maintain your defensible space. Consider extending your defensible space.
	DS4	Greater than 150 feet of defensible space	Maintain your defensible space.
Roofing Material	**RF1**	Wood shake-shingle roof	Consider replacing wood roof with non-combustible, Class A, fire-resistant roofing material. Tile, metal or composite shingles; or metal roofing material is recommended.
	RF2	Non-combustible roof	Ensure no flammable materials such as pine needles, leaves or other debris accumulate in roof valleys or gutters.
Building Exterior	**BE1**	Vinyl, wood or other combustible siding	Replace siding with a non-combustible material such as stucco, brick or cement fibrous siding.
Other Combustibles	**C1**	Combustible materials within 30 feet of home	Move all combustible materials at least 30' away from the structure. Needles, leaves, patio furniture and a variety of other objects can be ignited by firebrands. Firewood piles and propane tanks should be located uphill from the structure. Keep grasses mowed around your structures.
Decks & Fencing	**DKF1**	Combustible decking material	Maintain wood decks and/ or replace with non-combustible material. Where possible, enclose the base of decks with non-combustible material. Do not store items underneath decks and keep them free of combustible materials such as leaves and pine needles. Combustible fencing is another common source of home ignition. Consider replacing with non-combustible material, especially in areas where the fencing is close to or attached to structures.