



Colorado Wildland Fire Conference
Pueblo, CO
2017



Schelly Olson, Grand County Wildfire Council / Grand Fire



Paul Cada, Wildfire Program Administrator for Vail Fire



Jeremy Taylor, Fuels Program Coordinator for Colorado Springs



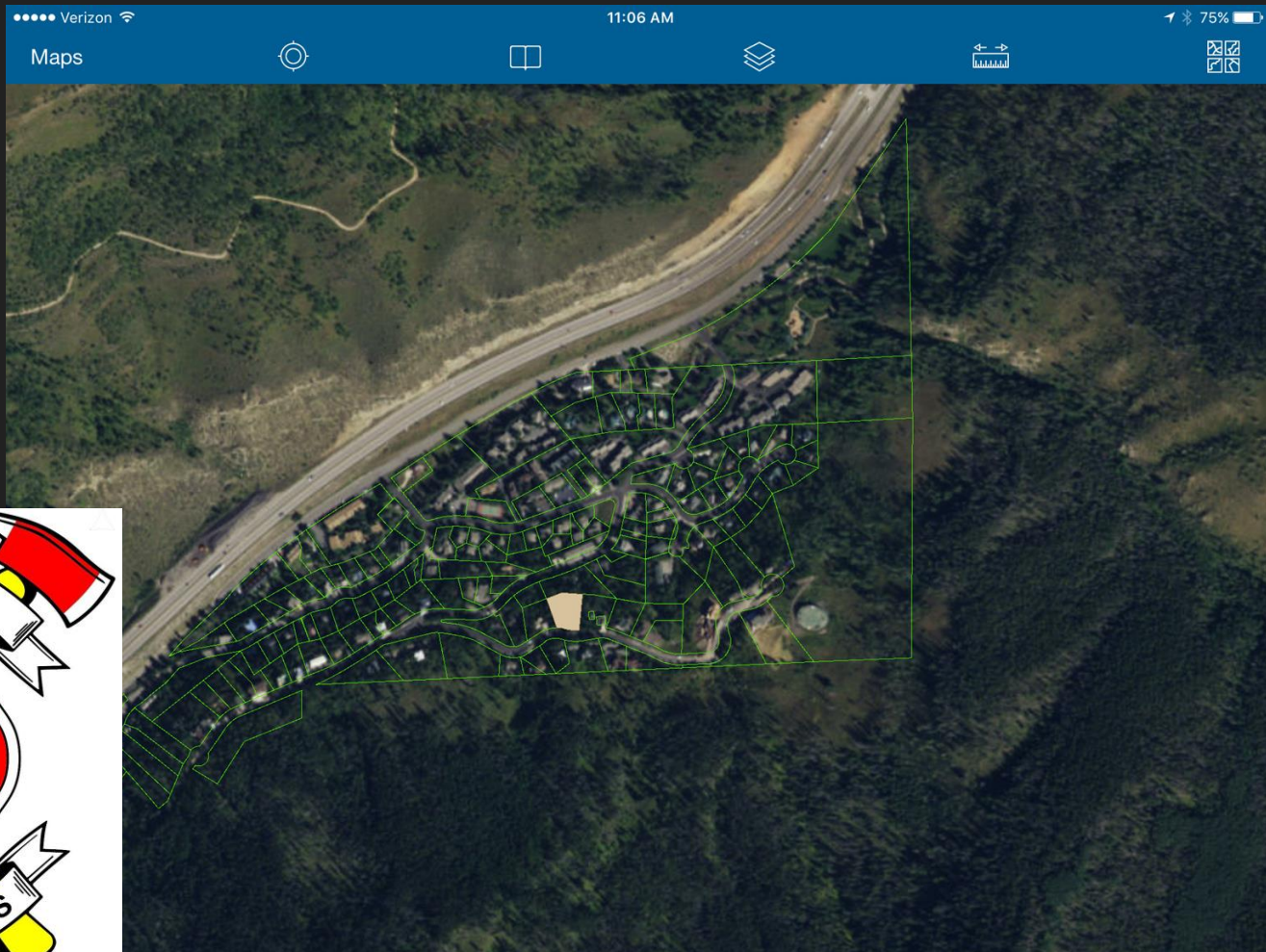
Lilia Falk, Director of the West Region Wildfire Council



Clark Woodward, Chief Technical Advisor for Boulder Wildfire Partners



Eric Lovgren, Wildfire Mitigation Specialist for Eagle County



Property Address:	Parcel ID:	Date:
Mailing Address:	Property Owner Name:	Evaluator:

Informational	General Slope of Area	0-9%	10-20%	21-30%	31-41%	≥42%
	Homes position on slope or proximity to features that adversely affect wildfire behavior	Bottom 1/3 of slope	Middle 1/3 of slope	Top 1/3 of slope, ridge top, arroyo or adjacent to steep canyon or box canyon	Less than 20 feet	
	Separation of structures that can contribute to fire spread/behavior	30 feet or greater	20-29 feet			
	Architectural styles that contribute to home ignition	Complex roof designs	Interior corners/roof dormers	Large overhangs		

Unable to Assess Meets Guideline Does Not Meet Guideline

Built Zone- The structure itself

Guideline	UA			Non-combustible roof materials present
	UA			Non-combustible siding material present on 75% or more of the structure
	UA			Deck Built with ignition resistant materials
	UA			Absence of combustible attachments (i.e. fences, window boxes, accessory buildings)
	UA			Spark arrestor on chimneys
	UA			4" or larger address displayed where it is visible from the road

Lean, Clean and Green Zone- Within 5 feet of structure

Guideline	UA			Branches removed from within 10 feet of the structure
	UA			Leaves, needles and other flammable materials removed from gutter and roof
	UA			Leaves, needles and other flammable materials removed from on top and beneath decks, steps and overhangs
	UA			No plants, leaves, needles and other flammable material within 5 feet of structure

Wildland Fuel Reduction Zone- Within 100 feet of the structure

Guideline	UA			Grass mowed to 4 inches or less in height
	UA			Trees thinned to spacing guidelines on back
	UA			Shrubs thinned spacing guidelines on back
	UA			Flammable brush removed from beneath trees
	UA			Trees limbed to a minimum of 6 feet above ground (10 feet desired, do not limb more than 1/3 of the total height of the tree)
	UA			Dead or dying material removed from the lower 10 feet of all trees and bushes

Recommendations _____

Vail Fire and Emergency Services has conducted a wildfire home hazard evaluation of your property. Following these recommendations will help your home survive in the event of a wildland fire. For more information refer to the <http://www.vailgov.com/departments/fire/wildland>

Wildfire will threaten your house in three ways:

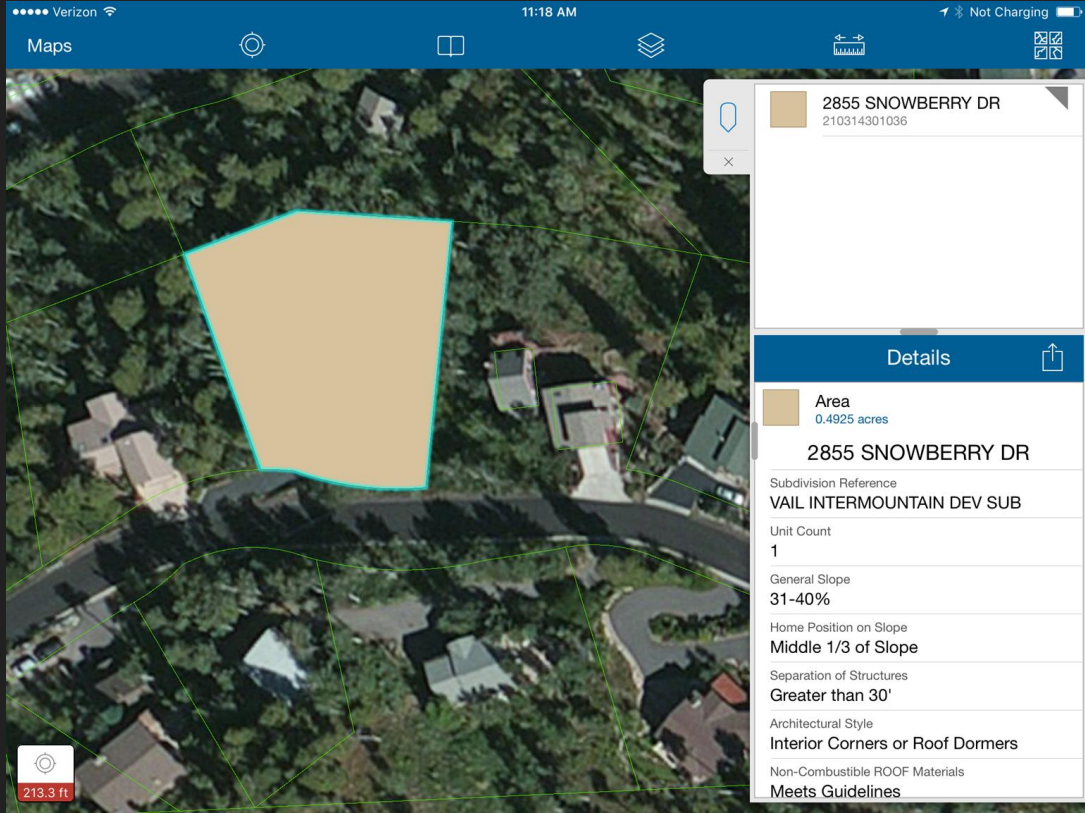
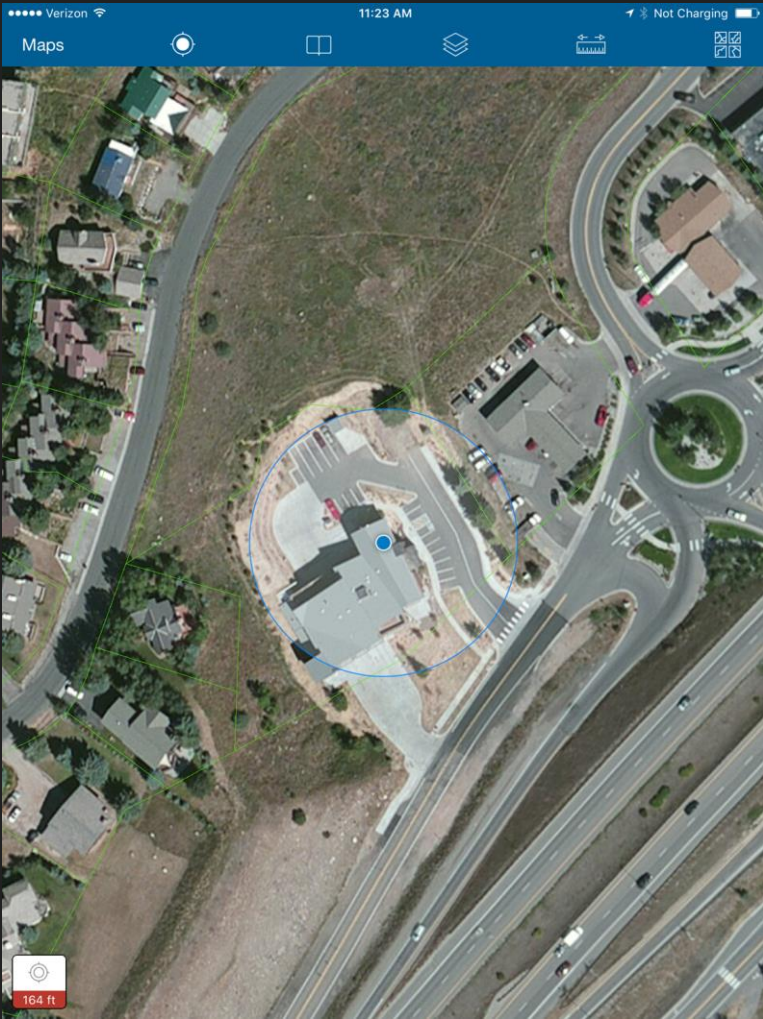
- **Contact by Flames:** This type of threat occurs when vegetation and other fuels burning near the house produce flames that come in contact with the home and ignite it. Often it happens when fire burns through a uniform layer of vegetation right up to the house. It is important to reduce wildland vegetation on the property to reduce this threat.
- **Radiated Heat:** Radiated heat is produced by electromagnetic waves that travel out in all directions from a flame. When a house receives enough radiated heat for a sufficient amount of time it will ignite. Sometimes radiated heat can burst windows and allow burning embers to enter the house. It is important to construct homes with fire resistant materials to reduce this threat.
- **Flying Embers:** More houses burn due to flying embers than any other reason. If fire conditions are right, embers can be lofted high into the air and transported more than a mile. Burning embers can also be carried by wind and fire whirls. If these burning embers land in easily ignitable materials a new fire can start. Wood shake roofs are especially vulnerable to ember ignition. It is important to remove flammable materials on and near homes such as pine needles, wood piles and shrubs, to reduce this threat.

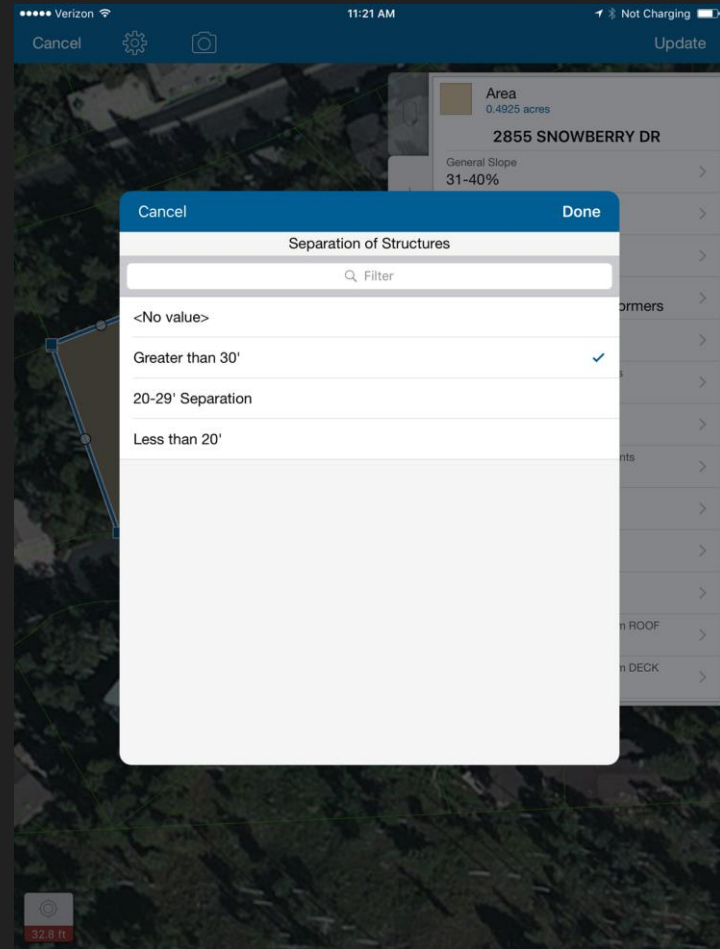
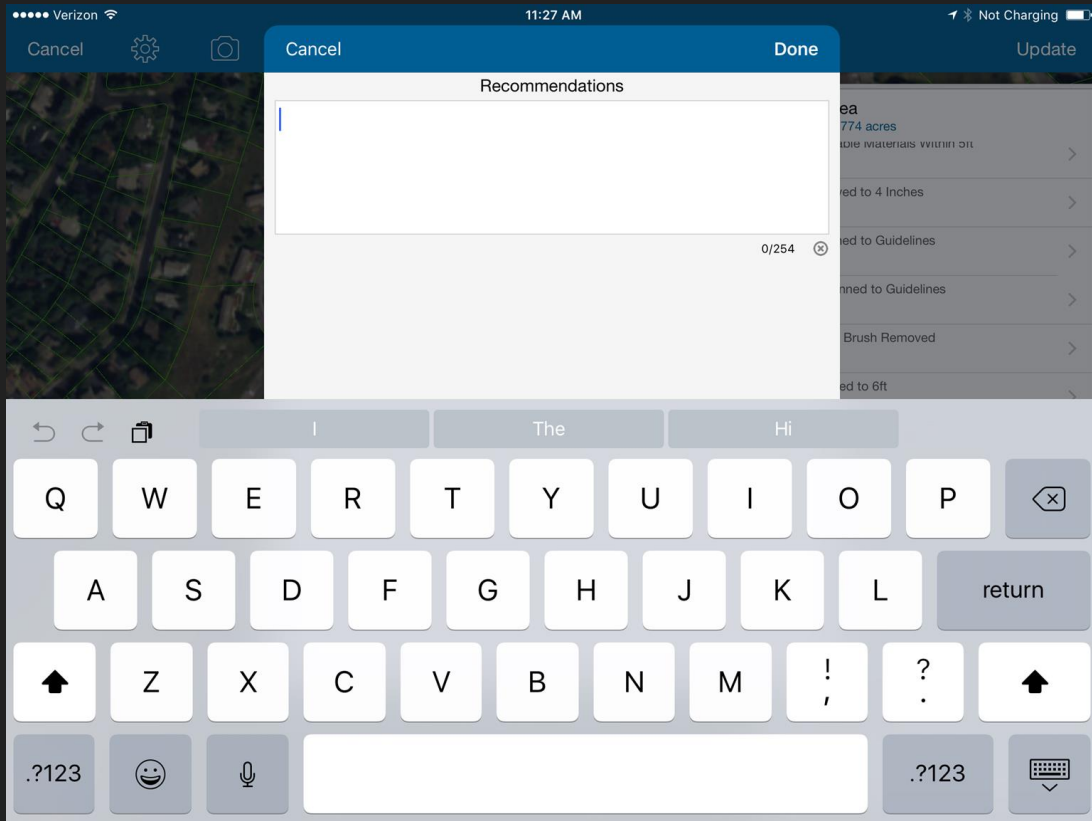
Shrub Spacing Guidelines

- 0-5 feet from the structure: There should be no combustible vegetation in this zone. Water-dependent and irrigated vegetation is acceptable if kept free of dead needles, leaves and debris.
- 5-30 feet from structure: Vegetation in this zone should be limited to single, well-spaced specimen plants. No dead vegetation should exist in this zone. If you decide to allow some flammable brush to remain such a juniper bushes, they must be thinned and maintained to the extent that it cannot transfer fire to the structure or other vegetation. These specimen plants should not be left under the drip line of any overstory trees in this zone.
- Beyond 30 feet from the structure: Flammable brush in this area should be removed from under the drip line of any trees. A good rule of thumb for thinning brush in open areas is to create a distance between shrubs of twice the height. For example, if a shrub is 3 feet high than the distance to the next shrub should be at least 6 feet. This spacing should increase as slope of the lot increases.

Tree Spacing Guidelines

- 0-5 feet from the structure: No trees or branches should be within this zone. Trees and branches should not touch or overhang the structure. If trees must be kept in this zone they should be limbed up a minimum of 10 feet and be free of dead limbs, needles and leaves.
- 5-30 feet from structure: A few individual well spaced trees can be kept in this zone. All trees in this zone should be limbed to a height of 10 feet, but never prune branches on more than 1/3 the total height of the tree.
- 30-100 feet from the structure: Trees in this zone should be well spaced and maintained. Trees should be spaced an average of 10 feet from drip line to drip line of the trees. Small clumps of trees can be left if desirable. Treat each clump as if it were a single tree and create spacing between the clumps. All dead and diseased trees in this zone should be removed.
- A permit is required for the removal of all trees in the Town limits. Permits can be obtained from the Town Community Development Department at 75 S Frontage Rd W. or 970-479-2138.





FIRE-RESISTANT LANDSCAPING

A "how to" guide for
protecting your home



LANDSCAPING
DEFENSIBLE SPACE

NON-COMBUSTIBLE
LANDSCAPE ZONE

TYPES OF
GROUND COVER

STRUCTURAL
ELEMENTS

LANDSCAPE
MAINTENANCE

PROPERTY
SELF ASSESSMENT



WILDFIRE: *Not if, but when*



NEIGHBORHOOD
FUEL BREAKS



RAPID & EFFECTIVE
RESPONSE



IGNITION RESISTANT
CONSTRUCTION



FIRE RESISTIVE
LANDSCAPING

FIRE ADAPTED VAIL



BUSINESS CONTINUITY
PLANNING

LINKED DEFENSIBLE
SPACE



POST FIRE
RECOVERY PLAN



EVACUATION
PREPAREDNESS



Pike Natl. Forest

City of Colorado Springs



Wildfire Risk Assessment Site

Determine the Wildfire Mitigation hazard rating for your property based on information gathered by the Colorado Springs Fire Department. This information is collected for properties in the area of the City designated as the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), shown in red.



[Get hazard information by Address](#)



[Click map to get hazard information](#)

(First zoom to area of interest)



[Make a PDF map](#)

Change Base Map

[Street](#) or [Aerial](#)

Set Hazard Transparency



0 1.5 3mi

WHINFOE Model

Wildfire Hazard Information Extraction Model



Find Schedule Nr./Parcel/Address

☐ Schedule Number: to

☐ Street Number: to

☐ Street Name:

☐ Has Structure:

☐ QW Rating: to

☐ Risk Category:

☐ Q1 Address:

☐ Q2 Topography:

☐ Q3 Roof:

☐ Q4 Siding:

☐ Q5 Defensible Space:

☐ Q6 Aspect:

☐ Q7 Vegetation Density:

☐ Q8 Hydrant:

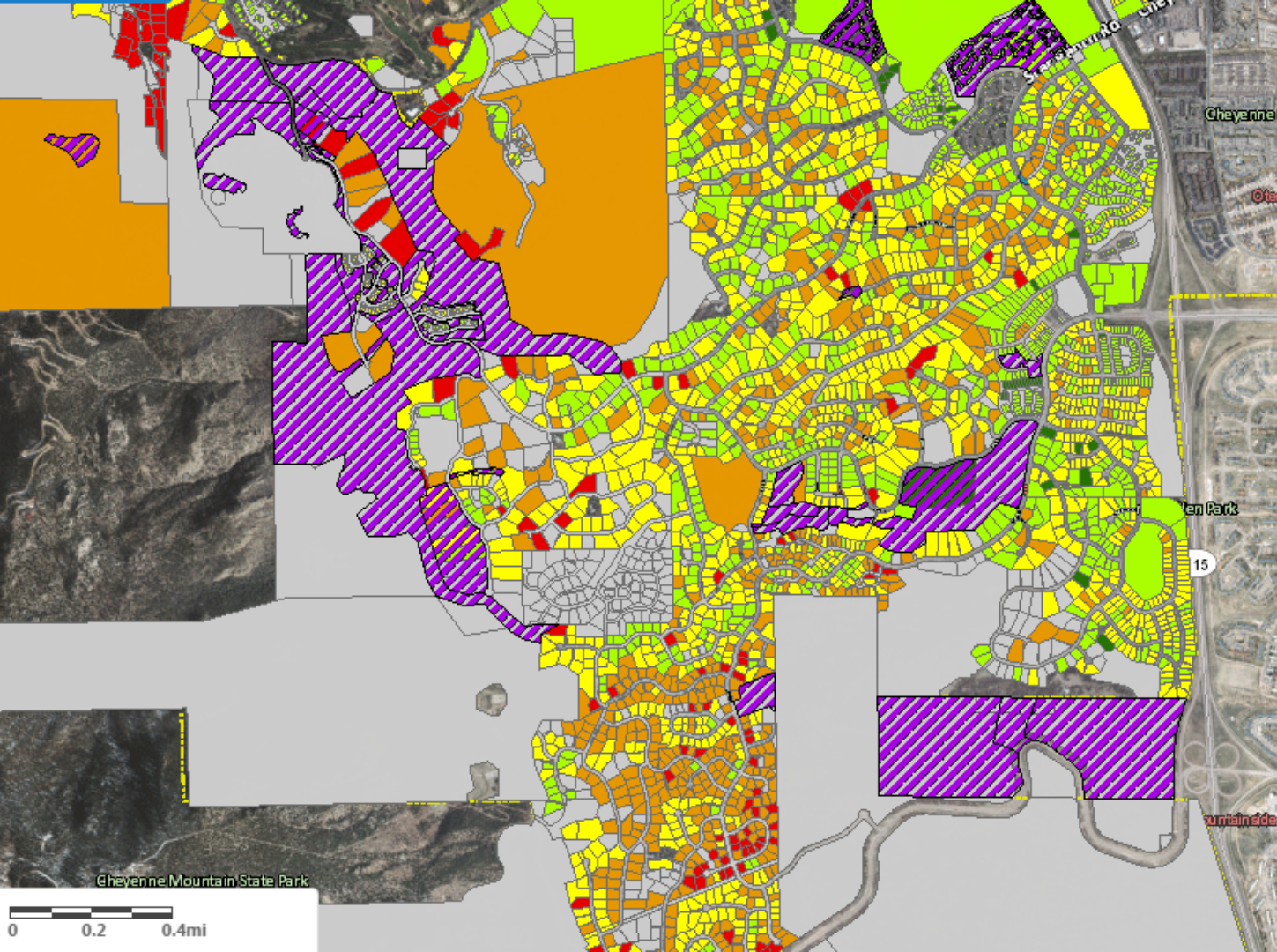
☐ Q9 Response:

☐ Q10 Ingress/Egress:

☐ Q11 Slope: to

☐ Q12 Fuel Background:

Ok Close



Hazard Rating Key

	No Assessment Available
	Low Risk
	Moderate Risk
	High Risk
	Very High Risk
	Extreme Risk

Other links:

[Chipping Program](#)

[City Fire Dept. Home Page](#)

[Evacuation Planning](#)

[ColoradoSprings.gov](#)



Wildfire Hazard Rating Report

Address

160 BALMORAL WAY

Building/Lot Identification

Typical city address plate displayed

Distance Between Structure and Chimney, V-Canyon, Saddle, or Ridgetop

< 30'

Predominant Roofing Material

Class A/Non-combustible

Predominant Siding Material

Masonry, concrete, or stucco

Defensible Space Around Structure

< 20'

Vegetation Density

Moderately dense conifers and/or brush w/in 30' of structure

Weighted Rating

4.9

Risk Category

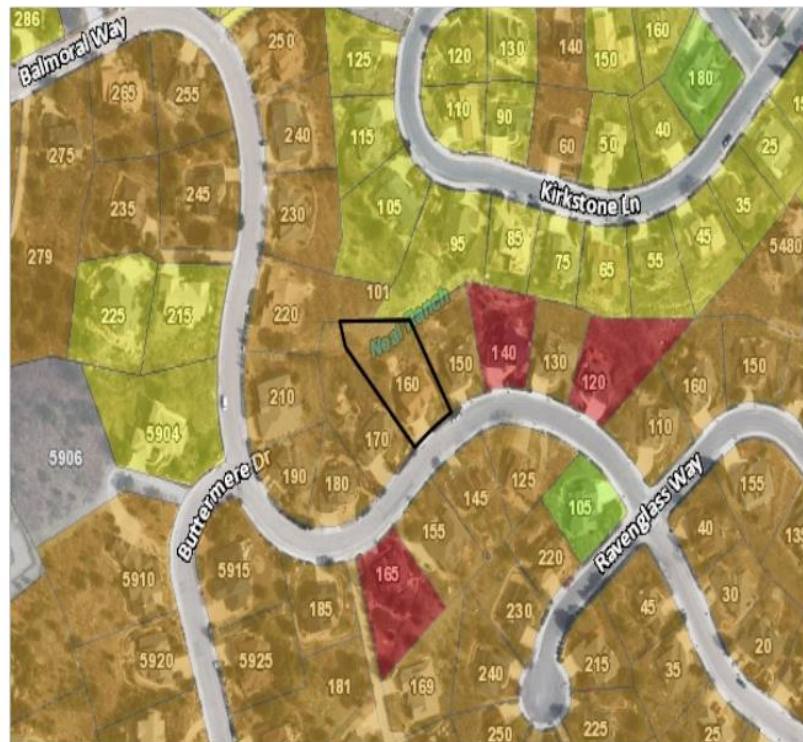
VERY HIGH

Last Rating Date

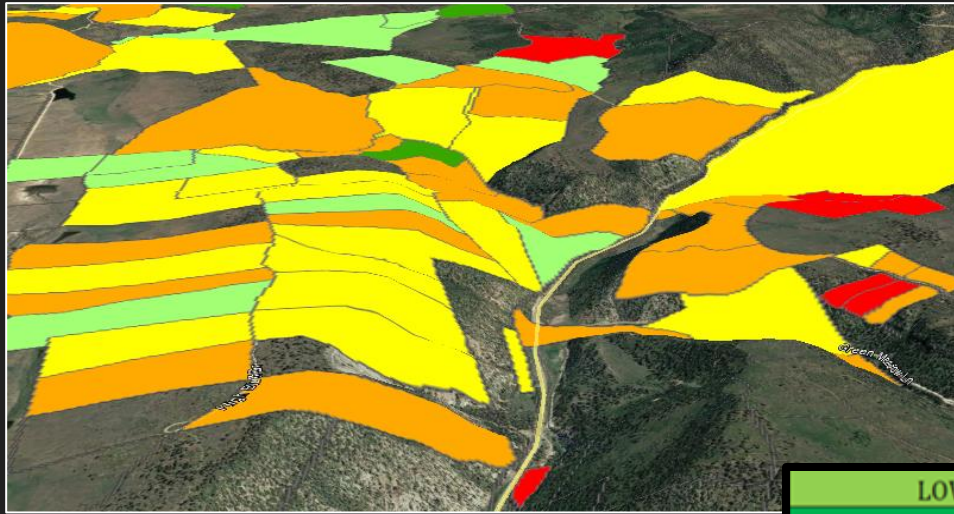
6/17/2010 12:00:00 AM

Hazard Rating Key

	No Assessment Available
	Low Risk
	Moderate Risk
	High Risk
	Very High Risk
	Extreme Risk



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1. Posted, reflective addressing
2. Ingress/egress
3. Driveway width
4. Distance to dangerous topography
5. Background fuel
6. Slope
7. Defensible Space
8. Roofing Material
9. Building exteriors
10. Location of other combustibles
11. Decking & fencing



Add Features

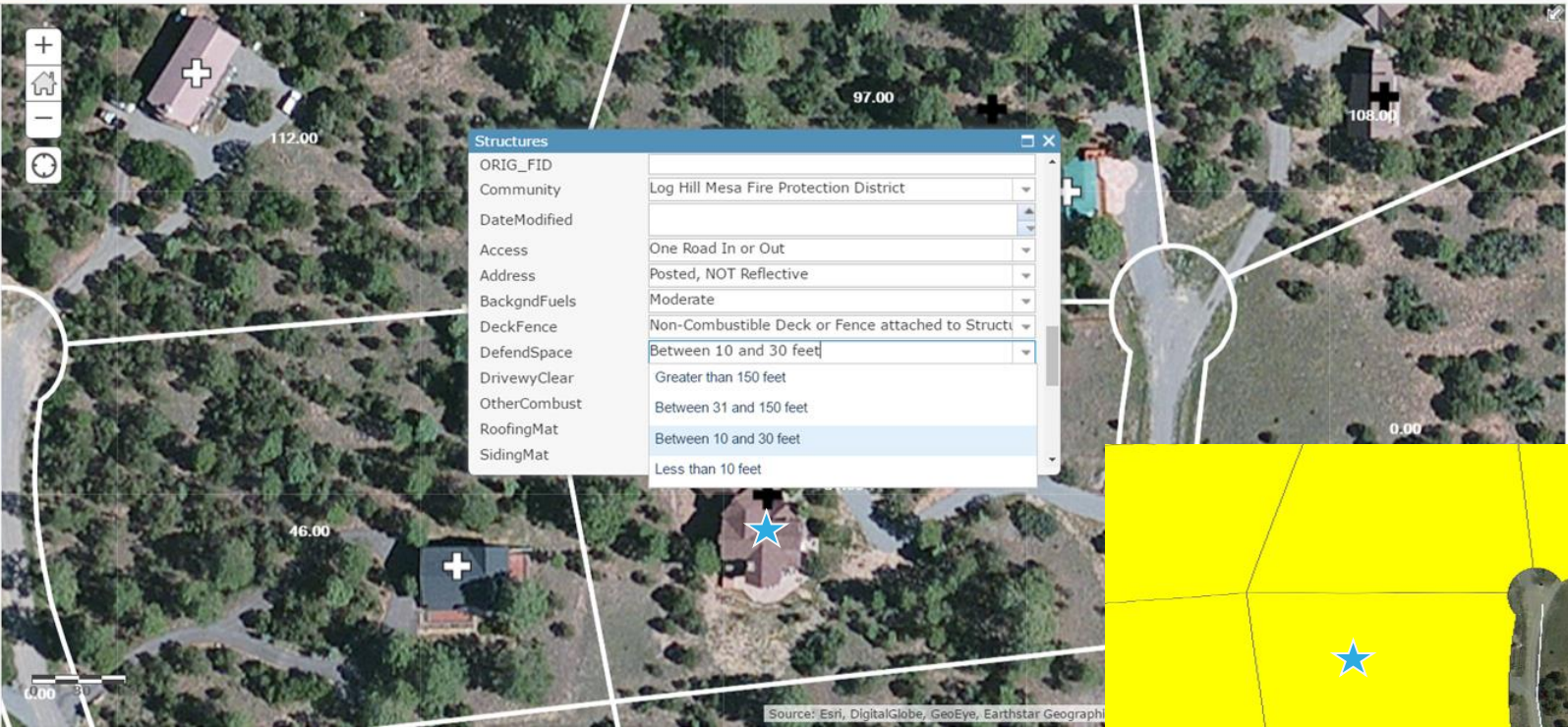
Structures

Incomplete Done

ORIG_FID	
Community	Log Hill Mesa Fire Protection District
DateModified	
Access	One Road In or Out
Address	Posted, NOT Reflective
BackgndFuels	Moderate
DeckFence	Non-Combustible Deck or Fence attached to Struct
DefendSpace	Between 10 and 30 feet
DrivewyClear	Greater than 150 feet
OtherCombust	Between 31 and 150 feet
RoofingMat	Between 10 and 30 feet
SidingMat	Less than 10 feet

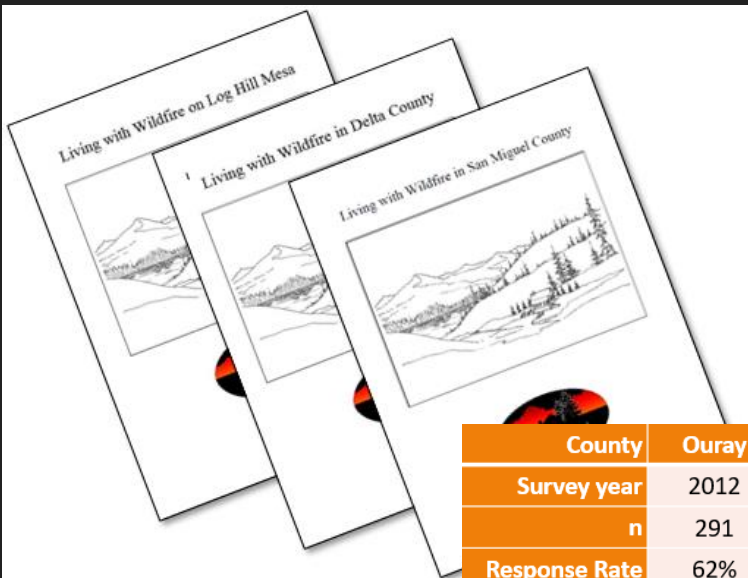
 UNDO  REDO



Structures	
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WiRē



County	Ouray	Delta	San Miguel
Survey year	2012	2013	2014
n	291	681	713
Response Rate	62%	58%	41%

Most agree mitigation is effective and would be willing to remove trees.



77%

Said specific information on what needs to be done would encourage them to reduce their risk.



43%

Said financial assistance would encourage them to do mitigation.



Working Together to Reduce Wildfire Risk



October, 2016

Dear Cedaredge Resident,

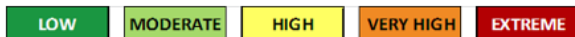
We recently sent you a letter about wildfire risk. We are reaching out again to encourage you to learn more. Our outreach is part of a shared effort between the Cedaredge Volunteer Fire Department and the West Region Wildfire Council (WRWC) to help residents reduce the risk of losing their homes to a wildfire. We all need to *work together to reduce our risk from wildfire*.

As part of the 2014 Community Wildfire Protection Plan, WRWC conducted a wildfire risk analysis in your area to determine how residents can be better prepared in the event of a wildfire. We thought you might be interested in the following information about your wildfire risk:

Your community's overall wildfire risk is rated as: HIGH

Your own property's wildfire risk rating is: VERY HIGH

The average wildfire risk rating of your ten closest neighbors: HIGH



West Region Wildfire Council has additional information about your property's wildfire risk and what you can do about it. To learn more, you can visit a website built and maintained by WRWC that is specific to your home.

Go to (www.COwildfire.org/myhome) and type in this code when asked: **AA123**


To learn more about programs and funding available to assist you in your efforts to reduce your wildfire risk, please contact Jamie Gomez, Mitigation & Education Coordinator for Delta County at (970) 615-7300.

This is the second letter that we have sent out related to wildfire risk. If you received the first letter, have already viewed your property specific website and do not have any further questions you may disregard this letter. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Jamie Gomez
Mitigation & Education Coordinator
West Region Wildfire Council

Bob Starr
Fire Chief
Cedaredge Volunteer Fire Department



Home About Us Mitigation Take Action CWPPs Resources

Welcome to *your* Rapid Wildfire Risk Assessment rating page


Thank you for visiting this page! Please enter the code for your property below and click "submit".

ID:

You can find this code in the red box on the letter you received from WRWC.

If you have trouble with this page, including not knowing your property's code, please contact Jamie Gomez at wrwc.coordinator@gmail.com or 970-615-7300.

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102 Par Place, Suite #1 | Montrose, CO 81401 | P: 970-615-7300 | Email: info@cowildfire.org



www.cowildfire.org/myhome/parcel.php

Home About Us Mitigation Take Action CWPPs Resources

West Region Wildfire Council
Working Together to Reduce Wildfire Risk

Welcome to *your* Rapid Wildfire Risk Assessment rating page

In 2013, the West Region Wildfire Council (WRWC) conducted a Rapid Wildfire Risk Assessment of every Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) dwelling within your fire district. This page shows results for:


**21932 2225 RD
CEDAREGE, CO**

Properties were assessed from public roads and/or driveways. Each home was assessed in eleven categories, organized by theme:

- Background Risk Factors
- Home Hardening
- Defensible Space
- Emergency Access


Results shown are specific to your home and property. Photos are for general information only and do not show your specific property. A summary of the cumulative risk factors is shown at the bottom of this page, followed by contacts for information on taking action to reduce your wildfire risk.

THEME A: Background Risk Factors

Background fuels	Light	Moderate	Heavy
	Consists mainly of grasses and/or fuels less available to fire.	Consists mainly of light brush and/or isolated trees that are available to fire. Fuel loading and distribution will moderately contribute to extreme wildfire behavior.	Consists mainly of dense brush and/or dense trees that are available to fire. Fuel loading and distribution will significantly contribute to extreme wildfire behavior.
<i>Your property's rating:</i>			▲

Distance to dangerous topography

The proximity of a home to certain topographic features may significantly impact that home's survivability during a wildfire. Such features include over-steepened slopes, chimneys, drainages, gullies, narrow canyons, ridges, etc. These features are areas where wildfires can move quickly, increase in wildfire intensity and impact wildfire behavior. This is as an approximate measure of the proximity of your home to any such topographic feature.



THEME B: Home Hardening

Roofing assembly

Roofing assemblies have been shown to have a dramatic impact on the ignitability of a home during a wildfire event. The materials that compose the roof, the design and orientation of the roof line in relation to exterior walls as well as the construction assembly of the roof all impact the roof's overall vulnerability to ignition during a wildfire. [Click here](#) for more information on roof ratings (link opens a .pdf).

Class A Roof Assembly	Class B, C, or Unrated Roof Assembly
<i>Your property's rating:</i>	▲

Building exterior

The design, materials and construction assembly of a structure's exterior walls also have an impact on the ignitability of home during a wildfire event.

Non-combustible	Log, heavy timbers	Wood, vinyl, or other combustible material
<i>Your property's rating:</i>	▲	

Decks & fencing

Combustible materials that are in any way attached to the main structure present a significant ignition vulnerability. Decks and fencing present a significant hazard due to the expansive horizontal surfaces that are exposed to both wind driven embers (from above) as well as convective and radiant heat from the side and below.

None	Non-combustible deck with a fence attached to the structure	Combustible deck with fence attached to the structure
<i>Your property's rating:</i>	▲	

Other combustibles

Other combustible materials that are within Zone 1 (0-30 feet) of the defensible space zones of your home present an additional ignition vulnerability. Any material that is combustible is considered during the assessment period. Common examples of combustible materials include wicker patio furniture, ornamental decorations, firewood, kindling, bark mulch.

None within 30 feet of	Combustibles observed	Combustibles observed
<i>Your property's rating:</i>	▲	

www.cowildfire.org/myhome/parcel.php

Distance to dangerous topography

The proximity of a home to certain topographic features may significantly impact that home's survivability during a wildfire. Such features include over-steepened slopes, chimneys, drainages, gullies, narrow canyons, ridges, etc. These features are areas where wildfires can move quickly, increase in wildfire intensity and impact wildfire behavior. This is as an approximate measure of the proximity of your home to any such topographic feature.

Greater than 150'	Between 50' - 150'	Less than 50'
<i>Your property's rating:</i>	▲	

THEME B: Home Hardening

Roofing assembly

Roofing assemblies have been shown to have a dramatic impact on the ignitability of a home during a wildfire event. The materials that compose the roof, the design and orientation of the roof line in relation to exterior walls as well as the construction assembly of the roof all impact the roof's overall vulnerability to ignition during a wildfire. [Click here](#) for more information on roof ratings (link opens a .pdf).

Class A Roof Assembly	Class B, C, or Unrated Roof Assembly
<i>Your property's rating:</i>	▲

Building exterior

The design, materials and construction assembly of a structure's exterior walls also have an impact on the ignitability of home during a wildfire event.

Non-combustible	Log, heavy timbers	Wood, vinyl, or other combustible material
<i>Your property's rating:</i>	▲	

Decks & fencing

Combustible materials that are in any way attached to the main structure present a significant ignition vulnerability. Decks and fencing present a significant hazard due to the expansive horizontal surfaces that are exposed to both wind driven embers (from above) as well as convective and radiant heat from the side and below.

None	Non-combustible deck with a fence attached to the structure	Combustible deck with fence attached to the structure
<i>Your property's rating:</i>	▲	

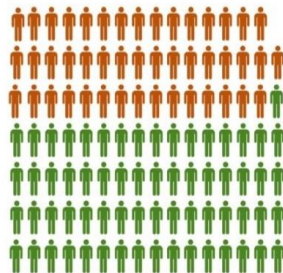
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None within 30 feet of	Combustibles observed	Combustibles observed
<i>Your property's rating:</i>	▲	



2016 Wildfire Mitigation Activities



111

of total site visits

65

of site visits that resulted in the design of a project



Which led to

780

ACRES TREATED
AFFECTING 332 HOMES



\$183,840
Cost Share Funds

\$85,601
Hard Match






WRWC Cost Share Funds vs. Landowner Hard Match Funds



LANDOWNERS CONTRIBUTED
**2,027 HOURS IN-KIND, WHICH
IS A TOTAL OF 84 DAYS**










WILDFIRE MITIGATION CHECKLIST









-  Good Job! No mitigation is necessary at this time.
 Mitigation is recommended in this area.
 Mitigation is required to obtain certification.
- For details and photographs of the required and recommended mitigation, please see the page numbers listed.

Check this box when completed.







ROOF & EAVES (Page 5)

-  ☐ The roof edge is free of gaps and protected from ember penetration.
  Mitigate openings, cracks, or gaps in the roof that are larger than 1/8 inch. ☐
 ☐ Dormers and other complex features are properly mitigated.
 ☐ The roof is free of combustible debris.
 ☐ The roof edge is protected by metal flashing and gutters are noncombustible.
 ☐ The eaves are properly mitigated.







EXTERIOR WALLS, SIDING, & OPENINGS (Page 6)

-  ☐ The siding is free of gaps, holes, or areas where embers could accumulate.
 ☐ Combustible components of the siding are properly protected from ignition.
  Your Specialist identified one or more vents to mitigate. ☐
 ☐ Overhangs and other exposed areas are properly protected.
 ☐ All other openings are properly mitigated.
  ☐ Install new weather stripping around the perimeter of the garage door.

DECKS, PORCHES, & STRUCTURE ATTACHMENTS (Page 7)

-  ☐ Wood fences attached to the structure are properly mitigated.
 ☐ The area where the deck attaches to the structure is protected from ignition.
 ☐ The deck boards are in good condition.
  Remove combustible materials from the deck. ☐
 ☐ All other structural attachments are properly mitigated.

DECKS, PORCHES, & STRUCTURE ATTACHMENTS (Page 7)

-  ☐ Wood fences attached to the structure are properly mitigated.
 ☐ The area where the deck attaches to the structure is protected from ignition.
 ☐ The deck boards are in good condition.
  Remove combustible materials from the deck. ☐
 ☐ All other structural attachments are properly mitigated.



Chris Sealy | Salesforce

https://wildfirepartners.lightning.force.com/one/one/ Search

Search Salesforce

Wildfire Partners Home Accounts Mitigations Leads Reports More

Lead Chris Sealy + Follow Convert Edit Delete

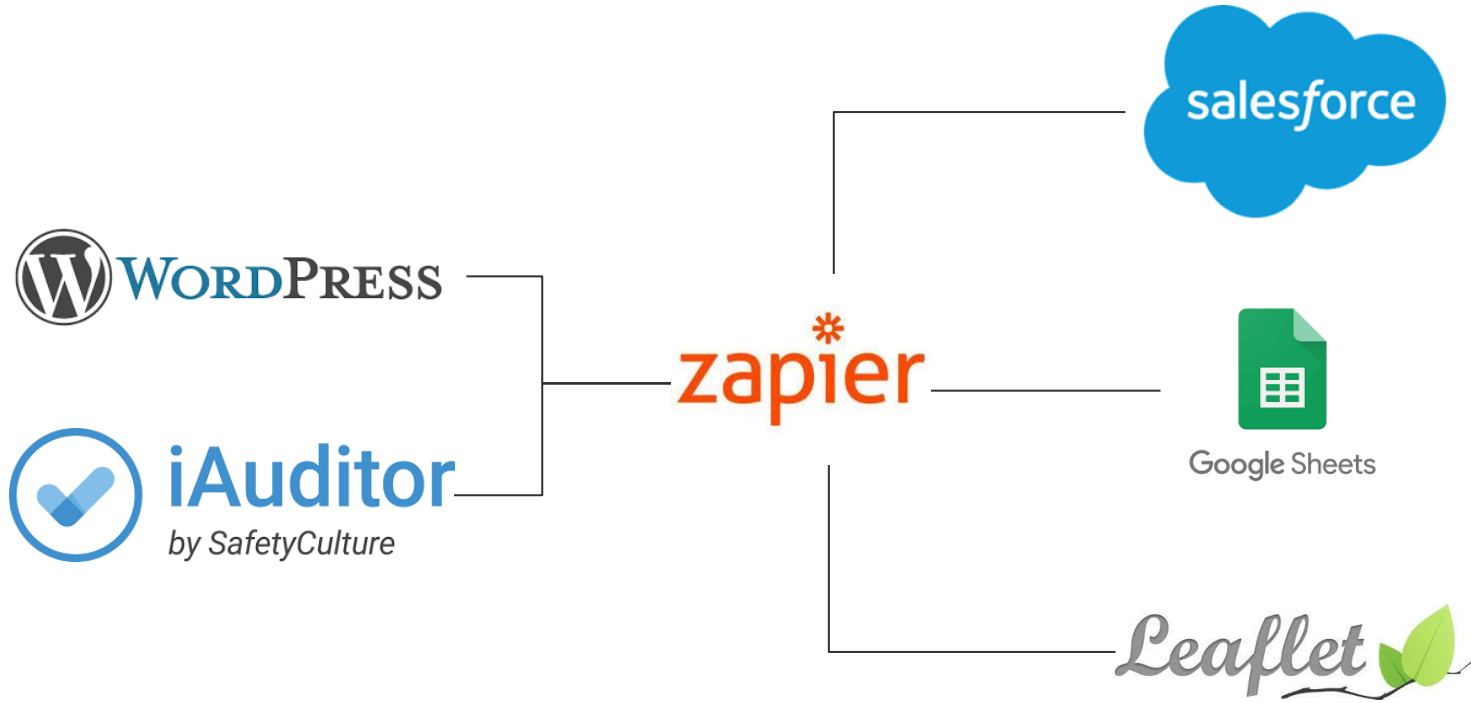
Mailing Zip
80215

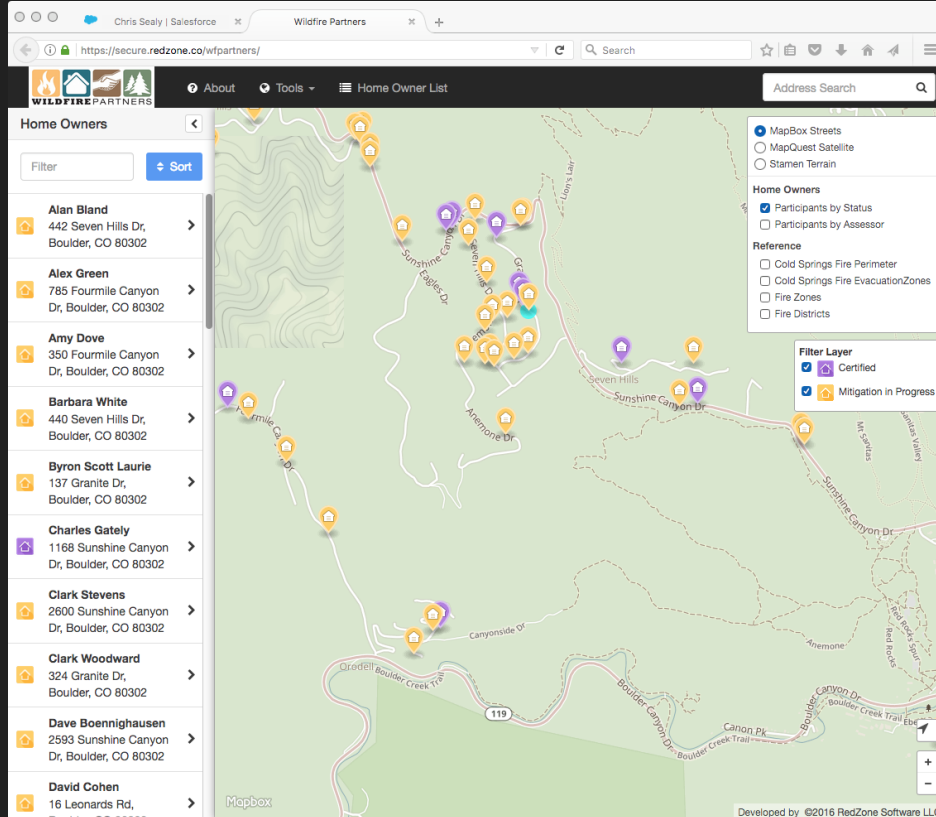
Form Details

Residency Type Second Home	Additional Financial Assistance Needed No
Own Home Yes	Building Permit Application No
Home in Western BC Yes	Willingness to Pay \$1001 - \$2500
Home in unincorporated Boulder County Yes	Wildfire Partners Certificate
Agree To Assessment Yes - I agree to participate and pay	Affirm
Agree to Sign Liability Waiver Yes	
Commitment to On-going Mitigation Yes	
Neighbors Encouraged	
Roof and Siding No	
Roof and Siding Description	

Recent Mitigations Recent Accounts







Metrics

- \$691/home program funding
- \$3,208/home (homeowner cash-average)
- \$650 (homeowner cash-median)
- 66 hours (homeowner labor-average)

What Is REALFire®?

Voluntary property assessment program in Eagle County

Promotes education and mitigation action

Reduces wildfire risk in the HIZ

Implemented at local level

Mobile assessment app (Android and iOS)

Database and web-portal



REALFire® Property Assessments

On-site professional assessment to identify wildfire vulnerabilities

Mobile assessment app with 50 attributes

Roof down, walls out approach

Roof and eaves

Siding, vents & openings

Decks, porches, and fences

Garages and detached structures

Zone 1A (foundation - 5 ft)

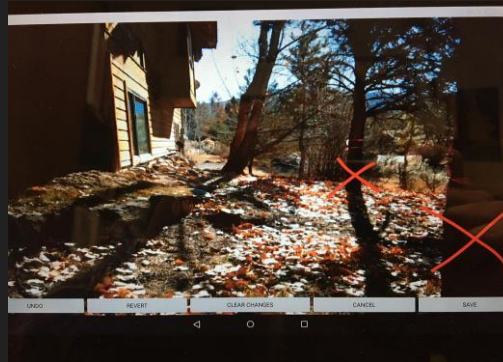
Zone 1 (5 - 30 ft)

Zone 2 (30 - 150+ ft)

Emergency preparedness

Insurance coverage

Evacuation planning



Auditing - 100%

Siding, Vents & Openings

1) Siding Type: Is the siding combustible or noncombustible?

Mix of Both Types **Combustible...** Noncombustible

Selected response: Combustible-Defensible Space

Enter comments (required)
remove trees near wood siding and window

Add photos for this response (required)

2) Siding Condition: Is the siding free of gaps, holes, or other areas where embers could accumulate, lodge, or penetrate?

Yes No

3) Base of Walls: Are combustible components of walls properly protected (clearance or flashing) from ignition?

Yes No

4) Vents: Are vents properly mitigated? (Select all that apply).

Yes (Press all) No N/A

Yes (Press all)

REALFire® Detailed Report

Customized

Annotation feature

Uploaded from app


Admin approval

.PDF format

Access via website




Inspections




Property Assessment

Prepared For Kelly Johnston
123 Any Street
Vail
Town Of Vail
kjjohnston73@gmail.com

Date of Assessment June 28, 2016
Last Updated June 28, 2016
Assessor Kelly Johnston
Assessor's Email kelly@wildlandprofessional.ca
Current Status New



All information collected within this application remains confidential and will not be shared with third parties without the explicit written permission of the property owner.



REALFire Property Assessment

Full Assessment Report

Page 6 / 15

Siding, Vents & Openings


Siding Type: Is the siding combustible or noncombustible?
Noncombustible

Siding Condition: Is the siding free of gaps, holes, or other areas where embers could accumulate, lodge, or penetrate?
Yes

Base of Walls: Are combustible components of walls properly protected (clearance or flashing) from ignition?
Yes

Vents: Are vents properly mitigated? (Select all that apply).
No-Gable

Required Actions:
screen vent with 1/8 inch screen LP




Windows: Are all single-pane windows properly mitigated? (Select only one).?
Yes (Pass all)

Unenclosed floor area: Are overhangs and other exposed areas properly protected? (Select all that apply).
Yes (Pass all)


All information collected within this application remains confidential and will not be shared with third parties without the explicit written permission of the property owner.

REALFire® Outreach Tools – Realfire.net

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Welcome to REALFire

REALTORS Promoting Community Wildfire Awareness

REALFire is a voluntary property assessment program being piloted in Eagle County. The REALFire program helps residents identify specific actions they can take on their property to reduce wildfire hazards. The program was inspired by REALTORS® engaging with residents on wildfire safety and education.







REALFire property assessments provide residents with many benefits:

- An in-depth, on-site assessment conducted by experienced fire professionals;
- An opportunity for property owners to identify mitigation actions unique to their property;

SHORTCUT

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Assessments by Month

03/29/2015 03/29/2017

Month	Assessments
07/2016	2
08/2016	4
09/2016	15
10/2016	2
11/2016	5
12/2016	2
TOTAL	30

Inspections by Month

03/29/2015 03/29/2017

Month	Inspections
09/2016	1
11/2016	1
TOTAL	2

Assessments by Assessor

03/29/2015 03/29/2017

Assessor	Assessments
Eric Lougani	28
Jeff Buchman	2
TOTAL	30

Inspections by Assessor

03/29/2015 03/29/2017

Assessor	Inspections
Eric Lougani	2
TOTAL	2

Assessments by Fire District

03/29/2015 03/29/2017

Fire District	Assessments
Basalt and Rust	8
Eagle River	20
Golden Eagle	2
TOTAL	30

Inspections by Fire District

03/29/2015 03/29/2017

Fire District	Inspections
Eagle River	2
TOTAL	2

Certificates by Fire District

03/29/2015 03/29/2017

Fire District	Certificates Issued
Eagle River	4
TOTAL	4

Applications by Month

03/29/2015 03/29/2017

Month	Applications
10/2016	2
01/2017	1
TOTAL	3

Download Reports

03/29/2015 to 03/29/2017

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FACO Sponsored Learning Exchange



Dates: June 2017

Location: Eagle County, Colorado (classroom and field)

Purpose: A great opportunity for wildfire practitioners to share information about wildfire risk assessment tools/ apps.

FACO 'Core Members' will be provided with travel support and first priority for the exchange.



Questions?

Schelly Olson, Assistant Chief, Grand Fire Protection District No. 1 / Chairperson for the Grand County

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Jeremy Taylor, Fuels Program Coordinator, Colorado Springs Fire Department Wildfire Mitigation Unit -

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Clark Woodward, Chief Technical Advisor, Boulder Wildfire Partners - clark@redzonesoftware.com -

303.956.9864



FINALLY

An app that is actually useful.



DAMN...
I wish there was an app
for that! :D

KEEP
CALM
THERE'S
AN APP
FOR THAT!