

ANNEX I: FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

I.1 Community Profile

The material presented in this annex applies to the two fire protection districts participating in the Summit County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2019-2020, which are described below. Each of the districts participated individually in this planning process.

Figure I-1 and Figure I-2 shows a map of the Summit Fire & EMS Authority and Red, White and Blue Fire Protection District boundaries.

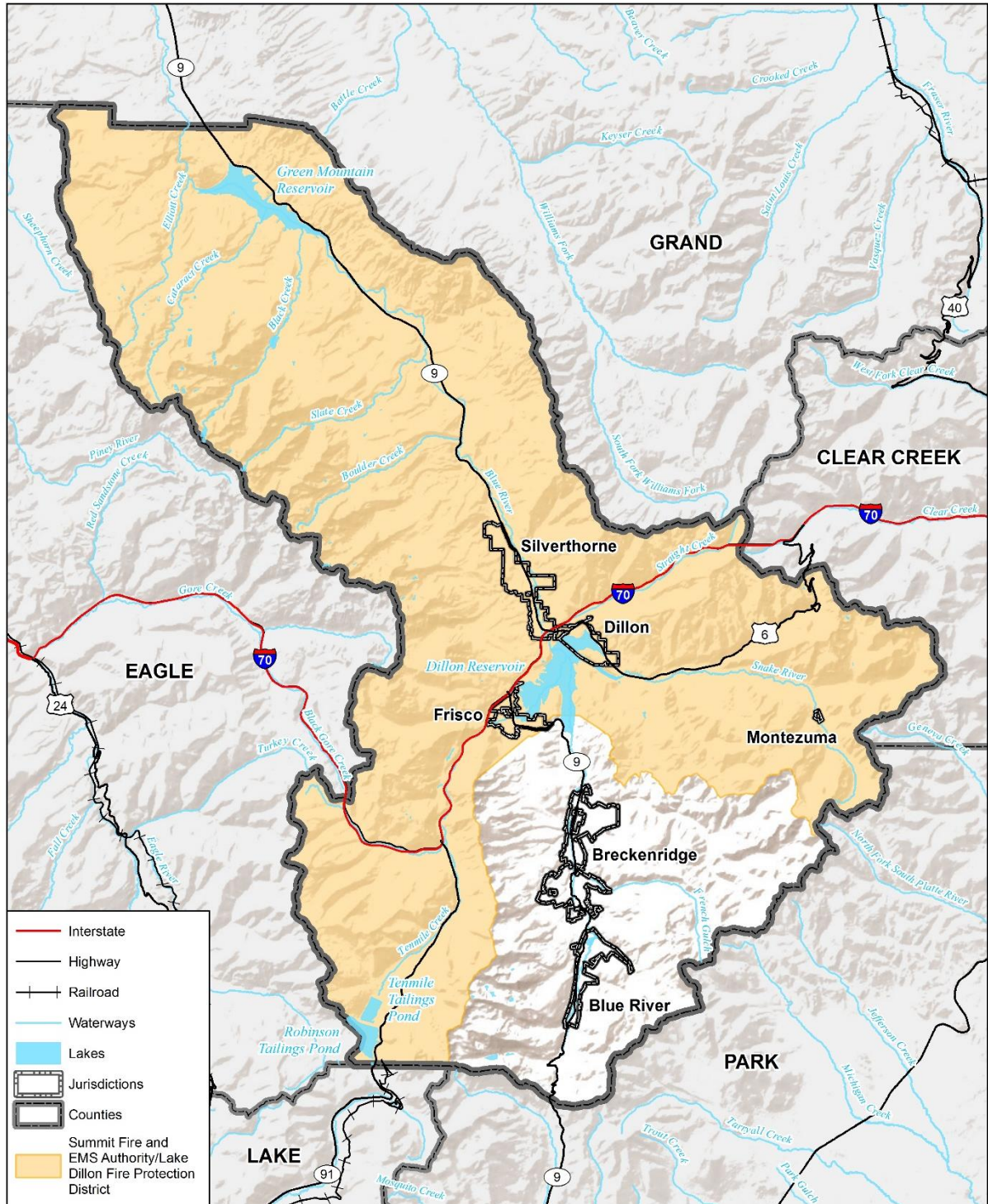
Summit Fire & Emergency Medical Service Authority (SFE)

The Lake Dillon Fire Protection District (LDPD), entered into an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) with Copper Mountain Consolidated Metropolitan District to form the, Summit Fire & EMS Authority (SFE) in 2017, which is funded by taxpayers through their property tax as well as from fees from Emergency Medical Transports. It is a career department with 61 commissioned firefighters, 34 civilian staff positions, four 24-hour stations, and two reserve stations covering Frisco, Silverthorne, Dillon, Keystone, Copper Mountain, and Montezuma. SFE is the successful consolidation of five former fire districts. Currently it is operating as part of an Authority model which now includes the all-hazards incidents formerly covered by the Copper Mountain Consolidated Metro District. It has a response area of 419 square miles and protects the majority of the shoreline of Lake Dillon, Loveland Pass, which is a designated hazardous materials corridor by the Colorado Department of Transportation, and approximately 24 miles of the highest stretch of Interstate 70 in the United States. The ski resorts of Arapahoe Basin, Copper Mountain, and Keystone are also included in the protection area. Protected municipalities include Dillon, Frisco, Montezuma, and Silverthorne as well as 13 water entities or districts.

Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District

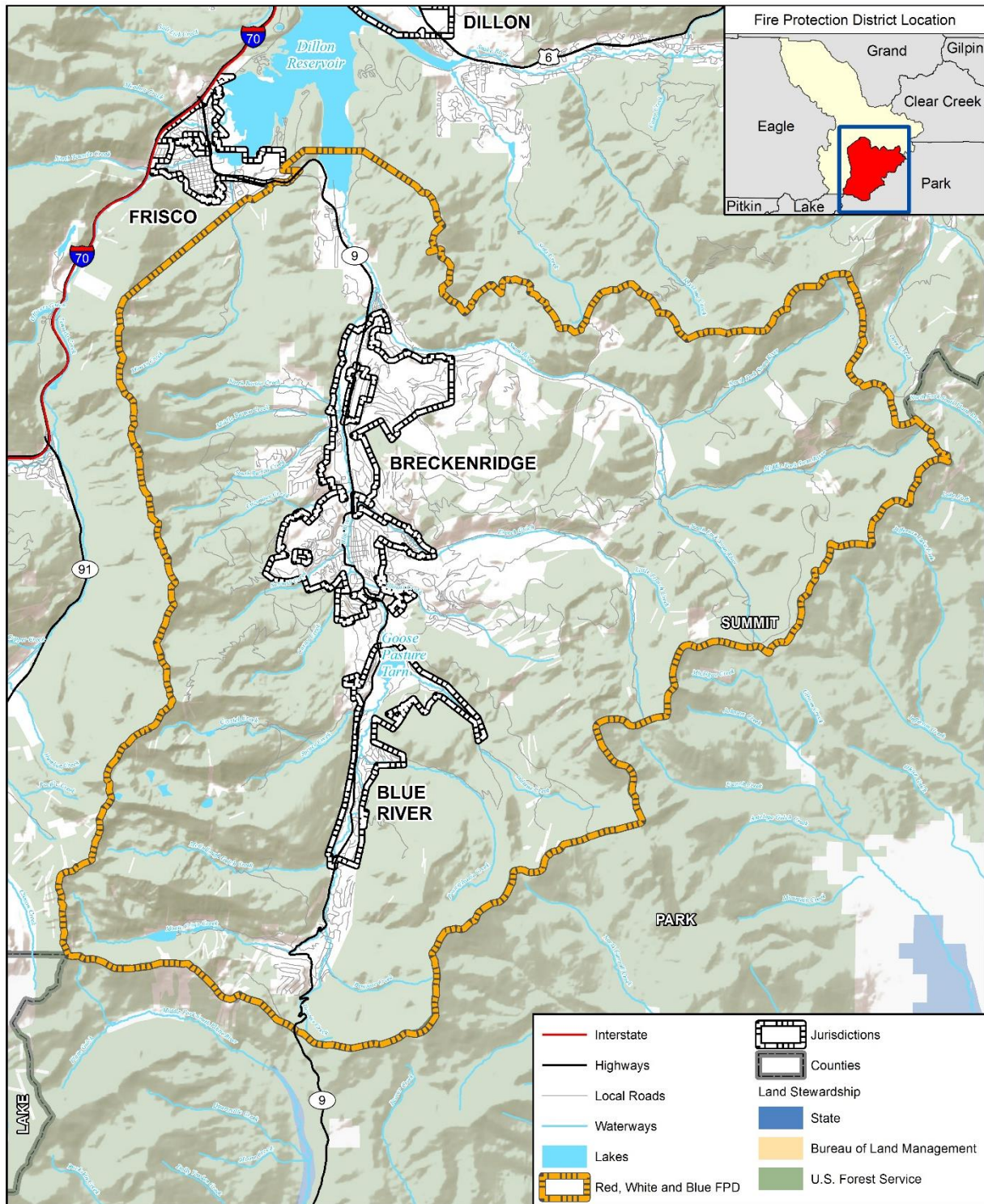
The name Red, White, and Blue originates from three different fire companies that were organized in 1882 to protect the mining district of Breckenridge after three large fires almost destroyed the town. In 1947, the fire department changed names to the Breckenridge Volunteer Fire Department. In 1976, a special taxing district was officially formed renaming the department to the Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District (RWBFPD), as it is called today. The District covers approximately 138 square miles of Summit County, including the towns of Breckenridge and Blue River, the Breckenridge Ski Resort, and unincorporated sections of Summit County. The District boundaries are Hoosier Pass to the south, Frisco town limits to the north, the Continental Divide to the east, and the Ten Mile range to the west. Red, White, and Blue is a career department with approximately 60 paid personnel in 5 divisions: Operations, Administration, Community Risk Management, Emergency Medical Services and Training.

Figure I-1 Summit Fire & EMS Authority



Map compiled 1/2020;
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: US Census TIGER
Database, CO Open Data Portal, CO BLM,
Summit County, ESRI World Terrain
Basemap, CO DOLA/Demography Office

Figure I-2 Red, White and Blue Fire Protection District (FPD)



wood.
Map compiled 12/2019;
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: US Census TIGER
Database, CO Open Data Portal,
CO BLM, Summit County, CO DOLA,
ESRI World Terrain Basemap

0 3 6 Miles



I.2 Hazard Identification and Profiles

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

Table I-1 Summit County Fire Protection Districts Hazard Summary

Hazard Type	Geographic Location	Probability of Future Occurrence	Magnitude/Severity	Overall Hazard Rating
Avalanche	Isolated	Highly Likely	Limited	Moderate
Dam Failure	Small	Unlikely	Critical	Low
Drought	Large	Likely	Critical	Moderate
Earthquake	Large	Unlikely	Limited	Low
Erosion/Deposition	Small	Unlikely	Limited	Low
Flood	Small	Likely	Limited	Moderate
Hazardous Materials Release (Transportation)	Isolated	Highly Likely	Critical	Moderate
Landslide, Mudflow/Debris Flow, Rockfall	Isolated	Likely	Critical	Moderate
Lightning	Large	Highly Likely	Critical	Moderate
Pest Infestation (Forest and Aquatic)	Large	Likely	Critical	Moderate
Severe Winter Weather	Large	Likely	Limited	Moderate
Wildfire	Large	Highly Likely	Catastrophic	High
Wildlife-Vehicle Collisions	Small	Likely	Limited	Low
Windstorm	Large	Likely	Limited	Low

Note: See Section 3.2 of the HIRA document for definitions of these hazard categories.

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

I.3 Vulnerability Assessment

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

District Asset Inventory

Table I-2 shows the total number of improved parcels, properties, and their improvement and content values for the property located within the Fire Protection Districts (FPDs). Note that only those parcels with improvement values greater than \$0, or those which were classified as "exempt," were accounted here and in vulnerability assessments to follow, so that those non-developed or non-improved parcels were left out for the purposes of conducting the vulnerability assessments in this annex. Counts and values are based on the latest county assessor's data (as of November 2019), which was provided in GIS



format. Contents exposure values were estimated as a percent of the improvement value based on FEMA methods. Total Values were aggregated by adding the improvement and content values for each parcel type category.

Table I-2 Fire Protection Districts Improved Parcel and Property Exposure

Fire Protection District	Parcel Type	Totals Properties*	Improved Value	Content Value	Total Value
Red, White and Blue FPD	Agricultural	14	\$13,047,967	\$13,047,967	\$26,095,934
	Commercial	601	\$261,273,441	\$261,273,441	\$522,546,882
	Exempt	1,171	\$0	--	\$0
	Residential	12,079	\$8,514,100,330	\$4,257,050,165	\$12,771,150,495
	Vacant	39	\$198,203,216	--	\$198,203,216
TOTAL		13,904	\$8,986,624,954	\$4,531,371,573	\$13,517,996,527
Summit Fire & EMS	Agricultural	129	\$115,365,898	\$115,365,898	\$230,731,796
	Commercial	927	\$506,316,200	\$506,316,200	\$1,012,632,400
	Exempt	1,429	\$0	--	\$0
	Industrial	13	\$797,324,710	\$1,195,987,065	\$1,993,311,775
	Natural Resources	1	\$1,827	\$1,827	\$3,654
	Residential	18,544	\$9,882,530,073	\$4,941,265,037	\$14,823,795,110
	Utilities	2	\$1,313,104	\$1,969,656	\$3,282,760
	Vacant	76	\$222,103,986	--	\$222,103,986
TOTAL		21,121	\$11,524,955,798	\$6,760,905,683	\$18,285,861,481
GRAND TOTAL		35,025	\$20,511,580,752	\$11,292,277,256	\$31,803,858,008

Source: Summit County Assessors Data, November 2019.

*Property totals were obtained by counting the number of separate property records that were part of the same parcels. As such, the improved values and subsequent totals stem from the total individual property records, not stand-alone parcel totals.

Table I-3 lists summary information about all the critical facilities and other community assets identified by the HMPC as important to protect or provide critical services in the event of a disaster. These are categorized by FEMA Lifeline. Note that there were several critical facilities the HMPC indicated should not be disclosed in terms of location or name, while they were considered in the GIS analysis within each hazard's vulnerability assessment for planning purposes, they will not be described in detail nor will they be shown in any maps. For additional information on the definitions behind each critical facility category, source, and other details refer to Section 3.3.2 of the Base Plan.



Table I-3 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure within Fire Protection District Boundaries – Summary

Fire District	FEMA Lifeline	Critical Facility Type*	Total
Red, White and Blue FPD	Communications	Communications/Cell Towers	2
		Public Safety Transmitters	1
	Energy	Energy Substations	1
	Food/Water/Shelter	Static Water Structures	11
		Wastewater Facilities	3
	Hazardous Materials	HazMat Tier II SARA Facilities	4
	Health and Medical	Ambulance Stations	1
		Medical Facilities	1
	Other/Schools	Schools	5
	Safety and Security	Fire Lookout Locations	9
		Fire Station	4
		Government Buildings	12
		Incident Facilities	2
		Police Stations	3
	Transportation	Helipads	2
TOTAL		61	
Summit Fire & EMS	Communications	Communications/Cell Towers	6
		Information Centers	4
		Public Safety Transmitters	4
	Energy	Energy Substations	3
	Food/Water/Shelter	Static Water Structures	9
		Wastewater Facilities	15
	Hazardous Materials	HazMat Tier II SARA Facilities	13
	Health and Medical	Medical Facilities	3
	Other/Schools	Schools	7
	Safety and Security	Fire Lookout Locations	19
		Fire Station (including ambulance)	6
		Government Buildings	28
		Incident Facilities	5
		Police Stations	4
	Transportation	Helipads	5
TOTAL		131	
GRAND TOTAL			192

* Some facilities' locations will not be disclosed, and no additional details will be provided.

Source: Summit County HMPC, Summit Fire & EMS, Red, White and Blue FPD

Members of Summit Fire & EMS HMPC noted, in addition, the following critical facility and other community asset replacement values, which may not be accurate as of 2019 costs but provide a general guideline of possible costs incurred if these facilities were affected by various hazards.

- Lake Dillon Fire Protection District Station 2 – Frisco: \$9.5 Million (Occupancy of 20 people)
- Lake Dillon Fire Protection District Station 8 – Dillon: \$7.5 Million (Occupancy of 13 people)
- Lake Dillon Fire Protection District Headquarters Building: \$5.5 Million (District Administrative and EMS Offices – Occupancy of 30 people)



- Lake Dillon Fire Protection District Station 11 – Keystone: \$9.5 Million (Fire Station and Support and Fleet Services – Occupancy of 50 people)
- Lake Dillon Fire Protection District Station 12 – Summit Cove: \$3.5 Million (EMS Crew only)
- Lake Dillon Fire Protection District Station 14 – Wilderrest: \$3 Million (Not staffed)
- Copper Mountain Metropolitan District (SFE) Station 1 – Copper Mountain \$9.5 Million (Occupancy of 15)

The Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District's 2020 Community Risk Assessment: Standards of Cover includes the following critical infrastructure and key resources located in each of the RWBPD response areas.

Table I-4 Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District's Critical Facilities and Key Resources

Response Area	Critical Facility	Key Resources*
Station 4 Response Area	Red, White, & Blue Fire Station 4	Breckenridge Nordic Center
	Summit High School	Colorado Mountain College
	Town of Breckenridge Water Treatment	
	Four Mile Bridge	
	Town of Breckenridge Roads, Summit County Roads, State of Colorado Roads	
	Town of Breckenridge Water Distribution Resources (Plants, Pipelines, Tanks, Hydrants, Tarn, etc.)	
	FCC Cell Phone/Radio Tower Sites	
	Alpensee Water Distribution Resources (Plants, Pipelines, Tanks, Hydrants, etc.)	
	Swan River Water Distribution Resources (Plants, Pipelines, Tanks, Hydrants, etc.)	
	Cistern Access Points	
	Upper Blue Sanitation Waste Water Distribution Resources (Plants, Pipelines, Tanks, etc.)	
Station 5 Response Area	Breckenridge Ski Resort	Breckenridge Grand Vacations Properties (Grand Timber, Grand Lodge, Grand Colorado, etc.) (Key Resource)
	Town of Breckenridge Water Distribution Resources (Plants, Pipelines, Tanks, Hydrants, Tarn, etc.)	Breckenridge Nordic Center
	Red, White & Blue Fire Station 5	Crystal Peaks Lodge
	Town of Breckenridge Roads, Summit County Roads	One Ski Hill Place
Station 6 Response Area	City Market	Beaver Run Resort
	Breckenridge Arts District/Historical District	Marriott Mountain Valley Lodge
	Breckenridge Ski Resort	Residence Inn by Marriott
	Breckenridge Elementary	Breckenridge Grand Vacations Properties (Grand Timber, Grand Lodge, Grand Colorado, etc.)



Response Area	Critical Facility	Key Resources*
	Upper Blue Elementary	Double Tree by Hilton
	Town of Breckenridge Town Hall	Main Street Station
	Town of Breckenridge Public Works Facilities	Village at Breckenridge
	Red, White & Blue Fire Station 6	Lodge and Spa at Breckenridge
	Town of Breckenridge Police Department	Valdoro Mountain Lodge
	Summit County Justice Center/Jail	Mountain Thunder Lodge
	Old Summit County Courthouse	River Mountain Lodge
	Breckenridge Recreation Center	Blue Sky Resort
	Little Red Schoolhouse	Breckenridge Area Churches
	Carriage House Pre-School	Town of Breckenridge Ice Rink
	Timberline Learning Center	Town of Breckenridge Free Ride Bus Service/Summit Stage Bus System
	Breckenridge Montessori School	Breck Grand Vacations Community Center
	Breckenridge Medical Center	
	High Country Health Care	
	Local Gas Stations	
	Century Link Breckenridge	
	Xcel Energy Gas/Electric Buildings/Grid/Substations	
	Colorado Natural Gas Meter Station	
	Summit County District Attorney's Office	
	Breckenridge Post Office	
	FCC Cell Phone/Radio Tower Sites (Town of Breckenridge, Cell Phone Companies, Local Television, etc.)	
	Town of Breckenridge Water Distribution Resources (Plants, Pipelines, Tanks, Hydrants, Tarn, etc.)	
	Town of Breckenridge Roads, Summit County Roads, State of Colorado Roads	
	Summit County Communications Center 911 Radio Sites (Summit High School, Tyrollean Terrace, Fire Station 4, Peak 10)	
	Upper Blue Sanitation Waste Water Distribution Resources (Plants, Pipelines, Tanks, etc.)	
	Qwest Corporation (Distribution Buildings, service lines, etc.)	
	Cistern Access Points	
Station 7 Response Area	Town of Breckenridge Water Treatment	
	Red, White & Blue Fire Station 7	
	Town of Blue River Town Hall	
	Town of Breckenridge Roads, Summit County Roads, State of Colorado Roads	



Response Area	Critical Facility	Key Resources*
	Blue Lakes Dam	
	Tarn Dam	
	Timber Creek Water Distribution Resources (Plants, Pipelines, Tanks, Hydrants, etc.)	
	Cistern Access Points	
	Upper Blue Sanitation Waste Water Distribution Resources (Plants, Pipelines, Tanks, etc.)	

* RWBPD defines a key resource as publicly or privately controlled resources essential to the minimal operations of the economy and government.

Additional community assets noted by the HMPC include the following:

- Dillon Town Hall
- Frisco Town Hall
- Silverthorne Town Hall
- Summit County Commons Building
- Summit Stage Facilities
- Silverthorne-Dillon Joint Sanitation Plant
- Snake River Sanitation Plant
- Frisco Sanitation District Facilities
- Summit County Emergency Operations Center
- Summit County Community Center
- Silverthorne Recreation Center
- U.S. Forest Service Dillon District Ranger Offices
- Keystone Resort Gondolas
- Dillon Dam and Facilities
- Green Mountain Dam and Facilities
- Eisenhower/Johnson I-70 Tunnels
- Summit Medical Center – Frisco
- Summit Middle School – Frisco
- Frisco Elementary School (Shelter Location)
- Dillon Valley Elementary School
- Silverthorne Elementary School
- Summit Cove Elementary School
- Copper Mt. Metro District Offices

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

The RWBFPD noted that the Goose Pasture Tarn Reservoir is a critical water source for fire protection and drinking water supplies for the Town of Breckenridge and surrounding areas. The District is geographically isolated and will also rely on aid from outside the County.

Vulnerability by Hazard

This section analyzes existing and future structures and other assets at risk to hazards of significance to the fire protection districts and estimates potential losses as applicable. For the Districts' purposes,



wildfire is the only hazard that will be addressed herein due to jurisdictional power and responsibility by the FPDs over fire-related facility and infrastructure maintenance.

Wildfire

General Property

Wildfire threat was estimated from the County's Wildfire Protection Assessment Rating layer, which breaks up areas into Low, Medium, High, and Extreme ratings. This wildfire layer was used in GIS to determine the number, type, and improvement values for properties found to overlap with them, and hence estimate potential property risk to wildfire threat in the fire protection districts. For the purposes of this analysis, the wildfire zone that intersected a parcel centroid was assigned as the threat zone for the entire parcel. Improvement values were then summed by wildfire rating area and then sorted by parcel type. Property improvements and estimated content values were then totaled to arrive at the Total Value column, which is also the estimated total potential loss. The breakdown of property values in each District by wildfire threat zone is summarized in Table I-5 below:

Table I-5 Property Values in Wildfire Zones by Parcel Type and Fire Area, FPDs

Wildfire Zone	Fire District	Parcel Type	Total Properties	Improved Value	Content Value	Total Value and Loss Estimate (100% of the Total Value)	Population
Medium	Summit Fire & EMS	Agricultural	36	\$26,249,340	\$26,249,340	\$52,498,680	--
		Commercial	585	\$259,844,291	\$259,844,291	\$519,688,582	--
		Exempt	94	\$0	--	\$0	--
		Industrial	13	\$797,324,710	\$1,195,987,065	\$1,993,311,775	--
		Residential	9,039	\$4,570,998,951	\$2,285,499,476	\$6,856,498,427	28,021
		Utilities	1	\$428,966	\$643,449	\$1,072,415	--
		Vacant	36	\$79,522,750	--	\$79,522,750	--
	TOTAL		9,804	\$5,734,369,008	\$3,768,223,621	\$9,502,592,629	28,021
	Red White Blue FPD	Agricultural	8	\$10,858,563	\$10,858,563	\$21,717,126	--
		Commercial	415	\$179,054,280	\$179,054,280	\$358,108,560	--
		Exempt	47	\$0	--	\$0	--
		Residential	8,484	\$5,665,759,297	\$2,832,879,649	\$8,498,638,946	26,300
		Vacant	15	\$4,029,147	--	\$4,029,147	--
	TOTAL		8,969	\$5,859,701,287	\$3,022,792,492	\$8,882,493,779	26,300
	GRAND TOTAL		18,773	\$11,594,070,295	\$6,791,016,112	\$18,385,086,407	54,321
High	Summit Fire & EMS	Agricultural	8	\$5,200,584	\$5,200,584	\$10,401,168	--
		Commercial	17	\$10,538,365	\$10,538,365	\$21,076,730	--
		Exempt	7	\$0	--	\$0	--
		Natural Resources	1	\$1,827	\$1,827	\$3,654	--
		Residential	1,039	\$693,877,055	\$346,938,528	\$1,040,815,583	3,221
	TOTAL		1,072	\$709,617,831	\$362,679,304	\$1,072,297,135	3,221
	Red White Blue FPD	Commercial	1	\$13,278,658	\$13,278,658	\$26,557,316	--
		Exempt	5	\$0	--	\$0	--
		Residential	654	\$358,568,698	\$179,284,349	\$537,853,047	2,027
	TOTAL		660	\$371,847,356	\$192,563,007	\$564,410,363	2,027
	GRAND TOTAL		1,732	\$1,081,465,187	\$555,242,311	\$1,636,707,498	5,248



Wildfire Zone	Fire District	Parcel Type	Total Propertie s	Improved Value	Content Value	Total Value and Loss Estimate (100% of the Total Value)	Population
Extreme	Summit Fire & EMS	Agricultural	5	\$31,073	\$31,073	\$62,146	--
		Residential	45	\$21,948,088	\$10,974,044	\$32,922,132	140
	TOTAL		50	\$21,979,161	\$11,005,117	\$32,984,278	140
	Red White Blue FPD	Residential	65	\$42,863,382	\$21,431,691	\$64,295,073	202
		Vacant	1	\$924,720	--	\$924,720	--
	TOTAL		66	\$43,788,102	\$21,431,691	\$65,219,793	202
GRAND TOTAL			116	\$65,767,263	\$32,436,808	\$98,204,071	341
ALL GRAND TOTAL			20,621	\$12,741,302,745	\$7,378,695,231	\$20,119,997,976	59,911

Source: Summit County GIS/Assessor Office, CO-WRAP, U.S. Census, Wood analysis

Because of its size, SFE has more total property value in wildfire areas than the Red, White and Blue FPD. A summary of properties and values within each FPD at risk of wildfire based on assessment protection areas is included under Table I-6. Per the previous table, most properties at risk of wildfire in the county are located in Medium threat zones, followed by High threat zones and finally Extreme threat zones.

Table I-6 Property Values in Wildfire Zones by FPD

Fire District	Total Properties	Improved Value	Content Value	Total Value and Loss Estimate (100% of the Total Value)	Estimated Population
Red White Blue FPD	9,695	\$6,275,336,745	\$3,236,787,190	\$9,512,123,935	28,529
Summit Fire & EMS	10,926	\$6,465,966,000	\$4,141,908,041	\$10,607,874,041	31,381
TOTAL	20,621	\$12,741,302,745	\$7,378,695,231	\$20,119,997,976	59,911

Source: Summit County GIS/Assessor Office, CO-WRAP, U.S. Census, Wood analysis

People

The last columns of Table I-5 and Table I-6 above summarize the number of people at risk to wildfire in the analyzed fire zones. Based on the assessment conducted and again due to size, Summit Fire & EMS contain the most exposed population, with an estimated 31,381 people at risk of the rated wildfire zones. These totals were estimated by multiplying the average persons per household in Summit County, which is 3.1, times the number of residential properties falling within the fire threat zone/s.

However, smoke resulting from fire is an issue to local populations, as noted by the Summit County's HMPC. For example, the County Public Health Department has received calls in the past from tourists asking if they should cancel travel plans in the county due to smoke and potential health and safety related concerns.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

The Red, White and Blue FPD has 45 critical facilities located in the Medium fire zone and 2 critical facilities located in the High wildfire threat zone. The Summit Fire & EMS has 67 critical facilities in the Medium fire zone, 16 in the High zone, and 2 in the Extreme wildfire threat zone, as summarized by facility category, type, fire zone, and FPD in the table below.



Table I-7 Critical Facilities in Wildfire Zones by Zone, FPDs

Wildfire Zone	Fire District	FEMA Lifeline	Critical Facility Type	Total
Medium	Red White Blue FPD	Communications	Public Safety Transmitters	2
		Food/Water/Shelter	Wastewater Facilities	3
			Static Water Structures	9
		Hazardous Materials	HazMat Tier II SARA Facilities	3
		Health and Medical	Medical Facilities	1
		Other/Schools	Schools	7
		Safety and Security	Fire Station	4
			Government Buildings	6
			Fire Lookout Locations	6
			Police Stations	3
		Transportation	Helipads	1
	Summit Fire & EMS	Communications	Public Safety Transmitters	3
			Information Centers	1
			Communications/Cell Towers	1
		Energy	Energy Substations	1
		Food/Water/Shelter	Static Water Structures	3
			Wastewater Facilities	11
		Hazardous Materials	HazMat Tier II SARA Facilities	5
		Health and Medical	Medical Facilities	2
		Other/Schools	Schools	4
		Safety and Security	Fire Lookout Locations	12
			Police Stations	3
			Incident Facilities	2
			Government Buildings	12
		Fire Station	5	
		Transportation	Helipads	2
TOTAL				88
High	Red White Blue FPD	Communications	Communications/Cell Towers	2
	Summit Fire & EMS	Health and Medical	Medical Facilities	1
		Safety and Security	Fire Station	1
			Government Buildings	9
			Incident Facilities	2
			Fire Lookout Locations	2
		Transportation	Helipads	1
TOTAL				18
Extreme	Summit Fire & EMS	Food/Water/Shelter	Static Water Structures	1
		Safety and Security	Fire Lookout Locations	1
TOTAL				2
GRAND TOTAL				119

Source: Summit County, HIFLD, CO-WRAP, Wood analysis



Future Development

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

Other Hazards: Avalanche, drought, flood, lightning, landslides, pest infestation severe winter weather, hazardous materials release

The Districts are also affected by other hazards that exacerbate wildfire hazard conditions, such as drought, lightning, pest infestation and windstorms and are considered medium significance. In addition, lands damaged by wildfire are subject to increased runoff (floods) and erosion as well as landslides, mudslides/debris flows, and rockfall. The HMPC also noted that avalanche hazards are worth noting, as they can affect the FPD resources and their facilities. Due to its unique location, Summit Fire & EMS, along with other areas of Summit County, are geographically isolated and in the event of natural disasters such as blizzards, wildfires, avalanches, or landslides may become isolated for an extended period of time. The Districts protect a variety of critical infrastructures across the county and its jurisdictions, thus the analysis of specific facilities at risk can be referenced in the base plan hazard identification and risk assessment for hazards such as avalanche, flood, landslides, or applicable jurisdictional annexes.

Human-caused disasters such as hazardous materials, bioterrorism, or explosions will also isolate Summit Fire & EMS and other areas of Summit County. This may serve as an impediment for receiving aid from outside the County for a period of time. According to the Colorado Department of Transportation, traffic on Interstate 70 through Summit Fire & EMS boundaries has increased by a factor of three over the past decade.

Growth and Development Trends

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

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



I.4 Capability Assessment

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

Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Regulatory mitigation capabilities include the planning and land management tools typically used by local jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities. The fire protection districts are governed under the policies and programs of Summit County, including its building codes and land use planning. The fire districts enforce a mitigation appending of the International Fire Code, as amended. The 2018 International Fire Code is adopted and goes into effect January 1, 2020. The fire districts also support programs such as Firewise and Ready, Set, Go. The RWBFPD and SFE both have capital improvement plans for their facilities and apparatus as part of their Strategic Plans.

The Summit Fire & EMS Service Plan was updated and adopted in 2018. The District performs site plan reviews for local jurisdictions. The District has an Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating of 2 for unincorporated areas of the district, and a 10 in areas farther than 5 miles from a response station.

The Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District participates in the annual wildfire operating plan. The District enforces the 2018 International Fire Code as amended by Summit County and reviews site plan review for emergency access and water supply requirements. The District has an ISO rating of 2 in hydranted areas of the district and 2x in unhydranted areas of the district. In 2020 the District will be pursuing evaluation to lower the insurance rating in unhydranted areas of the district.

Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

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

Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

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

- Capital improvements project funding
- Taxes for specific purposes
- Debt through general obligation bonds



- Grants from state and federal agencies

Mitigation Outreach and Partnerships

Other mitigation related activities for each district include the following:

Summit Fire & EMS

- Coordinates annual fire-safety education programs in the schools and for the general public in October of each year as part of the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) National Fire Prevention Week. The Community Services Bureau follows the NFPA "Learn Not to Burn" curriculum and teaches it throughout the year to 4 elementary schools, one middle school, and several pre-schools.
- Provides public education and information to citizen groups and homeowners associations concerning fire hazard mitigation and wildfire preparedness. SFE held over 35 meetings with HOA groups to discuss/educate on wildfire issues.
- Maintains a proactive public information office staffed by a full-time community resource officer to keep educational fire safety information, public awareness of fire district activities, and active participation in community events promoting fire safety.
- Participates in the fire hazard mitigation program for the County and its municipalities that utilize strategies similar to the Firewise Communities program.
- Instrumental in planning and organizing the Summit County Incident Management Team in 1996. Summit Fire & EMS became an accredited agency through the Center for Public Safety Excellence in March 2019.
- Actively participated and contributed to the development of an expanded evacuation plan for all areas of Summit County and a majority of the towns protected by the agency.
- Currently participating in a study to determine the effect and designation of hazardous materials routes over Loveland Pass and/or the Eisenhower/Johnson Tunnels on Interstate 70, which is a designated critical infrastructure facility located in both Clear Creek and Summit counties.
- While Lake Dillon Fire-Rescue and the Lower Blue Fire Protection District share an agreement to provide assistance to each other in the event of larger-scale incidents, as of January 1, 2008, Lake Dillon and Lower Blue are now operating under a new, wider intergovernmental agreement that enhances responses, equipment, and administrative assistance between the two departments. Lake Dillon Fire – Rescue merged with the fire department portion of the Copper Mt. Consolidated Metro District in January 2018 and began doing business as the Summit Fire & EMS. In July 2019 SFE assumed operational functions of the Summit County Ambulance Service (SCAS). In January 2020 SCAS and SFE will become fully merged under the name Summit Fire & EMS.

Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District

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



- RWBFPD participates in the implementation of Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) projects.

Opportunities for Enhancement

Based on the capability assessment, both FPDs have several existing mechanisms in place that already help to mitigate hazards. There are also opportunities for the districts to expand or improve on these policies and programs to further protect the community. Future improvements may include providing training for staff members related to hazards or hazard mitigation grant funding in partnership with the County and Colorado's Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM). Additional training opportunities will help to inform district staff and board members on how best to integrate hazard information and mitigation projects into the district policies and ongoing duties of the district. Continuing to train district staff on mitigation and the hazards that pose a risk to the districts will lead to more informed staff members who can better communicate this information to the public.

I.5 Mitigation Goals and Objectives

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

I.6 Mitigation Actions

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



Mitigation Action: SFE—1 Wildfire Mitigation Program

Jurisdiction:	Summit Fire & EMS (SFE)
Action Title:	Maintain and enhance wildfire mitigation program
Priority:	High
Background/Issue:	<p>Summit County has been identified as having a high risk of a catastrophic wildfire. This affects not only the water quality for most of the Front Range of Colorado but major power line grids for the western United States. In addition, Interstate 70, a major transportation corridor, runs directly through Summit County. This stretch is the highest elevation in the country.</p> <p>Summit County is at the epicenter of a massive beetle kill with a 95 percent mortality rate affecting several million acres of land.</p>
Ideas for Implementation:	Maintain funding for code enforcement and public education for a Community Resource Officer (CRO) to perform both education and as needed, enforcement of wildfire matters.
Responsible Agency:	SFE
Partners:	Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District and Copper Mountain Consolidated Metropolitan District. All municipalities within Summit County and Summit County government.
Potential Funding:	Summit County Government, State of Colorado Grants
Cost Estimate:	\$94,500 annually
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Unable to place an exact dollar amount; however, the water supply to over 300,000 people in Denver and loss of power to large portions of the west would be in the hundreds of millions of dollars.
Timeline:	
Status:	Completed



Mitigation Action: SFE—2 Emergency Generators

Jurisdiction:	Summit Fire & EMS (SFE)
Action Title:	Install emergency generators in one fire station and the SFE Headquarters
Priority:	Medium
Background/Issue:	Lake Dillon Fire Protection District has been identified as having a high risk of a catastrophic wildfire due to massive beetle infestation. Three of the response stations would be directly affected by a likely power outage in the event of a wildfire. The ability to operate the stations as Incident Command Centers, shelters, as well as for incident response is paramount to critical infrastructure protection.
Ideas for Implementation:	Install two back-up generators for fire station 2 and SFE HQ.
Responsible Agency:	SFE
Partners:	Possible U.S. Forest Service, Colorado State Forest Service, law enforcement organizations; FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Potential Funding:	Very little funding available locally
Cost Estimate:	\$250,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	The ability to operate out of all primary fire response stations during a wildfire, hazardous material incident, or natural disaster will help protect lives and property and the economic engine (tourism, watershed, energy, transportation) not just of Summit County but for the entire State of Colorado.
Timeline:	Implementation in summer 2021 if funding acquired.
Status:	Completed-Continuing. An external natural gas-fueled generator was installed in 2011 and is operational at Station 11 in Keystone. Station 8 in Dillon had a natural gas-fueled generator installed in 2018. Station 1 has backup generator. Budgeting for generators at Station 2 and the SFE Headquarters are included in the five-year capital plan contingent upon available funding.



Mitigation Action: SFE—3 Rural Addressing

Jurisdiction:	Summit Fire & EMS (SFE)
Action Title:	Rural addressing
Priority:	High
Background/Issue:	Many rural subdivisions and residential properties do not have their addresses visibly displayed where they can be viewed from the road or street by emergency responders whether fire, EMS or law enforcement. A survey earlier this year (2013) of wildfire mitigation focus areas by the Summit Wildfire Council clearly demonstrated the lack of addresses that were visible from the street or were lacking altogether.
Ideas for Implementation:	This project would develop a public campaign to get a minimum size of 5 inch numerals that are reflective and placed on a contrasting background to be located within 25 feet of the road right-of-way on an elevated post or fence (minimum of 5 ft. above grade) where the driveway for a property first intersects with the road.
Responsible Agency:	SFE Fire Prevention Division
Partners:	Red, White & Blue Fire Protection District, Summit County Building Department
Potential Funding:	Develop fund-raising campaign to match any federal or state funding that would be available.
Cost Estimate:	\$10,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Further advances public education and awareness of the risks related to delaying a response when an emergency occurs, especially during a wildfire when evacuation accountability is critical.
Timeline:	2020-2025
Status:	Continue – Not completed. Action added in 2013.



Mitigation Action: SFE—4 Additional Response Station in Silverthorne

Jurisdiction:	Summit Fire & EMS (SFE)
Action Title:	Additional Response Station in Silverthorne
Priority:	High
Background/Issue:	The former Station 10 in Silverthorne was used for administrative purposes from ~2002 until the facility was sold to the Town of Silverthorne in 2019. Analysis of population growth and incident statistics have determined that a response station in the Silverthorne area will benefit both the municipality and the growth occurring north of the municipality. There are times when I-70 is closed due to poor weather and the current response time from Station 8 in Dillon is compromised.
Ideas for Implementation:	SFE owns ~1.8 acres of property in the north end of Silverthorne which is ideally suited for a response station. The response station would include an engine, a WUI engine and a medic unit.
Responsible Agency:	SFE
Partners:	Town of Silverthorne
Potential Funding:	A combination of either a Bond or a Mill levy will be needed for construction, equipping and staffing the facility. Relief from a Tax Incremental Funding (TIF) in Silverthorne and Dillon would also assist.
Cost Estimate:	\$9 million for construction, \$1 million for equipment, and ~\$1 million annually for staff.
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	An additional response station in Silverthorne will assist in maintaining a favorable ISO rating for the area, provide more depth on responses and decrease response time to the municipality.
Timeline:	2022-2023
Status:	New in 2020. This has been added to Strategic Plan in 2019. Funding for this projected is projected to be available by 2022.



Mitigation Action: SFE—5 Backup power to Frisco fire station

Jurisdiction:	Summit Fire & EMS (SFE)
Action Title:	Provide backup power to Frisco fire station to protect continuity of services
Priority:	Medium
Background/Issue:	Backup power is needed for critical facilities in the event that power is disrupted from avalanche, flood, lightning, landslides, severe winter weather, or wildfires. Three of the four current SFE stations have back up power.
Ideas for Implementation:	It is necessary to provide backup power at all fire stations to allow for the continuity of critical services and functions from strategically located facilities.
Responsible Agency:	SFE
Partners:	Town of Frisco, Summit County
Potential Funding:	Budgeted and grant funded; FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Cost Estimate:	\$85,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Maintain critical services and capabilities from strategically located fire stations in the event of power loss due to a hazard event Protect public health and safety
Timeline:	2020-2021
Status:	New in 2020.



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

Jurisdiction:	Red, White and Blue Fire Protection District
Action Title:	Create public education program encouraging wildfire defensible space
Hazard(s) Mitigated	Wildfire
Priority:	High
Background/Issue:	Create public education initiatives encouraging defensible space around homes in accordance with nationally recognized standards. This would include the removal of pine beetle infested trees.
Ideas for Implementation:	Public education would be accomplished by hiring a production company to produce public service announcements for local television stations, radio stations, newsprint, and other local media sources.
Responsible Agency:	Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District
Partners:	Town of Breckenridge, Town of Blue River, Summit County, and Summit Fire & EMS
Potential Funding:	Budgeted and grant funding
Cost Estimate:	\$40,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Reduces property loss during wildfire events
Timeline:	Annual Implementation
Status:	Continuing – Annual implementation. Each shift has dedicated defensible space staff that handles the public education and voluntary inspection program. We are working on national certification through NFPA for our staff.



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

Jurisdiction:	Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District
Action Title:	Promote household winter preparedness kits
Hazard(s) Mitigated	Severe Winter Weather
Priority:	High
Background/Issue:	<p>The Red, White, and Blue Fire District would coordinate the hiring a production company to educate the public on preparing household winter preparedness or survival kits to have readily available during times of inclement/hazardous winter weather. These public service announcements would be run on local television, radio stations, newsprint, and other sources.</p>
Ideas for Implementation:	<p>Jurisdictions could partner with local merchants/grocers educating public as to what types of supplies would be necessary to include in the kits.</p> <p>Fire protection districts could host preparedness kit sessions at local grocery stores, demonstrating a prepared kit, in addition to distributing a “shopping list” of items they can purchase while at that location.</p>
Responsible Agency:	Red, White, and Blue Fire District
Partners:	Local merchants, Summit County, Towns of Blue River, Breckenridge, Dillon, Frisco, and Silverthorne
Potential Funding:	Budgeted and grant funded
Cost Estimate:	\$20,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce the number of cars and citizens on roadways during times of inclement/hazardous weather, as supplies would be kept in homes• Improve sustainability of food resources in local markets in the event deliveries to the area become impaired by road and weather conditions
Timeline:	
Status:	Completed



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

Jurisdiction:	Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District
Action Title:	Provide backup power to fire stations to protect continuity of services
Hazard(s) Mitigated:	Multi-Hazard
Priority:	Medium
Background/Issue: Ideas for Implementation:	Backup power is needed for critical facilities. The Red, White, and Blue Fire District would contract for the installation of emergency backup power generators at fire stations to allow for the continuity of emergency response services from strategically located facilities.
Responsible Agency:	Summit County, towns of Breckenridge and Blue River, private sector
Partners:	Public and private sector
Potential Funding:	Budgeted and grant funded; FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Cost Estimate:	\$250,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Maintain emergency response capabilities from strategically located fire stations in the event of power loss due to a disaster event Protect public health and safety
Timeline:	
Status:	Completed



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

Jurisdiction:	Red, White and Blue Fire District
Action Title:	Conduct periodic community evacuation drills
Hazard(s) Mitigated:	Multi-Hazard
Priority:	Medium
Background/Issue: Ideas for Implementation:	Evacuation drills are needed to practice and refine procedures. Conduct periodic community evacuation drills, which include public information and education and appropriate road signage.
Responsible Agency:	Town of Breckenridge, Town of Blue River, Summit County, and Red, White, and Blue Fire District
Partners:	See above, plus various lodging companies/businesses.
Potential Funding:	Budgeted and grant funding
Cost Estimate:	Approximately \$10,000 per exercise
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Safe and efficient evacuation of citizens and guests in the event of an emergency or disaster.• Minimize loss of life.
Timeline:	Annual Implementation
Status:	Continuing-Annual implementation. This is part of RWB FPD 1 and our defensible space and public education programs.



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

Jurisdiction:	Red, White, and Blue Fire District
Action Title:	Inventory and map locations of hazardous materials
Hazard(s) Mitigated:	Hazardous Materials
Priority:	Medium
Background/Issue:	The Red, White, and Blue Fire District would hire a consultant to compile an inventory of hazardous materials processes and their storage (i.e., body shops, woodworking businesses, plastics fabrication, pool and spa water treatments, etc.)
Ideas for Implementation:	This information would be mapped using GIS and analyzed with maps of hazard prone areas, such as the floodplain, and provided to first responders and other emergency planning organizations
Responsible Agency:	Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District
Partners:	Town of Breckenridge, Town of Blue River, Summit County, Lake Dillon Fire Rescue, Summit County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
Potential Funding:	Budgeted and grant funding
Cost Estimate:	\$20,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improve responder knowledge of potential hazardous material release• Identify populations at risk• Protect public health and safety
Timeline:	2009–2013
Status:	Continuing - In progress. This project is currently in progress and is now part of a larger project to identify Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources.



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

Jurisdiction:	Red, White, and Blue Fire District
Action Title:	Rural addressing
Hazard(s) Mitigated:	Wildfire
Priority:	Low
Background/Issue:	<p>This project would encompass firefighters hanging reflective address signs in rural areas of the District. This project would first be completed in Blue River, where addresses are hard for firefighters to see because of the nature of the road system. The second part of this program would be to install these signs in our rural areas as part of our mitigation inspections that are required as part of the building process.</p> <p>This program would help with evacuation and response to our rural areas by making the addresses easy for all responders to find.</p>
Ideas for Implementation:	<p>Booth at Town of Blue River cleanup day.</p> <p>Tie in as part of the permit cost for County required mitigation inspections.</p>
Responsible Agency:	Red, White and Blue Fire Protection District
Partners:	Town of Blue River and Summit County
Potential Funding:	Rural Wildfire Funds
Cost Estimate:	\$4,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Easier identification of addresses both during the day and at night.
Timeline:	3 years
Status:	Continuing - In progress. Action added in 2013. This is an ongoing project that is tied to our mitigation program. To date just over 150 reflective address signs have been installed in Blue River.



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

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



Mitigation Action: Red, White, and Blue Fire District—8 Hazard Assessment for Critical Infrastructure

Jurisdiction:	Red, White, and Blue Fire District
Action Title:	Develop a threat and hazard assessment for each critical infrastructure in our District and identify risk reduction strategies.
Hazard(s) Mitigated:	Multi-Hazard
Priority:	Medium
Background/Issue:	As part of our Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover, we have found a void in the information we have documented related to the critical infrastructure that we protect. This project would standardize the list of critical infrastructures across each jurisdiction and identify risks associated with each facility/location to perform an “all hazards” analysis.
Ideas for Implementation:	
Responsible Agency:	Red, White, and Blue FPD
Partners:	Town of Blue River, Town of Breckenridge, Summit County, Critical Infrastructure Representatives
Potential Funding:	District funds
Cost Estimate:	\$5,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Consistency across jurisdictions on the critical infrastructure list. Development of a more complete Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover documents for our agency.
Timeline:	2-3 years
Status:	New in 2020



Mitigation Action: Red, White, and Blue Fire District—9 Response Plans for Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources

Jurisdiction:	Red, White, and Blue Fire District
Action Title:	Develop inspection strategies and response plans for locations identified as Critical Infrastructure or key resources in the community.
Hazard(s) Mitigated:	Multi-Hazard
Priority:	Medium
Background/Issue:	We need to develop inspection strategies and train staff accordingly to handle these unique and technical inspections to protect the community. In addition, we need to look at the response capabilities in the community and develop dispatch protocols for response to these specific locations.
Ideas for Implementation:	
Responsible Agency:	Red, White, and Blue FPD
Partners:	Town of Blue River, Town of Breckenridge, Summit County, Critical Infrastructure Representatives
Potential Funding:	District funds
Cost Estimate:	\$5,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Knowledgeable staff that understands the hazards associated with each infrastructure and tie that into our pre-incident plans. Dispatch protocols that match the hazard.
Timeline:	2-3 years
Status:	New in 2020



I.7 Implementation and Maintenance

Moving forward, the Districts will use the mitigation action worksheets in the previous section to track progress on implementation of each project. Implementation of the plan overall is discussed in Chapter 5 in the Base Plan.

Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

The information contained within this plan, including results from the Vulnerability Assessment and the Mitigation Strategy, will be used by the Fire Protection Districts to help inform updates and the development of the District's plans, programs and policies.

Integration of 2013 Plan into Other Planning Mechanisms

Red, White and Blue Fire Protection District has included risk information from the 2013 plan and Fire Protection District's annex in the annual updates to the District's Community Risk Assessment: Standards of Cover document. Chapter IV All-Hazard Risk Assessment of the Community and specifically informs the Natural Risks section of the document.

While Summit Fire & EMS did not indicate integration of risk from the 2013 plan into the Districts plans, or codes directly, the information from the 2013 plan provided a general understanding of the risks and vulnerabilities that natural disaster may pose on people and structures within the District's boundaries.

Process Moving Forward

Moving forward, the Fire Protection Districts may use the vulnerability and risk information to help inform updates to future capital improvement planning for the Districts. For example, the Additional Response Station in Silverthorne mitigation action (SFE action #4) has been added to District Strategic Plan in 2019. RWBFP will continue to include risk information, including the information from this plan update process, in the District's annual Community Risk Assessment: Standards of Cover document, refer to Appendix A References.

The County Planning and Building Department may utilize the hazard information when reviewing a site plan or other type of development applications with the boundaries of the Fire Protection Districts.

As noted in Chapter 5 Plan Maintenance, the HMPC representatives from Summit Fire & EMS and the Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection Districts will report on efforts to integrate the hazard mitigation plan into local plans, programs and policies and will report on these efforts at the annual HMPC plan review meeting.



Monitoring, Evaluation and Updating the Plan

The Fire Protection Districts will follow the procedures to monitor, review, and update this plan in accordance with Summit County as outlined in Chapter 5 of the Base Plan. The districts will continue to involve the public in mitigation, as described in Section 5.4 of the Base Plan. The Deputy Chiefs for Summit Fire and & EMS and Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District will be responsible for representing the Fire Protection Districts in the County HMPC, and for coordination with County staff and departments during plan updates. Summit Fire& EMS and the Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District realize it is important to review the plan regularly and update it every five years in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act Requirements.

