WILDFIRE: EQUIPPING PLANNERS WITH 21ST CENTURY TOOLS FOR SUCCESS

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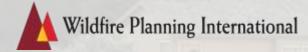
Department

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Use Department









Problem

•

Wildfires are increasing in size, severity, and frequency as a result of climate change.

- Increasing average annual temperatures implies a longer fire season,
- More fuels in the forests,
- Unpredictable snowpack and precipitation trends.

More homes are being built within the wildland-urban interface (WUI).

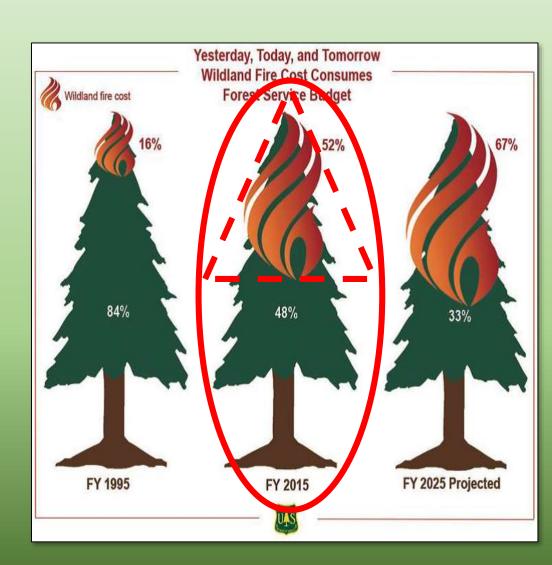
- Since 1990, 60% of new homes in the U.S. have been built within the WUI.
- Eighty-four percent of the WUI remains undeveloped, suggesting the potential for continued development.

As a Result...

10 million+ acres of forest burned in 2015 (largest on record).

The US Forest Service spent more money in 2015 fighting fires then any time before—diverting valuable resources and budget from other programs.

- Overall U.S. Forest Service budget =\$5.1 billion in 2015
- Wildfire-related budget consumed\$2.6 billion or 48% of total budget.
- Suppression costs have increased 365% since 1985 (from \$160 million in 1985, to \$367 million in 1995, to \$1.7 billion in 2015.)

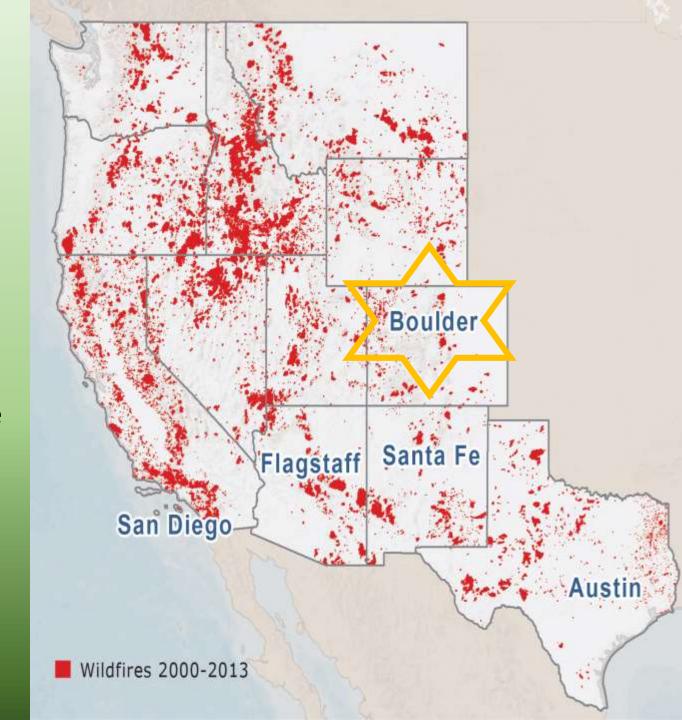


What Can Be Done?

Solution... Innovative land use planning to address wildfire risk within the WUI.

Headwaters Economics recently profiled how five urban areas in the West are taking progressive steps to proactively address wildfire risk at the local level:

- Defensible space standards,
- Collaborative public-private partnerships,
- Overlay districts and other land use standards, etc.









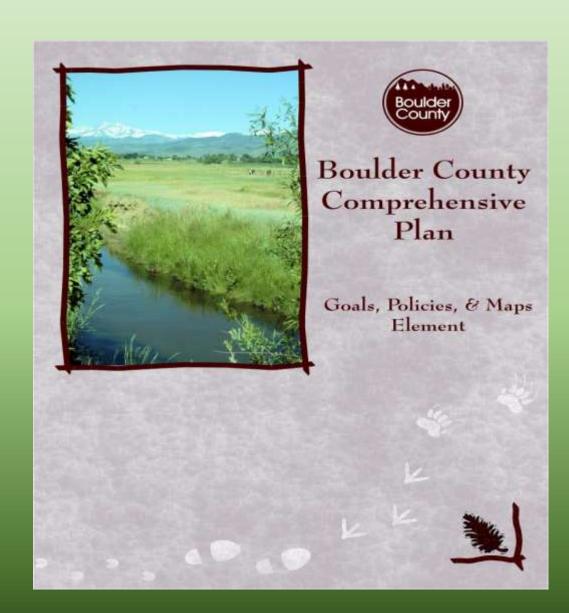


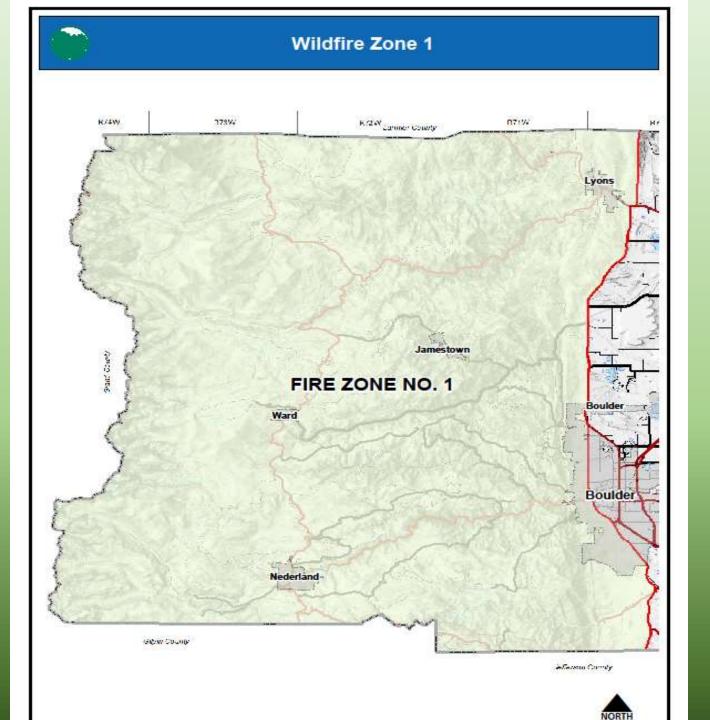


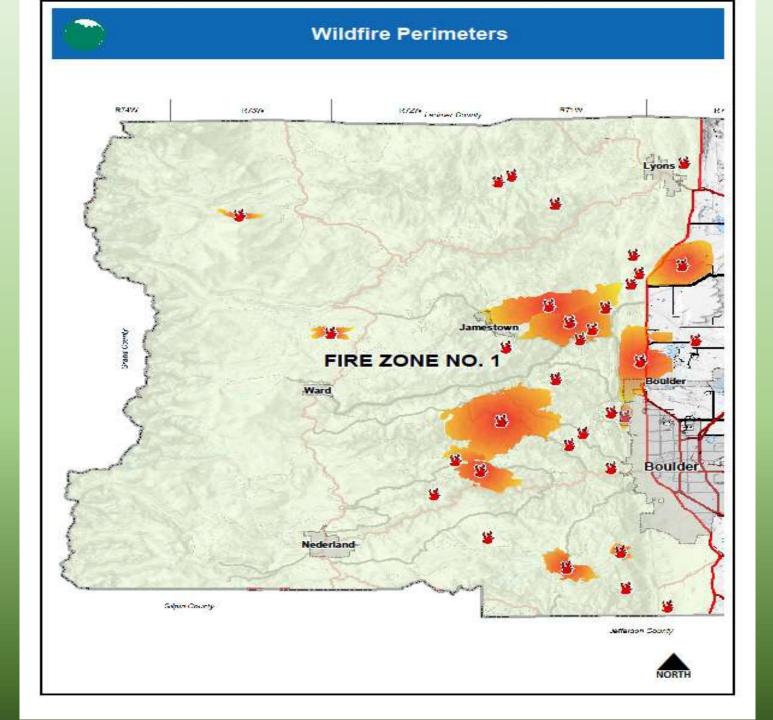
- 1. Limiting new development
- 2. Regulating new construction
- 3. Mitigating existing homes

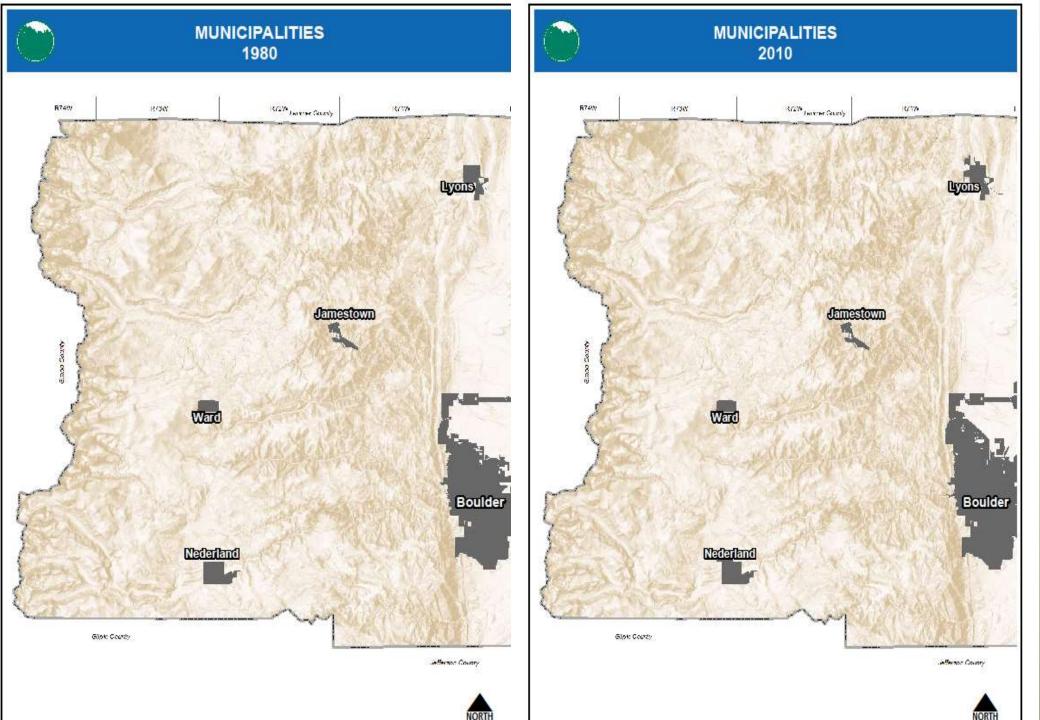
1978 Boulder County Comprehensive Plan

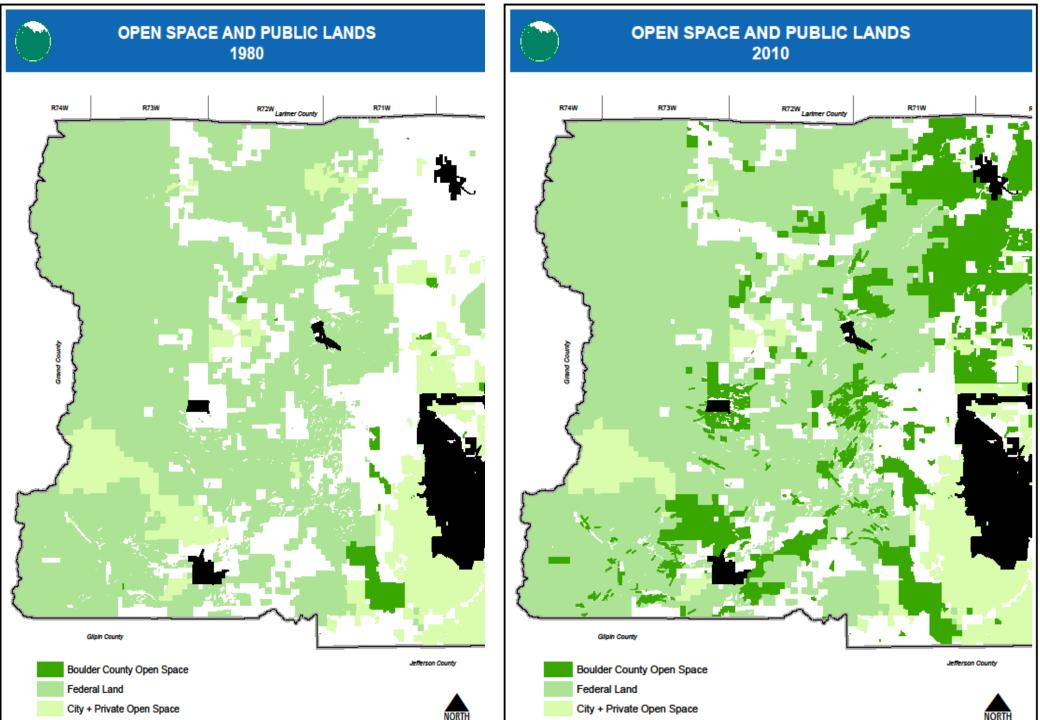
The plan has been successful in its goal to locate urban development within or adjacent to existing communities.

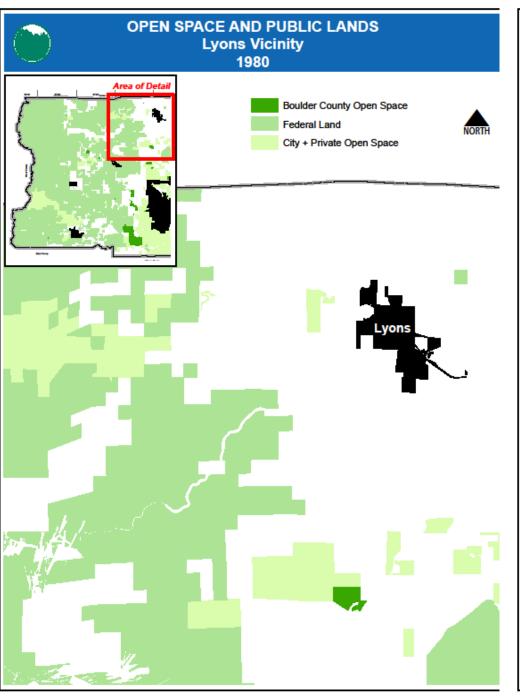


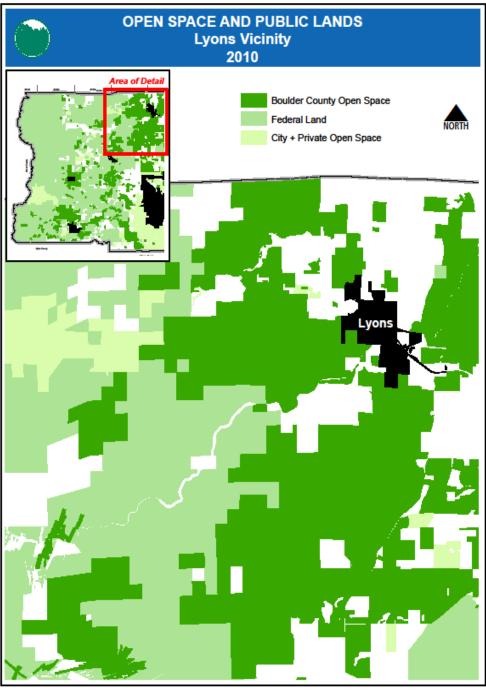








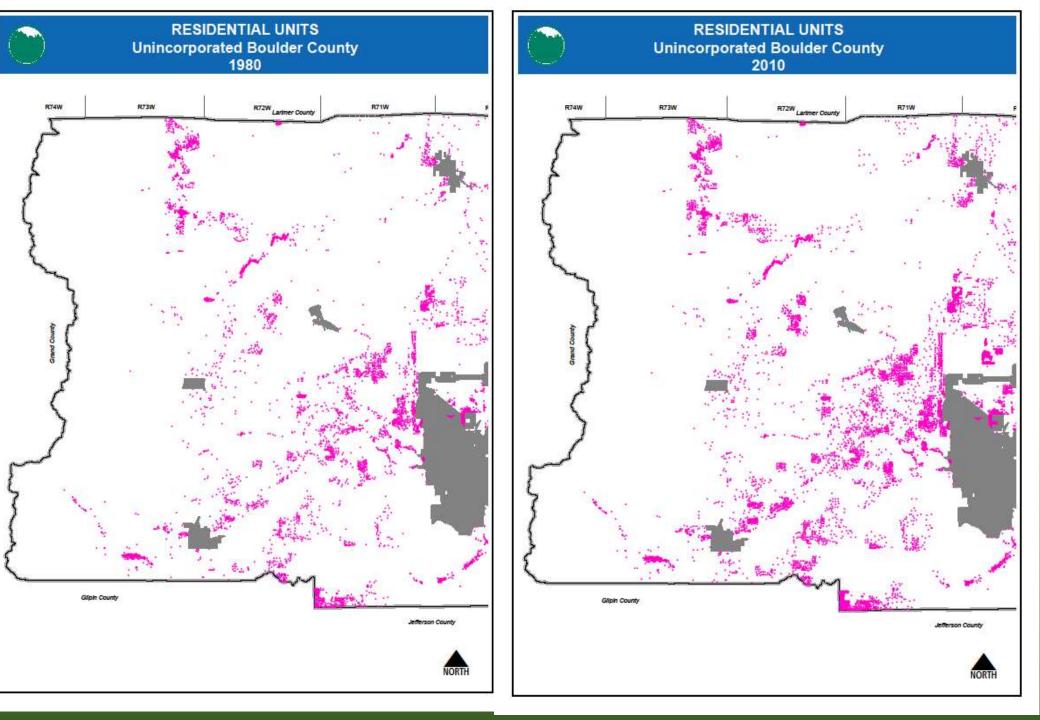




Growth of Boulder County Towns and Open Space (Acres): 1980-2010

Town	1980 (acres)	2010 (acres)	Annual Growth Rate (%)
Ward	342	342	None
Jamestown	367	367	None
Lyons	627	839	1.13%
Nederland	847	979	0.52%

Boulder County	1980 (acres)	2010 (acres)	Annual Growth Rate (%)
County Open Space	3,385	44,867	40.85%
Lyons Area County Open Space	111	22,278	665.68%



Population Growth in Boulder County WUI Towns vs. Colorado WUI County: 1980-2014

Population	1980	2014	Annual Growth Rate (%)
Ward	129	154	0.57%
Jamestown	223	260	0.49%
Lyons	1,137	1,946	2.09%
Nederland	1,212	1,498	0.69%
Colorado WUI County	8,034	23,394	5.62%

Boulder County Unincorporated Area	1980	2010	Annual Growth Rate (%)
Residential Units	5,655	8,715	1.80%

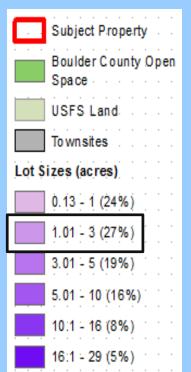
Historically...

- Late 1800s:
 - Mining
 - Patented Mining Claims
 - Mining Towns and Platted Townsites

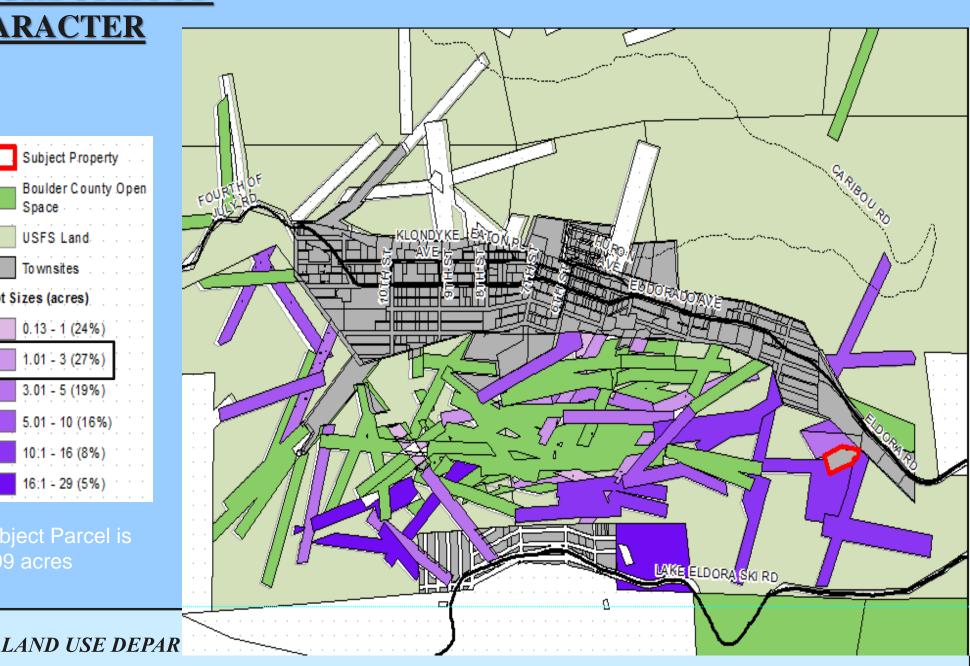


NEIGHBORHOOD

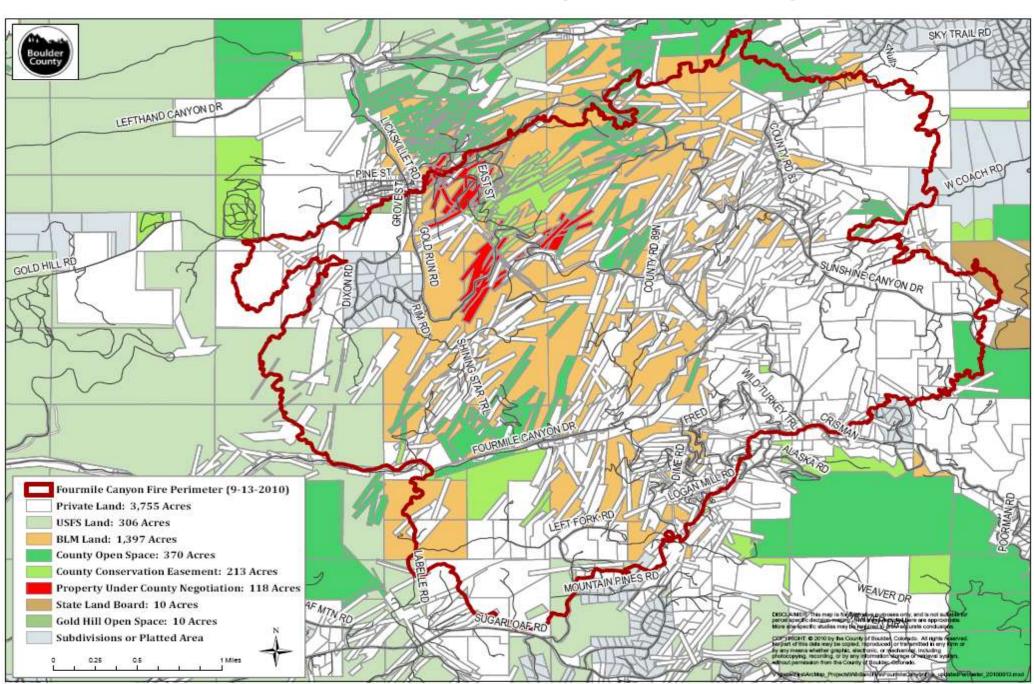
CHARACTER



Subject Parcel is

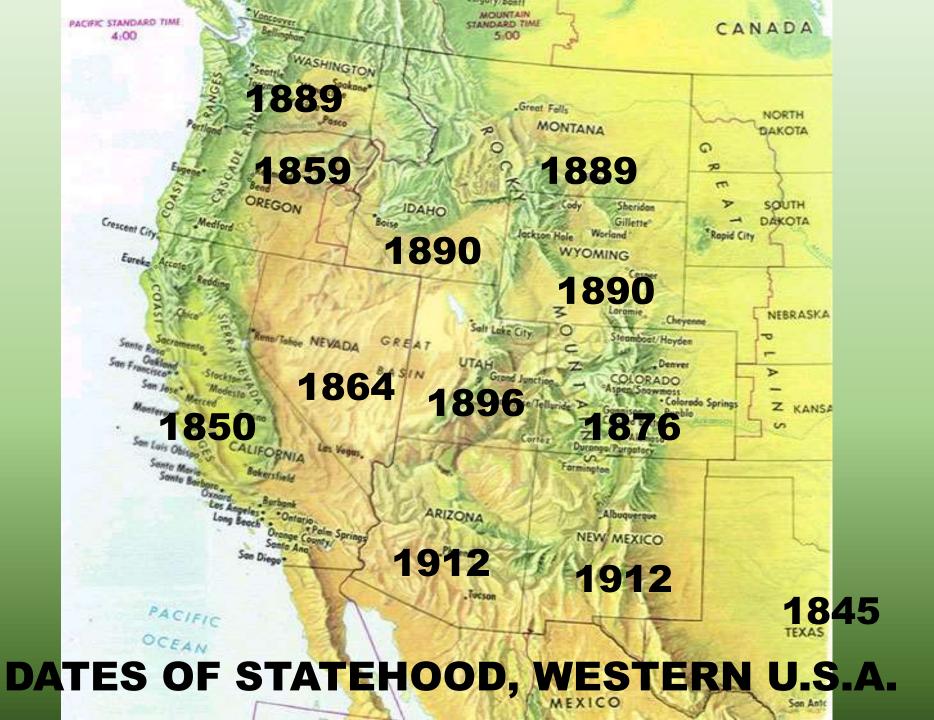


Public and Private Lands Affected by the Fourmile Canyon Fire



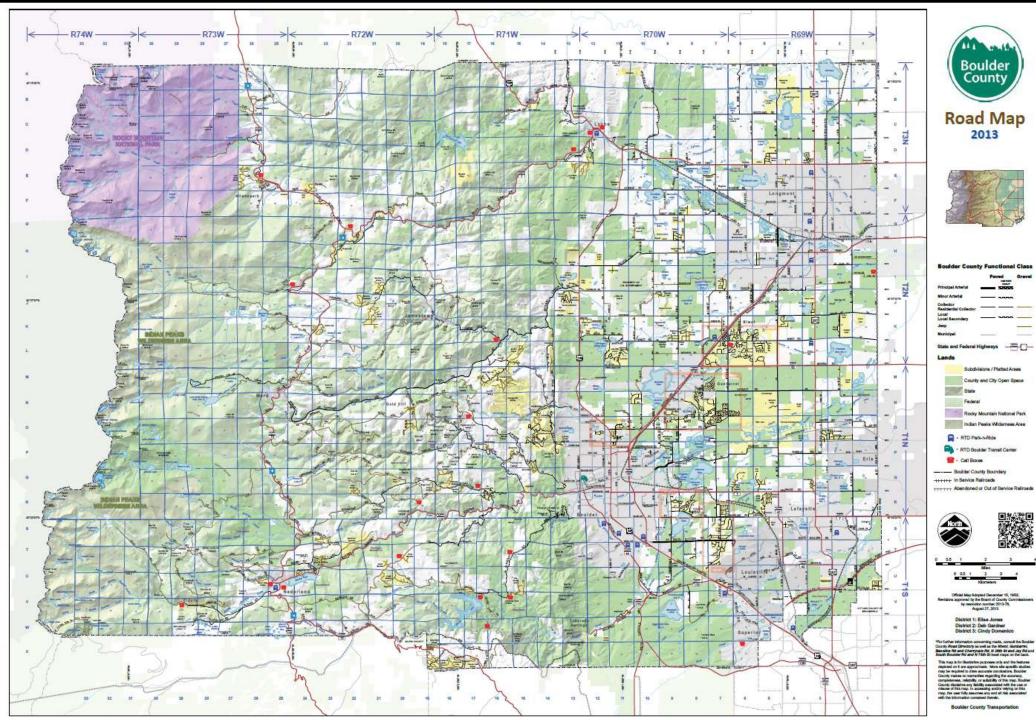
Question: Is there any correlation between dates of statehood (and accompanying development, suppression of fires, etc.) and the incidence of severe wildland fires?

- California?
- Colorado?
- Arizona?
- Others?



Historically... (Continued)

- 1944: First Boulder County Zoning (much of the county "Unclassified")
- 1957, and probably earlier: Building permits required and issued.
- 1965: Comprehensive Zoning Resolution, including "Forestry" zone with 25-ft. side yard setbacks & 5-acre minimum lot size.
- 1960s & early '70s: Many mountain subdivisions platted.



Historically... (Continued)

- 1972 "Senate Bill 35" state subdivision law.
- 1975 Building permits required on all unincorporated parcels for all types of buildings.
- 1976 Comforter Mountain Fire
- 1978 Boulder County Comprehensive Plan (BCCP) adopted.
 "New urban development" to be directed into the cities and towns and not to occur in the unincorporated county.
- Subsequent downzoning of the county, 35-acre minimum size for newly created parcels.

The Fires Begin... • 1988 – Beaver Lake

- 1988 Beaver Lake Fire/Lefthand Fire (no homes lost).
- 1989 Black Tiger Fire 44 homes and other structures lost
- 1989 Amend building code to add Fire Zones and require Class A roofs in mountains (Fire Zone No. 1).
- 1990 (1st) Olde Stage Fire
 10 homes lost



The Chronology... (Continued)

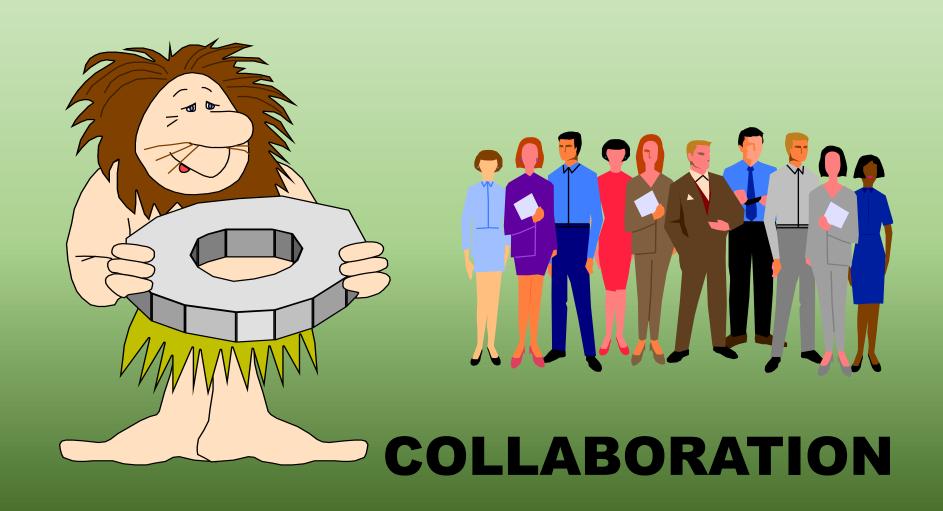
- 1990 Boulder County Wildfire Mitigation Group Formed (but hardly any of us had wildfire mitigation as our "real job")
 - -Inclusiveness
 - -Collaboration
 - -Utilize all available resources
 - -Seek out other resources

INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION

- Citizens
- USDA Forest Service
- National Park Service
- State OEM
- State Forest Service
- Homeowners Assns.
- Building Officials
- Waste Management
- Fire Departments
- GIS Departments
- Human Resources
- Insurance Companies

- BLM
- Community Groups
- Sheriff/Police
- Consultants/Vendors
- Universities
- Politicians
- FEMA
- Planners
- Attorneys
- Budget
- Other Agencies
- Park Service

Being IN-clusive instead of EX-clusive





Methods and Tools...

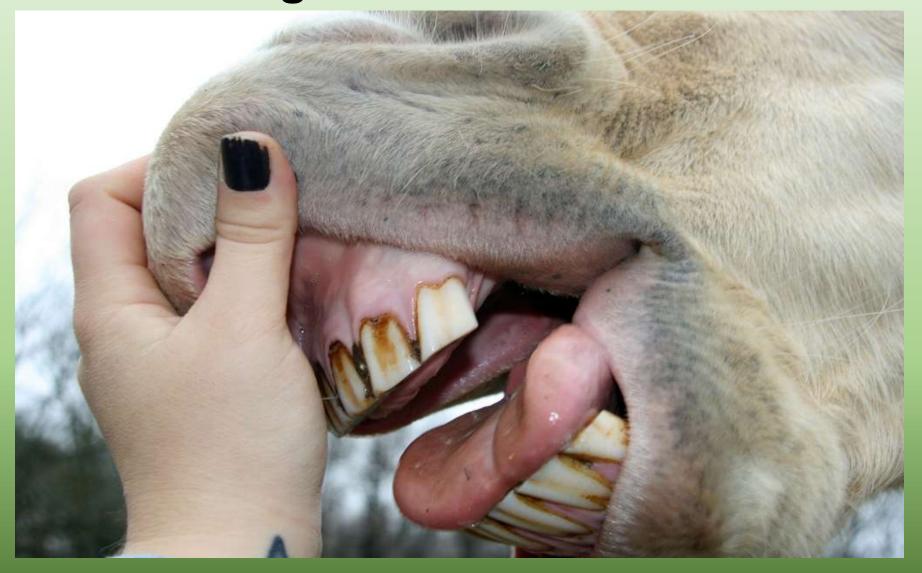
- Inter-Agency Coordinating Group
 - Regular Meetings
 - Budgeting, Grants, Etc.
 - Chipping and Slash Disposal
 - "Cookbooks" for homeowners
 - Community Wildfire Symposiums
- WHIMS (Wildfire Hazard Identification & Mitigation System)
 - GIS
 - The Road Show
 - Train the Trainers
 - The Survey
 - Data entry
 - Mapping



The Chronology... (Continued)

- Creation of new Wildfire Mitigation Coordinator position, approval of funding and hiring of first Wildfire Mitigation Coordinator
- 1994 Site Plan Review ("SPR") process created.

Don't look a gift horse in the mouth...



...Administrative Site Plan Review

The Chronology... (Continued)

- 1995 Automatic fire sprinkler systems required for homes over 3,600 sq. ft. and additions resulting in 4,800 sq. ft. or larger. Continued to add wildfire mitigation amendments, like noncombustible window screens, protected eaves and vents, defensible space, etc.
- 2000 Walker Ranch (open space) Fire no homes lost.
- 2003 Overland Fire 12 homes destroyed.
- 2009 (2nd) Olde Stage Fire one (1) home lost.

The Chronology... (Continued)

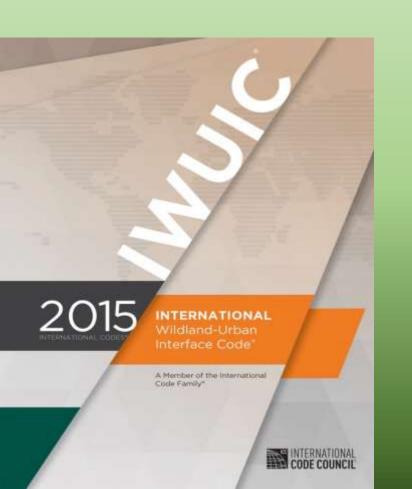
- 2010 Fourmile Canyon Fire 169 homes lost.
 - -Increased survival rate for homes that went through SPR.
 - -Case manager approach toward recovery, with multi-departmental staffing of a fire recovery center.
 - -Although rebuilds could be completed at the same size and location as homes previously existed, they still needed to meet current building codes, including fire sprinklers, ignition-resistant construction, defensible space and "BuildSmart" energy code requirements.

Evolving Regulations...

- Building code amendments used portions of the International Wildland-Urban Interface Code ("IWUIC"), mostly in the area of ignition-resistant building construction, without actually adopting the IWUIC, for various reasons.
- Review and approval of wildfire mitigation plans and inspection of defensible space by the wildfire mitigation coordinator became part of the day to day plan review and inspection routine.

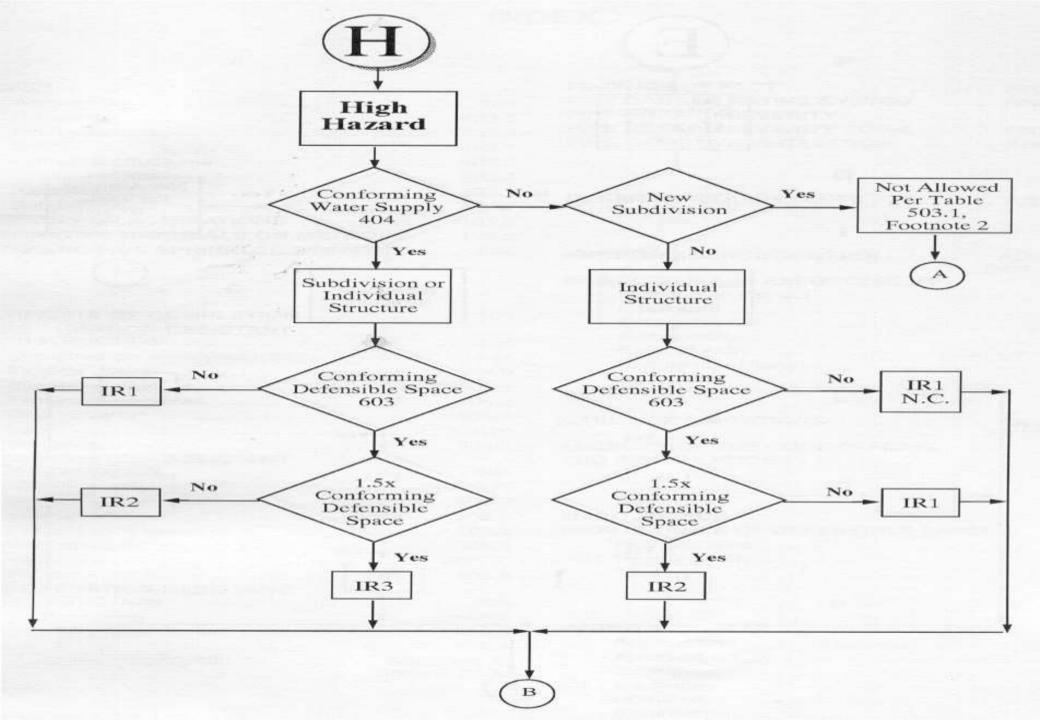
IWUIC "THE SYSTEM"

 Much like the IBC, and the UBC before it, & a system to determine allowable area and height, only Ign-Res Construction has its own system...



MANDATORY:

- Fire Hazard Severity (M, H or E)
 - Access
- "GIVE & TAKE" ELEMENTS:
 - Water Supply
 - Ignition-Resistant Construction
 - Defensible Space



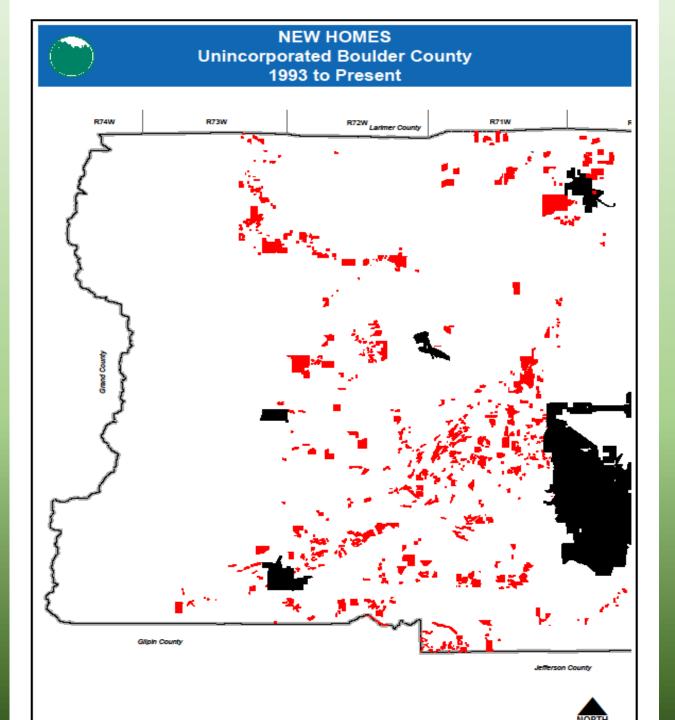
Evolving Regulations... (Continued)

- 2013 Automatic fire sprinkler systems required for all new homes (and still for additions \geq 4,800 sq. ft.). Ignition-resistant construction requirements for exterior walls are revised to be the same, regardless of wildfire hazard rating (Moderate, High or Extreme).
- 2014-Wildfire Partners program begins as a grant-funded voluntary program for existing homes.

Current Codes, January 1, 2016...

- Revise ignition-resistant construction (wildfire mitigation)
 requirements to eliminate the 3 existing hazard zones and have a
 single set of construction requirements largely based upon the
 existing high hazard zone requirements.
- Define the latest Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) guidelines as the "defensible space standard" and allow obtaining a certificate from the Wildfire Partners program as an option for meeting defensible space requirements.

1,054 homes have implemented wildfire mitigation regulations since 1993



Boulder County Land Use Department 2045 13th Street, Boulder, CO 80302 303-441-3930 www.bouldercounty.org\lu

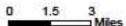
WILDFIRE PARTNERS **All Participating Properties**

Legend

- Home Assessment Only (451)
- Community Chipping Only (253)
- Sort Yard Users Only (727)
- Wildfire Mitigation Plans Only (45)
- Properties Participating in Multiple Efforts (298)

Total **Participating** Properties

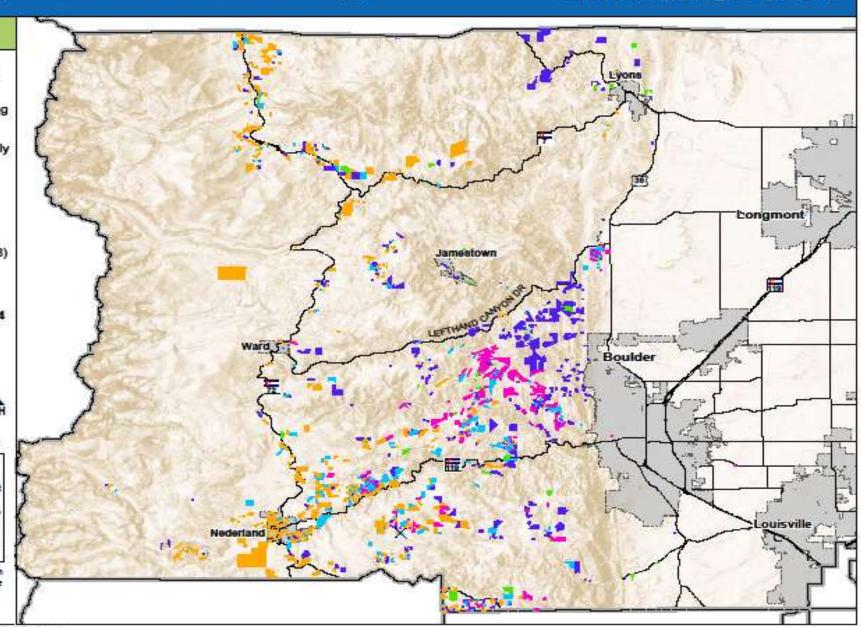
1,774



Area of Detail Date: 2/8/2016



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Wildfire Partners is a public-private partnership





Lessons from the Fourmile Canyon Fire Findings

- 1. We have the opportunity to <u>significantly reduce</u> the potential for WUI fire disasters
- 2. This opportunity requires a change in approach
- 3. The <u>responsibility</u> for reducing vulnerability to wildfire <u>rests with the homeowner</u>
- 4. WUI fire disasters cannot be prevented without homeowners actively creating and maintaining HIZs with low home ignition potential

- \$2.6 million in grant funding
- 35 partners
- 7 mitigation specialists
- Phone advisors
- 12 contractors
- 28 advisory committee members
- Support from many county staff

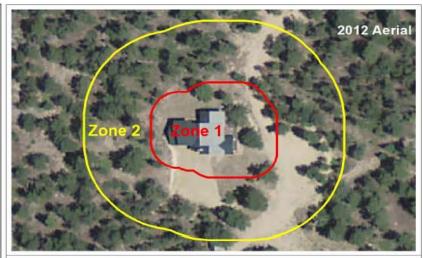
Wildfire Defensible Space







www.WildfirePartners.org 303-446-7877





The aerial photos pictured above, both taken in July, are educational tools to help you examine your defensible space and encourage you to take action.

Are you interested in preparing your home and property for future wildfires? If you are, consider Wildfire Partners, a voluntary program that provides significant technical and financial assistance to participating homeowners

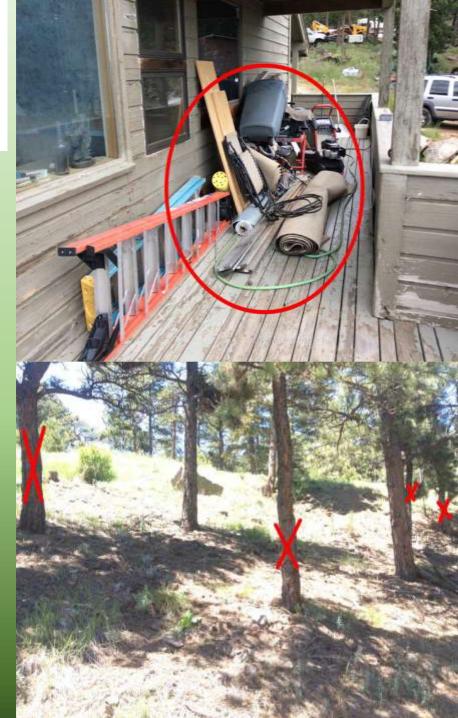
Apply today at www.WildfirePartners.org to receive a comprehensive, up-todate, wildfire assessment and help create a more resilient community. Space and funding are limited.

If you are already a Wildfire Partner, thank you for all your hard work and leadership!



The Benefits to Homeowners

- Comprehensive home assessment
- Customized report & "To Do List"
- Phone Advising
- Financial Assistance
- Certificate & Recognition





Strong Partnership with Insurance Companies

- Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety
- Rocky Mountain Insurance
 Information Association
- Property and Casualty Insurance
 Association of America
- Allstate
- State Farm
- Farmers
- USAA



WILDFIRE PARTNERS TOUR OF HOMES



www.WildfirePartners.org

Participating homeowners are the best ambassadors

• 91% of participants said it was likely or very likely they would refer Wildfire Partners to a friend or neighbor



Building and Land Use Codes

Financial Assistance Scientific Standards, Verification & Insurability

Significant Risk Reduction

Raising Awareness Taking Action Changing Behavior

Connecting Neighbors

Creating Resilient Communities

On-site Technical Assistance A Customized Plan for Every Home

Long-term Commitment New Social Norms and Homeowner Ethic

Wildfire Partners is a comprehensive approach to mitigation and community empowerment.

RESOURCES:

Boulder County:

- Boulder County Land Use: <u>http://www.bouldercounty.org/dept/landuse/pages/default.aspx</u>
- Boulder County Building Safety & Inspection Services: http://www.bouldercounty.org/property/build/pages/buildingdivmain.aspx
- Boulder County Wildfire Partners: http://www.wildfirepartners.org/
 Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS):
- https://csfs.colostate.edu/wildfire-mitigation

Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety:

https://disastersafety.org/wildire