

Boulder County

Ballot Measure 1A public input from survey results and open house

Table of Contents:

Pages 1-27 Strategic forest and grassland management

Pages 28-53 Community partnerships and programs to help residents prepare for wildfires

Pages 54-67 Fire mitigation staffing

Pages 68-85 Other projects and services to proactively address risk of wildfires

Strategic forest and grassland management projects to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire, protect water supplies and foster resilient ecosystems

A varied approach to management is necessary to prevent another Marshall fire situation. Increased mowing, grazing, and prescribed burns (as applicable) will help for the management of wild-urban interfaces. Increased width of mowing in open space and grassland areas around properties is necessary to protect structures by creating a larger defensible perimeter. Allowing for animals such as goats to graze open land will also reduce the height and also amount of fuel for fire to use. Other animals such as cows and prairie dogs are also helpful with breaking up and reducing the amount of vegetation. Prescribed burns in areas will protect vulnerable landscapes from increased burns.

As a 30+ year BoCo mountain resident, I've seen the results of many forest management programs close to home. Sometimes when the projects focus on thinning, it makes sense. Other times, when clear cuts are done -- e.g. West Magnolia trail complex -- noxious weeds erupt and within 10-15 years, more trees appear in the cut areas that were originally culled in the first place. What never happens is managers going back in clear cut areas a few years later and cut the dense saplings. Wouldn't this make sense by maintaining fire zones without the huge costs of continually cutting new areas that come back soon anyways? Would be good to see programs that like supported. There are financial incentives for agencies like the USFS to clear cut and take the biggest trees. It would be nice if this funding helped stem that conflict of interest and focus on thinning for BoCo programs.

Include learning from CA Indigenous tribes who use controlled burn techniques AND LOVE and RESPECT for the Land. Don't do aerial spraying of chems: Indaziflam, the active ingredient of Rejuvra, is a neurotoxin, an hormone disruptor, and is detrimental to the ecosystem. the use of targeted goat grazing, prescribed burns, and weed pulling by volunteer groups to control cheatgrass and other weeds on the BCPOS natural lands. Over the last decades, despite advertisement claiming the contrary, toxic chemicals have destroyed the soil on agriculture lands and threatened biodiversity.

Funded projects should be multi-objective and collaboratively developed. Ideally forest projects will be highlighted in one or more of the numerous planning documents (Source Water Protection Plans, CWPPs, PODS, BOCO focal areas, QWRA, COWRAP, Wildfire Ready Watersheds susceptibility mapping (?), WESTT). Strategic, cross-boundary projects, projects that expand upon previously completed projects, projects with operational efficiencies or projects that have social and ecological significance should all be highly considered. Projects that leverage other state/federal funding should be highly competitive. Funding allocation will either need to be nimble and time efficient or timed with other grant processes so that funds can be leveraged appropriately.

US Forest Service owns much of the land this fund supposedly will address. Guarantee USFS will not give approval of ANY mitigation by the County. Why 11 Million Dollars a year forever ? No oversight where this will actually be used. I voted NO on 1A. Don't trust ANY Boulder County gov't entity that they will do what they say.

Funding should only be granted to management projects in which prescribed fire is a component of it (with very limited exceptions). This has been repeatedly shown to be the most effective method to

<p>reduce wildfire severity. One exception could include surface fuel removal, in particular from forested acres adjacent to communities. Other than surface fuel, management projects should avoid Lodgepole pine stands, which have proven nearly impossible to manage in anyway that creates long term reduction to wildfire risk. North facing aspects should also be left completely in tact. Forest management projects should focus on south slopes dominated by Ponderosa pine. Forest timber management should include improving existing trails or roads for fire fighter access.</p>
<p>Focus should be on south facing slopes with xeric forests, such as ponderosa pine and juniper where fuels management will be the most effective. Prescribed fire should be an essential component, since this has been shown to be much more effective in reducing fire impacts than simply piling or reducing surface fuels.</p>
<p>More prescribed burns, burns piles, and slash piles.</p>
<p>I live in a WUI area. I'm intimately acquainted with the Forsythe 1 & 2 project and been watching the Reynolds Ranch cutting at a distance. As far as forest cutting goes there is a consensus in WUI communities that prescribed burns for surface fuels are helpful IF they are very closely monitored so as not to burn residents out as has happened in other examples. It's all about surface and ladder fuels in reality, not large patch/clear cuts which dry areas out creating an ideal condition for invasive weed. These cuts increase windspeeds for fires. In particular I have seen the "unintelligent practice" of cutting North facing slopes in my area which resulted in greatly drying out an otherwise cool, shady, higher moisture retaining environment. I strongly suggest that this practice be stopped and focus put on south facing treatment of smaller trees, ladder and surface fuels "if" needed.</p>
<p>Please consider regenerative methodologies, similar to those being used for agriculture. Any work done should focus on holistic forest health that will build the resilience and water-carrying capacity of local soils. Removal of fuel alone will not build a more resilient forest or grassland over time, whereas regenerative methodologies will make forest and grassland more resistant to fire.</p>
<p>Yes! Also finding to deal with pine beetle infestation if it happens again. (That can damage the forest quickly and lead to a lot of dead trees which heightens fire danger)</p>
<p>This seems like generally a good use of money, I have no specific priorities for how to spend it. This ballot measure was designed with spending in mind, and the allocation all the agencies identified should be respected</p>
<p>Hire goat herds to mitigate grasses & pine needles; more Wildlife Partners & Saws & Slaws; Grants for individual homeowners mitigation assistance.</p>
<p>Anything that involves cutting trees not in immediate proximity (like 100 feet or less) of homes is busy work at best, damaging to ecosystems and actually increasing fire risk.</p>
<p>Fund non governmental fire agencies [non profit volunteer agencies] to create fire mitigation teams composed of red card certified wild land fire fighters. While performing mitigation efforts they would be available to fight wild land fires.</p>
<p>Put approximately 30% of funds here</p>
<p>Remove dead and fire damaged trees.</p>
<p>Even though I lost my family home in the Marshall Fire, I definitely am not in favor of the "mow and pave it all" response to open space management. I value having natural grassland preserved as open space, and accept that it will burn naturally at times. Reducing the proliferation of flammable non-native plants in grassland areas could be a good priority.</p>
<p>Heavily wooded terrain including downed timber in the St. Vrain watershed/corridor should be a priority for fire mitigation. Wildfire in this are will negatively impact the water supplies of towns downstream including Lyons and Longmont. Post fire erosion and water contamination will occur should a wildfire pass through that terrain. Aggressive thinning could in this area could help prevent this.</p>

Drylands Agroecology Research (www.dar.eco) has lots of experience working with existing landowners on the Front Range to use earthworks and animal systems to build more resilient ecosystems.

Help Superior and Louisville with their water supply....which sustained expensive damage during the wildfire. Many residents also lost hot water tanks and other unknown costs due to damage caused by the ash soot in the water supply. Some of the above ground powerlines in certain areas should be put underground.

Thinning the forests around Boulder, better alert systems, more funding to rural fire departments

Forest management project should abandon outdated and ineffective approaches that focus on trees simply as possible fuel for fire to forward-looking approaches that focus on the entire ecosystem's ability to retain water, starting with the importance of soil quality for water retention. Wildfire is a natural part of the local ecosystems. Strategic forest management projects should focus only on areas where forest management approaches have actually proven through experience to be effective in reducing the risk of catastrophic wildfire (emphasis on catastrophic) and where forest management can be implemented in ways that are consistent with local ecosystem health. This means: - Limit treatment to lower elevation areas: lower montane ponderosa dominated ecosystems, which on south facing slopes extend no higher than around 8000 ft elevation and on other slope aspects top out at even lower elevations, that can be treated with manual thinning and ladder fuel removal plus prescribed burns to mimic the impact of frequent low-severity wildfires that were characteristic to this ecosystem before humans introduced fire suppression - Avoid all treatment on north facing slopes – these slope aspects are naturally denser than other slope aspects because they retain moisture better. Leave them alone to maintain their moisture retention capacity which limits the danger from catastrophic fires on such slopes - Avoid mechanical treatment as this severely negatively impacts overall ecosystem health (through soil compaction and introduction of invasive weeds) - Avoid forest management in forest ecosystems higher in elevation than lower montane ponderosa dominated ecosystems. Evidence from recent catastrophic wildfire behavior in these ecosystems has clearly demonstrated that treatment here does not consistently provide catastrophic wildfire risk reduction and in fact may actually increase the risk of catastrophic wildfire in these ecosystems - In all cases do not implement patch cuts or clear cuts of any kind. These kinds of treatment most like contribute to increased risk of catastrophic wildfire by leading to significantly drier soils and allowing increases in exactly the kinds of severe wind events that drive catastrophic fire - In grassland areas, use a combination of targeted grazing (goats are particularly good for this), prescribed burns, and volunteer based manual control of weeds to restore natural ecosystem health. Do not use any chemical herbicides or pesticides, as such chemicals are poisons to the ecosystem in ways that are poorly understood at this time. We cannot poison our way to ecosystem health.

Please implement projects throughout the county, not just in the western part of the county. Forest management project should abandon outdated and ineffective approaches that focus on trees simply as possible fuel for fire to forward-looking approaches that focus on the entire ecosystem's ability to retain water, starting with the importance of soil quality for water retention. Wildfire is a natural part of the local ecosystems. Strategic forest management projects should focus only on areas where forest management approaches have actually proven through experience to be effective in reducing the risk of catastrophic wildfire (emphasis on catastrophic) and where forest management can be implemented in ways that are consistent with local ecosystem health. This means: - Limit treatment to lower elevation areas: lower montane ponderosa dominated ecosystems, which on south facing slopes extend no higher than around 8000 ft elevation and on other slope aspects top out at even lower elevations, that can be treated with manual thinning and ladder fuel removal plus prescribed burns to mimic the impact of frequent low-severity wildfires that were characteristic to

this ecosystem before humans introduced fire suppression - Avoid all treatment on north facing slopes – these slope aspects are naturally denser than other slope aspects because they retain moisture better. Leave them alone to maintain their moisture retention capacity which limits the danger from catastrophic fires on such slopes - Avoid mechanical treatment as this severely negatively impacts overall ecosystem health (through soil compaction and introduction of invasive weeds) - Avoid forest management in forest ecosystems higher in elevation than lower montane ponderosa dominated ecosystems. Evidence from recent catastrophic wildfire behavior in these ecosystems has clearly demonstrated that treatment here does not consistently provide catastrophic wildfire risk reduction and in fact may actually increase the risk of catastrophic wildfire in these ecosystems - In all cases do not implement patch cuts or clear cuts of any kind. These kinds of treatment most like contribute to increased risk of catastrophic wildfire by leading to significantly drier soils and allowing increases in exactly the kinds of severe wind events that drive catastrophic fire - In grassland areas, use a combination of targeted grazing (goats are particularly good for this), prescribed burns, and volunteer based manual control of weeds to restore natural ecosystem health. Do not use any chemical herbicides or pesticides, as such chemicals are poisons to the ecosystem in ways that are poorly understood at this time. We cannot poison our way to ecosystem health. Make lots and lots of fuel breaks, do prescribe burns to reduce fuel loads, and cut down the tall grasses on all of the county's and city's open space so a small fire doesn't become a crown fire. Quickly replant in burn areas to protect watersheds. Figure out how to change or skirt the federal laws that prevent prescribed burns on otherwise ideal days because of the risk of smoky air/particulate pollution. Days with inversions are great for burning because of more controlled conditions, but inversions also keep the smoke low.

Partner with organizations such as the Boulder Valley Conservation District to plan and implement larger scale forestry projects on private lands. Focus on the types of projects that Parks and Open Space conducts on County-owned lands, but for private lands and focused on work other than defensible space. There are many groups and organizations working on the same/similar types of mitigation and forestry projects (e.g. Conservation Districts, Water Conservancy Districts, Watershed Groups, Environmental Organizations, Municipalities). Evaluate feasibility/interest in establishing a partnership entity that could deliver turn-key mitigation and forest management projects akin to the design-build arrangement used in the architecture and engineering professions. Put another way, establish a multi-party not for profit organization that could plan/manage projects, own/operate forest management equipment and self-perform the work in an at-cost manner (or possibly below cost). Larger organizations and municipalities are often familiar with owning heavy equipment and employing operators (e.g. for road maintenance), it may not be a major shift to take this approach with forestry machines that could rotate around to project sites across the County.

This is great and highly needed. It is a shame that the city of Boulder thinks it has its own separate fire mitigation budget. The city of Boulder really needs to let the county control this rather than thinking they can do anything significant.

Take out them weedy lodgepole in the clear zone along highway 7

Clearing trees along the 'shoulder' of Coal Creek Canyon highway. Doing so would enable people to drive more safely out of the area if a fire did occur. And clearing trees from the 'shoulder' area of the road helps to keep fires from progressing.

Focus vegetation management projects on areas where wildfire with wind would threaten dense residential neighborhoods. I live 3 blocks from Chautauqua within a 100-yr old neighborhood with mature homes and vegetation. With chinook winds like what we experienced last Dec 30 and typical for BoCo, a wildfire east or west of the flatirons could easily spread through my

neighborhood. It's most important to help residents in these established neighborhoods prepare their homes and landscapes with a block-by-block understanding of how an open space fire would spread. Forest management project should abandon outdated and ineffective approaches that focus on trees simply as possible fuel for fire to forward-looking approaches that focus on the entire ecosystem's ability to retain water, starting with the importance of soil quality for water retention. Wildfire is a natural part of the local ecosystems. Strategic forest management projects should focus only on areas where forest management approaches have actually proven through experience to be effective in reducing the risk of catastrophic wildfire (emphasis on catastrophic) and where forest management can be implemented in ways that are consistent with local ecosystem health. This means:

- Limit treatment to lower elevation areas: lower montane ponderosa dominated ecosystems, which on south facing slopes extend no higher than around 8000 ft elevation and on other slope aspects top out at even lower elevations, that can be treated with manual thinning and ladder fuel removal plus prescribed burns to mimic the impact of frequent low-severity wildfires that were characteristic to this ecosystem before humans introduced fire suppression
- Avoid all treatment on north facing slopes – these slope aspects are naturally denser than other slope aspects because they retain moisture better. Leave them alone to maintain their moisture retention capacity which limits the danger from catastrophic fires on such slopes
- Avoid mechanical treatment as this severely negatively impacts overall ecosystem health (through soil compaction and introduction of invasive weeds)
- Avoid forest management in forest ecosystems higher in elevation than lower montane ponderosa dominated ecosystems. Evidence from recent catastrophic wildfire behavior in these ecosystems has clearly demonstrated that treatment here does not consistently provide catastrophic wildfire risk reduction and in fact may actually increase the risk of catastrophic wildfire in these ecosystems
- In all cases do not implement patch cuts or clear cuts of any kind. These kinds of treatment most like contribute to increased risk of catastrophic wildfire by leading to significantly drier soils and allowing increases in exactly the kinds of severe wind events that drive catastrophic fire
- In grassland areas, use a combination of targeted grazing (goats are particularly good for this), prescribed burns, and volunteer based manual control of weeds to restore natural ecosystem health. Do not use any chemical herbicides or pesticides, as such chemicals are poisons to the ecosystem in ways that are poorly understood at this time. We cannot poison our way to ecosystem health.

Leave the diverse forest ecosystems alone - they are healthier than human management interventions. Keeping their natural shaded moisture by NOT thinning or clear-cutting helps hold rain moisture in the forest where it falls and protects dirt from running off into water supplies. Only remove already dead dry wood where quantities create a fire hazard and leave living moist trees standing. Natural diverse forests are our best protection from wildfire. While it is possible that lightning and natural causes can start a wildfire, typically careless people cause fires. Clear cutting and logging create forest access points that invite such fire accidents from illegal long term campers, campfires, shooting, and OHV use. Logging's chainsaws, trucks, forest floor compaction, and later slash burning create additional environmental challenges contributing unnecessarily to damaged ecosystems and carbon emissions. While the rest of the world is planting trees to reduce global warming we MUST NOT be removing trees because they MIGHT carry fire. The world needs our forests to survive and trees serve this human need. We assume risks when we live in forests. Killing trees is like killing resident wild animals who "pose a threat" by merely existing. The Forest Service has projects that may reduce the risk and severity of wildfire. Particularly effective are prescribed burns which are ecologically beneficial and reduce surface fuels like downed wood and forest litter. Unfortunately, the primary treatment method used by the Forest Service is to remove trees in thinning and patch cuts, which does nothing to address the accumulation of downed wood (and may add to it). The Forest Service own research has shown that clear and patch-cut treatments may do more harm than good because they dry out the surface and increase wind. The boundaries of

the patch cuts are then subject to blow-down, producing jackpot fuels. Furthermore, unless the Forest Service returns to treated areas in the years following treatment to burn the slash piles and remove the young regeneration growth, these treated areas become a wealth of jackpot and ladder fuels that exacerbate wildfires. Fire science is showing that mature, unmanaged forest (particularly Lodgepole Pine) is more resilient to wildfire than managed forest. Cutting down swaths of forest to create fire breaks doesn't work and is ecologically unsound. They don't work because, like in the East Troublesome Fire, embers/firebrands can travel for miles. And they're ecologically damaging by creating boundaries, compacting the soil, removing mother trees, damaging the underground fungal network, removing carbon sinks and creating inroads for recreationists. Please first prioritize funding for home defensible space (see below) and then support prescribed burns and surface fuel removal projects. Wildfires aren't catastrophic if they don't endanger lives or damage property. Continue to thin trees and create forest diversity. Revisit areas that have been thinned or cleared to ensure that they have not regrown thicker than before.

initiate removal of fuels (i.e. dead trees) in areas that are owned by the Forest Service, adjacent to communities

Establish a "Countywide Community Cistern Fund" that fire districts could apply to for grants to assist with the installation of emergency water cisterns where emergency water is inadequate

We are in a unique fire regime. In the last century, we have established a non-nomadic, private property culture which seeks to preserve, rather than exploit, its forest surroundings. Human investment in "place" demands aggressive fire suppression. The result has been a century of steady in-filling of forests, and the steady accumulation of dead fuels. Some people demand a return of fire to manage our forests, but even a small pile burn results in 911 calls and concern over toxic smoke. The fact is that fuel loading and arrangement now strongly favors the transition of ground fire to crown fire, a problem worsened by climatic change factors. This makes broadcast (controlled) burning far too risky, and the greater the need for management, the more unacceptable burning becomes. Only after substantial fuel reduction will it be feasible to consider the use of broadcast burns. The purpose of fire mitigation is to do the work of fire. That means reducing dead fuel loads and surplus regeneration to lower the probability that an ignition will transition quickly to crown fire. Fires which transition under severe conditions become unfightable, as we have seen repeatedly in recent years. Mass fire is unfazed by defensible space; no one can be there to defend it. Mass fire, once established, doesn't even require forests – ask our Louisville residents.

Here in Coal Creek Ranch south our houses sit beside wild grasses. We want them to be mowed at least 30 feet from the new homes

1. Have the Nederland Sort Yard open on Sunday. 2. Develop a program that provides mini-grants to neighborhoods that band together to accomplish larger scale and cross-property mitigation.

Stack and burn windfall trees in forests to decrease deadwood .

Mitigate public land.

Sadly, from personal experience(s) with wildfires... Funding should be used only to manage projects in where prescribed burns are part of it (with limited exceptions). This has been shown over and over to be the most effective way to reduce the severity of wildfires. One exception could include surface fuel removal from forested acres next to communities. Don't waste funds on projects to cut down stands of Lodgepole pines, because it's been proven to be very ineffective in the long run. North facing aspects should also be left completely in tact. Forest management projects should focus on south slopes dominated by Ponderosa pine.

As many acres treated as possible. Utilizing the Watersheds as the project managers

Our problem is all the open space and National Forest that are not doing fuel reduction! Open space buys property but doesn't do mitigation! Forest Service has the same problem!

I would like to see regular mowing and controlled burns around key open space areas (ex: Davidson Mesa).
I support targeted small scale fuel reduction projects, but NOT large landscape scale fire break clearing projects. The Peak to Peak Scenic Highway should NOT become a barren fire break. A proposal to create fire breaks on private property should require approval of neighboring property owners, if 1A funding is involved.
About half of the funds should be used for this category
Work with Lefthand Watershed/St. Vrain Forest Health projects that have already done so much work gathering information from residents. They also have a great framework for how to mitigate for maximum benefit.
-Consider utilizing/hiring the Watershed Center's staff and using our existing county-wide Adaptive Management at Scale Program to monitor the watershed-wide impacts of this effort and to track change over time. We can help track the collective landscape-scale impact of these projects and help build understanding of whether or not the projects collectively reduce risk to communities, water supplies and ecosystems. This existing Adaptive Management at Scale effort covers all relevant systems including grassland, rivers and forested ecosystems. Stakeholders have been working together for over two years to draft DFCs and develop the framework. It could easily be modified/expanded to accommodate this effort and the efforts currently taking place with the Fireshed Grasslands working group. -The Watershed Center's existing SVFHP Adaptive Management process outlines an approach for project-specific monitoring that could be adopted across the county. This would allow an applies to apples comparison of data across projects to determine project level success and adaptive management needs. Partners with in the SVFHP Science Team have spent two years defining this approach and it would make a great deal of sense to adopt it as the method for monitoring. -Matt Jones's idea of funding Watershed groups separate from a competitive grant cycle makes a great deal of sense considering we are the established entities leading coordination of cross-boundary inter-agency collaboration and as developing strategic, high priority projects on private lands (and all the relationship building, outreach, education to go with it). In order to have continuous list of projects on the shelf, ready for funding (and implementation) and meet the goal of the fireshed to increase the pace and scale of work in the watershed, we need to invest in project development tasks.
No
Forest and grassland management should be a high priority
Focus on egress protection in the mountains
thinning over forested areas, since nature can't do its thing it needs to be manually thinned. Wondering if we can't get programs to take low risk inmates out of Prisons to do thinning in the forest.
1. To prevent up to 200 mile/hr winds - when air tankers cannot fly- to drive wildfire from open space to build up areas - build prevention fire walls on mostly grassland without trees on open space ?1000 feet wide (examples two firewalls Marshall Rd East of Marshall, NCAR to Table Mesa, same in North Boulder) Example Firewall- a. 4 times a year control grass burn b. Automated high capacity water system could be miles long South North and 1000s of feet wide - on open space that can turn on automatically w/o firefighter assistance (expensive set up but better than \$ Billion losses) - similar multi million \$ systems have been build for multi mile automated saltwater spray on high usage highways to prevent mass collisions when road ices up c automated access to waster water facility for high volume fast water dispersion
Help forest property owners with some thinning of trees and fire mitigation tasks. Have a name for the effort and post signs with the name of the project and basic philosophy, for public awareness.

Removal of trees infested with pine bark beetle. Replanting diversity...mixed forest, not monoculture.
It would be terrific to protect the watershed of the Middle Saint Vrain Creek and also the dead wood along the Sourdough Trail that goes to Camp Dick & on up to Timberlane Falls. There is a tremendous amount of down wood along these trails and we would be happy to help to improve the mitigation in this valley
Stop spreading geo engineering chemicals over the land, stop using round up or other toxic chemicals and start paying HUMANS to clean up dead debris to reuse for composting and soil regeneration.
I believe there are not enough funds available to make a measurable impact on this item - so don't spend it here
NO! to spraying pesticides for fire mitigation! There are plenty of non-poisonous options!
Yes this should be a priority. The US Forest Service has a large amount of acreage in Boulder County. The US Forest Service should pay for mitigation on US Forest Service lands, not Boulder County!
In Coal Creek Canyon, removing slash can be challenging. A program to have slash chipped and removed would greatly aid those doing mitigation.
Begin with forest thinning and management nearest populated areas and extend outward. Engage with private contractors for reuse of harvested wood where practical.
Area around Camp Dick has down trees Dead timber around Peaceful Valley
Increase funding to Wildfire Partners, particularly their brush removal program, including Teen Inc. program, and expand their program. It's awesome and life-changing for us in the mountains.
Agree
This is a follow up after my previous suggestions submitted: Private forest landowners have a great need for encouragement to take the right actions for wildfire defense. Just as and maybe even more important however is professional guidance and partnership with projects that is provided by existing natural resource organizations' staff. Is assured funding adequate for each? This additional suggestion is to review existing local agency needs and assured staffing compared to the monumental tasks faced for effective mitigation. A focus on bringing organized and funded projects into being, with the professional forestry assistance from the existing organizations, is needed. How to keep and strengthen existing agencies and organizations staffing is key, I think. Think full staffing for the likes of Wildfire Partners, CSFS, Boulder Valley and Longmont SCDs, and possibly even temporary help to Fire Districts who have identified potential projects but need professional assistance help in view of the urgency to accomplish effective on the ground forest restoration for wildfire defense. Thank you
Chipping machines or contracts for homeowners to use
Yes. We could use goats (like CA) to keep grasslands in check. We could also ensure open spaces arounds houses were less susceptible to fire
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ditch mitigation/vegetation management • grassland management on open space, forming partnerships with property owners to assist with vegetation management, increase grazing/mowing • resources to support firewise landscaping and hardening of structures • And my personal favorite: establishment of a Countywide "community cistern fund" that fire districts or neighborhood groups could apply to for installation of emergency water resources.
I think we will need to see some tree-thinning/brush removal, especially along travel corridors where sparks from catalytic converters can be released.
definitely needed
Funding should mostly be given to projects that include prescribed fire as part of the plan and or surface fuel removal. Lodgepole pine stands should not be treated other than surface fuel reduction because the little trees all come back so fast and cause an ever greater fire risk. North facing land should be left alone.

This is the most important part of 1A - Reduce risk first, then go on to other issues.
Periodic removal of ladder fuels in forests. Increased monitoring for potential fires by new imaging and messaging technology so that incipient wildfires can be discovered and addressed *immediately*. Prescribed burns can be useful, but *only* if done with much more stringent safety precautions than are currently used; in particular, after a burn, the area should be closely monitored for potential escapes (which was *not* done adequately after the USFS Winiger Ridge burn in October 1998, so that the fire escaped and burned another 5 acres). There needs to be greater awareness of the unpredictable and often extreme winds in portions of the County east of the Divide down to communities like Boulder, Louisville, and Superior. Potential fire-causing projects, like the Gross Dam expansion, should be stopped.
The mountains need resources to pay to mitigate around homes and roads. We as homeowners, need \$ to pay for mitigation. More chipping, slash and wood removal around homes, landscaping, etc. We also need NO FIRES May 1-Oct. 1 as a routine rule. More fire trucks and resources to put out fires ASAP as they start, before they become catastrophic.
Very important. Also need continued monitoring of treated areas. Lodgepole, for example, regrows after being clear cut, nullifying the original intent of forest thinning.
Closely managed cutting with prescribed burn piles only under CLOSE supervision. NO CLEAR CUTTING this time.
Forest thinning and brush removal
Very important Is it possible to cut grass land areas or likely very controversial but consider control burns
I would love to see a more cohesive strategy related to controlled burns across the county. I am not sure that mowing strategies should be modified since they can have the effect of adding to the fire risk if not conducted properly.
Funding should almost exclusively be granted to management projects in which prescribed fire (not pile burning) is a component of it (with very limited exceptions). One exception could include surface fuel removal, in particular from forested acres adjacent to communities. Other than surface fuel, management projects should avoid lodgepole pine stands, which have proven nearly impossible to manage in anyway that creates long term reduction to fire risk. North facing aspects should also be left completely in tact. Forest management projects should focus on south slopes dominated by ponderosa pine.
All open space/County owned property should be assessed and mitigated appropriately
The Left Hand Watershed Center: indigenous Land Management, integrated and holistic land management, plus prescribed burns. Pay fire fighters well to get in shape and clear forest floor to prevent fire from getting up in canopy and building intensity.
An understanding of current mitigation practices vs. what more could be done would be helpful, but agree that management is needed along with education and outreach.
If 'strategic' means only west of CO 93 and US 36, it incredibly misses the obvious relevance of the Marshall Fire and where it happened. East of these roads should be included.
Def needed. Probably everywhere. Definitely needed here in Eldorado Springs.
Establish fire breaks around mountain communities of 50 or more homes.
This is the most important in my opinion. Need to manage the open spaces to avoid catastrophic wildfires. We lost our home completely to the Marshall Fire. Total loss. Hard scape and create fire barriers between all designated Open Space and local city town owned land. Our houses on Cherrywood and the houses on Mulberry Street all burned because of the grass field south of the Police Station and west of Cherrywood which is owned by the City of Louisville. This grass field was unmaintained,

<p>many of my neighbors asked the City to cut the grass in the summer and fall prior to the fire, the City did nothing. We need reassurance from the County and the City they will do whatever they can for fire mitigation to prevent this from happening again.</p> <p>Experts in this field should be able to make suggestions, without over-spending for an event like the Marshall Fire, which is expected to be exceptionally rare.</p>
<p>I would like to see these mitigation funds used to remove some of the dead trees along the coal creek trail and very close to our neighborhood- also because of the way the fire spread along fence lines in louisville a ban on building wooden fences would be important</p>
<p>As a victim of the Marshall Fire, I want these funds to be used in the plains which were largely ignored in all previous wildfire prevention plans. Should there be mowed firebreaks in the open space adjacent to subdivisions?</p>
<p>Maintain open space to a point at least 500' away from all subdivisions</p>
<p>As long as county government does not get in the way by providing roadblocks or more regulation against it.....</p>
<p>Yes, of course. Important to be proactive ...</p>
<p>Pro active work on wildfire fuel reduction.</p>
<p>Deer goats and llamas to eat the grass in the open space</p>
<p>Establish a "Countywide Community Cistern Fund" that fire districts could apply to for grants to assist with the installation of emergency water cisterns where emergency water is inadequate</p>
<p>See "staffing" below</p>
<p>Allow cattle, sheep & goat grazing on open space property.</p>
<p>Partnerships with county and municipalities for mitigation projects on parks and open space to reduce fuel loads, especially near urban/wild land borders. Education out reach to homeowners on how to protect their property through wildfire mitigation, possibly including subsidies to encourage projects designed to increase defensibility of their homes and neighbors. Develop a functioning notification system to alert residents in the event of a threat such as a wildfire and train all those responsible for activating it on how and when to use it.</p>
<p>Establish a "Countywide Community Cistern Fund" that fire districts could apply to for grants to assist with the installation of emergency water cisterns where emergency water is inadequate</p>
<p>Proper maintenance of publicly owned open spaces. Creation of defensible spaces adjacent to public open spaces. Eradication of Cheatgrass on publicly owned open spaces.</p>
<p>reinstate controlled burns and mowing at the open space-suburban interface.</p>
<p>Establish a "Countywide Community Cistern Fund" that fire districts could apply to for grants to assist with the installation of emergency water cisterns where emergency water is inadequate</p>
<p>I would like to see the grasses mowed/"burned" as it was in the past in unusually dry seasons, clearing near homes increased from the current 6 feet from fences, all dead trees and debris removed and drainage ditches cleared. There is only one place I know of on the mesa that used to have original short prairie grasses. It is small and down the hill from the dog park. The rest of the beautiful Open Space is not and has not been "native" for a long time. We can take care of both and just because it isn't always what some consider "natural" or "undisturbed" doesn't make it less valuable to the community.</p>
<p>Seems like a great program to continue investing in and expanding.</p>
<p>Goats and llamas for fire mitigation</p>
<p>Mutton mowers!</p>
<p>Give specific attention to grassland fire risk in areas west of US 36, including Louisville and Lafayette</p>
<p>Please use goats and llamas on the open space behind our homes to mitigate</p>

Goats or other animals to graze open spaces and/or mowing of open spaces near houses. I live on coyote run open space and I question my safety due to the lack of mitigation.
Work with local fire districts, forest service, watershed groups, and other organizations already working in the mountains to achieve landscape-scale planning, coordination, and project execution.
1. Get Xcel Energy to bury existing overhead Xcel Energy power lines that parallel along the South side of Arapahoe Avenue in areas west of Fourth Street to Canyon Blvd. 2. Cut back forested areas where current set-back is non-compliant with Boulder County defensible space. 3. Consider community fire cisterns along the north border where City of Boulder Open Space backs up to properties along Chautauqua and along the South side of Arapahoe Avenue to Canyon Blvd.
Hello, We would like to request funding go towards hiring goats, llama, or other animals to trim the open space brush. We live with these tall grasses directly behind our house. I've heard of some mowing taking place in Coyote Run, but we haven't seen it behind our house. We live on a steeper hill on Coyote Run so that may be why the lawn mowers haven't been behind our area. Thank you for your consideration.
Apply funds to private parties implementing forest management projects for fire mitigation
The areas above Peaceful Valley that encompasses the Middle St. Vrain drainage that then becomes the St. Vrain downstream. There is excessive fallen trees and fuels which are even more of a threat given the high useage of dispersed campers, heavy useage ATV and other 4 Wheel drive vehicles thanks to 2 ATV Rental companies in Estes Park and finally very high volumes of hikers. Fire mitigation work is especially needed to protect mountain residents and down stream water supplies for Lyons and Longmont and beyond.
This must include the entire county, not just the traditional "fireshed"forested areas. This should be a strategic effort to understand how the Marshall fire spread in grasslands, along ditches and fences, etc. Not just a series of cutting and mowing projects
Use WRV as a resource to recruit lots of new volunteers to work on these projects that will need to cover large areas.
Thinning trees and grasslands could help reduce catastrophic wildfires.
Work with mountain water suppliers (special districts or non-profit providers) to build resiliency into their watersheds. Also, work with private landowners to thin properties and build forestry diversity. The Colorado Forest Service in partnership with the USDA had such a matching grant program several years ago which was effective - but underfunded.
I suppose this could include invasive species removal? I personally love letting plants do what they are going to do, but I can see how removing invasive species in areas at risk of fire could reduce the "clutter" that provides extra fuel!
Prevention is what will do the most good. I support any efforts suggsted by the Fire Officials to do what they suggest. Not my area of expertise, but it seems that lots of trimming a mowing would help. Also, perhaps digging trenches as a firebreak IN ADVANCE might help it spread. UN-DOING THE SMOKEY-THE-BEAR LEGACY You already know this part: Every acre of forested land annually produces a steady volume of woody (flammable) material. Pre-Smokey, Mother Nature kept things roughly in balance by consuming some portion of that woody volume with annual random smaller forest fires. In the years since humans have been extinguishing forest fires, the volume of excess woody material has soared, and the task of restoring a reasonable balance is probably impossible at this point. That said, here are ideas which could help. GABIANS Gabians are wire mesh baskets filled with rocks. They are low-tech and low cost. I SUGGEST placing Gabians across smaller but critical drainages ahead of time to mitigate soil and debris migration after a wildfire event. I placed a Gabian structure across a gully years ago, and it successfully did its job during the 2013 floor. I can supply photos and a site inspection of my Gabian structure if you are interested. HIGH-

<p>LEAD CABLE YARDER Because Boulder County does not have much of a market for forest products, local forestry contractors do not have much incentive to equip themselves beyond basic methods. In other parts of the country, cable yarders are used to good advantage for their ability to reach out long distances over un-drivable terrain, and bring in forest materials. I SUGGEST some sort of incentive or support program for cable yarding. This would help a lot with the task of creating fire breaks and other mitigation projects which are far from roads. I have some experience and interest in cable yards and can supply more information if you are interested.</p> <p>Highest priority. All these projects require a lot of labor. To make scarce dollars stretch further create a climate warrior volunteer corps to get more volunteer labor especially for forest thinning.</p>
<p>I think the grasslands in particular need more attention after the Marshall fire.</p>
<p>Yes!</p>
<p>Hire more full time permanent fire and forestry technicians that can help the USFS out in mitigating their lands since that remains some of the larger geographic areas that have not been mitigated or Rx burned.</p>
<p>Yes, Get the USFS to do some thinning and management to reduce wildfire risk and improve forest health.</p>
<p>Yes</p>
<p>The most effective method for the distribution of these funds is through the establishment of a committee of subject matter experts to determine where the greatest need and benefit could be achieved. Such a committee must include representatives from the rural fire protection districts, watershed groups, environmental and government organizations (State Forest Service, USFS, etc.). I will note that forest and grassland management of County owned open space should be the responsibility of and funded primarily by the County Parks and Open Space Department. They need to take care of the land they own and place less emphasis on acquiring additional land.</p>
<p>Very important</p>
<p>Mandate mitigation with enforcement emulating NFPA 1144, ameliorating NIMBYs. If Boulder can mandate the removal of Elm trees and sidewalk snow removal, then it can mandate life-safety mandatory mitigation.</p>
<p>We need urban wildfire risk management to address grass and overgrown grass in the urban corridor and protect our water sources for drinking and for fighting fires. Knowledge of how this perfect storm was created in a city environment. So much focus is on the mountains, but after surviving a self evacuation from the Marshall Fire, we need education, education and more education.</p>
<p>Reduce fuel buildup in open spaces, including through use of prescribed burning. Building water infrastructure in strategic locations for firefighting.</p>
<p>AFPD members or representatives need to be on EVERY committee making decisions for our community. We have been left out of the decisions for too long by Boulder County. Do not put this in the hands of Land Use Department!</p>
<p>Would like to learn more about mitigation surrounding open space. Our house has open space behind it - what should we do? It is never mowed, as our HOA owns a piece of it and doesn't mow and the other parts belong to the city, which has not mowed it either.</p>
<p>Residents in some fire-prone areas of CA, including my parents, are required to maintain a perimeter of mowed grass/no dry grass around each home. We should have had this. We need to have this.</p>
<p>Cut down the grass</p>
<p>mow the wild grasses near homes or do yearly prescribed burns</p>
<p>Restrict/prohibit use of water for cosmetic home lawn watering. More controlled burns of forest/grasslands.</p>
<p>Yes</p>

<p>we needed water in the hwy. 93/marshall drive area during the start of the most recent wildfire that destroyed our home. An inactive fire hydrant was not enough, new hydrants and cisterns should be available to the fire district in high risk areas (gas station, site of know burning coal seam, known site of grassfires from powerlines, major public trailhead, etc.</p>
<p>This is, in my mind, the top priority for these funds. Most voters also read about this goal first on the ballot and, I suspect, many stopped here. This goal is wise, useful and necessary. It's also a responsible use of tax dollars.</p>
<p>Includ Forest Service projects in the discussions.</p>
<p>Use controlled burns and targeted goat grazing for weeds and cut trees and branches as needed. Stop using pesticides which kill the native grasses and cause erosion.</p>
<p>With all the open space around us, this seems like it should be a priority.</p>
<p>Perhaps more rotation of grazing animals to keep grasses shorter in the fall.</p>
<p>I would love to see comprehensive programs in Boulder County that address major gaps in our current programs, policies, and staffing. CWPP or other planning and prioritization efforts that lead to identifying high risk (both ecological and social) AND lead to creative solutions for capacity issues and leveraging work. (I.e. where are municipal FDs targeting neighborhood outreach and can open space prioritize do mitigation work on abutting land to help leverage work across boundaries? Where can we institute policy that makes it easier to do work cross-boundary, etc). Identifying ways to continue to fund work AND the upkeep and maintenance of projects is critical. Often times grant funds overlook maintenance. My guess is the local practitioners doing this work (i.e. folks like Boulder Fire, Wildfire Partners, Boulder Watershed Collective) have ideas about where the gaps and needs are in our county and where additional dollars could be leveraged most effectively to advance priority projects.</p>
<p>Look at how work was done in Roosevelt National Forest around the Pine Valley subdivision near my home at 360 St. Vrain RD., 2 miles SE of Allenspark. The work had federal grant support during the Bush administration - they did a nice job.</p>
<p>Scheduled and controlled burns in high risk areas.</p> <p>The Middle St. Vrain valley off County Rd. 92 is an extremely highly used recreation area where there is a tremendous amount of dead forest wood accumulated that if there was ever a fire in that area it would blow up like a bomb. There are 2 highly used forest Service camp grounds (Peaceful Valley Camp Ground and Camp Dick Camp Ground), in this area. Neither of those camp grounds has running water out of their taps. The pipes all broke last season and were unable to be fixed as of the end of 2022 camping season. The Sour Dough Trail between Beaver Reservoir and the Middle St. Vrain trail is also greatly surrounded by dead blown down trees and wood. These areas are highly used by hikers, mountain bikers, dispersed campers, shooters, (whom can have camp fires where there is not a fire ban). The Middle St. Vrain 4 wheel drive Rd. that swings back around to Coney Flats by Beaver reservoir is highly used by 4 wheel drivers and ATVers. Many of whom just throw their cigarette butts out into the forest. I know this as I hike these trails often and I always carry a trash bag to pick up litter which unfortunately often includes cigarette butts. The Bunce school Rd. (County Rd. 105), from just west of Peaceful Valley camp ground all the way to Allens Park also attracts the Jeep and ATVers, whom litter. Many of these vehicle users are rentals (from Estes Park), are out of state tourists who have no understanding of Western Boulder County Wildfire risks or respect for the "leave no Trace" ethics. This Middle St. Vrain Valley and it's surrounding area is the headwaters of the Watershed for the St. Vrain and all of Longmont and Eastern Boulder County. If there was a large Wildfire in this area it would be catastrophic to that water shed. I know now it is winter and luckily we have some snow cover up there, but if "Staff" has not hiked these trails in the (cont.) dry season to see all this dead forest fuel I strongly recommend that sort of "field trip". That</p>

<p>whole area of this headwaters of the St. Vrain water shed is very neglected in regards to any fire mitigation efforts. I realize this is part of our National Forest yet it is also Western Boulder County. I really hope Boulder County Fire Mitigation \$\$ camp be put toward clearing and protecting this area from future fire risks.</p> <p>Planned burns should be used to help the ecosystem naturally manage overgrown fuels. While this helps prevent catastrophic wildfires, proper management of these burns can be used as effective training tool for emergency services.</p>
Barrier/buffer zones?
Deal with coal seam fires; establish WUI and PUI regulations to control/manage building codes in fire risk areas
Clearing to homes for defensible space Additional water sources - cisterns Emergency evacuation routes Fire breaks
Remove bureaucratic and legal barriers to conducting active forest management, including, but not limited to prescribed burns, selective timber harvest, underbrush thinning, and weed control.
Yes
Thank you for doi
Conduct preventative wildfire mitigation work such as limbing and thinning of trees, creation of cleared fire breaks, planting of native fire resistant grasses, shrubs and trees, controlled burns and the like.
Important but not a priority; open space programs and existing water programs in the County should already have this funding
This seems very important obviously. I'm sure there has been some analysis of the Marshall Fire and what could have been done to avoid such a disaster. Is it strategic burning selected grasslands (I assume that would be one thing) but I think it would good certainly to look at and publicise the "lessons learned" without necessarily "blaming."
see below, we seem to have a good fire/emergency response system - we may be missing the education and coordination of this 'system' particularly with owners of area private land spaces and new to the community residents, or minority populations too.
All of the above. More grant funding that is catered to landowners, non-profits, and smaller entities that need just as much as help as the larger entities. With todays financial strains on most people, mitigation is a last priority due to the cost of it, thus the work is not getting done. A lot of larger landowners in Boulder County are also "aging" out of doing the mitigation work themselves and need all the financial support they can get to mitigate their large properties to create a larger scope fuel mitigation project. I also think we need to get more prescribed fire back into the systems. We saw at Heil Ranch after the Calwood Fire that prescribed fire in a fire mng project was a huge benefit to the system and increased resiliency. Simply put, the more monies we can get out their to do forest and fire mitigation work, the more work that can be done.
1294 Rock Lake Rd Ward 80481
Critical. Most important of all.
Focusing on the margins of open space and development, with an eye towards likely travel patterns based on likely wind direction and/or vegetation corridors like open space and ditches.
I live on the border of the Peaceful Valley USFS campground. Even if the USFS would mitigate the weeds in the campgrounds every year, that would help to cut down fire danger to the whole Peaceful Valley area.
This is a high priority. Also, Open Space funding should be used to manage Open Space property.
Actually do fire mitigation in western Boulder County on the thousands of County owned acres that are adjacent to private homes

The effectiveness of the buffer around Devil's Thumb made an big impression on me. Not sure how far that can be carried north and south
High priority
Funding for municipalities for staffing and equipment to support forest restoration and mitigation projects, as the county and sheriff's office already have significant funding and staffing for these projects.
With more use of the Indian Peaks Wilderness comes greatly increased fire danger. I'd like to see more work going into the IP areas
Use a set of criteria to determine highest priority areas to address first, to help all understand, WHY THERE and What is needed? All need to understand personal responsibilities for action to achieve conditions that will reduce crown fires. Example criteria to determine priorities can include # live streams and muni water sources infrastructure to protect, forest species types and their ability to achieve effective restoration practices for these species and lower crown fire risk. Identify & quantify access for projects, ID public and private lands interspersed, national significance matters (ie RMNP adjacent borders and visitation numbers impacts) WUI and infrastructure quantified to protect, acres of fire district responsibilities and FD staffing (determine acres and structures per firefighter) , FD support for action, Wildfire Partners participation demonstrated and all individual projects completed through CSFS, NRCS and CDs, and others included and mapped, FM acres mitigation already accomplished in last decade mapped, existing community organization, community leadership, community members committed for cross boundary action now (if already identified), multi-agency recognition and support, any joint strategic science-based mitigation planning already started (both for structures and vegetation resources), any adopted written vegetation type prescriptions as a planning base for budgeting and later site specific project detail refinement..... consider more criteria to quantify and rate based upon facts. Use the highest rated priority areas as a starting place to focus activities leading to effective results. Quantify ratings of prospective areas and then for highest consideration, actively recruit all public jurisdictions and private to come together here, plan together, so all who are necessary for effectiveness understand, pubic meetings to explain what why and how priority projects will move forward, detail how to participate, line out specific steps by whom to take, leading to on-the-ground action, specifically encourage landowner sign up for participation necessary, engage and inform, explain a "how" steps to get things accomplished plan, report progress, gain financial grants for necessary projects in addition to new tax revenues, build a recognition of urgency and clearly assign individuals leadership responsibility. ID goals and objectives and timetables to accomplish. Years have passed with limited results for the the dangerous problems magnitude, >100 years in making. Chart the course of action chosen to take for results and make it known, clearly understood, use all media sources to inform. Simply the complexities for understanding, share progress and successes. Since MOUs years have gone by after initial hype. Get started cross boundary in earnest, please. Direct some of the new tax funding to organization that urgently leads to on-the-ground cross-boundary effective science-based accomplishment.
People are always surprised to hear that Marshall Fire was never up in the mountains. They are also surprised to hear how little time we had to escape. I would calculate risk to human life and speed at which fires move when considering how to allocate resources.
More prescribed burns and public relations efforts educating the public on the benefits of proactive burning
Given that the Marshall Fire was predominantly NOT a forest fire, apparently we need to mitigate grassy fields also.

Consider using some funds for clearing around critical roads to protect potential evacuations (and hopefully avoid a Paradise scenario). Otherwise, focus initially on clearing and preparing areas upwind of the major population centers in the county.
3 solutions: firebreaks, firebreaks, and firebreaks. https://coloradosun.com/2018/09/26/buffalo-wildfire-clear-cut-colorado/ In Silverthorne, specifically around Buffalo Ridge, the town cut down all the vegetation and trees around residential areas and those efforts have been cited and studied as the reason the fires there a few years ago didn't take out the buildings in the area. My family has a condo there the was saved solely for this reason. We should consider doing the same by making fire breaks in the open spaces and grasslands that supercharged the Marshall fire. We should also consider mowing all grasslands within a certain distance of residential areas to minimum heights in the dryer months. The prevailing winds in the area come from the west/southwest; we need to stop fires from spreading from that direction. ***We should create compacted dirt, rock, or concrete firebreaks following the patterns of the Marshall fire to prevent it from happening again***
We need a wildfire master plan that has a clear hierarchy of projects.
While the forest in W. Boulder County likely present the largest wildfire threat, this needs to be balanced against the far higher population in the grass lands and suburban environment in East County. Please balance mitigation efforts between wildfire zones 1 & 2. Efforts should be taken to address vegetation issues on public open space land (BoCo and Municipal Open space) as well as providing incentives for mitigation on private land, and using the regulatory powers of the County to require public utilities (and 'utility like' entities such as ditch companies) to include fire mitigation in their operating procedures.
Work with mountain fire departments
Logging remote forest areas opens them to human access (people cause the vast majority of fires) and unmanaged, unsustainable recreation on our area's federal lands is an enormous problem (illegal mt. bike trail building, motorized use and camping "residency"). The state initiative NOCO Places 2050 focuses here for good reason - but management has not improved. Science, including that from the Forest Service itself, shows that opening forests makes wildfire danger worse due to increased human access, heat, wind, drying and ground fuel regrowth. Damage to treasured scenery, soil, water and habitat have all resulted from "mitigation" in our area. The "landscape scale" cutting that foresters and collaborators want strikes fear into the hearts of forest lovers. We are told careful thinning - and get 80 acre clearcuts (several, Nederland). Blowdown, uncollected downed debris and unburned slash piles (60,000 on Boulder District federal land, enormous piles from the County Sherwood Gulch cut) may be very hazardous when burning finally occurs in ongoing drought conditions. The 13 acre clearcut that the County did off the Peak to Peak Scenic Highway (by Rainbow Lakes Road) is an offensive eyesore in the highly treasured Como Chasm view. Mitigation should be from the home out - beyond 100 feet provides no further protection. The proof is on the land - logging should not be part of the use of these funds. Frankly, private landowners don't get honest science based advice from foresters. Any cutting they want to do should not be subsidized by taxpayers.
Allow mountain residents to harvest firewood under Forest service supervision beyond the current very restrictive requirements from Arapahoe and Roosevelt National forest in the Boulder Ranger district
Study strategies and deploy them as soon as possible
Provide funding for wildfire mitigation in unincorporated Boulder County.
Investigate lightning (grounding) towers in high risk forest areas. Prescribed burning Forest thinning via logging permits
Protect open spaces from becoming a fire danger. Perhaps mow or clear swaths of open space that are close to homes. Thin forests regularly.

Remove hazard trees along highway 7 and 36 that have died or are stressed by de-icing chemicals.
Clear forest canopy of dry dead foliage, clear underbrush and pine needles from under the tree canopy and provide more resilient access to water resources to allow the fighting of wildland fires more functional and manageable
I now live out of state, but lived in Ward CO for 22 years and was on the Indian Peaks Fire Department for the last 5 years before moving last spring. It would be great if we could do more prescribed burns to clean out various areas.... I know it's very difficult to do these when there are scattered private holdings with houses all through the forest service and public lands that were in our district... so not sure how, but I think some managed fires would go a long way towards helping the forest become healthier in the long term (although some areas are so dense they could end up crowning even in a spring or fall fire and that doesn't look very attractive to the public for many years....
Obviously reducing fuels is the basic method of wild fire mitigation. The forest to the west of Boulder is over grown. It would be nice to see a mosaic of open areas in the forest. This requires cutting some trees and removing them. I do not think just thinning the forest is enough.
Please continue with the forest thinning in South Boulder.
I would like to see funding for municipalities to complete fire mitigation projects, egress improvements and defensible space projects around water utilities and power lines. I would also like to see funding for municipalities to purchase equipment and/or fund staffing necessary to complete restoration and mitigation projects. Municipalities often have much less available funding for these projects than the county, which has a large, well funded Open Space program and Sheriff's Office wildland fire department. This leaves some communities, like Lyons, Longmont, Nederland, Ward, and other towns, with fewer resources to protect against wildfire.
Focus expenditures on the wildland urban interface and incorporate all land ownerships into use of funds. As an owner of a mountain property, assistance from our local fire department for fire mitigation was very helpful, so those additional funding for those kinds of programs could be useful as well. Also consider whether funds could be used to protect recreational areas. De-emphasize backcountry areas far from infrastructure.
I think that this is a key part of this bill— Boulder county has a lot of public land that is part of a fire ecosystem and needs active management to keep our towns safe from catastrophic fires.
Landscape level work that also covers federal land. Negotiate and establish Innovative approach and agreements with the USFS to use funds on their lands since they are the dominant landowner in the western portion of the county. Private land coverage is too dispersed to effectively mitigate against landscape level fire risk. Grant program for private land owners and BC Fire Departments to apply for forest health work. Percentage of \$11m annual income set aside in trust account to be used only for "after fire" clean-up, felling of dead trees and revegetation.
Begin thinning & tree removal in urban/wild land interfaces. Hire & train full time forestry workers. Pay them a living wage.
Include wildfire modeling to ensure there is a scientific basis for fuel reduction and other projects and continue to update the model as risks are reduced.
1- I see the greatest risk by far as our forests, not grasslands. I am worried you will spend a lot of this money (because of Marshall fire) on the plains when the greatest risk is in the mountain forests which need huge area wide mitigation work. Please do not make this funding like PILT money where the county gets it and none ever flows thru to the mountain communities. 2- meet with, listen to and leverage the mountain fire chiefs group on what they need in these domains.
There are no fuels mitigation projects currently in the grasslands, clearly these are needed Driving up from down below to where I live, just west of Jamestown. I still see forest detritus from the flood. Though there has been considerable mitigation from that flood, it is clear how much forest and

<p>grassland needs to be managed. I was evacuated during the Calwood fire, and I have seen how quickly fire can move down from the foothills into the grasslands of Western Niwot and areas near that. Funding these mitigation projects can go a long way to prevent said catastrophic wildfire. Many of the area forests are unhealthy with dense undergrowth that leads to more intense fires. It's important to prioritize forest ecosystem health when conducting forest management projects. I suggest you focus on forest thinning that restores ecological health while reducing fire risk.</p>
<p>I support cross boundary and holistic projects. Timber/product utilization is critical to support jobs, a renewable forest products industry and environmental stewardship.</p>
<p>Clearing away all dead and burnable material will help, and stopping people from having large, outdoor fires in fire pits, especially on windy days.</p>
<p>public education at every trailhead, much larger signage of what's permitted and what isn't; reminder signage mid-trail; not using chainsaws for mitigation during wind events; use of evidence based best practice science for thinning forests; supervision of cutting forests and strategic decisions made by scientists not neighbors.</p>
<p>My house was destroyed in the Marshall fire, I think lower grasses, mowing, and similar would help.</p>
<p>see comments below</p>
<p>yes - need public assessment of Marshall fire causes</p>
<p>Keep grasslands cut short</p>
<p>There have already been multiple such projects completed by county, state, and federal entities in Boulder County, and funding for these types of projects is available from other sources. Funding from this new county sales tax should go almost exclusively to assisting residents harden their home ignition zones (HIZ) and creating defensible space around their homes. These are the measures that will truly help reduce catastrophic loss from wildfires.</p>
<p>Indeed. Very important.</p>
<p>I recommend using goats to eat the weeds and grasses</p>
<p>Mow prairie grasses close to the ground in Boulder county open space for a reasonable buffer perhaps 100 ft when the open space lands butt up against communities. The Ridge at Superior Townhome complex is an excellent example!</p>
<p>The ditches allow this grass fire to spread like no other. They are frequently clean the brush, but the brush is left on the sides of the ditch. Please clean those up!</p>
<p>Mow public wild grass lands near/adjacent to houses once a year. Examples include the open spaces on Parks and Rec land in neighborhoods (i.e. Wonderland Lake area) or west of the houses abutting the Mountain Parks in South Boulder.</p>
<p>Continue thinning some of the over-thick ponderosa areas. Support native-habitat restoration and invasive / non-native removal, especially by volunteer groups.</p>
<p>The application of mitigation to public assets such as water supplies and public lands is good stewardship.</p>
<p>Mowing, goat herds</p>
<p>There was a detailed report written about what neighborhoods were destroyed in the Marshall Fire. One of the takeaways was that having wooden fencing and unmaintained grass/trees that back up to houses were key contributors. Attacking both of these issues seem like highly efficient uses of tax payer dollars.</p>
<p>Mow the weeds in Louisville along open space trails to create a small buffer between open space and houses. Mow fire breaks behind houses like they used to. Have the goats return to help with grass growth.</p>

Mow the grass on Open Space. OR Have some homeowners do it if it's close to their property... Or Get sheep/ goats/ cattle to eat it down....
I live adjacent to closed Boulder County open space - can you work with Open Space to allow us to do mitigation on the adjacent land
Remove trees along county ROW to make roads into more robust fire breaks.
Create buffer spaces on open space that are mowed. Also emergency sprinkler system for critical areas
open space with grasslands - doing late-summer cutting if there's been lots of growth. Thinning trees in crucial areas (near neighborhoods, steep 'wind-tunnel' ravine/gulches, remember western Boulder County in these projects.
Regular slash pile pick up. That program is great.
Thin forests that are obviously unhealthy. It's ok to focus on down trees and dead trees as a step 1. It bothers me when clear cuts happen in relatively healthy area but don't address area that are full of jack pot fuels, matchstick lodge poles, and large amounts of standing dead. It also bothers me when crews utilize the lop and scatter technique dispersing the fuel on the ground instead of removing or burning the cut trees. I would also offer financial assistance to residents to do the work in their yards to keep the houses clear of fuel. I would also offer assistance to towns such as Nederland or other boulder county towns who need financial help to hire crews to mitigate pocket parks and right of way. I would also take care of areas Boulder City owns that need mitigation. It's important to set a good example so our residents know we take it seriously and mitigate public lands intelligently by focusing on dead and down trees and then identifying areas that could use a thinning or clearcut. It's also important to pay firefighters well and make sure they have proper equipment.
Yes, most important
Make reimbursement available to private landowners for mitigation they perform on their land.
Removing downfall on ground is good to reduce dry fuels that burn easily
Fantastic. We live in the WUI north of Boulder and some residents mitigate their properties well, and others have trees smothering their houses. Would be nice to perhaps have some more structure from the County, perhaps even in terms of code, on how to protect homes. My concern is that a lax neighbor could destroy my house despite my best efforts.
Clean up the open space area along Magnolia. Way too many dead trees on the ground, or about to make their way to the ground.
This is essential. We have done multiple fire mitigation efforts and continue to maintain a defensible area, clean gutters etc
I'm a wildlife biologist and have long supported BOCOs forest thinning projects and prescribed burning. Both do much to improve habitat for myriad species and also of course, can mitigate future fire risk. If there is the possibility of increasing this work, I would support it. Please don't hesitate to ask me to attend public meetings if my voice can help.
Thin the forests in a manner that fosters ecological restoration and fire mitigation.
Establish fire breaks around mountain neighborhoods to reduce likelihood of fires spreading into those neighborhoods. These could be in unowned forest or on willing property owners' lands. (Yes, those breaks will be ugly but are preferable to losing neighborhoods.)
Focus on safe egress and anchor points for fire fighters near homes. Consider grazing and mowing to reduce grass fuels near homes on Open Space. Avoid mechanical treatments more than 200 feet from homes or critical infrastructure. Invest in engineering solutions and backup water processing infrastructure. Diffuse mechanical treatments will not be effective under the wind- and drought-driven fire events that will be increasingly common. Neither are they effective at increasing forest resilience.

I very much appreciate and value the wildfire mitigation project that OSMP conducted over the past couple of years. I live in the Table Mesa area and the tree cutting that you've done up on Shanahan Ridge is fantastic. Keep it up!
lower risk standards to 70% of current levels. open sensitive areas only 3 or 4 days a week---close totally when risk reaches 70% of risk levels.
Fall mowing or grazing to limit standing dry grass in open spaces. Forest management including thinning and beetle kill removal. Flash flood / mudflow modeling and mitigation.
Work with USFS to reduce fuels
Prepare a fireproof exit for the Big Springs subdivision. This can be accomplished by clearing trees etc near existing roads.
Build firebreaks. Keep fire bans in place or put them in before weather changes. Almost all the big fires in the county have been human caused.
Help small land and homeowners mitigate their properties at no cost.
This would be great, especially if land owners can sign up too because there is so much private land that needs mitigation work.
Prescribed burns in forest areas and goat browsing on grasslands near homes,
Yes
Continue what is being done in this area - for instance, the forest to the south of Ridge road from the Community Forest Sort yard East to the first house near Hurrigan hill has lots of down trees. Can they be cleared? If not cleared by professionals, can an event be organized to allow residents to come in and clear downed trees for firewood? I know people who would love that opportunity...
Open space and other area grasslands should be mowed periodically and the debris removed to reduce fuel for potential wildfires.
Spend for Safety
As I understand it, in the past home owners bordering open spaces were not allowed to mow the grass in the open space. I suggest that this be allowed and/or that the county take responsibility for it, setting a reasonable limit and how large a section of land can be mowed so that some protection is provided for homes but the open spaces do not become, in practice, a large extension of private property.
Urban forest interface needs some help, the tiny town of Eldorado Springs is a tinderbox surrounded by dead dry brush , currently with a single lane bridge to evacuate 67 homes
Surveillance and warning systems
Let's do something totally non-boulder which would be don't spend all the money studying the problem then have nothing left to implement the program.
Hugely important. We need to create a perimeter as best as we can.
I rank this as very important.
Hope this would involve cooperation and coordination with Forest Service and town green belts. Without that, efforts would be less effective
Control slash burns thru winter months Fire breaks need to be developed within the grasslands in open space areas
weird survey Are you asking what percentage for each?
Coordinate with state/federal programs for mitigation projects
Since the prevailing winds are from the west, I'd like to see these projects on public and private forests west of Nederland to protect the watershed and prevent a wildfire from reaching the town. Our address is located right along Enterprise Ditch and I would like to see mitigation along Enterprise Ditch all along behind the BVSD Tech school. There is way to much brush and wood debris along this

ditch. If we get a fire in there from high school kids smoking along there and we have one of those very windy days we can get here in Boulder, fire prevention people will not be able to contain the fire and it could jump to houses in the area really easily.

As a landowner in a Forestry Zone, I do a lot of wildfire mitigation on our property, which holds hundreds of conifer and aspen trees. I use the Nederland Sort Yard exclusively and often wish they had a longer season of operation. Because the wildland urban interface has become so populated in the last few decades, wildland fires have the potential to burden our society with exceptionally large costs. This is an immense problem that requires solutions of a similar magnitude. In order for individual landowners to effectively address this ongoing issue, they will have to be motivated to be pro-active. Motivation can come from 2 directions. Government regulation or voluntary compliance. Currently, landowners are encouraged to be pro-active through financial incentives from various government programs. This path to compliance can be bolstered with bigger and better financial incentives; however, I feel that government regulation will also be required to accomplish the goal that everyone would like to see. There's too many non-resident landowners who are unaware or unconcerned about this ever increasing problem.

Allowing cattle to graze in grassland areas would keep the grass under control.

Construction of fire breaks. Creation of multiple detention areas to capture any run-off water. Brush clearing within the forests.

The grasses in the Open Space are beautiful, but they need to be mowed low around the perimeter, to create a defensible space between open space and private property. I would suggest they be cut back 25 yards, and cut down to below the height that county regulations require private landowners to mow their fields.

in addition to needed forest management west of roadway - expand programs to eastern county with ditch/vegetation management - mowing/grazing timing and frequency

Haying certain fields to reduce fuel loads and or prescribed burns. I do not think more grazing cows is the answer due to their spreading of invasive weeds

Educate Coloradans about the properties of plutonium, and other volatile compounds used in the Rocky Flats Weapons Facility.

Mitigation works; "fighting wildfires" does not.

Forest mitigation on OSMP using proven methods and best practices like constructing shaded fuel breaks and more mechanical thinning of the forest. Implementation of a robust seasonal prescribed fire program for the wooded and grasslands.

Find the cause of the Marshall Fire. My home is severely smoke damaged and I am still displaced almost one year later. Address the underground fires burning near Marshall at the outbreak area and do something so future disaster fires will not occur. Keep up with mitigation of grasslands, etc near our towns.

Is it possible to get some wildfire mitigation on county open space mountain property? The Beech Open Space bordering Olde Stage Rd has trees falling down, fallen limbs, and other tinder close to home properties.

Partner with USFS to mitigate public lands west of US36; the Heil Ranch project could be used as a benchmark.

Helping older home owners with mitigation. Some properties are challenging.

Yes! I am an ecologist (Ph.D.) that studied woody encroachment and grassland fires (carbon sequestration) at Kansas State University's Konza Prairie LTER. I have ridden my bike on the trails where the Marshall fire burned for years. While a fire in those winds is extremely difficult to contain/fight, the amount of thatch and coarse woody buildup in those grasslands and gallery forests was too high before that fire. A management plan and implementation of the plan are needed to

prevent the next large fire. It's a grassland, there will be fires; there should be fires. Don't let someone convince you that higher grazing rates are a solution. They are incorrect, and there is a ton of research showing this is a fool's plan. Grazing could help reduce some of the biomass, but the selective nature of grazers will open up those grasslands to an increase in non-native species and thickets. Combine grazing and controlled burns on a rotation to balance biomass buildup and help maintain a healthy grassland system. Develop a rotating system (mosaic) of recently burned zones throughout the grasslands to act as fire intensity reducers, a place that can be planned as a line of defense during a wildfire. You don't need to burn all grasslands yearly. Grasslands need stressors (i.e., fire, grazers) to keep native species, non-natives, and woody encroachment at balance and to maintain an active nutrient cycle; however, too little or too much and the system will fail. Before that fire, the grassland in the Marshall area towards Superior (and other grasslands in this area) showed signs of too high of a biomass load, and forbs and woody thickets were on the increase. Thus, an increase in fire potential. This needs to be a proactive plan, not a reactive one, only to be thought of after the next large fire.

Plant aspen across Greenbelt West of Boulder and South of Four-Mile Canyon. Install berms for Flood Mitigation West of North Briar Estates.

areas near homes should be evaluated and mitigation prioritized based upon the number of homes potentially impacted.

No more tree thinning!!! There has already been overkill on this. Now the forest in foothills is going to get even hotter and drier. Lower McClintock was supposed to be replanted and it still looks like it's been clear cut. No one anywhere should be able to burn on red flag days- enforced by fines. Easily accessible foothills trails should be CLOSED on red flag days. There should be clear signage banning fires, smoking, fireworks like in Eldorado Springs at all heavily used trailheads. Hikers smoking pot should dispose unused portion in metal canister not on ground!

High priority

Many people in the mountains heat their homes with wood or use firewood to supplement their heat. In strategically managing the forest, could we make this wood available to homeowners. I'm aware of the \$10 truckload opportunity, but it isn't possible to take advantage of this if people are elderly, disabled, or for those without the ability to haul the wood. In the past, trailers weren't allowed to be brought back to haul the wood in this program. Some people drove 45 minutes one-way to pick up a \$10 truckload. This made it hard to help your neighbor to pick up a \$10 truckload, because of the time commitment. Is it possible to load the logs into a dump trailer so the pickup sites can be more dispersed (and where trailers can be used)? Is it possible to have sawyers (trained in sawing and safety) available to buck wood for those who aren't able? Would it be possible to reimburse these sawyers for their time, fuel, chains, etc.?

Do fire mitigation to open space around Waroumberg pond seems like a fire risk close to many houses

Permit selective logging and underbrush/fuel removal. Removal/reduction of fuel has a direct correlation to the intensity of the wildfire.

Forestry cleanup and maintenance. Wildfire mitigation resources for private residences.

Yes, please.

Create defensible spaces and fuel reduction on Open Space lands and private property to mitigate wildfire risks.

spend the funds mostly around the foothills

<p>Latest science from CU and CSU indicates prescribed fire in WUI and low elevation ponderosa pine forest is preferred. Thinning projects are less preferred but may be necessary where prescribed fire is too risky. Thinning needs to remove slash.</p>
<p>Think systemically! It seems the mountain communities and the "flatlands" are seen as two different counties, but what starts in one area impacts the others--s we've seen with wildfires and floods. The dearth of policing in the mountains is not adequate to the risks posed by recreational campers, drug users, homeless people who camp out in forests, light fires, and leave their refuse for others to clean up. In Lefthand Canyon, recreational shooting polluted the watershed. This kind of sensitive terrain should not be considered for shooting ranges for multiple reasons: difficulty of fighting fires, easy fire spread to homes and communities, water pollution locally and downstream.</p>
<p>I live at the base of the foothills and am surrounded by grasslands in protected open space and a park. How can we insure that the watering system for the park lands can be best activated in a fire situation? Can a natural and attractive buffer area of some type be put between homes and grass fields?</p>
<p>Have mitigation near railroad tracks for grasses</p>
<p>Fast confirmation helicopter team which would rapidly confirm citizen reported fire activity and rapid deployment firefighting teams. Plug all the existing coal seam fires!</p>
<p>agree</p>
<p>Do more regular mowing of tall grassy/weed filled areas surrounding housing areas. Get rid of all dying trees in the burn areas.</p>
<p>Complete more mitigation on County properties.</p>
<p>Top priority including prescribed burns and forest thinning to get back to a "natural" state in forest areas.</p>
<p>grassland management in open spaces is needed when climate is so very dry</p>
<p>Cut and clear dead grass across all open spaces in Boulder county along with controlled burns. This was clear fuel for the marshall fire and had been unmaintained / allowed to grow wild for years prior.</p>
<p>Home outdoor firefighting sprinkler systems complete, with water, batteries, https://firesafemarin.org/harden-your-home/exterior-sprinklers-and-coatings/</p>
<p>Please REMOVE all burned bushes around the edges of Superior Elementary campus. Eleven months after the fire and we STILL haven't been told what started the fire. Every day, my daughter walks past the burned bushes on Eldorado (on side trail near Indiana - we all drop there to avoid the horrible front parking lot). All the spaces where the BVSD property intersects the town are NOT properly maintained. The bridge behind the school is in desperate need of expansion and repair. The weeds and bushes and Tall Grass need WAY more aggressive management. and the entire grassy field at the corner of Eldorado and Indiana needs to be PAVED - both to expand the concrete buffer around the school AND so that we can have a better drop and go, working front lot. Principal Stein and Dr. Anderson have NOT been receptive to my safety concerns on school grounds so I will seek help at higher levels!!</p>
<p>Bury power lines!!!</p>
<p>We are fortunate to live next to the Shanahan Ridge open space. And we love all the pine trees, and appreciate that they soak up carbon from the air, but the ones a few yards from our homes are a fire risk. Also risky, is all the dry grass on open space land between our fence and the Shanahan ranch fence - it would be great if the city would bring in a goatherd a couple of times a year to reduce the fire risk.</p> <p>We live in Sugarloaf Mountain area, which is a prime danger zone for wildfires. We used to have a volunteer organization called saws and slaws which assisted neighbors with tree thinning on their</p>

<p>property. However, saws and slaws has been dormant for a few years and needs to be revitalized with an organizer and cash to fund equipment, fuel, protective gear and food for the volunteers.</p> <p>Forest thinning and logging Controlled burns Clear cut defensible zones</p>
<p>DITCH fire mitigation planning via localized flooding: My house was North East of the fire origin. Our house would not have burned down were it not for the fire getting into the Marshall ditch and then shot north via the ditch conduit. Flooding the ditch didn't happen until a day too late so we need a better strategy for early flooding in the case of a fire. The scope of the fire would have been dramatically smaller if it were not fo the ditches spreading the fire further distances faster. NOTE: cutting the grass in the ditches will help but not be sufficient. We need a local way to flood them.</p>
<p>Reducing the risk of catastrophic wildfire should be #1 priority and garner the majority of funds. The most effective risk reduction can be accomplished by fire bans that are clear and enforceable.</p>
<p>ok, but it didn't help with the Calwood fire so I'm not convinced</p>
<p>Prescribed fire</p>
<p>The catastrophic wildfires in Boulder County have traditionally been wind-driven, which means that landscape-scale management projects have little effect on the outcome. Perhaps a better way would be to change staffing patterns when conditions are very high, say by paying volunteer and combination fire depts to fully staff fire stations during times of extreme fire conditions.</p>
<p>Yes</p>
<p>Mitigate and clean the Boulder River in the Boulder Canyon. Also mitigate, thin and clean the areas in the canyons of Boulder County. Many day hikers and campers, both legal and illegal, up here starting campfires. Areas need to me mitigated.</p>
<p>This is absolutely the most crucial expenditure for the funds. It protects our wilderness, our wildlife, our streams/ivers, and ultimately our towns. This state is abundant with vegetation, and wildlife. Let's support what generations prior to us have destroyed. Birds need our help! Insects need our help! Please consider this as the number one need!</p>
<p>Our property is bordered by National Forest land on two sides. There are so many trees that have blown down and are stacked up like pick-up sticks. We have mitigated our land but feel vulnerable with all the debris on the forest land.</p>
<p>Provide grants to private property owners who live in foothills and need to thin forests on their property. There are especially thick forests west of Olde Stage Road and Valley Lane</p>
<p>yes</p>
<p>Stop spraying chemical pesticides for wildfire grass management. No one is listening to the community at all. This is nonsense.</p>
<p>Expand work with Camp Paul Hummel to help remove diseased and fallen trees that pose a threat to the Boulder Heights subdivision.</p>
<p>Marshal Fire followed ditches that had weed, brush, and tree debrie. Some kind of mapping of those areas, and cleanup management of ditches that might typically be affected in the future by high northwest winds.</p>
<p>Mow the fields of dry grass in the fall to prevent any more Marshall fires</p>
<p>Funding open space fire mitigation efforts and forest management.</p>
<p>Funding for forest thinning to healthy levels for the hundreds of miles of overgrown and beetle kill infested public and private forest in Boulder Co. Funding for wood chipping and biomass waste pyrolysis and biochar production for soil restoration and carbon sequestration.</p>
<p>Much work needed in lefthand canyon area, not just Heil Ranch. Shooting ranges are not full shut down.</p>

Using prescribed burns (when weather and conditions are favorable) I think will immensely help reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire and protect water supplies.
Need to pay attention to USFS work slated to take place in St Vrain area, and any subsequent areas. 'Temporary roads' they will put in will be taken over by the increased out-of-state ATV tourist activities thereby INCREASING not decreasing wildfire risk. USFS is woefully under prepared to reclaim those 'temporary roads' after their fire mitigation work is complete. Just ask the staff at USFS.
I'd like to see 25% spent in this category under 1A
Prioritize actions recommended in the County Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Consider waiting until update is completed before making too many plans. Work with Boulder County Fireshed group to develop strategic projects, including newly formed Grasslands working group.
I use the 'boulder firewood program' to get most of my heating fuel. (Thanks!) As you do mitigation work, consider if removed materials can go to reuse instead of to waste streams.
Please use some funding to support the capacity of our local watershed groups and the conservation district. They do the work to get public support.
Middle St. Vrain Valley trails/Sour Dough trails-full of downed dead wood that needs cleaning up.
Lots of recreators using the Forest Service property – Peaceful Valley.
Increase defensible space buffer to urban districts.
Project boundaries should be able to be flexible including outside of Boulder County if work outside the county will help protect Boulder County water supplies and communities.
Support projects and capacity for local organizations such as the conservation districts and watershed centers. We have projects ready to go, just a lack of support for staffing and project costs. Community-wide projects are a must!
Community-wide, multiple landowner projects. Cost share monies.
Help with outreach and education to develop projects.
Fire mitigation focused on protecting water resources is critical.
The St. Vrain and Left Hand Water Conservancy District would support leveraging existing partner capacity with these tax dollars, such as BVLCD, the Watershed Center, etc. to plan and implement.
The Left Hand Water Conservancy District is interested in hearing project ideas that may benefit from district match funding.
Assist towns and municipalities in applying for grants to support wildfire mitigation and emergency egress routes where applicable.
Make sure SME's and local representation is on steering committees to determine how 1A & 1B funds are spent.
More collaboration and a clear chain of command would resolve a lot of confusion among the population.
Outreach help to communities – how do we get landowners interested?
Capacity building/staff capacity -- Increased capacity for cross boundary slash pile burning.

Increased capacity for education and engagement. Increase funding and staff capacity for fire districts to support their communities in mitigation.

Provide match funding for state/federal grants.

Fire mitigation for protecting recreation and reducing erosional impacts would be ideal.

Emergency egress – mitigate escape routes and create safety zones.

County GIS resources need to be present at these meetings!

\$ for seasonal MIT crews with fire departments. They have equipment, have ability to burn slash and want safety in neighborhood.

Include funding shares in eastern municipalities. Cost-share.

How will the county prioritize projects throughout the county? Discussed with attendee how we will be updating the 2011 CWPP and will capture and include a robust project/action item section that watershed groups, conservation district, fire districts, CSFS, county etc. will have identified and prioritized projects (even if they are ideas or potential projects at the time-not well developed yet.).

Watershed groups (particularly the Boulder Watershed Collective) would like to see more support from the County “forestry” group, with partnering to help with administering larger community-wide and landscape scale projects. #1 Help with outreach, education, and informational meetings, project development, SOW, contractor selection, project administration. Or just overseeing the entire project after the watershed group/s have developed the project? #2 Should the county consider forming a “forestry” team that would specifically help support watershed groups get the work done on the ground?

How do communities/HOA’s get support to develop a community-wide fuels reduction/defensible space project that would be eligible for state, federal and local grant programs? With the new tax monies, will the county step up to help with these efforts. Will they be available to assist communities with outreach and education efforts? Project development?

The county should provide or develop their website for private landowners/communities to access grant programs/cycles so that folks know how to pre-plan and understand how these programs work. BC staff should provide a workshop or presentation on how fuels mitigation grant programs work.

Will the CWPP update include identifying communities that have ingress and egress capabilities?

Will the monies be used to enhance the county’s GIS capabilities for mapping, tracking, and reporting? How will these services be used and available to the public?

Capacity building for staff for NGO's. Capacity building for staff at the conservation district (should we fully fund salaries and fringe for USDA staff?).

Community partnerships and programs to help residents prepare for wildfires, create defensible space around homes, make homes more fire resistant, and provide technical and financial assistance

Creating interfaces between organizations and departments is critical to communicate issues, plans, and processes. In turn, communicating with the public allows for education and interaction for fire awareness and preparation. Much like the Marshall fire page, having a one-stop "shop" for information on fire-related topics is helpful.

I have been mitigating my property off Magnolia Road for 30 years by removing deadfall, thinning ponderosa pines, pulling up juniper bushes, putting fire mesh under my decks, etc. I was one of the first people to get certified by Wildfire Partners and believe very much that is a very important program. Over the years I've seen more and more of my neighbors get certified, but still not enough. The Wildfire Partners program could be expanded both with more personnel and more financial support for the work. Most of the funding for 1A should be spent for these community-focused programs. Funding needs to be available to help people mitigate the property surrounding their home and if possible, harden their homes with fire resistant siding, metal roofs, and replace wooden decks and fences. Also, when the ponderosa pine beetle return (they are overdue), many people will need help (including those previously certified) to cut up, cover with thick plastic, and remove those piles of deadwood. When the beetle do return in the next year or two, this will cause an enormous influx of combustible material ala Grand County so providing both financial support for dealing with this issue, will be key.

yes good idea; and Funding needs to be available to help people harden their homes with fire resistant siding, metal roofs, and replace wooden decks and fences. The Wildfire Partners program could be expanded both with more personnel and more financial support for the work. Consider reviving the Saws and Slaws program to help neighborhoods come together to help each other - this could involve providing a staff member to help organize, basic training as needed, for example in chainsaw use & safety, or equipment (trailers to haul material to the sort yard). Continue and/or increase the subsidized community chipping program.

Organizational capacity support should not necessarily be tied to project funding. 'General funds' or 'operational funds' that are flexible are the most useful for funding capacity/staffing. Multi-year funding should be considered to minimize administration time for grant applications and reporting. In addition to watershed groups, BVLCD, strongly consider organizational capacity funding for fire districts, especially to support the onboarding of a wildfire mitigation specialist or similar position. This would aid dramatically in increasing the ability to build social license since most FPDs are volunteer based. These positions create network capacity to scale up wildfire mitigation/resilience work. Also consider eligibility for other small non-profits engaged in wildfire resilience work like Saws & Slaws, Wild Bear Ecology Center. Partnering with these local agencies has helped build credibility and trust to scale up wildfire mitigation work. It is really important to have some type of steering committee to oversee allocation of funds so that boulder county can retain credibility within the community. Maybe this won't always be necessary, but very important in the early stages. In addition to Wildfire Partners, please allow other agencies like BWC to apply for and/or use funds for home hardening and structure protection. We are working with communities to do collective/community projects like aggregating homes to install flashing or vent mesh. Home hardening and defensible space is the top need identified in mountain and plains communities without adequate funding. Allocating funding to support other agencies/communities in finding

localized solutions to these issues will build community support for forestry projects. To ensure an equitable distribution of funds, ensure that adequate funds are allocated toward engaging with and retrofitting rental homes.

Another BS Idea. Defensible space efforts has been around since 2012 and 2013. This needs to be introduced as a MANDATE for home owners. I personally know a Boulder County Land Use employee who was told "get the hell off my property" when he visited them a year before Fourmile fire. Same ones who filed suit against forest service because they COULD NOT fly in the face of these winds. I sure as hell don't favor giving these same yahoos 11 Million Dollars 13 years later. Voted NO, NO, NO. Yes I am a retired Boulder County fire department Lieutenant.

Provide a way for property owners to get funds for work done towards defensible space.

While I don't have a suggestion here, I do have a question/concern. How will the financial assistance work? There should be detailed and specific guidelines, thresholds and limits established in order for homeowners to qualify. Homeowners should not be able to take advantage of the system to receive financial support unless they truly need the assistance.

Job one could be educating homeowners and school children on fire risks such as ash disposal and shooting, and the importance of calling in when a tree comes down on a power line.

This will be the most effective use of funds. My neighbors and I have participated in the Firewise partners program. It is well run and quite effective at reducing human fire risk. It also is quite flexible so allows unique prescriptions for properties that reflect unique environmental conditions and interests/values of residents. People often think that they will lose all privacy and buffering from extensive clearing of forest, but programs like this allow a more measured and site specific approach. Decades of research have shown that defensive measures immediately around houses are the most cost effective way to reduce fire damage to communities. Other incentives for landowners to reduce fire risk could include community chipping programs and an expanded public education program.

Educate builders on how to make fire-resistant homes. Create a program to get more people to become wildland firefighters locally, even if they live in a non-volunteer fire district. For \$X that a citizen spends, they get all the PPE they need and the fund pays for their training, further education, radio, and more. Perhaps create a Boulder County Volunteer Wildland FF team. Create more classes to get local wildland FF's through their certifications.

I strongly agree with my fire-wise educated community that putting the lion's share of this 1A ballot money towards helping homeowners with costs of all aspects of this work truly makes a difference to our survival. Mitigation for (home and land) through expanded funding of existing programs like Wildfire Partners or creating a new program to help with costs of fire resistant metal roofs, resistant siding, screening off open areas under decks, resistant decks and fences, as well as outside zones around homes. We "used" to have Saws and Slaws, a great program of community helping each other with an organizer at the helm. We still have a chipping program but more funds to help cover it would be great! The sort yard is a big help but a lot of work to haul assuming you have your own trailer and many don't. More employees to help folks do the harder aspects of what's needed to be accomplished.

We have appreciated the support we've gotten through Wildfire Partners, which has included evaluation, education, certification, chipping, and some financial support. This support should continue. I support cost-sharing by owner and counting funding.

Wildfire Partners is a good program. Fund one program w good track record rather than having various overlapping programs

This seems like generally a good use of money, I have no specific priorities for how to spend it. This ballot measure was designed with spending in mind, and the allocation all the agencies identified should be respected

Wildlife Paertnets; goat hires; Saws & Slaws
People need education and funds to make these changes to their residences. Homeowners are already experiencing a recession and can not add on addition costs to re-landscape or remodel. The city must help with these costs!
Establish educational programs to teach the home owners what they must do to establish a safe fire zone around their homes.
Initially put approximately 10% of funds here, then increase annually as education increases desire for proper mitigations.
In Marshall when the fire department was volunteer, the area was visited by fireman to review individual fire management. The revised fire department system does not. Restart review by property. Start with Open Space lack of weed control and cleaning of irrigation ditches.
My town seems hesitant to impose fire-resistance requirements on homeowners due to the perceived up-front cost. Thus we are still allowed (and in some cases required) to have wooden decks and fences attached to houses, even immediately adjacent to grassland open space. Providing grants to enable a transition to less flammable decks, fences, and landscaping could definitely help. Since we know that natural open space will burn intermittently and that there's basically nothing that can be done to stop that, attention should instead turn to making houses, neighborhoods, and infrastructure more resistant and resilient to fire. Providing grants to encourage straightforward mitigation actions (adding screens to vents, juniper removal, flammable fence replacement, etc) seems like it would much more effective against another suburban firestorm than plowing up prairie areas.
Provide more assistance to private landowners in Boulder County to mitigate their own properties including grant money to hire contractors to thin/haul slash, and assist landowners in determining appropriate thinning on their trees by providing personnel to walk land and mark trees, explain rationale over why one tree is chosen over others, etc. Continue collaborating with organizations like Wildfire Partners, provide funding support.
I think the focus should be on homes in neighborhoods along the WUI. They are the "hull of the ship" for protecting neighborhoods from widespread fire losses. We should address the wood fences, highly flammable vegetation and other fire dangers along the WUI. If these homes do not catch fire most other homes will remain safe. Home owners need to be allowed to make their home fire safe, regardless of push back from HOA's and towns. Such as demands for people to replace the wood fences that burned down...the very wood fences that caught many homes on fire.
Actual experience in the face of wildfires, including catastrophic wildfires, has shown that maintaining effective defensible space around structure is the single most effective way to minimize structure destruction from wildfires. Acting on this proven approach is particularly important within ecosystems that are naturally prone to wildfire as wildfire cannot be eliminated from such ecosystems without destroying the health of such ecosystems. Accept that wildfires will occur – defend the space around structures accordingly. Existing programs such as Wildfire Partners should be continued and expanded. In addition, significant increase in wildfire resilience can be achieved through altering existing structures to be more fire resistant and requiring new structures to meet higher fire resistance standards.
Similar to a home energy audit, would be great to have targeted efforts to audit homes in neighborhoods for implementing prioritized fire mitigation strategies
Actual experience in the face of wildfires, including catastrophic wildfires, has shown that maintaining effective defensible space around structure is the single most effective way to minimize structure destruction from wildfires. Acting on this proven approach is particularly important within ecosystems that are naturally prone to wildfire as wildfire cannot be eliminated from such ecosystems without

<p>destroying the health of such ecosystems. Accept that wildfires will occur – defend the space around structures accordingly. Existing programs such as Wildfire Partners should be continued and expanded. In addition, significant increase in wildfire resilience can be achieved through altering existing structures to be more fire resistant and requiring new structures to meet higher fire resistance standards.</p>
<p>Educate city residents in particular about how to mitigate and support them financially as needed. City homes are so much more vulnerable than those in the mountain communities because city residents do not mitigate. Witness the Marshall Fire. Also fund bigger fire breaks west of the city. If the mountain agencies -- especially Boulder Mountain Fire Protection District along with Lefthand, Sunshine, Four Mile, Sargarloaf, etc. don't stop the fire, the city of Boulder and Boulder County will burn especially fast since mitigation work is rarely if ever done in the flats.</p>
<p>Open the sort yards on Sundays, perhaps just the afternoon, to accommodate those who focus their mitigation work on weekends and due to typical work schedules can't easily utilize Wed-Fri. Consider opening the sort yards a few times between November and April to accommodate winter mitigation activities, perhaps just a few weekends in that time range. Continue the curbside chipping program and consider expanding it. This has the added benefit of reducing vehicle trips to/from the sort yards. Create a program that incentivizes groups of contiguous property owners and larger portions of subdivisions to collaborate and accomplish multi-purpose mitigation efforts at a scale larger than a single property. This seems especially relevant in mountain subdivisions made up of small acreage lots. This could come in the form of a mini cost share grant or other financial assistance for this type of situation where other larger grant programs may not be a good fit. Emphasize aggregating Zones 2 and 3 work, and egress considerations in a cross-property fashion. Perhaps this could be an expanded version of Wildfire Partners or something separate. Consider establishing temporary satellite sort yards in County locations far from Nederland or Estes Park. Perhaps as simple as a roll off container serviced by a towable chipper. Also a means to reduce vehicle trips to/from the permanent sort yards. There are multiple local mitigation groups that perform defensible space work using volunteer labor and other donated resources such as personal trucks, trailers and chippers. These groups work very hard but have limited financial ability to purchase modern and higher capacity equipment. A County supported equipment share program could be developed that loans out modern chippers and chip trucks to such local work groups. To reduce the likely concerns/issues, the program could be structured to only allow specifically trained people to operate and/or drive the loaner equipment. Could be thought of like a car sharing program, but for mitigation equipment like chippers, trucks and trailers. Funding projects and developing/updating technical materials are essential. But it would also be worthwhile to approach this subject from social/emotional aspects as a means to prepare people and communities. In many ways the western wildfire and forest situation is a social problem as much as a technical/financial problem. Technicians like forest and fire managers know what should be done. But people and mountain residents may not readily accept it for reasons un-related to technical forestry, fire behavior and ecological factors. This may be a place where the County could support efforts to engage the un-willing and reluctant who are less likely to be influenced by additional technical guidebooks and perhaps even financial support.</p>
<p>I wonder how this will apply to the city of Boulder. Since Boulder has its own budget does that mean no County resources will be applied to the city of Boulder?</p>
<p>Drive a truck with a chipper around so people can pile slash by the road, and it becomes the government's problem. I don't want to have to rent a chipper again.</p>
<p>Finding a way to notify people of the Sort Yard in Nederland would be helpful. Many people do not work on fire mitigation because they don't know what to do with tree slash. The Sort Yard is a helpful</p>

<p>place! Helping residents come together to support themselves and neighbors. In Coal Creek Canyon, some people with old homes that are only utilized in the summer time have said that they want a fire to come through so they can receive insurance and get rid of the house. So helping people come together for fire mitigation by offering some sort of 'prize' would be helpful.</p>
<p>Establish evacuation routes for each neighborhood. Organize neighborhood groups with plans to communicate dangers and help neighbors evacuate fast.</p>
<p>Actual experience in the face of wildfires, including catastrophic wildfires, has shown that maintaining effective defensible space around structure is the single most effective way to minimize structure destruction from wildfires. Acting on this proven approach is particularly important within ecosystems that are naturally prone to wildfire as wildfire cannot be eliminated from such ecosystems without destroying the health of such ecosystems. Accept that wildfires will occur – defend the space around structures accordingly. Existing programs such as Wildfire Partners should be continued and expanded. In addition, significant increase in wildfire resilience can be achieved through altering existing structures to be more fire resistant and requiring new structures to meet higher fire resistance standards.</p>
<p>In addition to the free analysis of correctable hazards around the home that is currently offered, please consider grant funding (maybe matching gift?) - and access to more workers - to make the recommended changes, similar to what was once offered with Energy Smart. Many with wood siding in the mountains cannot afford to completely redesign their home exterior to change to Hardie-style board. It seems we have no good solutions for the choice between wood (fuels fire) and plastic/trex (melts with toxic fumes in fire - even warps in hot CO sun) decking. Can our Front Range entrepreneurial chemical engineers design a better (affordable) fire-wise decking solution with some state funding for R&D? We have appreciated occasional neighborhood grants for chipping/removal at group workdays - more such motivations/rewards might be effective, along with support to pay trainers/organizers and partial staffing of otherwise volunteer "saws 'n' slaws" style community work days. Also, assist firefighters by providing good night reflective street number address posts, relatively uniform in style to homeowners.</p>
<p>This is the best way to protect property, should be priority one and receive the most funding. Lots of research and real-world experience show that houses with good defensible spaces, made from non-combustible materials are most likely to survive wildfire. The Marshall fire report suggested that fences in contact with homes contributed to the ignition of many homes. Creating defensible space could have caught these mistakes. Protection from embers and creeping fires will protect a structure even when it's evacuated and the fire department can't get to it. Don't forget education - teaching people to landscape a noncombustible perimeter next to the house, move fences a little and keep the gutters clean is cheap and effective. I'm a proud member of Wildfire Partners and support their increased tax support. The county should set home defense and mitigation participation goals.</p>
<p>Support homeowners with forest management. Provide technical assistance as well as help with the actual work. Many are too old or busy to do the forest work themselves. It's a lot of work to</p>
<p>Provide financial assistance to homeowners to install metal roofs and /or fire resistant house siding</p>
<p>Increase home assessments & resources/rebates for homeowners regarding fire hardening/firewise landscaping etc.</p> <p>Unless we find ways to reduce the probability of mass fire, we will see fires like the Troublesome and Cameron here in Boulder County, and a fragmented mitigation program focused on defensible spaces will be a wasted effort. This is not to say that defensible space efforts aren't valuable, but that they are logically a responsibility of individual homeowners, incited by their neighbors and their insurance companies. A public program should be directed toward the larger public good, and do the work that is not practical (or even legal) for a homeowner to do. The county's role in supporting</p>

defensible space efforts would be most effective if it focuses on developing sustainable markets and channels for the disposal of slash and fiber. Can efforts like the County Sort Yard be made economically self-sustaining?
1. Have the Nederland Sort Yard open on Sunday. 2. Develop a program that provides mini-grants to neighborhoods that band together to accomplish larger scale and cross-property mitigation.
Assistance for elderly property owners in fire mitigation on lands bordering forests.
Mitigate private property , hold businesses and owners accountable.
Funds should be available to help low-income homeowners to make their home defensible with fire resistant siding, metal roofs, and replacing wooden decks. The Wildfire Partners program could be expanded with more personnel and financial support for the work. Continue the subsidized community chipping program.
Utilize the current Wildfire Partners team and expand their ability to have work done. A Contractor grant fund
In our area we work with Lefthand Fire with mitigation! It would help if the funding is increased for low income people! They live on limited income and can't pay for mitigation!
I think that an educational/volunteer program that invites young people to learn about healthy forest management would be incredible. Whether through parks dept., schools, CU, Scouts, or other programs, it would broaden knowledge and stewardship.
I support tax-free grants to landowners willing to allow defensive space enhancements on their property with NO landowner match required
The other half of the funds should be used for this category
Use the already established local media, social media and email lists to get information to the maximum number of people. Information should be given to the residents in small, digestible bites. In the Allenspark Wind, we have a monthly article on various emergency preparation suggestions including wildfire mitigation. For financial assistance, it would be difficult to make this equitable. Often, the largest land owners (with a higher income) are the only ones that benefit from grants. Consider a stipulation that the residents that obtain financial assistance for fire mitigation not be able to sell the trees/wood mitigated with tax funds. It seems unethical for a homeowner to profit from free mitigation. Instead, the wood should be offered to neighbors for free.
No
-Establish a fund to support strategic undergrounding of power lines. -Increase home assessments & resources/rebates for homeowners regarding fire hardening/firewise landscaping etc.
Increase the scope of Wildfire Partners to include technical training such as in-person trainings, video and virtual trainings and more robust inspections and partnerships with property owners
Grants to match community volunteer labor would go a long way to forest health and subdivision safety.
1. Legislation to make ditch companies be responsible for their ditch infrastructure which is a huge firehazard - pay for bi annual clean up of fire hazard in ditch and on ditch EASEMENT - and REMOVAL of debris by Ditch company - Homeowners at ditches at highest fire risk and on top need to pay for clean up of debris and dead trees - the ditch company simply dumps debris on easement today and endangers homes with strong fire hazards
We have a community of residents along Beaver Creek who meet regularly and are already doing things to help make the forest healthy and reduce the risk of wildfire. Assist them with a grant, incentives, or some matching funds to increase their efforts. Offer funding to encourage people to replace siding, roofs, and materials to make structures more fire resistant.

Exploring the possibility of providing strategic fire breaks (maybe like concrete, stone, or metal fencing) at places where the fire jumped from one area to another?
Expansion of brush chipping program. Maintain fire roads for emergency vehicle access. Local, mobile hazardous waste collection and disposal.
Most of us in Peaceful Valley are incredibly passionate about clearing our sites of dead wood. We are so grateful for the subsidies chipping program and hope that will continue.
No money should be wasted into funding organization or non profits. Give land owners grants or property tax refunds when performing cleanups and proper maintenance.
Defensible space is a top priority. We've done everything related to our home, and keep doing fire mitigating measures each year on our own (we're Wildfire Partners certified, keep removing more wood and brushes, and bring to the Nederland sort yard; have a sprinkler system inside and a cistern outside; etc.), but many people in the mountains haven't done all of this (yet). Key items that would be worthwhile to spend funding on: 1.) a robust chipping program, available on a regular schedule. Eg. "Month of July everyone on Magnolia Drive can put out their mitigation wood/brush for chipping. No pre-application etc. Just get it done!" This would inspire and enable property owners to do their part. 2.) An incentive program for everyone dropping off their mitigation wood/brush at the dort yards. This would a. take some pressure of the chipping program, b. inspire more home owners to drop off their mitigation materials. Make it fun, use some gamification, give people an incentive to go the extra mile for their community. 3.) Idea for a community/public service program, especially for less abled property owners: design and coordinate a program with volunteers (like Boy Scouts; high schools, etc.) to provide community service outings helping property owners to do fire mitigation on the ground. 4.) Engage on all levels (state, Federal, with insurance companies) to improve the fire related issues impacting home insurance. We've lost home insurance twice in 24 months (!) due to general wildfire risk in our region. We were able to finally get home insurance at an unbelievable premium (more than \$15k!!!), so we can continue to have a mortgage on our home. This in spite of being Wildfire Partners certified, sprinkler system, cistern, etc. This will be a major issue for many residents of Boulder County and in Colorado. What can we do to most immediately impact what the home insurers want to be done so that homes in Boulder County remain insurable? This is a BIG issue.
Yes to all of that! Ultimately it is the property owners responsibility. It is not Boulder County's responsibility to protect private property. Boulder County can provide contacts, but cost is the property owner's.
Saws & Slaws is an existing community group in Coal Creek Canyon that has volunteers who help neighbors with mitigation. Support for their projects would help - professional wildfire assessment for homeowners, financial support for group's insurance, support projects with chipping services
Prioritize assistance for home owners based on income or other individual needs such as elderly or special needs. Possibly a sliding scale from no cost to no assistance beyond education and lot evaluation for higher income folks.
Increase funding to Wildfire Partners, particularly their brush removal program, including Teen Inc. program, and expand their program. It's awesome and life-changing for us in the mountains.
Yes, please make homes more resistant. Change the code for new homes as well as for remodels.
definitely needed - classes and rebates for fire resistant homes This is the most important area and where most of the funds should be spent! Funding to help home owners complete the recommendations put forth by the Wildfire Partners and other agencies. Help home owners replace siding and wooden decks. Continue supporting Saws and Slaws and continue and increase the community chipping program.

Sure, but anyone who cares about fire can get personal, space, and structural information themselves.
Wildfire Partners is an excellent program. It should be more strongly promoted and funded. Residents who work on creating defensible space as recommended by Wildfire Partners should be incentivized by larger reimbursements. Expansion of the program into more easterly parts of the County, especially those known to have extreme winds, is a good idea. There was ineffective mismanagement and communication with residents from the County Sheriff's Dept. in the one case when we were under mandatory evacuation requirements about a half-dozen years ago; so there should be better training and coordination. My extensive report on what went wrong and what should be done differently, sent to BoCo, was never answered.
YES! More \$ for greater fire mitigation efforts. We as homeowners, need \$ to pay for mitigation. More chipping, slash and wood removal around homes, landscaping, etc. We also need NO FIRES May 1-Oct. 1 as a routine rule.
Residents need to be educated and supported in mitigation efforts. Some residents are resistant to outside help, and they need to be persuaded to join the effort.
Increased staffing and financial support to homeowners for Wildfire Partners work and building modifications.
The Wildfire Partnerships has been instrumental in helping homeowners/Renters manage their properties to help mitigate fire in the area and properties. This type of project alongside the residents activities is the best way to return taxes to those who need the assistance. This use of taxes also helps keep people actively involved in their own property protection.
Funding for lower income people to replace windows, siding etc to make their homes safer
Very important Expand/continue Wildfire Partner protection program for the plains area of east Bldr county
Provide financial incentives for people to update their homes and properties for improved wildfire resistance. This could involve discounted building materials, contractors doing work to make changes at a discounted rate, etc. Also, can the warning sirens in Louisville and elsewhere be updated so that they can be sounded during wildfire emergencies? Last I heard, they were not designed for that and that seems short sighted.
The vast majority of funding from 1A should be directed to this category, which has been scientifically proven to be the most effective in protecting structures/communities from being destroyed by wildfire. Funding needs to be available to help people harden their homes with fire resistant siding, metal roofs, and replace wooden decks and fences. The main obstacle to this right now would seem to be lack of funding for home owners/renters, who would otherwise take action. The Wildfire Partners program could be expanded both with more personnel and more financial support. Revive the Saws and Slaws program to help neighborhoods come together to help each other - this could involve providing a staff member to help organize, basic training as needed, for example in chainsaw use & safety, or equipment (trailers to haul material to the sort yard). Continue and/or increase the subsidized community chipping program.
Make Wildfire Partners accessible to all County residents; subsidize the fees
Create pilot programs where neighborhoods manage weeds and responsibly manage forests. City if Longmont has a pilot program in Lyons neighborhood. Contact Jim Krick.
Agree that communities efforts in this regard cannot be individual and be effective.
Makes great sense to include the community in such partnerships.
It would be nice if fire mitigation were mandatory (or if there was a tax break for doing it , or a penalty for not doing it). I was forced to do it when I remodeled (which I am glad for) but if there is a wildfire my house will likely still burn because the massive amount of fuel (dead wood) in my

<p>neighbors property 20 feet away. It is not fair for those of us who have done fire mitigation, at great expense, that our properties are compromised by the negligence of our neighbors. The Artesian water company is one of the biggest offenders. They own all the rights of way and do no no fire mitigation. There are decades of accumulation of fuel for wildfires in the right of ways. Roads being blocked is also a concern.</p>
<p>1) There is an undeveloped lot at the end/across the street from my & neighbors' shared driveway that has a 35-year-plus accumulation of downed/dried wood on it. It is a fire hazard which, if there is a fire, will block the exit from our two homes if we don't get out in time. Why can't people take the wood that is there? Why don't we have laws requiring homeowners to get rid of large amounts of burnable materials on their land? 2) Wildfire Partners suggested that I upgrade my home's 35-year-old wood siding to cement board. Great idea but I can't afford to do that. Can funds be made available to at least partially offset the costs for those who can't afford to pay (like seniors on fixed income)?</p>
<p>Wildfire Partners and Firewise Communities need more help in education on mitigation and actual performance of mitigation around homes owned by seniors in mountain communities. This would include front line staffing and equipment needs.</p>
<p>This is the next more important, defensible space and especially financial assistance. No more wooden fences!</p>
<p>Make sure to have Fire survivors involved.</p>
<p>Provide information to homes about this on a regular basis with city updates and utility bills. This is a very inexpensive option that will be beneficial to residents. Provider timely better information to those affected when an event occurs.</p>
<p>Develop or source fire -resistant fence designs for around and abutting homes.</p>
<p>This funding should stay on the governmental side, suggestions to homeowners and technical assistance is fine grant funding is not. We chose to live in this area others should not have to pay for our choices.</p>
<p>How about providing short videos all can download on their own time, to provide information. And provide home to home inspection if requested by home/ business owners.</p>
<p>Help homeowners make property more fire resistant</p>
<p>Provide audit/training for household fire mitigation actions Incentify residential fire mitigation improvements with tax credits</p>
<p>Establish a fund to support strategic undergrounding of power lines Increase home assessments & resources/rebates for homeowners regarding fire hardening/firewise landscaping etc.</p>
<p>See "staffing" below</p>
<p>Wild Fire Partners with paid mitigation</p>
<p>Reduce artificial barriers between local government agencies. 1. Various open space agencies need to cooperate and coordinate efforts. 2. Louisville's fire district, municipal police department, and public works department need to JOINTLY develop a plan for various sections of the city and then meet quarterly to discuss and refine parts of the plan. Not just meeting goes but decision makers need to participate. 3. Louisville's city council should adopt the plan and receive annual updates concerning the ongoing meetings and potential refinements of the plan.</p>
<p>reinstate controlled burns and mowing at the open space-suburban interface. provide financial assistance to create fire resistant barriers at the interface.</p>
<p>Establish a fund to support strategic undergrounding of power lines. Increase home assessments & resources/rebates for homeowners regarding fire hardening/firewise landscaping etc.</p>
<p>Sure but you better hurry or you will miss the window to "help". Assistance with fencing ideas and support that are thoughtful and consistent for the entire community would be helpful! ASAP.</p>

<p>Can't recommend this one highly enough! Increase home assessments & resources/rebates for homeowners regarding fire hardening/firewise landscaping etc. The Boulder County home assessment program is currently limited to county properties west of Broadway and the City of Boulder's program is experiencing such high demand that it is apparently not scheduling additional assessments. We need these basic resources readily available.</p>
<p>Maybe some sort of program like the xcel energy audit where someone comes and inspects the property, then offers rebates/assistance to implement solutions.</p>
<p>Some sort of Fire Adapted Communities program. Would have to be an inter-agency role supported for multiple years.</p>
<p>Create collaborative Public/Private partnerships with small businesses and homeowner associations that are willing to retrofit older energy in-efficient buildings to wildfire resiliency and energy efficiency but lack the necessary funding.</p>
<p>Expand the consultations being done by fire departments. Often the availability is months out to have someone come to a residence for a fire mitigation audit</p>
<p>Again, this should be strategic and engage all citizens across the county. Existing information about defensible space has no relevance for urban and suburban neighborhoods built set-back to set-back. Resilient building information is scattered and inconsistent, and will be too late for those of us rebuilding from the Marshall fire. This information should be developed and then provided in a central location, much like the energy information has been provided for Marshall fire rebuilds through the County Energy Advisors. This resource has worked well for energy rebuilding and we need to stand this up quickly for fire resilience and mitigation to help people rebuilding now before another fire season.</p>
<p>Creating defensible spaces around homes is going to be very difficult if/when we encounter 100 mph winds again. Have to consider wind as well as vegetation/trees.</p>
<p>Part of the funding for Ballot Measure 1A should go to assisting neighborhoods adjacent to open space with undergrounding utilities. This could help prevent utility-related wildfires from spreading into neighborhoods.</p>
<p>Most homeowners would like to increase the fire resistance of their homes, for example replacing wood siding with Hardie Fiber Cement, replacing wood decks, upgrading windows, etc. Establishing a grant program, or a matching fund program (regardless of income), will accelerate these investment decisions.</p>
<p>Oh my goodness I would ABSOLUTELY volunteer on projects to help homeowners manage the areas around their homes to raise fire resilience. It's so tragic when folks lose their homes & so many memories when their space just needed some more knowledge & a little management. FORESTRY MANAGEMENT INCORPORATED In 1975, in Allenspark, a project was created in the face of the then-rising Mountain Pine Beetle epidemic. FMI's business plan involved buying beetle-infested firewood each springtime from anybody, for cash. FMI then paid the Colorado State Forest Service to chemically treat the wood piles, after which the firewood was processed and sold in the fall to create a larger fund for the following year. FMI tapped into a large amount of forestry work to be done, as well as a then-large local labor force which would not otherwise have been in a financial position to instantly become wood cutters. FMI was active through the 1970's and into the 1980's, and at the peak of its operation, it had 325 cords of firewood in the yard annually, representing thousands of infested trees removed. The Allenspark area was well known, and rightfully proud, in those days for its successful fight against the Mountain Pine Beetles, and FMI played a significant part in that fight. I created and managed FMI, and it still exists on paper to this day, with a board of directors meeting each year to maintain its non-profit status. I SUGGEST the use of some variation of this business</p>

<p>model for assisting with the present-day fire mitigation work to be done. I can supply photos and more information if you are interested.</p> <p>Boulder valley and Longmont soil conservation district and USFS already have programs like this in place. Consider giving them funds to increase their programs rather than creating another redundant program that does the same thing.</p>
<p>Yes!</p>
<p>Make Wildfire Partners do the actual work that they recommend to homeowners and communities FOR FREE! It is a solvable financial obstacle to actually getting defensible space into the ever growing WUI.</p>
<p>Assessments and financial support to help 'harden' individual homes and communities is critical. This includes the structures themselves as well as surrounding areas (defensible space, thinning, access routes, cisterns and pumps). All focus on developing ways to reduce the risks, which will continue and increase with climate change, is better than spending money on recovery only.</p>
<p>Financially assist residents to bury power lines and trim trees</p>
<p>While home defensible space is important, there should be greater emphasis on large-scale fuels reduction projects to protect communities from wildfire (community defensible space).</p>
<p>Important</p>
<p>It's important that restrictive measures aren't put in place that have minimal value, but huge expense on the public just to make people feel that the city is doing something.</p>
<p>Successful wildfire suppression will take a holistic approach: Implement functional zero and built for zero programs for the unhoused that have proven successful in other communities, replacing Boulder's current essentially ban on homelessness. When Boulder law enforcement pushes the unhoused beyond the reaches of jurisdiction, the displaced unhoused create cooking fires in neighboring forests. Why should those unhoused care about fire starts and do anything but give Boulder the middle finger when law just ran then out of town? County-wide ban with education and enforcement of all outdoor wood-fuel burning, and ban all outdoor open flames. Some areas currently have these bans, but there is no education and enforcement. Safe fireplace ash collection and disposal sites. Compare to a multiplicity of fires started by improper disposal of ashes due to the extended viability of embers in ashes. Reference a 12/2020 wildfire start from underground trash buried after the 2013 flood. Disable overhead power lines during high-wind events. Boulder has had innumerable fire starts due to trees versus power lines during high wind events (the current frivolous lawsuit against Xcel might result in this response!).</p>
<p>An urban team that will admit that this can and did happen in a urban setting, who will work on a master plan for all evacuations. Urban team that can make affordable fire proofing suggestions to Marshall Fire and other fire victims and provide incentives instead of penalties. Creation of a maintainable perimeter to mitigate fast spreading fires and a master plan to request help from other entities, when the actual "prediction" is not what happened when the fire crossed US 36. Insurance pool made available to people who are "uninsurable".</p> <p>Fire resistance depends on the whole community, because one house catching on fire creates lots of embers and puts others around it at risk. So I'm thinking about how we can impact the most vulnerable houses and help them become more resilient. Some ideas: 1) If there are interventions that are high-value and low-cost, and residents balk at paying for it themselves, can the county just offer to do it for free? For example, have a team go around installing ember screens over soffit vents or clearing fuel buildup on private land. I'm not suggesting that the county start paying for new siding or decks for houses, but perhaps smaller interventions would be worth the cost. 2) Conduct a county-wide canvass of firewise adherence and publish an online map (like a flood map) that lets neighbors see the risks around them. Highlight if any properties are causing increased risk to the</p>

<p>neighbors around them, like if they have highly vulnerable landscaping, and provide guidance on what to do about it. 3) Implement firewise standards in building code and provide resources to harden neighborhoods. Replace wood fences with non-combustable fences especially at interfaces between neighborhoods and open space.</p> <p>How do we deal with the many non-resident property owners in Allenspark who do NO mitigation on their properties? Do it for them and then charge them? No matter how much mitigation we do, if we are surrounded by unmitigated properties it will be worthless.</p>
<p>Investigate and fix reverse 911 system. I (and many, many of my neighbors) had NO warning about the Marshall Fire despite being signed up for Everbridge notifications.</p>
<p>Would like to learn more about trees near homes and types of landscaping that would help mitigation.</p>
<p>We need an alert system that is not opt-in. There needs to be a plan for when to evacuate people. We talked to a fire department and they said these 2 things: 1) we were not prepared for something like this and 2) we did not want to panic people and make it worse. We should have been told sooner. We had opted in and got an evacuation notice at 4:30 PM. Our neighborhood was basically gone by then. 20 ft walls of fire make all of this pointless. the fuel must be reduced</p>
<p>I believe assistance with funding underground cables for excel, centerpoint and comcast services in our neighborhood would improve the safety of our neighborhood would mitigate the risk of wildfire, reduce electric and telecom service interruptions and improve the aesthetics of our neighborhood.</p>
<p>Establish/grow volunteer programs to aid in response to wildfires. Create programs with educational facilities including but not limited to CU Boulder in areas of environmental sciences to build community partnerships and programs.</p>
<p>Yes</p>
<p>yes, extend mountain programs to the grasslands and offer training to local arborists for best practices for mitigation of ditches, unmaintained open space, conservation easements etc. with tall grasses that are not mowed or grazed</p>
<p>On this goal, I offer my most vociferous concern/opposition. I appreciate the idea of community partnerships and education programs to help residence understand risks, but I am adamantly opposed to spending tax dollars to create defensible space around homes and make private residence is more fire resistant through financial assistance. I do not believe that I should be subsidizing those Home improvements for people who live in the foothills and mountains. This particular point also seemed buried in the text on the ballot and while I noted it, no one I know read this far into the measure. I am very strongly opposed to my tax dollars being used in this way. Homeowners who choose to live in at risk neighborhoods should bear those costs. This is an equity issue as well, and my public teacher salary makes it hard enough for me to own a home here; I resent paying for another person's home improvements even for fire mitigation.</p>
<p>Wildfire partners and their work with local homeowners.</p>
<p>Having consultants go to homes to show them which trees or branches to cut, how to caulk holes on exterior of home, mow weeds at least twice a year, screen orphices on home for flying embers, etc. Ways to get rid of trees and branches (use for firewood for example).</p>
<p>This seems like a good long term goal, but I think we need something more urgent.</p>
<p>Continued efforts on community education on how to mitigate fire hazards in our yards. Recruit volunteers to help clean up yards in the most fire prone areas for those requesting help. My home is brick but how do I keep flying embers out of soffit and attic vents?</p>
<p>There is a huge gap in funding right now to help homeowners with home hardening. While there are often dollars to help with cost share for defensible space or neighborhood chipping, there just isn't the same for home retrofits or getting folks to replace their wooden fences. There is currently a pilot</p>

<p>by CalFire happening to help offer direct cost assistance to low income residents and other socially vulnerable residents in a few pilot communities. There is also a major gap in outreach to renters, helping them understand evacuation, insurance, etc. I would love to see a bigger emphasis on public health (smoke preparedness, outreach, mitigation) and other community partnerships that focus on the most vulnerable in our community to impacts from disaster. I would love to see a FAC framework approach taken in Boulder County. Continue support the great work of Wildfire Partners and help them expand their program (they really are a model that others look at nationally).</p>
<p>Matching funds for forestry and rough clearing services through a county grant partnership and a Wildfire Mitigation group was helpful for the work I've completed around my home.</p>
<p>Regular property checkups where the fire department physically visits homes to guarantee the property is maintaining safe fire-mitigation practices. i.e. fines for flammable junk and debris left unattended.</p>
<p>Hire more Sheriffs to on Patrol in Western Boulder County . Support for All the Western Boulder County Volun tear fire departments needs of good equipments. Get the Forest service to stop allowing Rental ATV companies to utilize Boulder County forest roads for their profit. These ATV companies are out of Estes and Larimer County anyways so there is no financial benefit for Boulder County with these private businesses using boulder County Roads. Work with the forest service to limit sport shooting in the forest. Trout unlimited would have an interest in keeping the St. Vrain Rivers clear of burnt forest fuel. The DSt. Vrain Watershed program.</p>
<p>financial assistance to replace or remove wooden fences; prohibit new wooden fences; incentives to install concrete board siding; volunteer groups for creating defensible space for indigent homeowners</p>
<p>Home Inspection Zone Audits (HIZ) Crescent Park Community Fire Protection Association</p>
<p>Remove bureaucratic and legal barriers to conducting active forest management on private property.</p>
<p>Yes</p>
<p>This has been in effect for some years in our Raymond Rlverside area. Our homes are close and often difficult to remove trees on adjacent properties. Glad some folks are doing this. Impossible at our property but we are trying. I truly believe government should not be paying for me to do this on our property. And yes we rebuilt right on the river. Our bridge was our liability during the 2013 flood. Why do so many think the government owes them???</p>
<p>Provide funding for property owners to conduct fire mitigation throughout their ENTIRE property, not just directly around their home. The minimum lot size in much of Boulder county is 35 acres. Most homes occupy less than a half acre. Use this funding to incentivize management of entire lots, especially in the high fire risk zones. Provide a consistent, reliable and fail safe communication method for wildfire evacuations. Cell phone coverage is spotty and internet goes out early in wildfires. We need something more robust to ensure all residents receive appropriate notice in the event of a disaster. Develop community level plans for evacuation of all residents, animals and pets that take into account disabilities, isolated individuals and volume of road traffic.</p>
<p>Provide residences with mitigation analysis and provide follow up actions to reduce risk that will satisfy insurance companies. Ensure defensible space is adequate. Many homes lack this professional assessment that can create a risk to neighboring homes. If third parties are needed for this analysis ensure proper funding.</p>
<p>I'm part of a State group called the Cultural and Historic Resources Task Force (CHR-TF). Working with DHSEM and History Colorado we try to be sure attention is given to things cultural and historic. In Boulder County, our contact with the MACS is through Denise Grimm.</p>
<p>We have used the community forest sorting yard near Meeker Park on numerous occasions to help clear slash from a property we help manage on Big Owl. One of the limiting factors in our ability to make this happen is access to a truck or trailer. We have ben able to do this work when a friend helps</p>

out and supplies a vehicle. Wouldn't it be great to have a loaner or two? This could be particularly meaningful to lower income folks.
see other below
I think having wildfire partners financial assistance for upgrading current houses to meet todays standards of being more fire resilient would be awesome. A lot of retro fitting these days is not cheap. I think what The Watershed Center is doing on community action is a great model of what should keep happening and having more communities follow that model. Their model consists of public meetings, educational sessions, getting grants to help landowners cut trees and providing a contractor to do so, and being the liaison during the entire process. Financial assistance to community fire stations would be awesome to provide more community wide education trainings on fire mitigation and home hardening. Most rural fire stations are all volunteer and resources are hard to get together to create community wide events.
Critical
Use tax and/or permit fee reductions/rebates for fire resilient components of permit applications. Property tax rebate for mitigation in landscaping. Easy to access grants for fire mitigation work on properties. Also, encourage ditch maintenance efforts and facilitate better communication practices between ditch companies and property owners.
If they would organize a work force or permit downed tree mitigation in the Peaceful Valley & Camp Dick areas that would help considerably. A fire started in this area would go down the Peaceful Valley area, Raymond & Riverside area and probably all the way down to Lyons or even Jamestown.
Particularly education.
Free community curbside chipping is the most cost effective way to encourage all mountain homeowners to take on mitigation projects on their property. Disposing of slash is the biggest barrier many residents face in fuel reduction efforts. Those that don't have a truck or trailer must ask neighbors to borrow hauling capacity. For many years, I organized community workdays with Nederland Saws and Slaws and in my HOA (St Anton Highlands First Addition HOA) and saw first hand how much more mitigation was achievable when curbside chipping was implemented vs trying to round up trucks and trailers to haul slash to the sort yard. I believe offering curbside chipping to all Boulder County residents would drastically reduce wildfire fuels around homes and communities. The best part about fuels reduction work, is that it helps all neighbors and first responders, not just the single homeowner doing the work. In our HOA, we found that working as a community year after year we made real progress and those that initially were "not my forest" gradually saw the benefit and participated. Please consider implementing curbside chipping for all residents, not just Wildfire Partner participants.
These programs are pointless when the County refuses to mitigate the County owned forest land. My home abuts thousands of acres of wild land. The County's insistence that pine needles on my property are somehow a greater risk than their acres of deadwood is silly.
yes
Funding to support prescribed fire operations at the city and county level
Focus in priority areas.
Bury lines!! We have such high winds. As I was evacuating during marshall fire there was a line down on 76th blocking the road and igniting a small fire. I had to turn around and go back. I know its expensive but they start fires.
More education, small, individualized community campaigns rather than widespread public awareness efforts
Public education materials and websites to help the community understand what specific actions they need to take to make their homes fire resistant and create defensible space.

Expand Wildfire Partners availability and try to get more insurers to join the program
Creating defensible areas around houses would be a top priority. I think newer building materials are generally more fire resistant given the trend of all the houses that seemed to survive the fire were all the newest builds, so finding ways to stop or slow down the spread of fire is most important in my opinion
A significant barrier to fire mitigation on private land is disposing of the collected slash and vegetative material. Please expand 'chipping programs' to include the plains areas to reduce barriers to property owner led mitigation, or at least open sort yard similar to those in the mountains for the collection and disposal of fuels.
Support Wildfire Partners
Help residents remove dead branches and leaves from property year round: I appreciate the annual pick up of branches / slash pile from the property. The problem is that after a wind storm or after the leaves fall in the autumn I have no where to dispose of this potential wildfire fuel. Also where do I dispose of pine needles and pine cones that I have been advised to rake out from under the trees. It is expensive to have this volume of organic potential wildfire fuel hauled away by Western Disposal. It would be more convenient to have a place in each community to take these fallen branches, leaves, pine needles and other organic wildfire fuel year round. In Lyons there is a place to bring the recycle. Could we have a dumpster for organic wildfire fuel in all communities in wildfire zones? The nearest site is in Allenspark. Route 7 is under construction. Most people don't have the time for such a long drive. This long drive also contributes to more carbon in the atmosphere. This wildfire prevention clean up and disposal needs to be more convenient.
Please help with education and funding for existing homeowners to make these changes: from the home out, up to 100 feet. New zoning and restrictions for future building in the WUI make a lot of sense.
Mitigating homes is costly, we would be already done if Wildfire partners would have given funds to owners directly to purchase the materials to address improvements listed on the report so they can do the work themselves or hire a contractor of their choice and not someone vetted by Boulder county program... When we contacted contractors on that list, they were too expensive for our budget.
Yes, very important and the wildfire chipping program is super useful and should be funded. This makes a huge incentive for property owners to do mitigation
Promote fire-resistant fencing and other building materials.
Subsidized metal roofing, Modify building code to mandate no combustible fences bordering open space. Bush hog swaths in open space near roads and homes.
Arrange for money to build fire-resistant fences around subdivisions. Give subsidies for putting rocks around homes instead of vegetation. Update building codes to reflect the use of fire-resistant materials.
Allow Wildfire Partners to fund 50% of mitigation costs once every three years instead of once per property. Support community organizers to put together federal grant applications for mitigation across multiple private properties.
Develop programs to better educate homeowners on their responsibilities in keeping flammable sources around their homes better managed and to provide assistance to those who may be elderly that simply do not have the ability to process this important mitigation tool
No specific ideas here, but this is a very important thing. If the residents haven't done their work ahead of time, there is much less we can do, especially in initial attack portion of a large fire event. The concept of triage when we only have four trucks and 50 houses to protect, of selecting the ones that already have some work done and make our jobs safer... it's a hard one to explain to the public,

<p>but it seems like a lot of people think that fighting fire is the fire department's job, and they just call if there's a forest fire and of course we'll come and protect their house no matter what, when that really isn't the case.</p>
<p>My property contains some forest areas, but thinning or cutting trees is easy enough, but removing the resulting waste is difficult. I would participate in a program to thin the forest if there were a subsidy to remove the residue.</p>
<p>I really feel that any property improvements should be the homeowner's responsibility, but I would like to see more community education.</p>
<p>I would like to see funding put towards incentivizing and defraying the cost of fire mitigation (defensible space work and structure hardening) around low- to middle-income households in the WUI. Higher income landowners are already incentivized by the State Forest Service and tax deduction they might get from paying for mitigation. Low- to middle-income landowners may find mitigation work too expensive and use cost as one more excuse for not doing the work.</p>
<p>Support for fire mitigation on private lands - perhaps funding to local fire departments or direct to home owners to do this work. Or is there some other kind of partnership that can be used to ramp this up?</p>
<p>I do agree that this is important, but feel that education is a key part more so than financial support for wealthy homeowners. I do agree with providing financial support for those who demonstrably don't have the funds to mitigate fire risk themselves.</p>
<p>Grant program / reimbursement for homeowners, HOAs, Non profits, to perform Zone 1,2,3 mitigation and home hardening. Approved contractor list for home hardening work performed. Reimbursement after inspection to verify work complete. Much like Wildfire Partners does with tree cutting, but for home hardening.</p>
<p>Don't be punitive if a resident doesn't want to trim or cut trees & bushes. Do not allow Wildfire Partners to paint trees.</p>
<p>Provide an online one stop shop for residents to go to for all of these needs. Ensure this includes all county residents in cities and in unincorporated areas. Include funding for burying powerlines for cities and unincorporated areas.</p>
<p>1- Work with South St Vrain group on key mitigation in our area of the county. 2- create model areas of mitigated properties visible to the main highways I am not talking about the 100' around the houses but entire acreages that will benefit the whole ecosystem. An example to me is not in the county but nearby at Lily Lake. Two rounds but it is what we believe to be the recommended mitigation of an acreage as I study it. Looks nice, very visible as an example, now support others to take it to this level.</p>
<p>Yes, especially in the grasslands where the greatest part of the population of Boulder County resides and the greatest risk for damages lies</p>
<p>I have taken advantage of some financial and expertise fire mitigation opportunities. Not only do I feel more educated about this, I am moving forward with further plans for fire mitigation materials on my house. Any financial incentive that the county could provide would be greatly appreciated.</p>
<p>Supporting community based efforts like chipping programs, defensible space partners and good neighbor authority projects is a great use of these funds.</p>
<p>Provide tax incentives so citizens make their homes and neighborhoods better fire defensible. Online courses on how to do so would be helpful.</p>
<p>The meeting next week is a good start, something that should have occurred prior to this summer's work on the Mesa trail area; continuing conversations with the community about areas to be thinned or razed; eliminate dependence on word of mouth; education, education, education. Use the newspaper, social media, alternative news outlets; warning system such as Amber Alert; effective</p>

<p>emergency notification system not dependent on weather event; provide financial assistance on a need basis and decline to permit projects that don't include defensible space; in dry years mow medians regularly. Provide adequate funding for enforcement of no burn days! Perhaps a collaboration between the police agencies, wildlife/fish; wildfire and fire responders - a team to inspect and enforce. Proactive education on being ready to evacuate - what to take, where to keep it ready, that kind of thing.</p>
<p>Work with farmers to graze in lands, goats, sheep, similar</p>
<p>1) Provide large scale, timely chipping services to property owners -- including removal of chips from owners' properties. We need commercial chippers capable of handling slash of at least 6" inches in diameter. We need these services guaranteed, not on the 2021 "we'll try to get to it" basis. If constraints need to be made on slash volume, they should be FAR more than the 5x30' slash pile (3 trees?) limit of 2021. Since the goal is to prevent wildfire catastrophe, it would be much more logical to set slash volume constraints on a per-acre basis rather than a per-homeowner basis. 2) Cost-offsetting grants should be provided to property owners who contract for mitigation services or incur expenses doing some of the mitigation work themselves. If the new tax-generated revenue is sufficient, incentivize property owners by providing a modest rate (e.g., \$25/hr) for their mitigation-related labor. 3) Provide personnel -- or at least a list of reputable and insured contractors -- to conduct the forestry work. 4) To the extent that funds remain after the above priorities have been met, provide technical assistance and full or partial reimbursement for home-hardening upgrades. 5) Provide a comprehensive accountability report with clear breakout of funding sources, administrative costs, and expenditures associated with each mitigation activity.</p>
<p>yes - need rapid responses, and proportionate responses to actual damage risk</p>
<p>Provide free landscaping services for fire mitigation, particularly those affected by the Marshall fire</p>
<p>75% -- or whatever is needed to accomplish improvements in defensible space and hardened home ignition zones minus funding required for support staff.</p>
<p>This OK and we've used your consulting program, however it is not as important as other things. Much of the information is available online and your efforts are good there. Financial assistance to homeowners, not really; however, the ditch companies who aren't maintaining their accesses have complained about costs and perhaps they (or similar) should be assisted as is appropriate.</p>
<p>Provide rebates, such as rebates on using stone instead of mulch.</p>
<p>Grants to communities that, but against open space Prairie lanes to make their communities more fire resilient</p>
<p>At-home Consultations on specific recommendations for our properties. Suggestions on non wood fence options. Reduced/negotiated pricing or other incentives</p>
<p>Publish information about how to keep our home safe. Perhaps even have a crew that could help people in low income housing. Remove brush around their homes. Replacing mulch with rocks, and cutting down dead trees.</p>
<p>Begin a very public campaign to ban all junipers. Help citizens with the removal if needed.</p>
<p>Prioritize low-income in-town houses; do not subsidize anything for second homes, un-occupied houses, houses belonging to corporations or those making (something like) \$250k/yr, etc.</p>
<p>Homeowners should pay for their own mitigation. Public funds should never be used to pay for private property maintenance or improvements.</p>
<p>I would really like to see financial support and educational seminars on fire resistance fencing options and fire resistant landscaping ideas. Pretty sure ubiquitous cedar fences caused a LOT of homes to burn in the Marshall Fire. What else can we do that doesn't cost a fortune?</p>

I think another topic related to this that would be useful is some sort of suggested level of insurance coverage for homeowners and renters. This would have relieved a lot of stress for us prior to the wildfire.
Teach E County residents about WUI and how it effects them. Provide training on ways to prepare for wildfire through mitigation, house hardening, etc Encourage the cities to apply for grants to help mitigate weeds on open space especially behind houses. Incentive monetarily rebuilding fences with non combustible materials especially between homes. Many Louisville communities are redoing their PUDs to provide non combustible option. Provide incentive for a whole community to do perimeter fencing in fire proof material. Perhaps pair with CSU extension to provide xeriscaping information. Train residents to train other residents in wildfire preparedness. Now is the time with rebuilding already under way to do this. (while I currently live in Erie, I lost a house in Louisville in the fire)
I would like to volunteer my neighborhood to do fire mitigation on the adjacent closed open space property - but I doubt open space would ever even consider it
This far the only program funding available is partial payment of third parties who remove trees (most of whom are overpriced). You need to fund homeowners doing their own mitigation, buy them chainsaws, etc. Note I've got 2 saws and have cut half my property already. But other folks aren't in the same position. You also need to fund things like non combustible ground cover around homes, gutter shields, etc. Put in neighborhood cisterns, etc.
Subsidize fire resistant fencing. Better evacuation planning including emergency roads in open space (the NCAR fire evacuation was a disaster).
Wildfire partners, Saws and Slaws, and other partnerships to communicate about defensible space, showing good examples. More signage around communities (post office, libraries, grocery stores, flyer inserts) to communicate positive aspects. Continue the monthly prepare-in-a-year style communications. Better descriptions of dryness. Signage/visiting formal and 'ad-hoc' shooting ranges to communicate with people how to decrease fire danger caused by the choice of ammo and targets. Training & financial assistance - how to help renters, financial aid for lower-income home owners.
More support for locating, executing, completing grants from various sources
Yes- it's expensive to do upgrades like fire resistance siding. It would be good to work with contractors to do this work and provide subsidies to residents that can't afford it. Having a list of contractors to chose from would be helpful and would keep costs consistent.
Yes, most important
Provide help to private landowners in burning brush piles from thinning projects
The majority of funding should help residents hardened their houses against the inevitability of wildfire in the WUI, west of Broadway. Hardening includes financial assistance for covering house vents, replacing wood fences with metal, removing juniper trees/bushes and other trees close to houses, providing rocks for defensible spaces around houses, and providing fire-resistant paint or alternatives to wood siding.
Great. We have been through Wildfire Partners twice now and the advice we received from them was both inconsistent between visits and also carried little technical guidance on how to actually meet their requirements.
We took down 16 more trees last year and have another 12-15 trees marked for 2023. We take down trees each year and pay for this expense out of pocket. Give money to people like us to help pay for this ongoing expense.
See above
I'd like to see increased funding for these programs and would be happy to see our taxes increased to support these increases.

Homes located in the WUI need to follow the basic wildfire proofing standards. Plan and simple (space trees, metal roofs, hard scape, etc.).
Focus on assistance for forest thinning. That helps everyone. Home improvements only help individual houses and owners. Provide free on-site wood chipping for felled trees.
Increase funding for Wildfire Partners and develop a strictly needs based financial assistance I Program for low income homeowners and renters to implement defensible space.
1) It would be helpful for me, and others, to get some specific advice on how much of the trees and bushes near our home should be removed. Perhaps that is already an available program, but it would be good to know how to access it. 2) It would be very helpful if homeowners could get some assistance removing the slash and wood that they cut back away from their homes. Not everyone has a pickup truck and a barrier (I think) from cutting ways more bushes and trees is that it is difficult and/or expensive to get rid of the slash.
find a business partner to underwrite short 3 or 4 minute online infomercials on how to protect the delicate spaces, what a defensible space looks like,etc. Partner with FRCC & CU boulder arts classes and FRCC computer students to create & produce online materials===Find businesses that cater to tourists to help underwrite costs in return for space on the clips. Give students public recognition and see about making sure they get class credits. Get tie-ins with home improvement outlets for recommended equipment & materials. Might be a great tie in opportunity with Google or Microsoft to have some of their staff work with FRCC students.
Building code development for wildfire resistance. Code and zoning work to reduce smoke toxicity hazards e.g. from burning industrial and construction sites. Public outreach on gutter and attic screens, roofing, fencing, and flammable mulch hazards. Evacuation training and signage. School outreach and education programs, including site evacuation planning.
Subsidize a chipper
Provide a way for people to get rid of the fuel they are eliminating - more chipping and hauling of chips - continue sort yards days available - consider hauling the logs cut.
Provide more information to residents ESPECIALLY NEWCOMERS from more urban areas ("flatlanders").
Work with Axe & Snax or Saws & Slaws in the mountains to achieve these projects.
Yes, a lot of us feel overwhelmed in doing this kind of work and don't know where to start.
Brochures with suitable materials. Workshops with local architects and builders who specialize in sustainable and fire resistant structures.
Residents in forested mountain zones of Boulder County need much more information on fire-resistant materials for their homes, and how to replace/renovate their current (mostly wood-based) structures to be less flammable (for example, there are many, old and dry wood-based decks on mountain homes). They also NEED financial assistance to pursue these measures.
Yes
Keep Wilfire Partners going - great program. Continued grants could help more people get on board. We in the community need to do a better job of talking to our neighbors about the program.
Provide financial rebates for residents who make their homes more fire resistant (replace wood siding, install metal roofs, replace wood fencing, etc.)
Programs supporting the cost of chipping of forest materials cut for mitigation purposes should be instituted/ expanded.
We need better. emergency communication systems, the Marshall fire took out our cell tower, most people don't have landlines and when we lose power we loose internet, better cell phone towers or cell service will be critical to save lives

Needs to be a way for people to have adequate insurance and not be devastated by a fire. So much was lost in last superior fire
This is not rocket science guys. You know what needs to be done but short of magic get the yahoos to do it is like putting tooth paste back in the tube.
We should aid property up against our western borders to be better prepared. Could we incentive with tax mitigation?
Awareness and community education are important... and should be some sort of re occurring series or notice so people take ownership and be part of the solution
Public education - important but I rank it 3rd.
Two good ideas. Preparing for wildfires is an education project. Helping people create defensible space, etc. definitely will need both human and financial assistance.
Influence residents to plant fire resistance plantings Encourage residents to maintain a well kept landscape without debris Develop a comprehensive evacuation for neighborhoods
Grants for creating d-space, subsidize costs or other incentives for fire resistant materials/sprinkler systems/non-flammable landscape materials, switching from gas powered equipment to electric. (trade ins?)
It is expensive and often not a priority for homeowners in the mountains to make their homes more fire resistant and create defensible spaces. Incentives, financial and otherwise would be beneficial.
Our address is located right along Enterprise Ditch and I would like to see mitigation along Enterprise Ditch all along behind the BVSD Tech school. There is way to much brush and wood debris along this ditch. If we get a fire in there from high school kids smoking along there and we have one of those very windy days we can get here in Boulder, fire prevention people will not be able to contain the fire and it could jump to houses in the area really easily.
We're Wildfire Partners certified since 2017 and we work with that program when needing information or design suggestions. It's a great program ran by well educated people that works with landowners in a very collaborative way. Again, I would like to see this program expanded. FYI, our property was one of the first in our neighborhood to get certified, and after putting up the Wildfire Partners sign, other landowners in our neighborhood started getting certified, which adds a little strength to our mitigation efforts. However, there are still some landowners in our neighborhood that are not taking action to protect their own properties. They need a little more incentive to take action I suppose.
Working with HOAs could save time and effort than working with individual homeowners.
Develop home landscaping options and solutions that create defensible space but also utilize methods that will encourage less run-off and more soaking in of whatever precipitation there may be.
Perhaps a program to subsidize exterior sprinkler systems connected to below ground cisterns that spray water to open space/private and boundaries when activated by the fire department. 1- Establish a "Community Cistern Fund" that fire districts or neighborhoods could apply to for emergency water cisterns - 2- work with xcel/neighborhoods to underground higher risk lines 3- instead of limited contract work, work with and train/certify local arborists who could certify necessary clearing of vegetation at properties, seems like County is limited so train & certify local businesses who could help meet the demand/workload for property level vegetation management. offer rebates for certified work. 4- work with nonprofits such as Resource & local nurseries to develop Firewise landscape support/resources 5- offer rebates for fire hardening of structures (which could include weatherization/electrification/cleaner wood stoves (or other climate programs)) 6- seek out partnerships with jurisdictions, fire districts, Xcel, businesses, property owners - don't write off opportunities by saying "County doesn't do infrastructure" - we need a new approach where the County can lead and seek out partnerships that can support the needs of our communities (ie lack of

emergency water). Be a leader in forming partnerships knowing that, as the Marshall Fire proved, we need a NEW cross-jurisdiction approach and the County can and should be a leader with that Putting in cisterns on open space in boulder county to fight fires. On windy days, where fire is most likely to spread, the power can be out so these need to be self sufficient
The Rocky Flats Stewardship Council received a 61 million dollars grant to sweep MUF under the rug. We need to call on this organization to address the problem of automatic combustion on the Front Range. Tax payers are paying in health and in property values to live in this region that has been knowingly contaminated with tons of bomb making materiel.
Mandatory regulations. What to do is obvious. Everything else is a total waste of time and money.
partner with IBHS (insurance institute for business and home safety) around wildfire prepared home, this is a new program that has launched in California around mitigating fire risk https://wildfireprepared.org/ (I work in insurance in the risk management space for Catastrophes.)
Collaboration with private property owners managing woodlands. Fuel models don't recognize property lines so treating larger areas with the wild land community.
Shared/partial and complete(grant) funding based on financial need to pay for residential wildfire prep (like juniper removal, vent screening, roof and gutter prep)
Keep educating people as you are doing about how best to protect our homes.
Financial assistance is important to those who had destruction during wildfires. Partnership preventive programs are very helpful and should continue.
Fund Wildfire Partners! Mitigating only a few individual private residences isn't good enough -- mitigation efforts need to be on a neighborhood and community level to achieve a benefit for large fires on windy days!
Help with applying fire resistant paint or siding, etc.
Yes! In the above statement, I mention the need for a mosaic of more recently burned areas. These would be a defensible system within the grassland. However, mowing green space closer to home would help reduce ground fire spread. However, a reduction in grassland biomass would help to deplete embers. Most embers are not from grasses but are produced by forb and other dicot leaf matter. When grass biomass is allowed to build into thickets, then the grass will produce long-lived embers due to the increased moisture content in the biomass. Dry grass burns fast and hot, and then goes out.
Build Boulder Homes of Quality with Brick & Mortar. Don't install basements in vicinity of flood zones.
all residents should be invited to take steps. There was already an education program. Those who care no doubt saw it and did something. In unincorporated Boulder County, there are individuals who do nothing and so put themselves and their neighbors at risk. how might they be reached?
If people live close or back up to open space or forest- they should be advised how to reduce fire risk around their homes and property. I HAVE READ NOTHING COULD OF STOPPED THE MARSHALL GRASS FIRE!
The Wildfire Partners program has done a really great job of this. Would they be able to expand their program to help more homeowners?
Could we have people trained in wildfire prep assess our homes and make suggestions?
Creating defensible spaces around homes is important, and can be done by the homeowner. Boulder County can develop training and distribute to homeowners who may be impacted by a wildfire.
Make this widely available and easy to access.
Yes, please
Provide funding to expand Wildfire Partners programs to educate homeowners and provide free annual slash chipping .

Provide homeowners, neighborhoods, and HOAs with expertise and grant funding to plan and implement fire-wise practices and landscaping.
make people aware of the different programs, but don't spend too much money here. Those who care about mitigation will pay attention
Need better codes for new construction to make homes more fire resistant; education needed where no new construction to thin around homes, remove wooden fences, move propane tanks and woodpiles away from home.
Assume that local knowledge is valuable and integrate this into partnerships throughout the process.
Can there be education on fire resistant materials....fencing, walls, roofs, etc. Can there be financial assistance for replacing roofs with these materials?
Many homeowners aren't getting any support at all for needed mitigation work. I've done a lot of mitigation over the last 18 years and never received a cent of grant money (and not for lack of trying). There's still plenty more to do. Wildfire Partners' all or nothing approach is far too much about "Wildfire Partners" and not enough about mitigation. Not everyone can afford to do \$10-\$20k of mitigation all at once. If there's going to be grant money, homeowners should be able to get some of it to do piecemeal mitigation on their properties.
Education on 'in-city' defensible space and fire escape route education.
agree
Hire local residents in burn areas to do the necessary work. Pay them adequately.
Provide more financial support for people to create defensible space. Provide more information for those seeking to perform mitigation about others able to help, and related assistance options.
Yes, provide education and incentives for people to do the right thing--especially educating folks who have recently moved from out of state and might be reluctant to thin trees/clear brush on their properties.
We live on open space near Coal Creek. We love where we live but I need to know more about what to do to protect our property
Programs are not useful. Tax-payer funded improvements to my lot to make it more fire resistant should take priority.
Home Sprinkler systems https://firesafemarin.org/harden-your-home/exterior-sprinklers-and-coatings/
We had a wildland fire assessment done a few years ago, and have taken many of the recommended changes, but our home is still listed on city fire maps on the red category. By the time our deck is replaced this year with inflammable materials, we will have spent over \$100,000 on fire abatement measures. It would be great if our fire risk on city maps could be reduced to yellow or green - we don't want to be the only « indefensible » house on our street. And it would be appreciated to have tax abatements or other financial benefits for homeowners who conduct fire-mitigation efforts.
See my comments about saws and slaws
Subsidies to replace flammable siding and roofs Subsidies for landscaping contractors to clear defensive spaces
Help homeowners understand what should not be next to their homes. Maybe a post C.O. inspection
Focus on new homes and remodels above a certain threshold, say \$100,000.
a must have!
Mapping the county and rating homes based on defensive space
Partner with local FDs to provide free or low-cost mitigation /chipping. While open to the community, FDs could direct County personnel and resources to key neighborhoods or homes that would particularly benefit from technical or financial assistance.

No
This is crucial education. Implementation of such education can help--not prevent--ignition of fires from sparks which travel from force or air current.
We have not only had our property evaluated by Wildfire Partners, and been certified by them for completing their suggestions for our property, but applied for a FEMA grant through Wildfire Partners. That work, that we could never have afforded on our own to mitigate the rest of our property, has just been completed.
Annual chipping day for foothills residents who need to thin and remove brush each year to maintain defensible space around structures Provide grants to homeowners who qualify based on annual income to replace wood siding with cement board siding or older roofs with metal roofs
yes, grants to homeowners to help pay for defensible space, etc.
Allow residents of Boulder County to do their OWN wildfire mitigation. Not hire a company. Have them provide before and after photos, square footage mitigated, etc. Then reimburse them at a set hourly rate. Or reimburse for 1 STIHL or similar brand, chainsaw PER household one time only. Say a \$400 credit when you buy a new chainsaw for wildfire mitigation purposes only. Doing so will encourage folks to consistently do their own wildfire mitigation work on a yearly or more frequent basis. Just hiring outside vendors and select companies is not going to work. You are just creating lazy folks. Encourage folks to do their own mitigation!
Possibly negotiate discounts with stucco and hardie board contractors.
Sans Souci park is across the street from where the Marshal fire started. There is only has 1 exit out of the park and it is thru lots of large cottonwood trees, and alot of deadfall, on Department of transportation land, please give that Department extra \$ to remove dead trees, brush, and dead fall. When exiting the Sans Souci park for the evacuation notice for the NCAR fire, along with 2000 other residents. Traffic was so thick both directions. If the dept of transportation land had caught fire, me and lots of people stopped in their cars in slow traffic would have burnt. Sans Souci, an affordable home park, needs a grant to mitigate the tree growth on that one exit ramp. There are junk trees and juniper trees lining the ramp, that need thinning.
Help fund wildfire partners and like organizations.
Funding for forest thinning to healthy levels for the hundreds of miles of overgrown and beetle kill infested public and private forest in Boulder Co. Funding for wood chipping and biomass waste pyrolysis and biochar production for soil restoration and carbon sequestration.
More chipping or branch pick up.
It would be great if an organization like Wildfire Partners could work with entire neighborhoods on fire mitigation. For example, it would be very useful to conduct tree mitigation involving individual homeowners who live down the mountain from us on Valley Lane and if that was coordinated by a third-party, I think it would be a more successful solution.
Financial assistance is the big driver here. Most land-owners in mountain/foothills areas of Boulder County consider themselves 'land stewards'. The barriers to mitigating for wildfire risk on private property is cost and access to the best equipment. Please pay attention to scarring of land due to trac-based equipment which will contribute to soils degradation and erosion, especially in heavy rainfall events predicted to occur more frequently due to climate change. Must look at NEW SCIENCE around regenerative best practices.
...another 25% in this category,
Continue to fund and expand Wildfire Partners program into other areas of the county not currently served. Work with groups such as Boulder Watershed Collective to increase capacity. Consider cost-share program for chipping programs or home hardening efforts. Consider neighborhood

ambassador program to support and empower community members to take action in their neighborhoods.
I did some mitigation work around my place because of wildfire partners certification. Consider using some funds to support or partner with their efforts. I like that someone (maybe fire department related?) brings a chipper along Bison Drive once a year, and will chip any slash piles I leave near the dirt road. Maybe fund and announce the dates for that sort of thing.
More funding for wildfire partners. Very helpful and effective program.
Education, Education, Education
Louisville needs a plan with the city divided into zones for staged evacuations. Participants should include fire district, police department and public works. Need plan(s) for mitigation and incident management. Need to meet to discuss and review every 4 months. Cross train so players know each other and can better coordinate during an emergency.
We need a state fire marshal to reconcile varied fire policies across multiple counties.
Projects should be done by professional crews (well-trained and environmentally respectful).
Environmental ethics should be taught to residents and visitors. Add signage on trails.
Neighbors should be looped in/consulted as local experts. Projects should be explained scientifically via public outreach process.
Financial assistance for vegetation surrounding homes, specifically junipers and in the City of Boulder.
More community education (from a Lafayette resident).
Radiological monitoring, mass spectromiting and RERP. Info from USGS about Hollow Hills and its relationship with plutonium.
Worst case scenario – Carol Johnson(?): Pyrophoric Dust Clouds interacting with electronics, electricity, Xcel.
Pre-identify known choke points and have responders there to direct traffic during evacuation.
Use PACE to fund better building designs.
Prepare for what we will most likely see again/frequently.
Lafayette doesn't do much mitigation. Some ditches. Limited open space. Nothing but ditches of golf courses. Want to prevent another Marshal Fire from happening in Lafayette. Home hardening, mulch removal, noxious weeds.
Offer redesign of plantings that are not a fire risk to answer the question of junipers leaving the space empty – noise control/privacy.
Fund public/private partnerships for innovative architecture – wildfire resilient.
Develop accreditation program for people to “certify” houses for insurance purposes.
To fine (\$) neighbors that refuse to mitigate for fire despite neighbors asking (many times) and they have the resources.
In Louisville, Fire-Police-Mayor-City Council need to have quarterly meetings with the community.

No communication during the Marshal Fire. No calls. Louisville let them down. No door knock. Lack of and miscommunication.
Utilize the CWPP update process to prioritize activities and programs prior to investing too heavily in any programs. Use the process to determine strategic priorities.
Mapping and geosensing combined with topography and fuel loads is key.
Systems that can provide early warning and early action are important – future-looking solutions.
More evaluators as insurance needs timely assessments.
MIT teams (seasonal) with fire departments to cut, pile slash and then burn in winter. We voted mil for Mountain View Fire.
Focus efforts on the houses on the perimeter of neighborhoods
1/8" mesh on fences to prevent ignition of homes from 4x4 fence posts.
Shelter in place program for interested homeowners.
Develop community-based programs such as a neighborhood ambassador program to develop citizen capacity and leadership.
How will you seek to support the urban areas? Requires a different approach.
Funding for vegetation and home hardening work.
Funding for row thinning.
Dale's idea: have a check box on the building contractor license application that would opt them onto a list that is available to those wishing to perform home hardening.
Residents of the city of Boulder feel as if there's no (not enough?) communication regarding forestry projects on public lands. Felt the project was poorly managed, using youth was a poor choice as they appeared disrespectful of the natural world. Also felt that wildlife impacts weren't considered. (Chris Wanner was their point person with the city.)
Is the post-Marshall Fire mitigation work a knee jerk reaction or is it based in science?
Is there any study of and contingency for the results of a fire on the Rocky Flats property? Specifically, Candelas.
Learn from climate-change-driven events elsewhere, ie Paradise CA. Use GIS, cluster models & other science to identify high risk areas.
Create early warning systems (nothing more specific said)
We need a different model than Wildfire Partners for the cities and other denser development. They need different solutions than a house-by-house approach.
Mitigation on open space boundaries.
County-wide MIT crew.
Staffing support for existing wildfire mitigation/ forest restoration programs. (Conservation districts, watershed centers, etc.)

Prioritize compromised areas abutting urban due to illegal campsites.
Staffing for municipalities.
Grants for homeowners for fire resistant buffer.
Ditch = fire superhighway.
Funding idea: Online training courses for fire mitigation.
Undergrounding of power lines in critical areas.
Biochar
Subsidize innovative wildfire architecture.
EQUITY-- is help to low-income residents prioritized over multi-million dollar homes?
Mandate buried Xcel Energy power lines that abut forest areas.
Insurance cost and availability & accountability.
Support fire barriers by increased defensible space to forested open space.
Funding should support capacity of watershed groups to help with public support & project planning.
Forest projects might need to go outside of Boulder County boundary and that should be ok if a project will protect county water or people.
Portable 50' x 50' exploding foam suppression = create fire stop.
Use PACE to help finance wildfire resiliency.
Use ditches and roads to widen a "fire line" and trails
Marshal Flats—Rocky Flats Stewardship Council is not adequate to bridge/connect various counties/cities who are affected by industrial contaminants from Rocky Flats=weapons facility.
Building contractor list with the capacity to do implementation. Building capacity in all Boulder County communities.
Migratory birds--protect wildlife habitat like pine chickaree (squirrel). Habitat diversity

Fire mitigation staffing

Increased staffing to assist with overseeing interaction between parties is necessary. In addition, additional mowing will rely on more staff to maintain and mow. If grazing becomes more of an option, increased staff will need to be present to move and care for animals.

More highly trained and qualified staff to: run and/or support prescribed burns in the County. support the Wildfire Partners program.

Support staffing in a variety of organizations working on wildfire resilience and wildfire mitigation: watershed groups, fire districts, local municipalities and other non-profits. Staffing is needed for education & engagement, project development & project management, grant writing and financial management. Staffing funds could also support the expanded operations of the sort yards. Staying open for a greater portion of the year would aid in slash management opportunities available to individuals and to larger scale projects through watersheds and fire districts.

For 11 Million Dollars you could staff 100 firefighters for that kind of money, To fight a massive fire once every 3 or 4 years. What will they do other than that ? Lack of oversight AGAIN. Leave firefighting to those who do that for a living rather than elected lock step Democrat robots.

Also crucial. The slash chipping program is good but I know they were understaffed this summer and they can't get to everyone or even finish each project. The more we can pay and train folks interested in this work the better.

If possible, could a contractor be considered to fulfill the mitigation staffing? This is with the idea that being able to easily adjust staffing/support levels as the programs ramp up, maintain and perhaps require less support in future years. Note: this should only be a viable option if the costs are less than the expense to have hired full-time/part-time staff. Further, once the majority of the work is done upfront to establish fire mitigation efforts, a very small staff could be considered to maintain support.

Continue to build on successful programs like saws and slaws.

An expanded program will require staff with expertise in not only ecology and fire management, but also public education and community networking. Networking with schools, community colleges, and NGO's will greatly expand impact. This will require working with staff with expertise in how to do this.

It would be great if every canyon had at least 1 fire mitigation team being staffed year round. I don't think this requires additional trucks, just money to pay for the rigs to be staffed and worked.

This area is also in need of funding. My main concern is making sure the people who are with the prescribed burns are highly trained! Too many examples of these burns getting out of control exist, we need qualified dedicated people involved. If increasing funds for programs such as Wildfire Partners likely they will need more employees.

I imagine more staffing may allow Wildfire Partners to do more, e.g., we didn't get chipping last summer due to lack of staffing.

Yes

This seems like generally a good use of money, I have no specific priorities for how to spend it. This ballot measure was designed with spending in mind, and the allocation all the agencies identified should be respected

Additional staff specifically for mitigation/grant writing

Yes, but strategically, hiring skilled people to accomplish goals specific to their skills. Common sense is not the same as having spent decades researching and experiencing an issue.

<p>Do NOT fund carrier [paid] agencies to perform mitigation. They already receive tax funding. Fund non governmental fire agencies [non profit volunteer agencies] to create fire mitigation teams composed of red card certified wild land fire fighters. While performing mitigation efforts they would be available to fight wild land fires.</p>
<p>Put approximately 30% of funds here</p>
<p>Provide staff to actively support communities in making a transition to fire-resistant and -resilient construction and landscaping. Especially in the plains areas that heretofore haven't had to spend a lot of time thinking about wildfire. Ensure sufficient staffing of firefighting leadership so that there is never a gap in coverage due to vacations, illness, etc.</p>
<p>See above</p>
<p>I would like to see home owner training for those that choose to shelter in place during a wildfire. We appreciate our firefighters but many of us have standing homes due to other homeowners that stayed and fought the fires. We should provide training and gear and make it an auxilliary fire fighting unit.</p>
<p>Our current approach to staffing for fire mitigation and firefighting is a relic of a previous era of lower catastrophic fire risk. We need to squarely face this reality and adjust accordingly. Our professional and volunteer firefighting teams are grossly inadequate to the scale of catastrophic fires we are now facing. We do not and will never have the budgets to increase the professional and volunteer teams by the order of magnitude now required, so we need to figure out how to creatively and effectively augment these teams with a less deeply trained but more broadly available citizenry that can actively assist when needed in protecting individual structures during catastrophic fires. This of course involves a paradigm shift from the current model where all citizens are evacuated in the face of the fire to let the professional / volunteer firefighters do their job (a paradigm that works well for small and medium size fires but which breaks down badly in catastrophic fires where the professional / volunteer firefighters do not have the manpower to individually protect the thousands of structures that are simultaneously at risk). For fire mitigation efforts and controlled burn monitoring and management, we need significantly more involvement from local citizenry as volunteers to augment professional efforts. For example, controlled burns typically get out of control due to lack of adequate professional resources to monitor the burns around the clock throughout the entire burn cycle. Yet controlled burns are more necessary than ever. So, develop an approach that recruits local residents to act as trained controlled burn monitors for controlled burns occurring near their residences. In grasslands areas, ecosystem health restoration requires significant efforts to restore degraded ecosystems back to natural resilience. Part of the challenge is removing invasive weeds, but instead of attempting to cover large areas with a small professional staff using the mechanical application of herbicides and pesticides, an approach that in any case cannot possibly lead to ecosystem health, recruit volunteers to do the invasive weed removal and ecosystem restoration work manually. And supplement this with natural approach such as goat grazing and prescribed fires.</p>
<p>Require staffing for the entire county</p> <p>Our current approach to staffing for fire mitigation and firefighting is a relic of a previous era of lower catastrophic fire risk. We need to squarely face this reality and adjust accordingly. Our professional and volunteer firefighting teams are grossly inadequate to the scale of catastrophic fires we are now facing. We do not and will never have the budgets to increase the professional and volunteer teams by the order of magnitude now required, so we need to figure out how to creatively and effectively augment these teams with a less deeply trained but more broadly available citizenry that can actively assist when needed in protecting individual structures during catastrophic fires. This of course involves a paradigm shift from the current model where all citizens are evacuated in the face of the fire to let the professional / volunteer firefighters do their job (a paradigm that works well for small</p>

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Increase staff to as big as possible, pay them a living and competitive wage, and provide them with proper gear. You will not have a county to govern if you don't figure out how to stop and prevent wildfire, so investing in fire mitigation is of paramount importance.

Create a program where County staff (perhaps open space or sheriff) provide slash pile burning in winter as a service to mountain residents. Focus on areas where access, slope and/or distance to roads creates challenges for other types of slash disposal and holds back beneficial action. Rather than creating new County positions, it may be more efficient to instead utilize 1A funds to support staffing at other existing mitigation/forestry organizations.

I hope most of the budget is spent on action not paychecks. But I realize that real professionals are needed and perhaps there is a need to go door to door rather than assume everybody reads the paper or gets digital information.

Make sure we have enough staff to both fight wildfires, evacuate citizens and help residents make their homes defensible. Consider organizing volunteer fire mitigation educators. Our current approach to staffing for fire mitigation and firefighting is a relic of a previous era of lower catastrophic fire risk. We need to squarely face this reality and adjust accordingly. Our professional and volunteer firefighting teams are grossly inadequate to the scale of catastrophic fires we are now facing. We do not and will never have the budgets to increase the professional and volunteer teams by the order of magnitude now required, so we need to figure out how to creatively and effectively augment these teams with a less deeply trained but more broadly available citizenry that can actively assist when needed in protecting individual structures during catastrophic fires. This of course involves a paradigm shift from the current model where all citizens are evacuated in the face of the fire to let the professional / volunteer firefighters do their job (a paradigm that works well for small and medium size fires but which breaks down badly in catastrophic fires where the professional / volunteer firefighters do not have the manpower to individually protect the thousands of structures that are simultaneously at risk). For fire mitigation efforts and controlled burn monitoring and management, we need significantly more involvement from local citizenry as volunteers to augment professional efforts. For example, controlled burns typically get out of control due to lack of adequate professional resources to monitor the burns around the clock throughout the entire burn cycle. Yet controlled burns are more necessary than ever. So, develop an approach that recruits local residents to act as trained controlled burn monitors for controlled burns occurring near their residences. In grasslands areas, ecosystem health restoration requires significant efforts to restore degraded ecosystems back to natural resilience. Part of the challenge is removing invasive weeds, but instead of attempting to cover large areas with a small professional staff using the mechanical

<p>application of herbicides and pesticides, an approach that in any case cannot possibly lead to ecosystem health, recruit volunteers to do the invasive weed removal and ecosystem restoration work manually. And supplement this with natural approach such as goat grazing and prescribed fires. NOT more people cutting down and thinning healthy forests, but some who can carefully catch up with eradicating existing slash piles. See above recommending more educators/organizers for community efforts, along with paid laborers to help homeowners/neighborhoods who agree to do some portion of the recommended work. Maybe fund half the hourly wage of approved private-entity laborers? Maybe approved mitigation firms could be required to be available to mountain residents at equal pricing to plains residents. Also, add more rural sheriff patrols to prevent target shooting and campfires on public lands (and private, where it can be controlled).</p>
<p>Priority one is home defense so staffing to support those projects and education should also be high priority.</p>
<p>To be minimally impactful, mitigation needs to be manpower intensive, and this should be a positive choice. It should provide work opportunities for large numbers of young adults, and in the process, create a broader corps of environmentally attuned citizens. The model of the CCC may still be useful on a county scale. A cadre of young, fit and work-conditioned people can be cross-trained and cross-funded for emergency services uses, particularly wildland firefighting, but also disaster recovery and rehabilitation. The mitigation program should leverage manpower by focusing on reducing regeneration (seedlings, saplings and young trees in overstocked areas). Many areas previously thinned or managed are now choked with an understory of regeneration, completing undoing the value of the initial project.</p>
<p>I'd like staff to be available for individual consults on fire mitigation possibilities</p>
<p>1. Have the Nederland Sort Yard open on Sunday. 2. Develop a program that provides mini-grants to neighborhoods that band together to accomplish larger scale and cross-property mitigation.</p>
<p>Programs to assist in fire mitigation for property owners near forested areas.</p>
<p>As much as possible.</p>
<p>Hire more highly trained, qualified staff to run and/or support prescribed burns. Hire more staff to support the Wildfire Partners program. Expedite permits.</p>
<p>Fund the Watersheds for ten years. Give them staffing money to be able to hire manager, grant writers and project developers.</p>
<p>I think staffing should be left to the Fire Departments and that staffing should be increase there. Not in the county departments.</p>
<p>Absolutely!</p>
<p>I support training and transfer of existing county employees to this effort. Do not add to the present county staff complement.</p>
<p>Staffing should derived from defined mitigation project needs. I don't want to see "hire first, figure out what to do later" approach which has happened on other Boulder County initiatives.</p>
<p>Use the staffing already established through the St. Vrain Forest Health projects.</p>
<p>No</p>
<p>-Establish new position and allocate additional staff time for updating Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) and applying for federal grants.</p>
<p>Proper resources should be out into both Wildfire Partners and forestry personnel to conduct fuel reduction - both removing fuel and prescribed burns.</p>
<p>please keep county staffing to a minimum . Let the communities prioritize efforts.</p>

Air tanker assets parked in Broomfield airport. Early warning for small fire breakouts - Fire / Smoke detection IOTs on open space that turn on large fire walls and water turn on automatically able to hold hot amber flying at 200 miles/hr
Having dependable and efficient notification of residents during natural disasters and evacuations is critical. I can see the police station and fire station from my neighborhood in Louisville and yet myself and my neighbors did not receive warnings or evacuation notices, either ever or until it was too late and our homes were already on fire.
Outreach to insurance and construction industry to fund risk reduction. New construction with fire-safe construction materials and design. Does defensible space reduce homeowner premiums?
The staff that runs the chipping program does a terrific job and are so knowledgeable- we are grateful to have this service. It is a goal every year to create our pile 5' tall x 5' wide x 30' long.
Provide funding for Fire stations to train and hire additional staff - For local preparedness, train and pay local volunteers that would be called on if needed.
As needed for the chipping program! Lack of staff appeared to be a major limitation last season.
Be careful. Keep it to a minimum. Let's not overstaff this!
Wildfire Partners is great. Maybe some professional mitigation staff that could help implement suggestions from Wildfire Partners assessment.
Emphasize communication and public outreach. It is important that staff be available through multiple communication means, especially by telephone.
Increase funding to Wildfire Partners, particularly their brush removal program, including Teen Inc. program, and expand their program. It's awesome and life-changing for us in the mountains.
Keep funding Wildfire Partners. Their program is amazing.
Yes
see above
It would be nice to see an office that citizens interested in fire mitigation efforts for their property can contact. Maybe the office could offer tips, but also send a person out to help evaluate a concerned property owner.
definitely
Hire highly trained and qualified people to be in charge of prescribed burns, more staffing for the wildfire Partners program and staff to support community activities like Saws and Slaws. More staff to stream line the permitting process in regards to making homes more fire proof
Enough to do the job
Not only should existing staff be better trained, but more staffing is required if some activities are to be done safely and sufficiently.
No. Give \$ directly to homeowners that apply and need assistance with chopping, hauling, chipping and landscaping.
Understaffing leads to unmonitored burn piles, sometimes near homes, wit potentially catastrophic results.
More personnel and training, especially in the Forest Service to check campers.
Staffing as needed to address above two items
Provide new staff or at least carve out time in multiple positions to serve in roles to advocate for building standards, resource management, etc., to address wildfire risk.
More highly trained and qualified staff to run and/or support prescribed burns in the County. As mentioned above more staffing to support community activities like Saws and Slaws (this would involve weekend work) and to support the Wildfire Partners program to reach more people. Possibly more staffing to expedite permits for re-siding, re-roofing homes.

Increase staffing in the fire departments to address mitigation
Someone trained in indigenous fire management, or permaculture. Knows health soil sinks carbon, prevents erosion and holds moisture.
I work for Superior and know that we aren't likely to have our own specialists. Having access to specialist from County would be helpful
Realizing staffing is expensive, it seems nonetheless that personnel is required for this program. This will need to be balanced against other related needs within this program.
Support staffing (actual site inspections) seems to be in short supply. Follow up inspections also appear to be delayed.
More staffing to be ready to go on red flag warning days especially.
Depends on cost-benefit. We only have so much \$ available.
As needed and suggested by fire experts
Give them what the Fire Protection Districts say they need to be successful.
Hire professionals to figure out what to do moving forward to mitigate fire destruction and execute plans
Evaluate what is needed based on programs
Establish new position and allocate additional staff time for updating Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) and applying for federal grants
Staffing: I suggest you study the wisdom and methods of communication of Brett Haberstick (Wildfire Partners) - and support his outreach, ideally finding others who can model on Mr. Haberstick's brilliance. This would be the most useful for this project.
Full-time staff
Establish new position and allocate additional staff time for updating Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) and applying for federal grants
Public open space property owners should maintain and share mitigation staffers across agency boundaries.
First, determine if current assets can be realigned to focus on fire mitigation. If gaps exist, provide funding to fill them.
Establish new position and allocate additional staff time for updating Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) and applying for federal grants
Do we really need this? Or do we need an Open Space Department and Committee with a more holistic pragmatic approach. A philosophical shift and mission statement that benefits the community by protecting the land, people, and property would be helpful. Balance and an honest evaluation of the interface of two interests and not a unrealistic devotion to "wild lands" that don't really exist here in suburbia. We all love our open spaces but realistic management is appropriate here.
Establish new position and allocate additional staff time for updating Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) and applying for federal grants.
Maintain open spaces.
More of it + mental health support. Same with public engagement staff.
Hire staff to implement the above public/private wildfire resiliency recommendations.
Fund additional staffing as per the previous comment
I'm not exactly sure what this means other than the staffing required to implement all elements of a comprehensive integrated, strategic plan. If that's what this means, then yes, we need it.
?
I support having sufficient staffing for fire mitigation, and adequate training.

Offer professional inspection of vacant private land, not just with an eye toward fire suppression, but also to enhance biological diversity and water retention.
Woohoo for paying forestry & firefighters for clearing & controlled burn, I feel like they're already doing great work!
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS GIS is a computer program the National Park System used some years ago (perhaps still does) to analyze and display various land use issues. The program handles significant data relevant to our present-day need for watershed protection such as topography, roads, forestation, and sites/areas to be protected. Your Watershed Specialist could use GIS to predict where to place Gabian structures (see above) across drainages for maximum effectiveness. I will offer one example I researched years ago. 100 square miles of watershed drains down through the Big Narrows in the South St Drain river canyon at mile 27 of State Highway 7.
See response above.
Yes! Include support for experts to regularly visit fire-prone areas and advise homeowners on measures to reduce risk of structural damage during wildfire events.
See first comment.
Yes, for assessments, but also for thinning, chipping, fuel reduction.
Yes
Funding should go to support more fire mitigation work by local volunteer fire departments, either through additional staffing or direct payment to department individuals willing to engage in fire mitigation efforts.
Important
We don't need staff that needs to stretch just to make themselves relevant. Boulder has a penchant for hiring staff to think of ways to make the public pay exorbitant amounts for projects with little impact, or forging ahead on expensive projects that they didn't do their homework on. I'm still recovering from the municipal electricity debacle.
Provide public and civic leader education to previous modeling little known to civic leaders but impacts well east of Broadway in Boulder. Marshall and Calwood fire are not anomalies. Focus education towards ROS in grasslands (distracted by timber fuel breaks). Re-run ROS fire-fuel modeling to use appropriately aggressive wind speeds and disseminate information to educate civic leaders and the public.
Specific staff that will answer evacuation on a real time basis and not wait. Specific staff assigned to the urban corridor who understands the risk of fire from unmaintained spaces and ditches. A staff that focuses on the health of the grasses instead of a BUDGET to save the City of Louisville money.
I am concerned about fire mitigation of open spaces within the City of Boulder. They are not maintained as healthy open spaces, because of various owners and regulations. For example, vegetation (photos 1 & 2) along Wellman (Empson) Ditch is governed by Xcel Energy whose main concern is water flowing to the power plant. The open space to the west (photo 3) is part of CU West Campus, although separated by Foothill Parkway. Note that the City Parks staff do a great job with the bicycle paths. Who is responsible? And how do the Boulder County ballot measures relate? See https://www.dropbox.com/s/53yq3c0cza249d9/Fire%20Mitigation%20for%20Hancock%20Drive%20-%20Nov%202022.pdf?dl=0
Can the county organize a volunteer corps to help implement mitigation? Volunteers could work on fuel reduction, firewise implementation, and other projects that help protect communities.
More help for individuals especially the elderly who can no longer do the cutting and hauling.
Train the firefighters to anticipate a disaster at the scale of Marshall Fire. No one was prepared and now there's an opportunity to prepare.

Need firefighters for prescribed burns and social agents to convince the unaware that the prescribed burns are good and not designed to burn their homes down
Increase staffing of Boulder fire departments. Create internship positions for individuals interested in gaining experience/hands on education fighting fires. Consider upgrading any fire fighting equipment.
Yes
CWPP need to be updated. boulder should be a progressive leader in climate policy and implementation of best practices
Again, this is a logical and appropriate use of these funds. I fully support this goal.
Consultants to show homeowners how and when to do the above mentioned mitigation.
High priority.
I would love to see a FAC framework approach taken in Boulder County. I would love to see cross-agency coordination (think Boise Wildfire Mitigation Team and other examples) to help leverage funds, projects, staff capacity and creativity in partnerships. One department can not do it all alone. There needs to be people with coordination and facilitation skill sets as well as experience with project planning and grant writing. Hopefully these staff are able to participate in efforts like Fire Adapted Colorado to learn from peers doing this work across the state. I want to see additional funding for ODM or someone conected to ODM to have the staffing to do additional community outreach for evacuation preparedness (I think it is so important the community understand what ODM does and hear from them all throughout the year, not just in times of disaster).
Site visitation and follow-up can increase cooperation.
Monitoring and Maintenance of properties known to have hoards of "junk"
Of Course. Work with CSU possibly get a big internship program going with their Forestry Programs.
Programs could be created to engage youth within the community.
Adding staff to Wildfire Partners for cleanup and removal of slash.
More staff please
absolutely - field personnel and investigative
Foresters HIZ Auditors
Contribute mitigation funds to fire agencies that have mitigation programs. Supporting these types of programs also supports local responders and increases local firefighter staffing levels
All dollars should go to humans that conduct prescribed burns, selective timber harvest, underbrush thinning, and weed control.
Yes+
So do these people really get things done? It would be interesting to see how many people actually do this and would do this if they didn't get "help" from the government.
Fund full time fire mitigation crews like the crew the Fourmile Fire department already has. They are invaluable and every community should have the same resource available to them.
See above; ensure mitigation staffing resources and/or third party. Staffing resources must be able to evaluate and mitigate for a residence with a certification statement that can be acceptable by an insurance company; ensure staffing to mitigate via active tree removal and slash management and removal
Of course in this area, Chautauqua Park and community seems so vulnerable. I hope this area gets special attention and would appreciate receiving the contact information for more information about what they have in place. We need more staffing for sure. Our current fire mitigation companies in the area cannot keep up with the current demand. As a result, the pricing is crazy for most landowners to be able to afford. Having more fire mitigation companies out there could help get more done and make it more

affordable for folks to get work done. Maybe have grant funding set aside for these companies to buy more equipment to be more efficient, provide funding for more staff, and so on. We simply do not have the businesses to support fire mitigation to do all the work that needs to be done at the current pace fires are moving/happening.
Critical
Have staff position(s) to facilitate getting fire mitigation information to property owners and communication between property owners and other county departments (e.g. planning, building, fire services, etc).
There are a lot of young people that could use some jobs. Put them to work with an experienced loggers or biologists. Downed trees are extremely dangerous and need to be dealt with.
More firefighters, less "home advisors". The advisors offer no tangible or practical advice on siding companies or companies to help with real mitigation - only suggestions of people who will cut down trees. That's not helpful. We need practical advice.
helpful to have sufficient staff to educate people and do specific house-to-house recommendations throughout western boulder county
high priority
Not sure exactly where the staffing is needed, but potentially utilizing MOUs to utilize staff between agencies, if that does not exist already.
Identify needs and responsibilities and hold to performance standards, based upon priority and timeframe decisions.
More full time positions within fire departments and integration of fire management agencies.
More than staffing, we need ways to prevent these fires from starting. Once started, we need a way to prevent widespread ignitions.
More mitigation specialists to provide support to homeowners
This fire became uncontrollable when it got to Boulder's open space and we need to people to actively limit future risk of the same grounds supercharging another fire. I've long wondered if mowing the wildgrass would prevent the tinderbox-like situation we suffered from. We should also consider making a master plan of firebreaks (eg. sand, concrete, or rock) to be designed by fire experts who understand how the Marshall fire spread so quickly and the winds/topography impacts of the area.
I'd love to see a sole individual hired to be responsible for the execution of a wildfire master plan.
The county desperately needs a 'wildfire czar' to oversee mitigation, preparedness and response to wildfire. The current structure seems fragmented and lacks an office/person with a clear vision to direct strategy. As much as it pains me to see tax payer money go to more administration, this is a place where a director level person is needed and is currently lacking.
For technical and financial assistance - from the home out - only. But not for potentially biased, nonscience based, controversial and carbon intensive forestry as it now exists.
Yes
add resources to wildfire fire teams
Only for personnel involved in on-site mitigation efforts.
Perhaps put Boulder County Youth Corps to work clearing hazardous areas.
Hire additional staff to provide assistance for some of the above noted needs and do a staffing assessment to insure that the longterm health of this unit is insured!
Of course people are required to do mitigation work. A public/private partner ship would be nice if one could figure out how to sell the product of cutting trees.

Hire 'em!
I would like to see tax funding going towards fire mitigation staffing at the city/town level. Boulder County has a well funded Parks & Open Space department with over 150 staff members and the BCSO fire mgmt. team to meet this need. Fire protection districts have firefighter staff and mitigation crews that charge for their services. FPDs are eligible for federal and state public safety grants that help with mitigation staffing and equipment start up costs. Cities and towns, excepting City of Boulder, often have fewer resources (if any) to commit to fire mitigation staffing. I think this is a gap that could be addressed through 1A.
In-house heavy machinery forestry fleet. Feller buncher, skid steer. In-house maintenance capability. Could be used to supplement existing FD mitigation hand crews with heavy machinery for larger jobs. Burn pile management program. Hire outside FD Mit Crews to manage. Subsidize the various Boulder County Fire Department agency "mitigation crews" provided they meet work performance requirements. I.e. Acres cut per season, or homes treated per season. Subsidize Boulder County FD agency outreach programs for education and mitigation / reimbursement programs. Local FD outreach may be most effective via their existing channels.
We need a community volunteer board to decide what & if anything should be mitigated. Not some paid city-slicker County staff deciding for rural property owners.
Include sufficient qualified forestry personnel to ensure fuel reduction is provided in an ecologically appropriate manner. Increase ranger staffing to patrol areas where fires are often started or there is risk of illegal campfires.
Not sure of staffing but my recommendation I do feel clear written standards need to be created. Right now too much is seat of the pants rules that seem to be randomly created and randomly applied in Wildfire Partners by the main staff person.
Yes, but only if it is part of a an effort to coordinate with all jurisdictions. Otherwise, I am County paying taxes in Louisville for services I do not get the benefit of, and I will have to pay taxes again to get those services in Louisville.
Whatever staffing makes sense to effectuate the above work. Additionally, any pay raise needed to achieve a living wage.
Using funds to support prescribed fire is an essential use of funding.
Increase the size of and effectively train our fire departments and all fire mitigation teams.
See above. Ensure that all staff are equipped and trained with the most modern and effective tools available, and that they participate in ongoing education. To include sawyers and anyone else paid to work in our open space. A hotline that's literally a hot line for tips.
see comments above
yes, with good salaries
25% -- This is a guess--whatever is required to have enough staff to accomplish goals regarding defensible space and home ignition zones.
Unsure
Unknown
More staffing for appropriate agencies to fight fires, recognize their existence, and scramble fire, fighting crews to appropriate areas.
Train more people to be like Jaime Carpenter in providing advice to residents who wish to learn more about fire safety.
Please provide free fire mitigation reviews at appropriate times as we rebuild. Most especially pre-landscaping and pre-fencing intallation stage.

Louisville and Superior should have at least one full time mitigation expert on staff as well as the County. These could be paid for through 1A funds.
Yes,
Yes, more paid staff. Technical staff and communications/ education staff. Partnering staff for state, federal, town initiatives.
Extending the sort yard hours
Again- find people who understand the land- who hike areas before doing the work- who don't just rely on google earth.
Yes
Hire trained personnel to help landowners burn brush piles from thinning projects
I've signed up twice to get an assessment from Wildland Partners and both times was told they were too busy.
As needed.
If you can't pay for us taking down trees, hire staff to do it. Allocate them to each house for 1-2 days.
You not only need the husky folks taking out trees but there should be a concerted effort to TALK to EVERY mountain resident about what they can do be safer
The more the better.
Properly staff wildfire mitigation specialists. Where there entire job description is mitigating wildfire. This is separate from Wildland firefighters.
Can directly help with forest thinning and provide chipping services.
Greatly increase staff for patrolling against illegal camping and campfires. Increase staff of Wildfire Partners. Increase scientific staff and fire mitigation staff for engaging with collaboratives such as the St Vrain Forest Health Partnership.
Is it reasonable to provide basic training for residents of at risk areas? Spotters, mitigation 'days' sponsored by businesses that show residents potential danger spots and teach them how to mitigate them? Make it a kind of neighborhood activity with the pros showing them how to do things safely and effectively. Training about what to plant and WHAT NOT to plant in the interface areas.
Subsidize a professional chipper crew
As a 72 year old single woman I would appreciate more help. Over the years it has become much harder to find help even if I pay them higher than minimum wage.
Expand on existing programs and include local fire departments in the process, for evaluation and project goals.
Yes
Add staff to engage more homeowners in fire zone interface area to be aware of best practices
A dedicated point-person could be hired to publicize grant or lending opportunities for homeowner mitigation projects. Why couldn't the county bulk-purchase certain mitigation supplies that residents could purchase at a reduced price to improve their homes' and properties' fire resistance? This person could be the point person for that.
Yes
I trust that you know what is most needed here. That you for what you do!
Funds for staffing should be minimal with most duties delegated to existing open space management teams. Eldorado Springs depends on volunteer residents to collect and then bring donned branches to a chopper we may get once a year, we need many more chipping events, better still a place in the Eldorado Springs valley we can bring downed branches and tree limbs 365 days a year, it is very difficult to haul a lot of branches to western disposal in east Boulder, thus there are massive piles of

<p>dead trees and branches everywhere in out town, more frequent fuel removal absolutely has to take place</p> <p>More fighters, more equipment. And better vigilance systems to catch early. If mcclausin fire happened at night people would have died en masse.</p>
<p>Coordinate so multiple agencies can respond ASAP and have a plan. Look at Columbine after the shooting. Have a plan and make sure those involved can react and follow.</p>
<p>Unclear to me what this is exactly.</p>
<p>Yes! People that are smart and trained well are key</p>
<p>Having enough staff - very important.</p>
<p>Don't know what this means. More people to consult with home owners?</p>
<p>More engines are needed within the foothills to be maintained by the county .. decreasing volunteer fire fighters. We need personnel on staff 24/7 Taker crews need to be trained We also need a hot shot crew</p>
<p>Coordinate with local FD, especially volunteer FDs, parks & Open Space</p>
<p>Having local staffing in the mountains would be appreciated.</p>
<p>Open space personnel came along Enterprise Ditch behind the BVSD Tech School and cut down a lot of trees and put up a fence. They never came back and hauled away the downed trees or brought a wood chipper over and cut up all the branches which could lead to a very aggressive wildfire if someone were to drop a cigarette along there or a lightning strike in the area. This becomes a real SAFETY CONCERN!</p>
<p>See previous for description of Wildfire Partners. We also have a local canyon group of volunteers (Saws & Slaws) who perform this type of work, but they are woefully understaffed and underfunded. If there is some way for Boulder County to connect with and provide support for this group, that would help our canyon out significantly.</p>
<p>Create volunteer groups of Master Gardeners and similar to assist individual homeowners with free advise and even assistance in planning and implementing appropriate landscaping to mitigate against fire but also to utilize all precipitation.</p>
<p>1- Establish a "Community Cistern Fund" that fire districts or neighborhoods could apply to for emergency water cisterns 2- look to private businesses (arborists/landscape companies) and how you can certify them to help meet the needs 3- support/allocate staff for grant writing and oversight/cooperation with other entities</p>
<p>Fire David Ableson, and set up a FACA for the region.</p>
<p>Unneeded. People sitting at desks is not needed. Passing regulations is needed.</p>
<p>scientist, insurance companies or IBHS staff, fire fighters, volunteers</p>
<p>Yes please...more ground pounders. Many more seasonal crews are needed for mitigation projects that could collaborate with our district fire departments helping residents within the wild land interface. We have excellent resource management personnel that could help with field oversight.</p>
<p>Keep everything well staffed.</p>
<p>Staffing is an important part of partnerships and programs to assist homeowners.</p>
<p>Some kids are taking a year off between high school and college or tech school -- offer these kids a summer program to help out. Maybe coordinate with BCSO and incorporate some folks who were sentenced to community service?</p>
<p>We pay for staffing but more is always appreciated.</p>
<p>Yes, you need someone on staff that understands the fire of front-range grasslands. Not just another firefighter, but someone that has investigated and studied fire movement in natural system; find a fire ecologist!</p>

No suggestions.
dont forget about the plains. As we saw from marshall fire, it is not just the forest ecosystems that should be examined
To advise homeowners only. No more tree cutting.
Sure
Wildfire Partners has a great program. Would we all profit if they had more staff to cover more area?
Minimal staffing should be required. Information on selective logging and fuel reduction practices already exist. Staffing may be required to develop and deliver defensible space practices.
Fund enough staff to be a resource in towns and especially in the mountain area like Nederland.
'Probably in order
See above
Assign mitigation experts to neighborhoods and conduct micro level fire management advice, training, and project support.
Use forest service knowledge and leadership. Don't invent the wheel
need more for on the ground work and grants to pay for them
Local firefighters in collaboration with forestry experts and groups like the IMA in the mountain communities. This is happening in Jamestown and has been much more successful than Wildfire Partners was.
Neighborhood by neighborhood educators/classes and individual counseling to properties. Can we mandate the removal or replacement of highly flammable (high tar) pine trees or evergreen bushes etc.
I've come to really resent the agencies that create "community partnerships and programs", because they eat up funds that are supposed to be used for mitigation. THE LESS STAFF, THE BETTER. The funds are supposed to be used for mitigation, not to pay someone to sit in an office and schmooze with insurance agencies.
More, :)
more on prevention assistance and education
Fire as needed and pay well.
Add staffing to better respond to questions, and to provide support for homeowners performing mitigation. Possibly to the extent of having a mitigation team able to go to homes and perform mitigation tasks for those needing assistance.
Another top priority! Pay a living wage and provide housing stipend to keep people in this profession.
we need as many people trained as possible
Farmers
Since the Marshall fire, there's been a huge demand for fire-mitigation staffing, so it would be great to increase staffing levels.
A person with good knowledge of how to organize and fund mitigation efforts is needed
Find more field personnel to conduct thinning operations- or create long term contracts with arborist companies to aid in these.
This is too open-ended and should be minimized.
Pay existing crews (Fourmile, Lefthand, BMFA) more
Increase Wildfire Partners' presence in the mountains, and expand its coverage onto the plains. Include more free chipping for homeowners willing to invest their time in mitigation, and increasing tree-setback along both public and private access roads.
Yes

Boulder county together with WildFire Partners
I believe resources are currently present and can be implemented with the current level of employees and volunteers.
We are grateful for the work that has been done in Gordon Gulch, which is just to the west of our property, in numbering the campsites, limiting camping to those numbered sites and controlling the length of stay of people who camp there. We feel there should be a source of water for dousing campfires in the camping area, as well as a monitor, such as a camp host.
Provide grants to rural volunteer fire departments to add additional paid staff during worst months for wildfire (July -December)
yes
Reduce staff spending. You can have a hundreds of workers, just like CA does for homeless housing and solve absolutely nothing. Spend money not on salaries.
Greatly expand this brilliant staff, and enlist their help in educating homeowners who are already working to create defensible space. Homeowners who hire mitigation teams are the best PR for the neighborhood.
Sans Souci park has no extra water to fight startup fires. There are no working hydrants. There is an old leaky water tower that hasn't been used in at least 20 years. When we lost our power lines in the wind, there is no backup generator for the wellwater distribution. Without power, we would have no water pressure to put out even a small startup fire.
Knowledge is power!
More staffing for tree limb and small tree chipping and tree thinning.
Staffing eats up too much of the funds with little benefit. Keep staff low.
Funding more staff to assist with fire mitigation both on public and private lands. There are many elderly people who live in the mountains northwest of the City of Boulder who need actual help pulling weeds, removing trees and shrubs, etc.
Needed!!
and, finally, 50% of the remaining 1A in this category.
Increase capacity by hiring additional Wildfire Partners staff to conduct home assessments. Consider staff members to support community-based neighborhood ambassador program.

Other projects and services to proactively address the increasing risk of climate-driven wildfires

The Nederland sort yard closes in October which means folks who gather up pine needles when they fall in mid-November need to keep those needles in bags away from their house for 7 months until the sort yard re-opens in May. Would be great to keep the sort yard open longer even if it meant only one day a week.

Teach people about Indigenous practices and attitudes towards the LAND, controlled burns and so on ... teach relationship with the Land and respect for FIRE and sensible limiting of the building of more homes in the forest where FIRE does occur. What We're Watching: California Needs to Burn In California and many areas of the country, there's a fire-suppression culture, which – combined with logging and climate change – has led to catastrophic wildfires. A new video at The Washington Post, "California Needs to Burn. Native Women are Leading the Way," features a group of women from the Karuk Tribe in Northern California who are reviving the practice of prescribed burning to help re-balance the landscape and "bring us back to where we need to be." Watch the video. https://eml-pusa01.app.blackbaud.net/intv2/j/F2658275-EEDA-41F0-B7A4-9E947435A324/r/F2658275-EEDA-41F0-B7A4-9E947435A324_235b8783-8892-44b1-ad5e-1b29b05a602d/l/0D41BD5B-4DF2-4B92-8561-52CE06D8AC2C/c

Maintaining some flexibility for creative, innovative or otherwise outside the box projects is important. This will allow emerging needs to be met and for the funds to support variable needs within communities. Wildfire 'mitigation' can have a broad definition which could include aspects like smoke mitigation. Flexibility to consider alternative projects like this should be maintained. Most communities are highly concerned about egress and evacuation. Addressing evacuations and alerts are both mitigation and preparedness and should be considered. Here are more resources with specific ideas/projects developed from engagement with multiple communities:

- 1) <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/d20fab87d1994303b3f9ee8c03f51b40>
- 2) https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5d5de3aa8796d000011eb52e/t/62c422301d1c7b72983eb557/1657021113047/Community+Conversations_White+Paper+-+2021.pdf
- 3) <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/a76eaa904aaa4c0f87feee151d36794c>
- 4) <https://www.boulderwatershedcollective.com/fire-district-asset-project-wide>
- 5) <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gvwe13J8Vv6f1v50gz5hEr8xWfla8z5K/view>

NO, NO, NO. I voted No to 1A

Expand fire-spotting camera use throughout the WUI around Boulder

Try new methods of mitigation for forest service lands that utilizes groups of volunteers -"adopt a forest" such as the "adopt a highway " program.

There is still a lot of uncertainty in how to adapt to these rapid changes in climate and forests. Treatments should wherever possible be done using an adaptive management model, so that as much as possible can be learned from monitoring the results of these treatments, in cooperation with USFS research and researchers from universities and the private sector. This extra funding should provide opportunities to learn how to improve strategies for reducing fire risk including not only the physical and biological effects, but also in the social sciences, learning how to best engage communities.

<p>Every campsite in Boulder County should have a fire ring. Every campsite should also have instructions on how to properly put out a campfire. Electric boards on the canyon roads provide info on the latest fire information.</p>
<p>One of the most needed places of increased funding is law enforcement of fire bans and reckless abandonment of camp fires, illegal camping and illegal target shooting. Human caused fires are at the top of the list for most of our wildland fires. If no significant funding for this then follow the lead of other dry, fire prone areas of the country and institute a "permanent fire ban!" It would be more cost effective and is a needed sign of the times. Years ago I read about how beavers were being reintroduced to help fight climate change, as experts in creating broad wet ecosystems. As natives here they could help immensely, but may require protection to encourage their population.</p>
<p>Our neighborhood had a fire last spring that was started by the wind blowing down a power line and igniting some cut wood. I don't know what's optimal for power lines, but they do represent an increased fire trigger - perhaps could go underground.</p>
<p>Yes. I do t have specific suggestions.</p>
<p>This seems like generally a good use of money, I have no specific priorities for how to spend it. This ballot measure was designed with spending in mind, and the allocation all the agencies identified should be respected</p>
<p>Communication system upgrad4s</p>
<p>It would be helpful for the city to come up with a model and produce graphic representations of best practices for home owners. (This should be a brief project based on existing environmental research.) Then funds and resources can be used to make those changes happen.</p>
<p>For the first 2-3 years, put approximately 30% of funds into education of private landholders and then gradually reduce that funding and move it to community partnerships and programs</p>
<p>Part of the Marshall fire was due to red flag delay based on humidity and not dryness of area. Highway 93 is an antiquated line for open burning, the fire ban should go all the way to McCaslin. The fire department did not control illegal burning in the area when even seeing the practice. Burn rules should be enforced, the volunteer department used to. Marshall does not have water access to fight fires. Marshall depends on a fire truck with 500 gallons without a way to refill. South Boulder Creek is used as a refill point but only has enough water flow during the summer.</p>
<p>Over time, communities will forget about how bad the Marshall Fire was, especially as newcomers move in to the area. An ongoing, long-term program of education about fire risks and fire resistance can help keep us from getting complacent. Assist communities in creating and testing infrastructure (eg water sources, communication, etc) that would remain viable even during a large-scale fire. Enact extremely punitive criminal punishments for anyone found to be violating red flag or no-burn orders, regardless of whether that activity has caused a fire. There must be zero tolerance for individual bad behavior that could cause widespread community disaster.</p>
<p>Help home owners to fix things like vents and vegetation to make their homes less vulnerable to catching on fire. The County needs to get the HOA's and towns on board. Homeowners should have the right to take steps to protect their property AND their lives, regardless of HOA guidelines...set up by property developers that now have zero skin in the game.</p>
<p>Address the competing issues of creating defensible space vs. the importance of planting trees and help citizenry to understand how to proceed.</p> <p>The limited nature of wood products markets in Colorado and relatively small/low value trees is a factor that leads to high forest treatment costs. The County could help to support/develop wood products markets as a means to help lower the cost of proactive forest treatment projects. A couple ideas are: 1. Pilot test a financial assistance program that helps willing homeowners install wood stoves and wood-fired home heating boilers/furnaces under the condition that they obtain most of</p>

their fuelwood from their own property or from in-County forest treatment projects for a set time period, perhaps a decade. Incorporate financial need considerations into the program to assist willing people that could not otherwise afford to purchase such equipment. 2. Create a program within the land use and building permit processes that incentivizes utilization of building materials made from locally harvested trees. This could come in the form of permit fee reductions, short-term property tax reductions and other means that create home-builder interest in utilization of wood harvested from Boulder County and adjacent Counties.

Climate driven fires need some sort of action to actually reduce the climate risk. That means things like solar incentives wind incentives renewable energy certificates and energy use reduction.

Otherwise this is all reactive and not proactive.

Beaver Dam analogs in the headwaters of Tahosa Creek, Roaring Fork, Cabin Creek, Horse Creek, Fox Creek, Willow Creek, Rock Creek,

Clearing trees along Coal Creek Canyon highway.

no comment

Address climate change and global warming with more restrictions (the extreme form of education) regarding overuse of fossil fuels. Encourage (help fund and make available?) homeowner fire-accessible water storage on properties and water-saving behaviors to ensure water is available near fires.

Human started fires are a primary wildfire ignition source and more can and should be done to reduce these. Increase the number of patrols through camping areas and National Forests that are known for campers to educate the campers and enforce rules. To this end, the local Forest Service and Denver Water should be funded to hire additional rangers and sheriff deputies and police should also patrol likely campfire areas. As climate conditions become drier and hotter we may need to consider banning campfires below a certain elevation (say 9000 feet) during the summer months. Let's ban target/sport shooting in the WUI period. This is a known primary source of wildfire ignition. Please consider an overhaul of the Red Flag/ Fire Restriction systems. The present systems are difficult to understand and poorly communicated: Is welding allowed under #1, how about fires in a proper ring on private land under Fire Restriction #2?

577 Primos Rd

Work with other counties and organizations such as the Boulder Watershed Collective to create cohesive plans. Develop broader plans and proposals to secure state and federal funds for fire mitigation.

Establish a fund to support strategic undergrounding of power lines

Mitigation should NOT ignore north slopes and lodgepole; quite the contrary. Because fires are less frequent in these forests, they accumulate fuels for many years and become so heavily stocked that when they do ultimately burn, it can be with such intensity that they sterilize soils and destroy watersheds. It is exactly these unbroken expanses of fuels that need to be targeted. Lodgepole, especially at the lower end of its range- below 9000 feet – is showing tremendous stress and die-off. The cause is not clear, but it is likely a combination of overcrowding, age of the stand, increased temperature and increase in mistletoe as they weaken. Mitigation should anticipate the changes that are coming, and favor species that are more likely sustainable over the next century. Far too much of the mitigation work has been project oriented, rather than process oriented. An area is selected and worked for a year, most of the piles are burned, everyone leaves and no one looks back. In a decade, the benefit is lost. Rather than imitate Forest Service "harvest" approaches, the County needs to build its forest management program around the forest, not what's removed. To take an area under management is not a "project"; it needs to be a multi-generational commitment, just as it is with other public infrastructure. This thinking needs to be institutionalized

Rule change that does not allow for combustible fences and financial support that will allow homeowners to build non-combustible fences.
1. Have the Nederland Sort Yard open on Sunday. 2. Develop a program that provides mini-grants to neighborhoods that band together to accomplish larger scale and cross-property mitigation.
Educational signs on forested highways about campfire safety, safe cigarette disposal.
Evacuation plans
Increase the number of mountain deputies, or forest rangers to patrol camping areas, educate the public on safe campfire practices, and enforce fire bans. Or institute a permanent campfire ban in Boulder County with the exception of hosted campgrounds followed with signage and education.
Integrated messaging with the forest service on forest management and fire danger reduction. Fostering social license.
The Fire department in are area has a lot of information and they know the needs! Go to them!
I support creation of a county committee including multiple representatives from existing mountain fire districts to propose and select projects and recommend funding expenditures. This committee should be considered essential in making funding priorities.
I believe the previously mentioned topics will use all of the funds raised by the 1A tax
Use local arborists and tree fellers whenever possible.
None. What a greedy, wasteful county.
I think it is critical to establish a committee/commission with a variety of stakeholders - especially mountain property owners - that can obtain input and help establish spending priorities and oversight of actual spending
Let's concentrate first on the increasing risk of human-neglect-driven tinderboxes just waiting for natural fire-clensing, OK ?
removal of dead wood and debris in open space and ditches once a year Cell phone emergency notification improvement - registered local phones and cell and all phones cell tower Xcel : remove wooden poles and power lines underground Identify high home fire risks and offer assessment to home owners - offer fire resilience incentives for home remediation costs Manage ditch company legislation - ditches are fire pipes at high winds
Being able to guarantee that fire hydrants have water and are operational when firefighters respond to our neighborhoods has to be a major priority. I am rebuilding where mine and my neighbors homes burnt down and its really hard and scary seeing the footage and knowing that when fire engines responded to our neighborhood, there was no water at many of the hydrants. Thinking that this could happen again is the stuff of my nightmares.
Goat grazing for areas with invasive non natives. Road and infrastructure improvements funding contingent on communities maintaining defensible space.
155 Peaceful Valley Road .
Stop using climate change as an excuse to funnel money to people or enterprises/contractors. Actually look into the corrupt practices that pollute and destroy the natural ecosystem. Focus on restoring nature and allow land owners to utilize their land for farming and homesteading. The amount of spraying in the skies over the last 2 years has been outrageous. I also keep seeing people in open space dressed in chemical suits spraying GOD knows what. It is absolutely outrageous. I find it obscene to have to pay more taxes when I see how it is spent by the government. We are paying for the incapacity to manage finances. Forbid the sale of easily ignited chemicals sprayed. We desperately need enforcement of fire bans in the mountains, due to our climate driven droughts and impacts. Also more sweeping fire bans while these conditions last! So many of the wildfires are triggered by human behavior (camp fires, transient living, shooting, smoking, etc.) - add this to the climate situation, and we have catastrophes like the Marshall Fire, East Troublesome, and Cameron

<p>Peak wildfires. Immediate need: There are simply not enough patrols and education/enforcement activities up in the mountains/rural areas/dispersed and other camp sites. This is critical to eliminate a root cause for fires!</p> <p>Have on-call fire-fighting aircraft ready to scramble when there is a report of a fire. I grew up in the Front Range and have seen it repeatedly happen that the fire-fighters try to put out a small fire by hand, and then it gets out of control and becomes a HUGE fire and only THEN is the aircraft brought in. It seems that this could be avoided by having aircraft get in there asap and quench it before it grows.</p>
<p>Sure. Climate change will be an ongoing and constantly changing problem.</p>
<p>Emphasize communication and public outreach. Provide multiple means of informing the public about practical actions people can take specifically for their own property, community and larger world.</p>
<p>Work with Timberline Fire and other fire departments more closely</p>
<p>1331 Hecla dr</p>
<p>Keep the Forest Sort yard near Nederland open. It's important.</p>
<p>Ban outdoor trash burning in all of Boulder county.</p>
<p>see above</p>
<p>I think a better notification system about wildfires. Maybe something that sent alerts on red flag days. My impression is that the Marshall Fire may have started when someone was burning on a red flag day. This should be a highly punishable offense, and not easy to excuse with "we didn't know it was a red flag day."</p>
<p>different fence designs - other than wood. Buffer zones, areas to protect against wildfires etc.</p>
<p>Support the re-introduction of Beavers to create more wet lands and fire breaks. Do not allow anymore large developments in the Wildland- Urban interface areas.</p>
<p>Thin fuel, building codes</p>
<p>It is not properly understood that the Superior/Louisville fires last December were *not* mainly a wildfire. While it started as a wildfire, by causes not yet revealed to the public, the destruction of over 1000 homes was due to house-to-house fire caused, in part, by faulty landuse planning, zoning, and development. While there is public utility in having communities where houses are closely spaced, a near-desert location a few miles downwind from one of the windiest corridors in the United States is *not* a good thing. Superior and Louisville, are, so far as I can see, being rebuilt with the same close cheek-by-jowl spacing of houses that they had before. The grasslands will regrow, hurricane force winds will occur again, and the usual causes of wildfires (both natural and human caused) will also happen again. If such fires again enter communities with closely spaced housing, a future similar disaster is likely. National meteorological institutions are located in Boulder (NOAA, NCAR, Denver office of the US Weather Bureau) and should be requested to advise local officials about relevant climate and weather so that landuse planning and development can be designed to be safely responsive to the unusual local conditions. (I have a Master's Degree in Meteorology from M.I.T. and I was a Planning & Zoning Commissioner in another county in a western state, so I know what I'm writing about.)</p>
<p>NO FIRES May 1-Oct. 1 as a routine rule on National Forest or private land in Boulder County.</p>
<p>Enforcement of no fires/ no shooting. Signage will only get you so far, especially if people think no one is looking. Residents should not be expected to do the patrolling all the time.</p>
<p>Make burn bans annual. Unattended or poorly managed campfires are being monitored and tended by local volunteers and are our biggest risk. We need more rangers and sheriff deputies.</p>
<p>1987 Lazy Z Rd. PO BOX 13</p>

<p>Improve communication among the county, cities, and the private sector to align efforts on wildfire mitigation.</p>
<p>In addition to all of the suggestions above, I suggest that some of the funds be used to assist communities that want to underground utilities. I am part of a neighborhood (west Boulder near base of flagstaff) group that is willing to pay for a portion of the cost to underground utilities. Stopping a fire from starting will benefit homes east of us as well.</p>
<p>Consider installing automated wildfire sprinkler systems to create wet boundaries around communities prior to the fire front reaching them. Such systems have been used on different scales successfully in other parts of the country and Canada. Begin, or partner with an organization to create a beaver re-introduction program. Beavers increase the presence of water on the landscape, naturally creating fire breaks. Increase the number of mountain deputies, or similar rangers to patrol camping areas, educate the public on safe campfire practices, and enforce fire bans. Even better institute a permanent campfire ban in Boulder County with the exception of hosted campgrounds followed with signage and education. Prevent further large developments in the WUI, which increase the level of risk for financial and housing loss, as well as increase demand on limited fire fighting resources.</p>
<p>Education for County residents on fire mitigation regardless of location (eg, not just mountains)</p>
<p>Trees have a perspiration effect and actually draw down rain, a natural cloud seeding. Work with Nature, not against with pesticides look what happened to California and Montana is seeing petrochemicals increase along with wildfires. Use common sense not experimental chemicals with no positive, long term results. We don't use chemicals in Colorado!</p>
<p>Ensure discussion on fencing which often define/border open space areas occurs. Community needs clarification on role fencing plays (or doesn't) in wildfire spread.</p>
<p>Cysterns would be nice. There is very little water pressure here in Eldo on a daily basis and frequent outages. There would not be enough water to fight a fire.</p>
<p>Investigate possible fire flood areas. There are many opportunities for water storage along our streams and rivers to establish fire flood areas, or small pockets of water that can be used for fire suppression. The fire flood gates would be managed to support downstream water calls.</p>
<p>The biggest failure of ALL systems (FEMA, cities, county, state, restoration companies) was not providing accurate information to residents impacted by the fire on how to address standing homes. This needs to be remedied for any future disasters. This continues to be a failure as most assistance has remained focused on rebuilding. Recovery Navigators emerged much too late and were not able to provide assistance to close to the number who needed it. By this time, insurance companies expected those with smoke/physically damaged homes to be back in their homes. Better information could have been provided from the beginning to smoke/physically damaged standing homes. Too little came too late and many of our homes and belongings were not properly remediated. We are left with homes in which we feel ill, belongings that are still contaminated, and insurance companies that have stopped helping. We needed better information and support earlier, and not to be overlooked with focus on burned homes.</p>
<p>I think ignition sources need to be surveyed and appropriately addressed. For instance, coordinate with Xcel Energy regarding the safety of their infrastructure; mitigate the potential for ignition from the Marshall coal mine chutes; review and update open-burn policies at area residences; and upgrading evacuation notifications.</p>
<p>This question alone is problematic- to just say wildfires are all due to climate chg and address only projects and services related to them, means ALL wildfires are due to climate change and that premise is not true.</p>
<p>Train fire department staff and provide state of the art equipment to fight fires.</p>

Due to the devastating impacts of fires that have been directly caused by electric utilities in California and elsewhere, I believe that burying existing overhead power lines are important for the safety of our community. I understand that Boulder previously had a program that provided incentives and funds to homeowners who wished to bury power lines in their neighborhoods. I very much hope that a similar program will be part of our future wildfire mitigation plans.
Reduce trail access when high fire danger exists in high use areas.
Establish a technology fund to invest and maintain additional fire-spotting cameras or other technologies as they develop
See "Staffing" just above
It is drought & wind-driven wildfires which is part of our climate
Establish a technology fund to invest and maintain additional fire-spotting cameras or other technologies as they develop
Please differentiate between climate change and weather related events. If climate change is incorporated in the planning, funds will be diverted away from what is needed on the ground now toward the elimination of fossil fuels. The first step toward long term survival is short term survival.
create a more holistic balanced approach to open space management. Currently, open space boards (eg County and Louisville) focus solely (too much) on preservation of wild open space, most of which isn't really wild anymore since few indigenous grasses and plants exist anymore. There needs to be a symmetrical focus on managing the spaces with an eye towards wild fire mitigation.
Establish a technology fund to invest and maintain additional fire-spotting cameras or other technologies as they develop
Clean up, constant maintenance, education, and adaptation to yearly and seasonal changes.
Establish a fund to support strategic undergrounding of power lines. Establish a technology fund to invest and maintain additional fire-spotting cameras or other technologies as they develop .
699 W. Hickory Street
4125 Aurora Ave
663 West Sagebrush Dr
Put resources into understanding what caused the Marshall fire. How likely is it to happen again? How do we prevent that from happening?
Community engagement and education.
Financially support private sector driven proof of concepts in the impacted high risk areas that are seeking to demonstrate best practices for retrofitting older buildings at high risk to wildfires and are also energy dependent on climate damaging fossil fuels.
Help with funding to bury electric lines in residential neighborhoods to reduce the risk of fires being started by electric lines
The top priority should be developing a county-wide program to research, mitigate, respond, and recover from fires and other climate disasters. Fully implemented and validated evacuation technology and evacuation routes as well as review of who and when can activate an evacuation. New evacuation technology won't matter if the right humans aren't making the right decisions to initiate an evacuation (as happened in my neighborhood in Louisville). A serious review needs to happen around our fire and emergency resources county-wide. Our fire department in Louisville is a separate entity and only answers to their board. We need to expect these events to happen in the future (along with floods) and not squander this opportunity to re-think our entire response system as opposed to a collection of projects in the forests.
Removal of deadwood and fallen timber is the single largest expense to mitigating properties. If the material cannot be burned (it is rare and dangerous to burn), then it is either chipped on site or

removed to a sort year. It is the chipping, removal and transport to the sort yard, where financial - but more importantly mechanical assistance is needed.
I'm sure this is already happening, but lots of support for planting & seeding species of plants we DO want to see more of in high-risk-of-fire areas?
CONTROLLED BURNS IN WINTER Controlled burns can be quite effective, but they have become unpopular lately because of the few which went out of control. As climate change progresses, it will become even more difficult to stage a safe controlled burn using present methods. I SUGGEST conducting controlled burns in the dead of winter with snow cover on all the land and trees. If the snow were knocked off of only the trees to be burned, and then some sort of incendiary applied, the fire would be surgically hot and limited. I can supply more thoughts if you are interested.
Increase the number of youth junior rangers and put them on this.
A lesson in the Marshall fire report was that people following the evacuation orders quickly overwhelmed the capacity of the roads to carry traffic. Can you do some computer modeling of how well our transportation system (current and immediate proposed changes) will serve us to evacuate? I'm particularly concerned about the Northwest Boulder/Pine Brook Hills/Lee Hill area, but the traffic jams on Moorhead, Baseline, S. Broadway, Table Mesa, etc. as the Table Mesa/Martin Acres/Fraser Meadows evacuated during the NCAR fire suggests that that area should also be modeled.
Supporting all neighborhood initiatives to underground power lines. This can be done through all of (1) fast-tracking permits and right-of-way access needs to bury overhead lines, (2) Supporting the formation of neighborhood homeowner consortia to develop and implement joint neighborhood plans for power line burial, (3) Providing low or no-interest loans to homeowner who wish to bury their overhead lines, (4) Partial reimbursement of the costs of power line burial for those homeowners who may be unable to contribute their fair share to a local undergrounding effort, (5) incentives for encouragement of amperage rating upgrades to homes undergoing power line burial in order accommodate future charging of multiple electric vehicles. In addition, consider: (1) Offering of low/no-cost tree removal near homes to reduce vulnerability to wildfire, (2) offering of incentives and partial reimbursement to install sprinkler systems to reduce risk of structural damage during wildfire events, (3) offering of incentives and partial reimbursement to replace fire-prone roofs with fire resistant metal, slate, or tile, (4) offering of incentives and partial reimbursement to replace fire-prone residential wood siding and fencing with fire resistant alternative materials.
Population cap on Boulder County (including the CoB) would proactively limit the risk to Boulder County.
proactive, strategically located fuel reduction, forest thinning treatments, openings, and management to reduce fire intensity in risk areas.
A major potential source of wildfires comes from recreational activities on public lands (unattended campfires, shooting activity, etc.). Funding for increased patrols in heavy recreational use areas as well as educational outreach would be helpful
I trust the County experts on this
Help the public with the expense of burying power lines.
Cost control for the upcoming search & rescue facility. Two substantial Boulder County department fire stations have been built this year at a cost of around \$4.5 - \$5.5M each. The difference between these costs and the rumored cost of the new RMR facility can pay for a large quantity of fire mitigation and purchase additional wildland fire trucks for every fire department in Boulder County.
Volunteer opportunities to help clear high risk areas. Workshops on creating defensible space and reassurance that we will be evacuated if this ever happens again. Cornerstone was not evacuated and we are having a difficult time understanding why our lives were not valued.

Increased control of camp fires and sport shooting on the Federal, State and County owned lands around our community are needed.
(perhaps unrelated to this funding), Why is there no follow-up, accountability or consequences for the cause of the Marshall Fire? What is the county's plan for the underground coal seams? What was the actual cause of the fire? Why was there such a delayed response to it?
The BVSD school system has reported NO emergency evacuation plans. No 'Fire drill" for parents to know what to do in the case that a wildfire is threatening a school. We have kids in BVSD public school and in a Boulder private school. The private school has laid out their plan for a threatening wildfire evacuation, and have educated the parents what to do. BVSD has not. I emailed Rob Anderson asking what the BVSD evacuation plan is and I got zero response. This is unacceptable. The roads to the schools and the school phone lines will be jammed and people will not be able to get to their kids, will cause dangerous jams, and not know where to reunite with their kids. It is 1,000% unacceptable that BVSD has not made nor announced any mass evacuation preparedness plans.
No
fund for xcel to bury high risk powerlines that have started fires before. regardless of how this particular fire started, the lines along hwy 93 have been documented to have started previous fires and should be considered high risk with the winds and the proximity to major metro areas like superior/ louisville etc.
The top priorities should be staffing and management projects. This seems nebulous and potentially wasteful which would distract fork the noble goals of staffing and management. These text measures were not tremendous in size so I believe the two priorities I have indicated make the most sense for those limited dollars.
Please include rural volunteer fire chiefs in the decision making process
Burying power lines
Get community groups to work together to remove weeds, trees, branches, goat grazing, etc. and teach people to stop using pesticides to improve soil health which keeps native grasses healthy and wildlife too and then the soil and plants can sequester much of the carbon in the air.
It would be nice if there was more warning and harsher punishment for people who violate fire bans - I recognize that the Marshall Fires were unprecedented, but I feel like fires weren't even mentioned as a possibility because it wasn't in the mountains in the middle of the summer. We need to do a better job of being prepared at any time of the year.
Home hardening in urban communities, effective transportation and evacuation modeling and preparedness and communication/ messaging during an event, AND proactive planning for recovery are all important. Including the people most impacted by disaster at the table in designing projects is critical. Thanks to the agencies, non profits and community leaders advancing this work.
Anything to convince insurers to stay in our market! Nationwide just declined to renew my policy and I'm without coverage. Without insurance my property value plummets and tax revenue drops! Help!!!
Fines for smokers who dispose of butts recklessly. Registration for campfires; only those with contact info and an authorization on file can start a camp fire. Especially for out-of-state visitors with no ties to the community. Punishable by a misdemeanor.
proactively Clear the majority of the massive amount of dead wood in the forest. Fine owners of Western Boulder County properties that refuse to clear fallen trees from their property and allow their building to fall apart which puts the rest of the community at increased fire risk.
Grading/maintaining of unpaved mountain county roads to ensure residents can escape in case of a wildfire.
no driving on grasslands; controlled burns on open space; construction of fire breaks where beneficial; ban sale of junipers and other vegetative flamethrowers

Provide funds for staffing additional resources in high risk areas in the county.
Don't fund anything that isn't going directly to prescribed burns, selective timber harvest, underbrush thinning, and weed control.
Larger spacing between houses...
Educate residents on appropriate irrigation and planting methods for maximum fire safety. Help homeowners pay for the improvements needed for fire safety upgrades. Establish a streamlined and discounted permitting system for renovations that are directly related to improved fire safety. Subsidize wildfire mitigation crews so property owners can hire them at a reasonable rate. Create local tax incentives for proactive wildfire mitigation work done by home or property owners. Stop looking at only people's houses. It's everything around a house and all the acres between houses that also need to be addressed.
Ensure escape routes are identified and known by residences especially in foothill areas; ensure that vegetation/trees are removed within the road right of way to ensure evacuation can occur to allow vehicle passage during a fire. Getting caught on the road during a wildfire needs to be addressed. New homes must have defensible space approved before construction.
I support a Boulder County committee on funding priorities be formed that includes representatives from our fire districts.
Activate any ideas that came from former work on community resilience - we need an in-place emergency response - citizen communication system that can be depended upon for coordinated responses or alerts.
More monitoring stations in remote areas of the Front Range so they can get a visual on fires before the smoke plume gets so large its hard to attack the fire. Maybe a county wide education campaign on climate-driven wildfires as well.
Support Xcel's fire hardening infrastructure work.
4 wheel & OHV's vehicles pollute the creeks, environment and endanger wildlife not to mention are potential fire hazards when they throw cigarettes out everywhere they go. RESTRICT THEIR USE in the County & National Forest.
There needs to be a better way to dispose of slash. Nobody can drive to Nederland with all this - we would spend thousands on gas, which is also bad for the environment. Burning it every year in controlled burns is terrible for the environment. Subsidizing waste management bins so we can more thoughtfully discard needles and slash would be useful.
staff to enforce no-burn/safe burning regs
Cannot accomplish what is urgently needed by an, "as usual" approach. It must be a big-deal decided for and accepted by all partners. Explain the What, Why, How, When and by Whom responsible with a timetable. Make it get attention.
Interagency coordination. Dozens of agencies - fire departments, law enforcement, natural resource management, EMS - all play critical roles during emergency wildfires. Why aren't these branches of emergency response training together for wildfire response unique to their local fire potentials?
We need effective methods and strategies to fight these fires, which were a tragic failure on the Marshall Fire. It was fought like a forest fire instead of a WUI event which we're all ill-prepared for.
Greater integration and standardization of mountain fire departments to allow a rapid and coordinated response to fast moving fires that can easily cover many department service areas in a short period of time. Boulder's open space is valued for its beauty, but we need to prevent it from becoming another tinderbox to supercharge another fire. With both Davidson mesa and the open space west of the scenic overlook, we need to build firebreaks. I'd suggest 1. mowing those areas to the minimum viable height in the dry months and 2. building firebreaks (e.g. very wide lines of rocks, sand, or

concrete) to prevent natural barriers that will stop or at least slow down the spread of any future fires.
Thinning of overgrown areas
Community education messages on how to decrease your carbon footprint. i.e. Plan your errands to decrease number and length of trips, turn down the thermostat in your home, turn off the lights when not in use, grants for solar and other renewable non-polluting energy. Highway signs (mostly for tourists) regarding wildfire risk. Don't throw your cigarette butt out the window!!! Local stores should only sell Spark free chain saw, etc. Put electric power lines underground. Educate people not to plant trees under power lines.
Protecting forests is protecting climate. Protect our best carbon sinks.
Limit new building permits to those that incorporate wildfire defensible building materials. Subsidized metal roofing w/ PV install
Change regulations to make them reflect climate adaptation for buildings, new and old. They should be "climate-wise." Decrease the amounts of CO2 around Boulder County. Move to electric power and away from natural gas or coal.
Manage grasses on open range/open space like the area that carried the Marshall Fire into neighborhoods. Map underground coal fires and secure mine openings Test the operation of emergency alert systems and educate public about how they are supposed to work. We have had misadventures like a widely broadcast text declaring an evac order, which for people who could access the web link turned out to only apply to a small area on Table Mesa.
Work with Xcel to bury or encapsulate some of the wilderness power lines so that we don't have future versions of the Paradise fire in our back yards
More training for homeowners moving into the area on fire clearing around their homes, and fire safety. Perhaps some sort of program working with the title offices to send info packets to any new owners when they buy a property? Many people seem to move in from places that do not have as severe of fire danger as colorado does, and don't realize the danger here in the summer and on windy days.
Out in the plains, grazing to cut down on the grass vegetation should be considered.
The largest area of unburned forestland in Boulder County left is the St. Vrain watershed. The area between Allenspark and Lyons might be at the greatest risk of climate-driven wildfire and should be a key focus area. Areas of Lefthand-James Creek and Boulder Creek watersheds should also be prioritized. Mitigation in the grasslands should be a focus as well given the recent Marshall Fire.
Mailer / social media marketing campaign to all Western Boulder County residents making them aware of program and funding opportunities. Could do customized mailers showing Ariel pic of their home and property with zone rings and estimated costs / offers of the program. Detailed free easy to read infographics or short videos on "home hardening". Gravel skirts, metal flashing, Flamestop II etc. Advertise it on social media, offer rebates / reimbursement. Short 30-sec videos on how houses burn in wildfires. Ember storms, vegetation against house, ladder fuels, soffit vents, fences touching house, wooden stairs. "Tic Tocify" the education process, turn it into bite sized pieces. Make each one of those a video. Could utilize the Underwriter Laboratories home burning footage. Create an oversight committee consisting of Fire Department representatives, Wildfire Partners employees/ BC rep, BC land owners / tax payers. Force accountability, if groups receiving funds prove ineffective, reduce/ stop their subsidies. I am willing to sit on this committee
Provide large, reflective, fire resistant address marks for all homes, particularly in mountain communities. These help first responders immensely, for wildfire related responses such as evacuations, but also for any 911 call

<p>People start most fires, not the climate! Address the lack of responsibility & scoffing of citizens who don't care about fires, floods, etc. Turn downed trees into building materials or fuel. Have community based fire prevention programs such as free drop off of slash, wood, & other burnables.</p>
<p>Include funding equipment and facilities that do not burn fossil fuels which is a large part of the problem in the first place. Improve user education on current forest fire danger awareness and prevention.</p>
<p>1-More water supply options. Dry hydrants at all creeks and lakes. Large underground tanks 30-50,000 gals at other locations to create a grid of water availability.</p>
<p>Communicate with other similar regions both domestic and global to stay current on best practices on this learning curve of climate change.</p>
<p>Integrating with water providers and other community groups is important. Providing access and education to underserved and urban populations who use water originating in boco is a great use of funds.</p>
<p>Teach citizens how to convert their grassy lawns to xeriscapes that are less water dependent and are better fire defensible.</p>
<p>Education from the earliest ages, continuing through school. Required viewing of fire safety and prevention for all incoming CU students; perhaps victims of Marshall Fire would be willing to speak to elementary school students. Restorative justice type of model. How about funding a monthly update news report just devoted to most recent science on climate change, what we're doing, how the funding is working for taxpayers, educational blurbs on what we can be doing, a reader friendly news letter.</p>
<p>1) Year-round bans on open fires on all county-owned properties. 2) Collaborate with other public forest agencies to strategically/proactively develop policies, implementation plans, and enforcement protocols commensurate with the increasing risk. 3) Increase signage regarding bans and other fire-related regulations. Specify the criminal and civil penalties potentially associated with violations.</p>
<p>look to expert advice</p>
<p>Very important: Cisterns for fire suppression should be placed throughout the vulnerable areas, especially after the Marshall fire when the wildland crews couldn't refill their rigs without going long distances. Permanent cisterns would be great. Also consider seasonal low cost composite tanks should be considered and could be staged when the fire department / open space identifies areas of particular risk.</p>
<p>Keep the grasslands shorter with goats.</p>
<p>On high wind days, increase surveillance of the lands for fires.</p>
<p>Better warning systems</p>
<p>sorry, but such as...?</p>
<p>Land use regulations that incorporate elevated wildfire mitigation requirements for all permitted builds. More patrol personnel and equipment to patrol, identify violations, and enforce fire restrictions. Include an addendum to all real estate transfers that illustrates the owner's responsibility for current and ongoing wildfire mitigation.</p>
<p>Now is the time when residents are rebuilding after Marshall fire to encourage building fire safe and provide incentives to make this happen. Extend same benefits-ie no plants, vegetation within 5 feet of house reward or whatever they get in the mountain communities to residents in the E county municipalities. Continue rewards that state is doing around not planting grass and using xeric landscaping.</p>
<p>Have jail prisoners work on Open space.. thus, they have some lawn care and gardening skills when they get out..</p>
<p>Allow adjacent neighbors to do fire mitigation</p>

An online dashboard to communicate current wildfire conditions danger, with wind, temp, humidity, rain, current vegetation height, topography (and other essential variables) to the neighborhood level. Develop social media & radio broadcast strategy that includes fall-back choices if platforms go dark (twitter).
Research the cause of wildfires. Write this up so people know. Use resources to make managed (cleaned up from debris and someone near to stop a fire when it starts) shooting areas in the county so that shooting isn't lighting up dry fuel in vast areas.
We need to educate people starting in middle school on the proper way to put out a fire. I know it sounds silly but I'm not sure families are doing a good job. We need better signage about the danger of throwing cigarettes out the window lit along the canyon and other locations. Basically during a drought time any little fire can turn into a disaster so we need to have education for our tourists some how
Yes
Help private landowners with fuel reduction burning
Remove green ash, Siberian elms, Russian olive trees and other trees prone to drying out from Bear Creek and other drainages that could. Assess and notify homeowners to remove dead and dying trees from their property.
It'd be nice to have some kind of insurance protection given how we're committed to / stuck with the houses out here but commercial insurance companies are not. I would one day like to sell my house but if nobody can get insurance then am I trapped here, essentially with a worthless house? Likely has to be at a state level, but it doesn't hurt to talk about it.
Educate people that bonfires are on their way out, just like coal is on its way out.
Repeated and widely advertised education programs
Partnering with local organizations that specialize in wildfire mitigation. I don't know about you, but we are way understaffed and the work load is immense. We need to take advantage of private public partnerships to maximize adaptation to a more fire prone geography.
Cut grasses near roads where illegally discarded cigarette butts can ignite fires in neighborhoods.
Plan for post fire forest recovery through infrastructure and seed collection for reforestation including assisted migration of more drought adapted populations and species. Assess the effects of any proposed fuel reduction treatments on carbon storage (ie, on ability of forest to drawdown CO2)
Ongoing multi-media materials to educate people about climate change right here in their neighborhoods---Education info they can relate to here and now. RTD bus signs, presentations in middle & high schools, church groups, neighborhood groups= online 3 minute spots--materials to real estate agents--lots of newbies from areas where wild fires, water preservation and increasing temps are not a part of their experiences. Boulder Centric information everywhere they go. Pictures of the Marshall fire- before & after, NCAR, Calwood. Nothing says 'climate change' like the Calwood fire smoke looming over North Boulder. I have a marketing and nonprofit background and would be happy to help with promotion and recruiting commercial partners for this part. PSAs in cooperation with local media, TV, Next Door, commercial TV to place on the online outlets. Maybe show how a wildfire starts from a discarded food wrapper in the grass to the full fledged fire. Remind mountain bikes --and kids--about the danger of sparks from a pedal hitting a rock.
Improved public safety radio interoperability in Boulder county. Weather-dependent fire response plans and operations. Investigation of automated wide-area fire detection and mapping systems.
Stop all recreational sport shooting on public lands
A specific siren telling people to get out

The county owns a lot of land that needs to be thinned and have fire breaks built on that can be used to protect human developments. Volunteer fire departments need help building fire breaks. Fire bans need to be put in place long before the wind starts to blow.
as mentioned above
Spring summer outreach on defensible spaces, landscaping and fences
Work with the U.S. Forest Service on the (always controversial) plans for forest thinning and creation of defensible spaces. Their plans seem mired in red tape (and some residents' pushback) and never seem to materialize in the mountain forests regions of the county.
Yes, but the first three are priority right now. All are important!
Could an emergency siren be installed for Nederland? How about other equipment that detects fires from far away/
Promote reducing the use of fossil fuels - reduce permitting costs for solar panels, add incentives (rebates) for energy efficient appliances, etc.
Please help our tiny mountain communities, in Eldorado Springs we are unincorporated, we have no one advocating for us, in the summer the tiny town is inundated with visitors to the state park and swimming pool, as well as the soon to be events center, there is a single lane evacuation route for thousands of people, it's very frightening, there is no plan, and the piles of branches, dead trees and old falling apart homes will burn in minutes.
Homeless mentally ill people are going to cause fires — open camp fires, cigarettes, bong. Reckless behavior. Must be monitored somehow.
campfires and target shooting should be banned.
No Burning trash when it's windy, DUH!
Can we do incentives for those that maintain a space that's more eco centric/ fire resistant ... ?
Address water conservation so there is always enough for the fire department.
Using drone photos or other information to place a "highly needed project at this address" notice along with where to apply for technical and/or financial assistance with the project.
Limit the use of landscape irrigation by initiation a plantscape for low water demanding plants Encourage no overhead spray and installation of bubblers irrigation which reduces water waste HOA need to be more responsible in maintaining common areas
8556 Flagstaff Rd I would like to see a program that provides the opportunity to hire the fire co to monitor controlled burning of slash piles
Education regarding smoking, shooting -- targeting visitors & new residents, especially those who do not have English as their 1st language. Larimer county does not allow things like fire pits in vacation rentals. That's a really good idea.
Projects and services to reduce emissions from fossil fuels would complement the programs that directly address wildfire resiliency.
One of the biggest problems for landowners is the ability to afford to have mitigation work performed. There are not enough contractors out there to make the service more affordable from competition. The contractors I typically find are 2-3 man companies with some seasonal workers. Where are the large corporations with their logo covered vehicles and permanent employees? Once there's enough money in wildfire mitigation work to attract large corporations, then we'll be at a level that might be able to put a dent in this problem. At least this ballot measure passing is a start.
Ongoing community outreach, education
Underground all electrical, communication related, lighting related utilities, and then there will not be wires to spark fires. This may require a change in zoning or rules and regs for all new development proposals. This may require replacement of utility infrastructure before the existing life end of what

is now in place. Incentives for undergrounding existing utilities on private properties with a waiver of fees rather than monetary handouts. Run all outside lighting with solar power. (no connection and utility poles)
Use a portion of funds to support broader climate change solutions (like the City of Boulder's Climate Tax) - such as building weatherization/electrification/wood stove retrofits to cleaner burning stoves
We need a Radiological Emergency Response Plan in case the Marshall Fire or others like it rekindle. This is urgent.
None. Just do what we already know: Fire Resistant building codes and defensible space. MANDATORY.
ban grass like other towns and counties have started to do in parts of the western United States. We are in a drought and the water sources are getting low. the drier it is the higher a chance of spread for fires so if we start reducing grass that helps with the drought issue for watering but it also helps with defensible space for homes. Have strick guidelines on HOA's sprinklers or homeowners sprinkler usage update building codes to require fire resistant material to be used change the requirement in distance required between homes. Once homes ignite from the fires, they just spread with ease because the homes now are the fuel instead of the grass. This was seen with the Marshall Fire and it is something that is being studied to understand defensible space and fire mitigation in relation to home construction
Generating a fire wise survey and a list of best practices for mitigating properties that have recently or are being purchased.
Because wind is a problem in Boulder County, a project to bury power lines in vulnerable areas would be very helpful, though probably expensive.
Smarter (re-)building codes that require more non-flammable ground covers. Green lawns, fences, and shrubbery not only waste water but act as ladder fuels to spread fires.
Assistance with locating untended wildfires quickly through technology.
Educate the public that fire is a natural part of grassland systems. Without fire, there will be no grasslands. But the removal of fires from these systems will only make the next wildfire much worse.
Increase the number of Pano AI smoke-/fire-detection cameras and towers in Boulder County to provide greater coverage. This technology, in conjunction with the staff at fire agencies within Boulder County, can likely reduce the size and spread of wildfires.
Build Homes with modern Energy Efficient Technologies including Solar.
how many fire hydrants are available/accessible in neighborhoods? Can the number be increased?
Increased signage. Close high use trails on red flag days. Close foothills campgrounds on red flag days. No homeless camping on open space.
1. It would be a huge help if the National Forest Service would do mitigation around subdivisions. There a scored of dead ponderosas bordering our property on FS land and we are not allowed to remove them unless we pay ourselves which would be in 10s of thousands of dollars. Don't know about other subdivisions but this is a serious problem west and uphill of the homes in this subdivision. 2. Readjust the county's thinking about fire bans. They are called well after the risk is extremely high and they are suspended the minute the hunters want to hunt--the worst time of year for fires.
Wildfire Partners Free Chipping Program for those who have mitigated is really a phenomenal benefit. It would be great if this could be expanded. Last year they had talked about cutting it back because of lack of resources. This program especially helps those who don't have the means to get rid of their slash any other way and those who drive their slash to the sort yards. This program saves homeowners time, money, and reduces fuel for wildland fires. Another suggestion is to have a place

for town people to take their slash or more opportunities to have it picked up. This would especially benefit the elderly or homebound.
"Climate-driven wildfires" is made up. If Boulder County is serious about the safety of residents and reducing the impact and intensity of wildfires, selective logging and fuel reduction is critical. Otherwise you're just posturing in order to get more money and emotional support. Both of which demonstrate immaturity, dishonesty and lack of transparency.
Work with programs and resources to predict future wildfires
Create and maintain strategically located fuel breaks on public and private lands upwind of residential developments.
Bury electrical supply lines when possible. Subsidize solar power upgrades to individuals
work with the forest service. they already have all the science and programs
more prescribed fire and thinning on open space lands, parks and federal lands
Address homelessness on the plains so that desperate people don't "camp out" in poorly-policed mountain areas where campfires have huge consequences. Have a greater sheriff's presence in mountain communities.
Can we invest in more tanker helicopters for dumping water, etc? We need a ready fleet!
No more wooden fences in fire prone areas. No shake roofs. No personal fireworks near yards with existing wooden fences. Harsher consequences for building outdoor fires & not putting them out. Mandatory education about fires for people "camping"/"recreating". Tourists are unaware & oblivious to fire issues.
Free yard waste dropoff. Free chipping. Let's make this as simple and direct as possible so no one can use our taxes for grift or other wastefulness.
General, long-term on-going community fire danger awareness training.
county-scale grid of mitigation corridors that are eventually expanded to encompass most land
Most wildfire start in Western Boulder County. Planning, and focus should be better connected to Western Boulder County.
Thinking out side the box Fire fighting sprinkler Systems at the edge of Open space communities like Erie, and Louisville, Rock Creek. These are farm irrigation guns, attached to farm pipe, connected to pumps at water source . they are all activated and charged remotely , or by hand . They are instantly available and used all over Americas farm lands.. They will stop a Marshall Fire, You are going to do this sooner or later, because we are going to get hit again and again and again. Example https://nelsonirrigation.com/solutions/high-volume/automated-big-gun-sprinklers
Creation of buffer zones in county and Forest service lands
Consider stricter codes for new construction
If you can find a way to stop Chinook winds that have always been here, do it.
Ditto, and it is hard to separate climate-driven wildfires from other fires. This sounds more like 'pc' language rather than anything definitive.
Money for addition fire staffing on red flag days
Develop county-wide augmentation plan to protect existing and potential future surface-water water supplies for firefighting. As things get drier, the State Engineer will likely pursue draining ponds without water rights. Install more cisterns and hydrants at key locations throughout the County that are accessible by both local and non-local fire crews. Install more remote landscape-scale cameras to help pinpoint the location of fire starts, spread direction and speed. Contact satellite operators to see if the County can get access to real-time thermal imaging to determine the extent of fire spread for large events like the Marshall fire.
No to using funds for other work at open spaces that is not directly related to wildfire mitigation

I think if we devote our time, knowledge and effort/labor into cleaning up our mountains we will be busy for a very long time. I also think persons who mitigate in the mountains and get certified by say, WildFire Partners, get an incentive discount on their property taxes. Incentives always attract more proactive participation. For persons who are elderly, disabled or just can't mitigate offer very cost affordable options for work to be done via Boulder county staffing/Wildfire Partners. The main goal is fire mitigating
Protection of our water is vital! Our eco system is suffering immensely from the Nationa's lack of care or management. Let's protect what we have while fostering healing.
We would like to see the days per week at the sort yard in Nederland extended (particularly on Sundays) as well as an extension of the months the sort yard is open for the year. This year it closed on October 1, when it was finally getting cool enough to get back to work in the forest! I had friends and relatives offering to come and help me, but I told them I had no way to just stack the material up until spring when the sort yard would open again. We had snow on the ground here until the end of May this year, but closing the sort yard Oct 1 wastes a good solid month we still have to work outdoors.
Cut grass along roadway short and often to reduce fire risk due to sparks and cigarettes
More data/updates from local fire departments. Allow FF's to post statues, photos, coordinates, thoughts/opinions on how a wildfire is going, etc. on social media. Wildfires happen, and they will continue to happen. More money, staffing, etc. is not the answer. Reduce the amount of fuel by giving residents tools and rewards for putting in their part. Paying forestry companies isn't going to work on it's own. You have to get folks caring on their own accord.
More water tankers. Sans Souci would be totally dependant on available water tankers. Meeting previously with El Dorado canyon fire department, Michelle White said only 2 units of 62 might be saved by bringing in available water tankers.
Same as above and clean up Bear Creek side beds of the dry grass and bushes
Do our part to reduce uses of fossil fuels. Support electric vehicle charging station installations, make gov lanes on highways available to 100% electric vehicles or begin with hybrids too with a goal of transitioning to 100% e-powered in a predictable way the further invents commuters to purchase e-vehicles.
Investment in technologies that reduce fire fuel availability while converting that fuel into carbon negative energy and fixed carbon sequestration. I'd like subsidy support zero interest loans for buying a chipper and saw mill mill equipment for processing trees in my area. With capital access for equipment or access to equipment I could do the work of processing the excess fuel that creates the wild fires and unhealthy forests.
7311 Olde Stage Road
Offering nieghborhoods (or clusters of neighbors) living in the mountains northwest of the City of Boulder, goats to help with weed control would be fantastic!
Need to coordinate efforts with surrounding USFS lands!! Also groups assisting on private lands ie The Watershed Collective and Boulder Valley and Longmont Conservation Districts. PLEASE coordinate!!!
Improve evacuation planning, notification, and implementation by utilizing a service such as Zonehaven across the county. Assist fire departments in developing fire response pre-plans, using consistent format across boundaries. Make these available to all responders as well as County OEM and dispatch.
Local (neighborhood) mitigation grants.