LIVERMORE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

RESIDENT ACTION PLAN

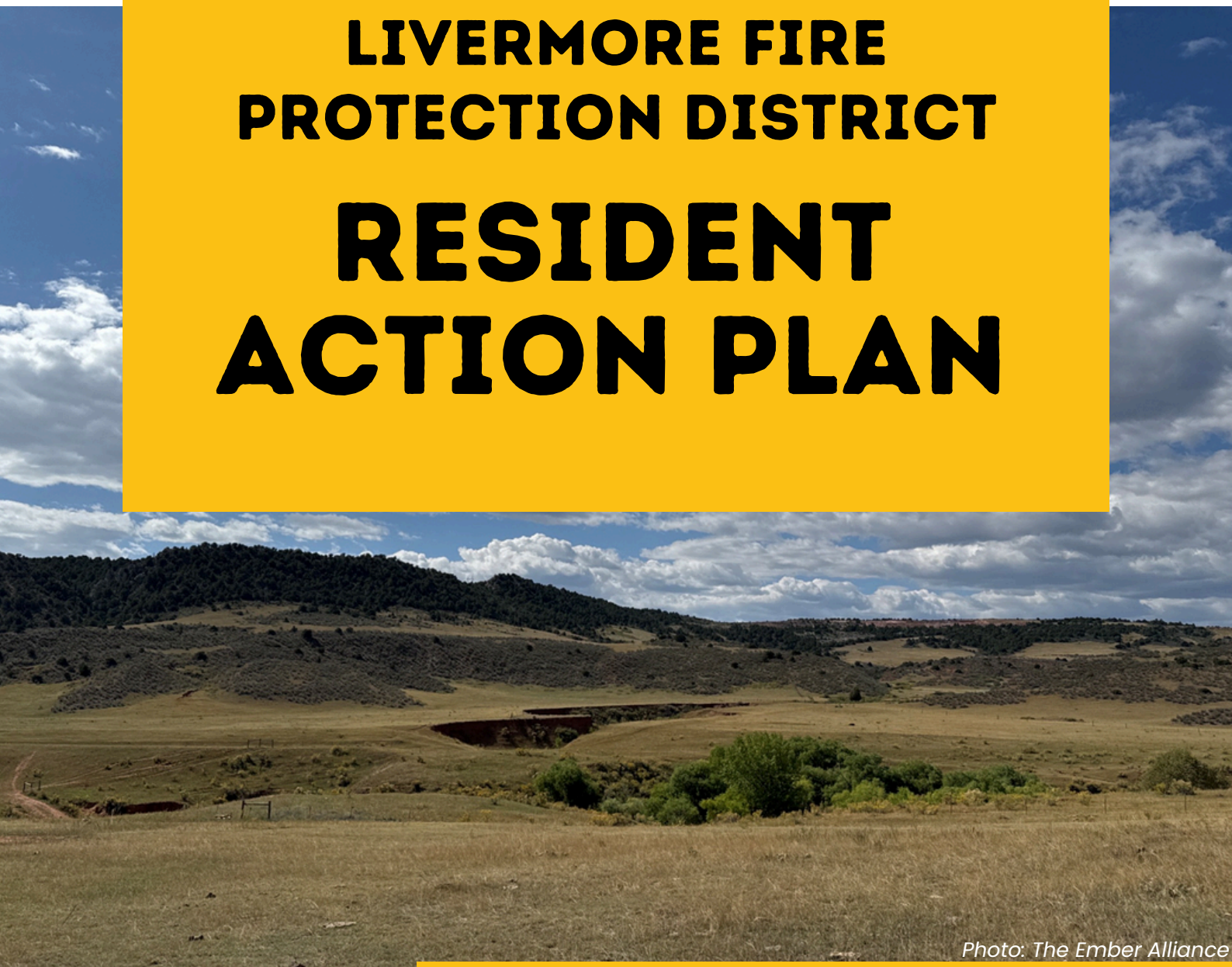


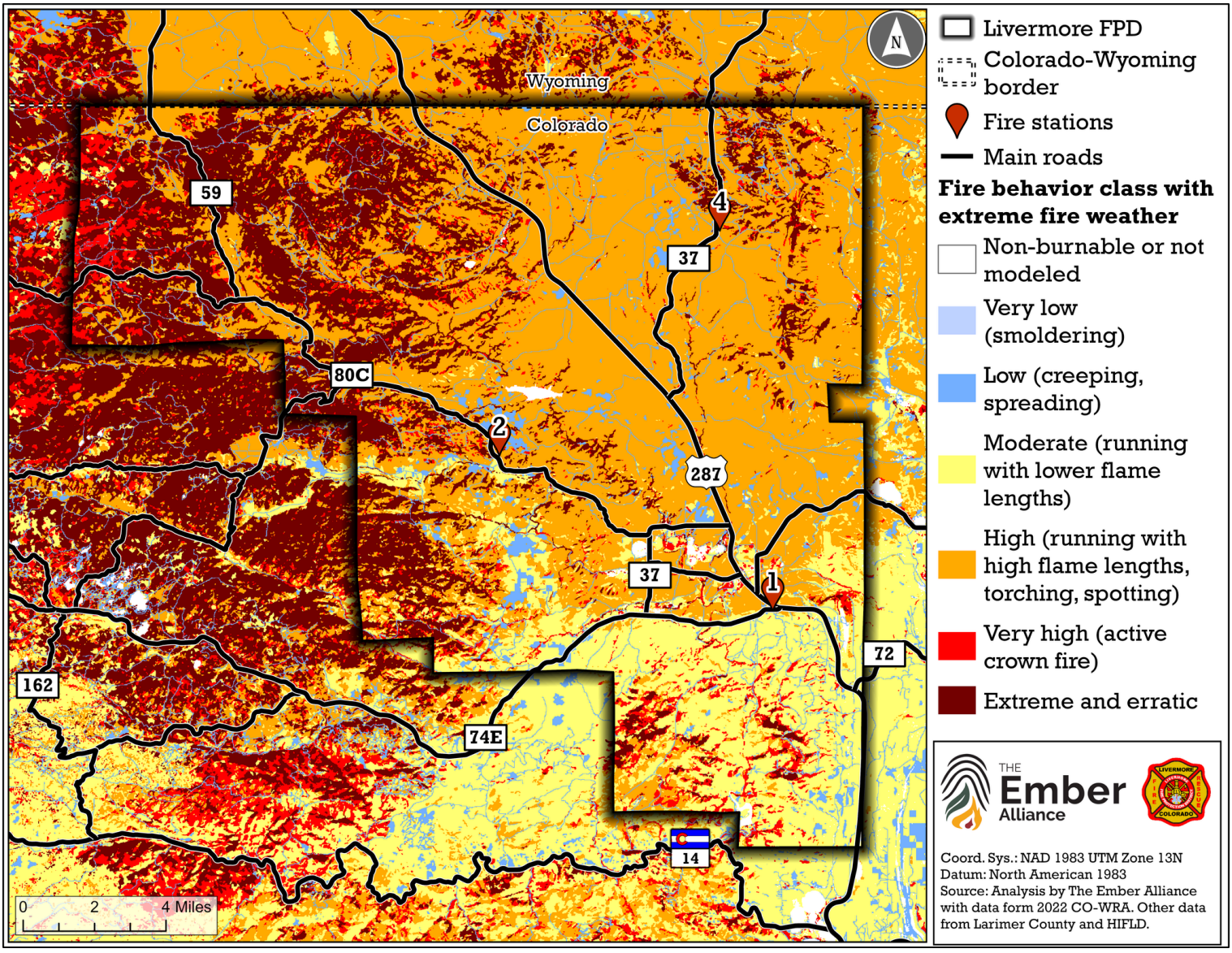
Photo: The Ember Alliance

2026 COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN SUMMARY DOCUMENT

NEXT STEPS FOR RESIDENTS, LANDOWNERS, AND COMMUNITIES TO REDUCE WILDFIRE RISK IN THE LIVERMORE COMMUNITY

WILDFIRE RISK

Livermore Fire Protection District (LFPD) is at high risk for wildfires that can threaten property, lives, and livelihoods. Some areas of the community are at higher risk than others, and everyone has different risk factors that affect the ability of their home and property to withstand wildfire. This Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) mapped fire risk across LFPD based on community input and scientific modelling. The full CWPP document can be found at [LINK].



Under extreme fire weather conditions, 78% of the district could experience high to extreme fire behavior that could produce embers that ignite additional fires away from the main fire and ignite homes. Such fires are extremely challenging if not impossible to control until winds die down and fuel moistures increase. Source: 2022 CO-WRA and Analysis by TEA.

WILDFIRE IMPACTS TO THE COMMUNITY

Impacts to Homes and Other Structures

On days with extreme fire weather conditions:

- 80% of structures in LFPD could experience damaging radiant heat from burning vegetation.
- 56% of structures could be exposed to embers from burning vegetation.
- Several highly valued resources and assets could experience damaging wildfire, including Livermore Fire Stations #2 and #4, Livermore Post Office, Livermore Elementary School, Abbey of Saint Walburga, Virginia Dale Church, numerous historic sites, and many important communication towers.

Impacts to Roadways

- On days with extreme fire weather conditions, 15% of roadways in LFPD could experience potentially nonsurvivable conditions from extremely hot fires burning in dense vegetation.
- If large storms follow high-intensity wildfire in the district, post-fire erosion and sedimentation could damage roadways.

Potential Benefits of Fire

- Not all wildfire is damaging and destructive; many ecosystems along the Colorado Front Range were shaped by wildfire and are resilient to **frequent, low-intensity** fires.
- Wildfire creates important habitat for wildlife by killing trees, which are often used by cavity-nesting animals, and promoting the growth of native grasses and wildflowers.
- Areas burned by wildfires can serve as fuel breaks for decades afterwards and reduce the potential for damaging wildfire both in the burned area and surrounding landscape.

GOAL

The focus of this CWPP is for LFPD to become a fire adapted community, which is a community consisting of informed and prepared citizens collaboratively planning and taking action to safely coexist with wildfire.

PROCESS

Individual Action

Homeowners, residents, and landowners within the district create defensible space around their homes, harden their homes, and plan for wildfire evacuations.

Neighborhood Action

Neighborhoods and community associations combine resources to educate neighbors, mitigate privately-maintained roads, increase firefighter accessibility, and plan linked defensible space and landscape treatments.

Agency Action

Major landowners, government agencies, and local organizations work with residents and each other to complete landscape-scale forest health and fuel mitigation projects that protect the community.

Photo: USFS

RESIDENT NEXT STEPS

Photo: The Ember Alliance

Defensible Space

Create space free from combustible fuels around your home to slow the spread of fire and reduce exposure to direct flame and radiant heat.

Home Hardening

Consult the recommendations in the CWPP when building or updating your house to decrease the likelihood that it will ignite from heat or direct flame contact.

Evacuation Preparedness

Create an evacuation plan with your family and neighbors. Sign up for emergency alerts. Pack “Go-bags” so that you are ready to leave immediately during an evacuation order.

DEFENSIBLE SPACE

Goal: Keep fire away from your house.

Zone 1: The immediate or "ember-resistant" zone 0-5 feet from your home

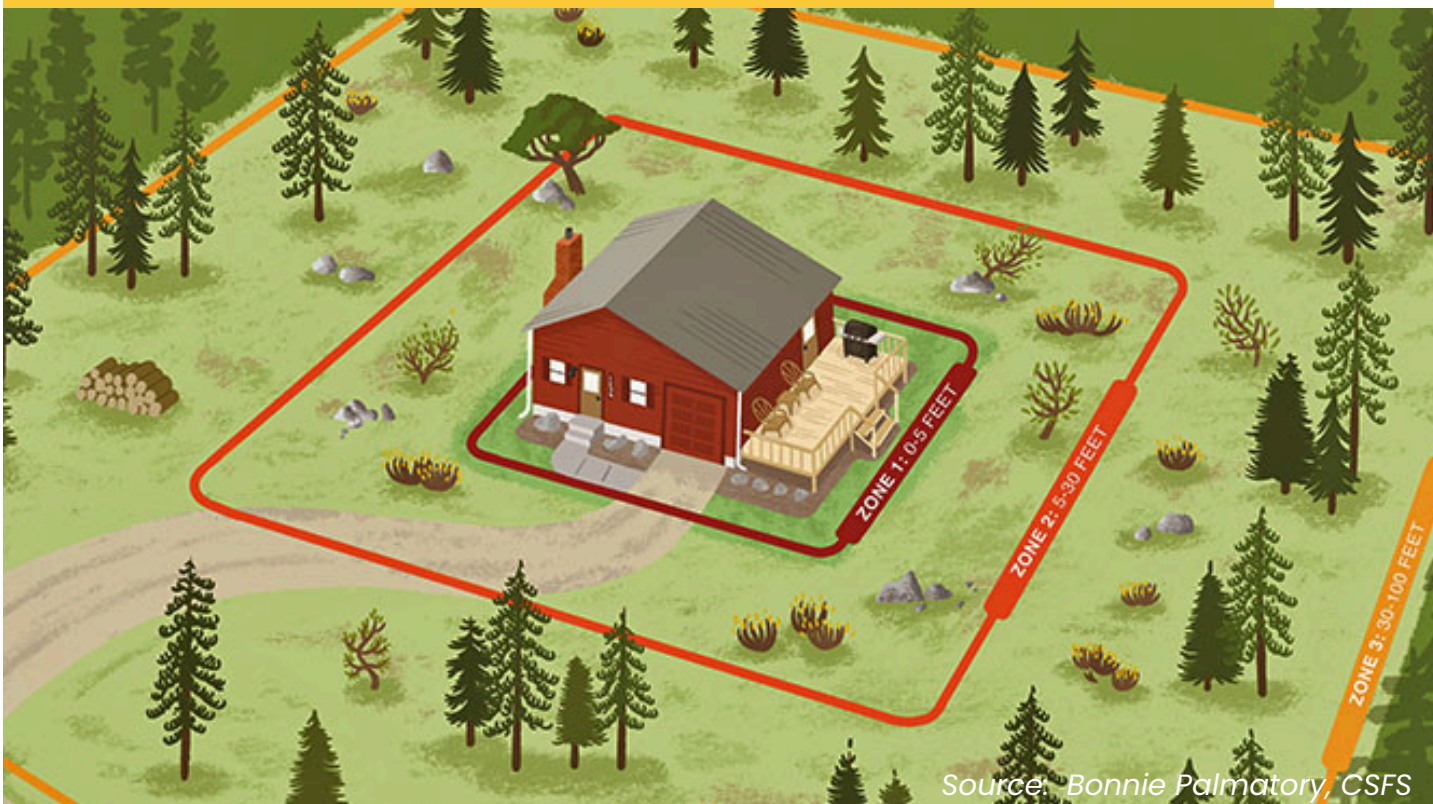
Start your work here—Remove ALL flammable material within the first 5 feet around your whole house. Mulch, wood fences, wood furniture, firewood, and plants should be removed. Everything in this area should be noncombustible.

Zone 2: The intermediate or "lean, clean, and green" zone 5-30 feet from your home

Keep grass and vegetation adequately maintained, mowed, and watered. Remove dead plants and woody materials. Trees or shrubs should be healthy and spaced at least 10 feet apart. Prune trees up 6-10 feet and remove all material below the tree. Remove all junipers.

Zone 3: The extended or "fuel reduction" zone 30-100 feet from your home

Trees should be spaced 10 feet apart, measured from the outer-most branches. All material below trees like shrubs should be removed. Slash and flammable debris should be removed or relocated. This is a safe distance to store propane tanks and firewood piles.



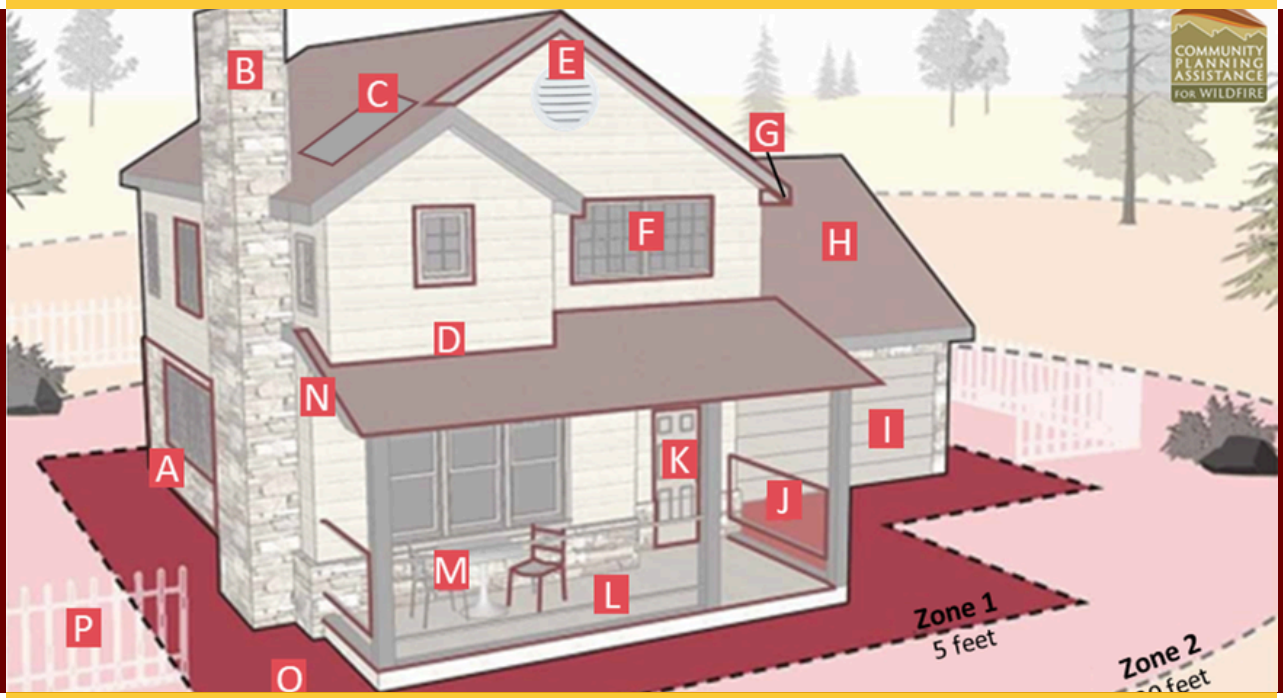
Source: Bonnie Palmatory, CSFS

HOME HARDENING

Goal: Protect your house from embers and radiant heat.

Low-cost actions:

B. Cover chimneys with ½-inch corrosion-resistant metal mesh.
C. Minimize debris accumulation under and next to solar panels.
E. Cover vent openings with 1/16-inch corrosion-resistant metal mesh. Install dryer vents with metal flappers and keep closed unless in use.
G. Clear debris from roof and gutters regularly.
I. Install metal flashing on garage doors at least 6 inches up on the bottom of door.
J. Use noncombustible lattice, trellis, or other decorative features.
K. Install weather stripping around and under doors.
L. Remove combustible materials from underneath, on top of, or within 5 feet of deck.
M. Use noncombustible patio future.
N. Cover all eaves with screened vents.
O. Establish and maintain a 5-foot noncombustible buffer around the home.



Actions to plan and save for:

A. Use noncombustible siding and trim at least 2 feet up around the base of your home.
C. Use multi-pane glass for skylights and use metal flashing.
D. Install a 6-inch vertical noncombustible surface on all gables above roofs.
F. Install multi-pane windows and metal mesh screens. Use noncombustible window frames.
G. Install noncombustible gutters, gutter covers, and downspouts.
H. Install ignition-resistant or noncombustible roofs.
I. Install 1-hour fire-rated garage doors.
K. Install 1-hour fire-rated front and back doors.
L. Use ignition-resistant or noncombustible decking. Enclose crawl spaces.
N. Use noncombustible eaves.
P. Replace wooden fences with noncombustible materials up until at least 8 feet away from the home. Make this at least 20 feet away for double combustible fences (a pair of fences constructed from materials that can burn when placed side-by-side along a property line).

EVACUATION PREP

Goal: Be ready to leave, safely and confidently.

Create a Plan

- Create an evacuation and emergency plan with your family. Discuss what assistance kids, elderly family, and neighbors may need for evacuating.
- Ask schools and other establishments where family might be for their evacuation protocols.
- Make a plan to evacuate pets and livestock. Anticipate traffic on evacuation routes. Evacuating early during a voluntary evacuation notice is best practice.

Get Notified

- Sign your family up for emergency alerts with *NoCo Alert*.

Pack and Prepare

- Prepare a "*Go-bag*" with essentials such as clothes, food, water, emergency contact information, phone chargers, flashlight, etc.
- Include a printed checklist of necessary items to remember (medicines, essential documents, urgent pet supplies) and include their locations.
- Update the bag annually based on family needs - extra pet food, infant formula, first aid supplies, toiletries, batteries, masks, etc.

Photo: USFS

RESIDENT LAND MANAGEMENT

Manage Your Land to Reduce Wildfire Risk

Wildfire does not recognize property lines—that is why landowners are encouraged to collaborate on mitigation across their properties. Managing land to reduce wildfire risk and create a resilient landscape requires a holistic, collaborative mindset and multi-step approach.

Common Strategies and Benefits

- Livestock grazing can help to reduce fuel loading.
- Noxious weed management like herbicide, mowing, and other removal can help limit fire-prone invasive species.
- Reseeding establishes native, fire-adapted plants.
- Thinning trees can slow fire spread.
- Broadcast and pile burning can promote healthy regrowth and remove vegetation (permit required).
- Slash removal by chipping, hauling, or burning removes fuel.

How to Take Action

Start by determining your main goal, then build a plan and timeline. Most landscapes benefit from combining land management strategies over multiple years. Account for all fuel types, protect streams and soil, coordinate with neighbors, and continue treatments over time. Landowners should seek planning support through resources like Larimer Conservation District, Colorado State Forest Service, CSU Extension, and others.

Photo: The Ember Alliance

RESOURCES

Livermore Fire Protection District (LFPD)
Website: livermorefireco.gov
Phone: (970) 472-5592
Address: 311 W County Road 74E Livermore, CO

Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS)
Website: csfs.colostate.edu
Phone: (970) 491-7736
Email: csfs_fortcollins@mail.colostate.edu

Coalition for the Poudre River Watershed (CPRW)
Website: poudrewatershed.org
Phone: (970) 222-5754

Larimer Conservation District (LCD)
Website: larimercd.org
Phone: (970) 893-0375
Email: forestry@larimercd.org

Larimer County Office of Emergency Management
Website: larimer.gov/emergency
Phone: (970) 980-2500

Larimer County Department of Natural Resources
Website: larimer.gov/naturalresources
Phone: (970) 619-4570
Email: parksoffice@larimer.org

Larimer County Sheriff's Office Emergency Services
Website: https://www.larimer.gov/sheriff/wpp
Address: 2250 W County Road 56 Fort Collins, CO

United States Forest Service (USFS)
Canyon Lakes Ranger District
Website: https://www.fs.usda.gov/r02/arp
Phone: (970) 295-6600
Address: 2150 Centre Ave Building E Fort Collins, CO

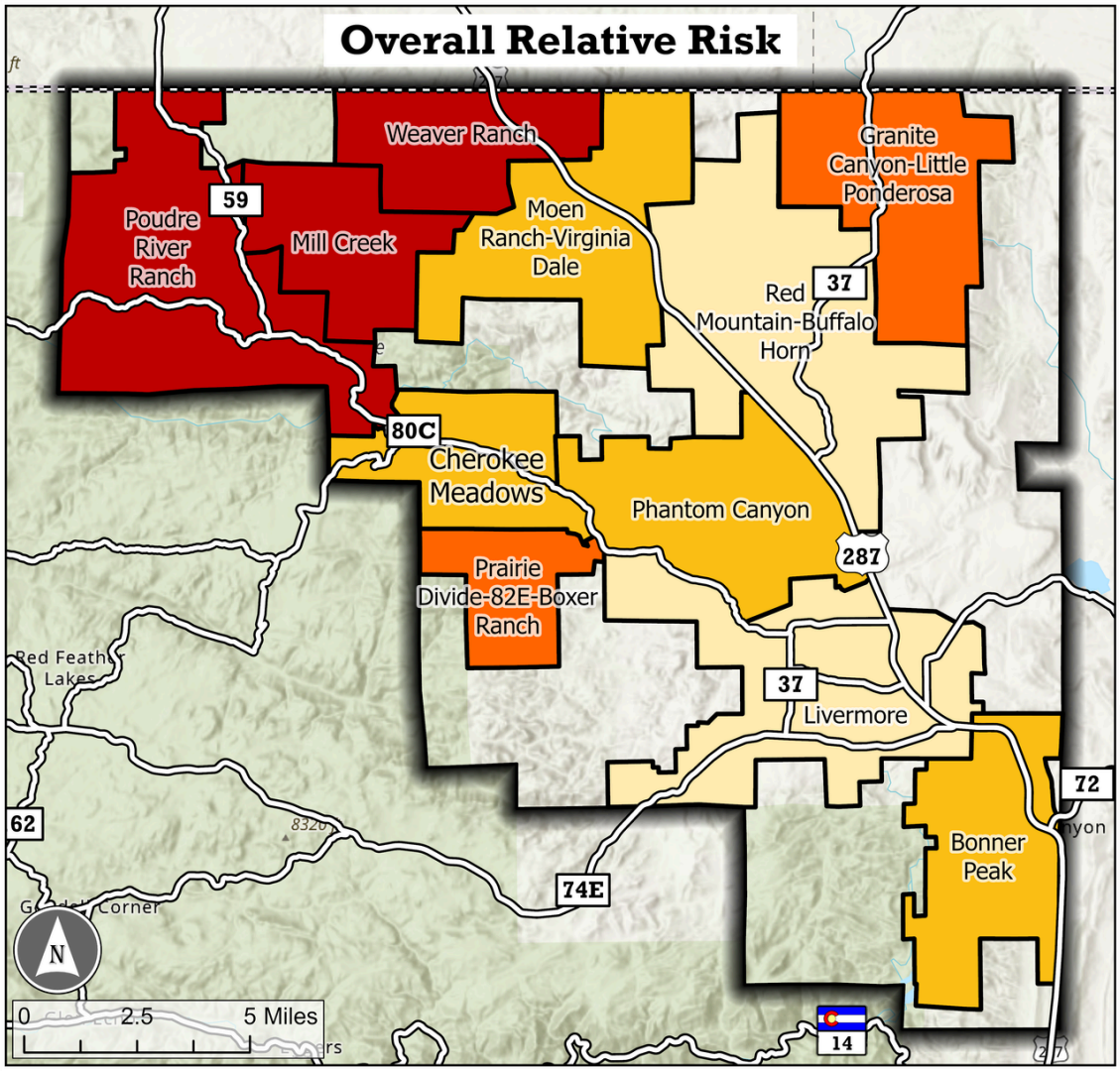
PLAN UNIT OVERVIEWS

Photo: The Ember Alliance

What is Plan Unit Relative Risk?

CWPP plan units are areas with shared fire risk where residents can organize to reduce wildfire risk and improve emergency preparedness. The district was split into 11 plan units, decided upon by road connectivity, topography, land parcels, and existing community organization. In the following slides, you will see the relative risk of each plan unit, which was determined by HIZ and roadway conditions, fire behavior modeling, radiant heat and ember cast exposure predictions, roadside fuels, and local knowledge. Wildfire poses a threat to all lives and property across the district, but some parts of the district have higher risk relative to others. Each plan unit has specific hazards and conditions that must be considered for individual and community action. Please see the full CWPP for specific challenges and recommendations.

Overall Relative Risk



Livermore FPD

Colorado-Wyoming border

Main roads

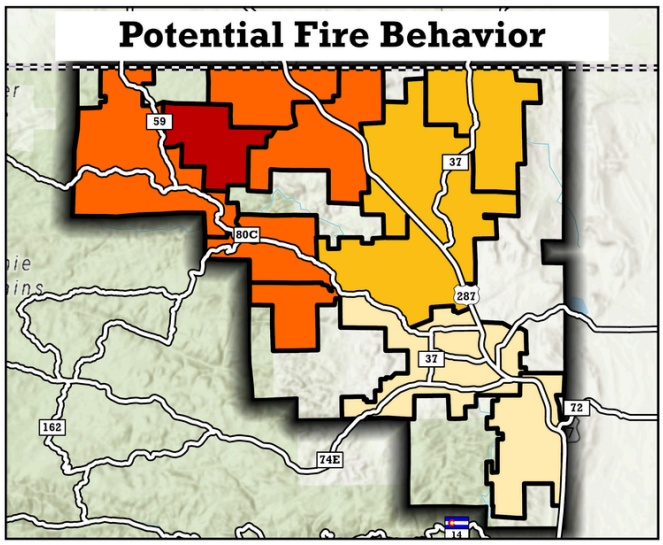
Relative risk category

- Extreme
- Higher
- High
- Moderate

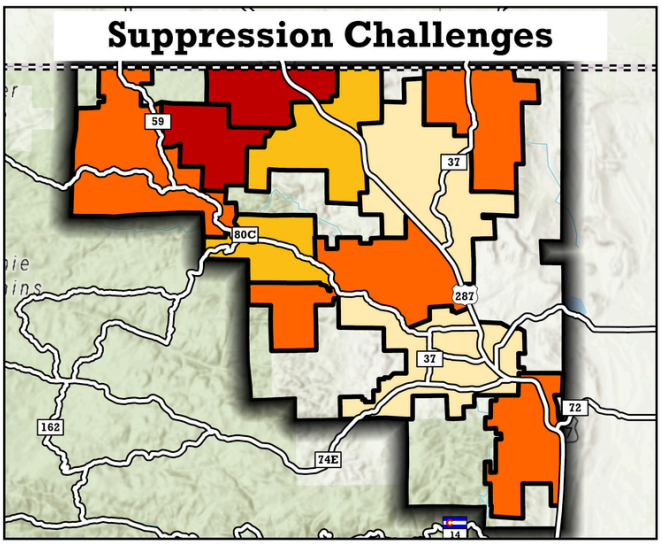
THE Ember Alliance

Coord. Sys.: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 13N
Datum: North American 1983
Base map: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, Esri, USGS
Analysis by TEA with feedback from the LFPD CWPP Advisory

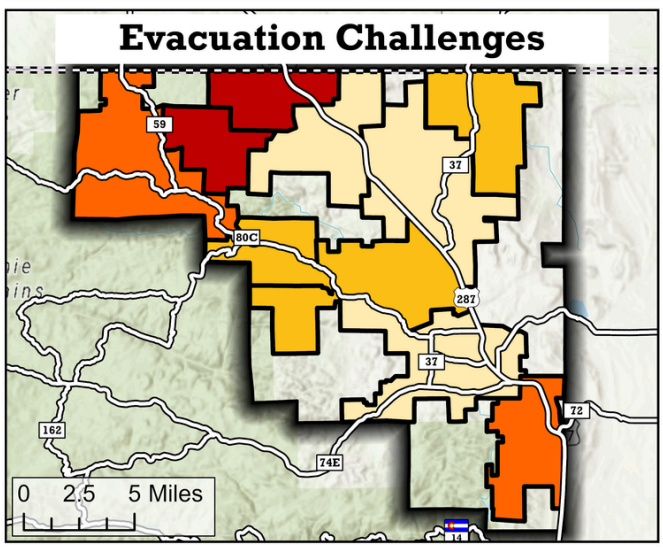
Potential Fire Behavior



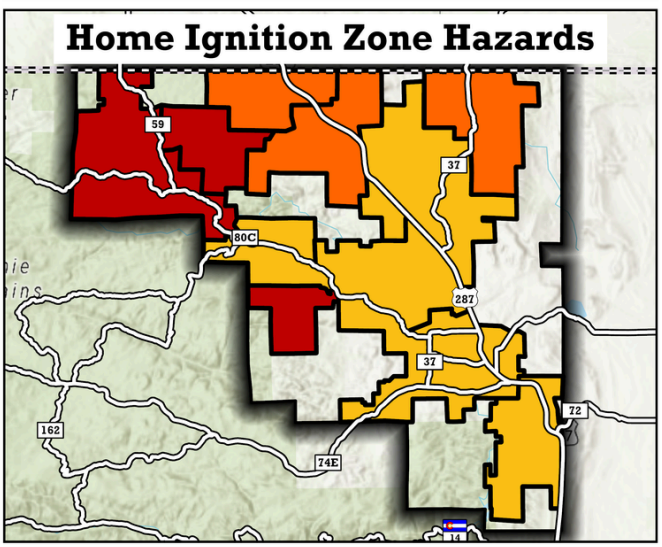
Suppression Challenges



Evacuation Challenges



Home Ignition Zone Hazards



Bonner Peak: High Relative Risk

- **Fire history and potential fire behavior:** This plan unit is within the burned area of the Hewlett Fire in 2012 and Picnic Rock Fire in 2004, and it is close to the boundaries of the Lien Fire in 2020, Seaman Fire in 2018, and High Park Fire in 2012. The potential for extreme fire behavior is moderate compared to other parts of LFPD due to the domination of grasslands. However, grasslands can experience rapid rates of fire spread during high wind events that can outpace the ability of firefighters to quickly suppress. Pockets of dense forest scattered across this plan unit could experience passive and/or active crown fire. Burning trees and shrubs can emit embers that ignite fuels and structures ahead of the main fire.
- **Previous and ongoing fuels mitigation:** Larimer County Department of Natural Resources (LCDNR) performed extensive invasive annual grass treatments on the entirety of Eagle's Nest Open Space to restore ecological conditions, improve wildlife habitat, and reduce wildfire risk from cheatgrass.

Overall relative risk	Potential fire behavior	Wildland fire suppression challenges	Evacuation challenges	Home Ignition Zone Hazards
High	Moderate	Higher	Higher	High

During a fire burning under extreme fire weather conditions:

· **11%** of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior. · **7%** of roadways could experience potentially non-survivable conditions.	· **24%** of structures could be exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation. · **15%** of structures could be exposed to embers from burning vegetation.

Cherokee Meadows: High Relative Risk

- **Fire history and potential fire behavior:** The Halligan 1 Fire in 2022 and Halligan Fire in 2006 occurred northeast of the plan unit. Several small wildfires have also ignited in the area over the past couple of decades. This plan unit has a higher potential to experience extreme fire behavior, particularly in dense ponderosa pine and mixed-conifer forests on steep north-facing slopes. There are grasslands and shrublands in the plan unit that can experience high flame lengths and rapid rates of spread. Burning trees and shrubs can emit prolific embers that ignite fuels and structures ahead of the main fire.
- **Previous and ongoing fuels mitigation:** Cherokee Meadows residents are taking steps to address their wildfire risk with their own CWPP. Grant funding from the *Red Feather Lakes Area Colorado Wildfire Defense Grant (CWDG)* supported mitigation work along Brown Bear Way, this plan unit's main evacuation route. Cherokee Meadows Road Association reduced fuel load along Cherokee Meadows Road. Private landowners have worked with Larimer Conservation District (LCD) to restore fire-resilient conditions on their properties, and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) has undertaken fuel treatment projects in the western part of this plan unit. The 2024 Landscape Resilience Investment Award from the Colorado Strategic Wildfire Action Program (COSWAP) has prompted mitigation work in this area.

Overall relative risk	Potential fire behavior	Wildland fire suppression challenges	Evacuation challenges	Home Ignition Zone Hazards
High	Higher	High	High	High

During a fire burning under extreme fire weather conditions:

· **48%** of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior. · **16%** of roadways could experience potentially non-survivable conditions.	· **100%** of homes could be exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation. · **96%** of homes could be exposed to embers from burning vegetation.

Granite Canyon - Little Ponderosa: Higher Relative Risk

- **Fire history and potential fire behavior:** No large fires have occurred in and around this plan unit in the past several decades, but there have been several small wildfires that were kept to less than two acres. This area can experience a range of potential fire behavior. Grasslands and shrublands across much of the area could experience rapid rates of fire spread during high wind events. Dense ponderosa pine forests on rolling hills and drainages could experience passive and/or active crown fire. Burning trees and shrubs can emit prolific embers that ignite fuels and structures ahead of the main fire.
- **Previous and ongoing fuels mitigation:** Larimer Conservation District (LCD) has completed some fuel mitigation work on private land in the area, and they are planning future treatments with a landowner to restore fire-resilient ecosystems and reduce wildfire risk around their structures.

Overall relative risk	Potential fire behavior	Wildland fire suppression challenges	Evacuation challenges	Home Ignition Zone Hazards
Higher	High	Higher	High	Higher

During a fire burning under extreme fire weather conditions:

· **19%** of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior. · **6%** of roadways could experience potentially non-survivable conditions.	· **96%** of homes could be exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation. · **81%** of homes could be exposed to embers from burning vegetation.

Livermore: Moderate Risk

- **Fire history and potential fire behavior:** Recent fires in and around this plan unit include the McNey Fire in 2019, Roberts Ranch Fire in 2016, and Lone Pine Fire in 2016. Several small wildfires have also ignited over the past couple of decades. The potential for extreme fire behavior is moderate compared to some plan units to the west due to the prevalence of irrigated croplands and grasslands. However, grasslands and shrublands can experience rapid rates of fire spread during high wind events that can outpace the ability of firefighters to quickly suppress. Shrublands can fuel wildfires with long flame lengths and emit prolific embers that ignite fuels and structures ahead of the main fire. Dense forest on north-facing slopes in the northwestern portion of the plan unit could experience passive and/or active crown fire.
- **Previous and ongoing fuels mitigation:** Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) and Larimer County Department of Natural Resources (LCDNR) have previous, ongoing, and future planned treatments on Cherokee State Wildlife Area and Eagle's Nest Open Space to reduce noxious weeds, reduce wildfire risk, and improve wildlife habitat. Private landowners, Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS), LCDNR, and North Fork Poudre Site Conservation Team are also mitigating cheatgrass, improving wildlife habitat, and restoring health to riparian ecosystems in the area. Some of this work is funded by the City of Fort Collins through the *Halligan Water Supply Project Fish & Wildlife Mitigation and Enhancement Plan.*

Overall relative risk	Potential fire behavior	Wildland fire suppression challenges	Evacuation challenges	Home Ignition Zone Hazards
Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High

During a fire burning under extreme fire weather conditions:

· **8%** of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior. · **0%** of roadways could experience potentially non-survivable conditions.	· **70%** of homes could be exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation. · **10%** of homes could be exposed to embers from burning vegetation.

Mill Creek: Extreme Relative Risk

- **Fire history and potential fire behavior:** Recent fires in and around this plan unit include the Starwood Fire in 2016, Wells Spring Fire in 2019, and Starwood 2 Fire in 2017. Several small wildfires have also ignited over the past couple of decades. The area has the most extreme potential for high-intensity wildfire in LFPD. Continuous and dense patches of forest on steep slopes can support passive and active crown fire and emit abundant embers that can ignite additional fires. Dead trees, large logs, and unburned slash piles are common in the plan unit and can burn for a long time with high intensity when they are dry at the end of a summer, especially during drought. If fires burning in these forests were to escape the initial ability of firefighters to suppress, they can quickly become challenging to control until conditions change.
- **Previous and ongoing fuels mitigation:** Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) has previous, ongoing, and future planned projects with homeowners under the *2015 USFS Cherokee Park Environmental Assessment* to restore fire-resilient ecosystems and reduce wildfire risk around their structures. Portions of this unit are a focus of targeted outreach and education by Larimer Conservation District (LCD) and Coalition for the Poudre River Watershed (CPRW) to encourage landowners to mitigate risk and restore forest conditions as part of the 2024 Landscape Resilience Investment Award from the Colorado Strategic Wildfire Action Program (COSWAP).

Overall relative risk	Potential fire behavior	Wildland fire suppression challenges	Evacuation challenges	Home Ignition Zone Hazards
Extreme	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme

During a fire burning under extreme fire weather conditions:

· **65%** of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior. · **32%** of roadways could experience potentially non-survivable conditions.	· **100%** of homes could be exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation. · **100%** of homes could be exposed to embers from burning vegetation.

Moen Ranch - Virginia Dale: High Relative Risk

- **Fire history and potential fire behavior:** Recent fires in and around this plan unit include the Halligan 1 Fire in 2022, Church Fire in 2022, and Virginia Dale Fire in 2021. The Stateline Fire started on March 21, 2026, in northern LFPD off Highway 287 and grew to about 2 acres. Several small wildfires have also ignited in the area over the past couple of decades. This unit can experience a range of potential fire behavior. Grasslands and shrublands could experience rapid rates of fire spread during high wind events and can outpace the ability of firefighters to quickly suppress the fire. Dense ponderosa pine forests on rolling hills and drainages could experience passive and/or active crown fire. Burning trees and shrubs can emit prolific embers that ignite fuels and structures ahead of the main fire.
- **Previous and ongoing fuels mitigation:** Larimer Conservation District (LCD) has previous, ongoing, and future planned projects with homeowners in this plan area to restore fire-resilient ecosystems and reduce wildfire risk around their structures.

Overall relative risk	Potential fire behavior	Wildland fire suppression challenges	Evacuation challenges	Home Ignition Zone Hazards
High	Higher	High	Moderate	Higher

During a fire burning under extreme fire weather conditions:

· **34%** of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior. · **8%** of roadways could experience potentially non-survivable conditions.	· **97%** of homes could be exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation. · **96%** of homes could be exposed to embers from burning vegetation.

Phantom Canyon: High Relative Risk

- **Fire history and potential fire behavior:** Recent fires in and around this plan unit include the Halligan 1 Fire in 2022, Stonewall Fire in 2020, and Halligan Fire in 2021. Several small wildfires have also ignited in the area over the past couple of decades. This area can experience a range of potential fire behavior. Grasslands and shrublands across much of the area could experience rapid rates of fire spread during high wind events. Dense ponderosa pine forests on steep slopes could experience passive and/or active crown fire. Burning trees and shrubs can emit prolific embers that ignite fuels and structures ahead of the main fire.
- **Previous and ongoing fuels mitigation:** In 2026, grant funding from the *Red Feather Lakes Area Colorado Wildfire Defense Grant (CWDG)* supported mitigation work along Brewster Lane. Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) has complete, ongoing, and planned projects to mitigate cheatgrass in and around the Cherokee State Wildlife Area to restore ecological conditions, improve wildlife habitat, and reduce fire risk. Private landowners, Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS), Larimer County Department of Natural Resources (LCDNR), and North Fork Poudre Site Conservation Team are also mitigating cheatgrass, improving wildlife habitat, and restoring health to riparian ecosystems in the area. Some of this work is funded by the City of Fort Collins through the *Halligan Water Supply Project Fish & Wildlife Mitigation and Enhancement Plan.* The Nature Conservancy (TNC) also undertakes projects across their Phantom Canyon property to improve wildlife habitat and restore fire-resilient ecosystems.

Overall relative risk	Potential fire behavior	Wildland fire suppression challenges	Evacuation challenges	Home Ignition Zone Hazards
High	High	Higher	High	High

During a fire burning under extreme fire weather conditions:

· **10%** of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior. · **3%** of roadways could experience potentially non-survivable conditions.	· **100%** of homes could be exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation. · **76%** of homes could be exposed to embers from burning vegetation.

Poudre River Ranch: Extreme Relative Risk

- **Fire history and potential fire behavior:** Recent fires in and around this plan unit include the Starwood Fire in 2016, Prickly Pear Fire in 2022, Starwood 2 Fire in 2017, Sheep Complex Fire in 2005, and Devil's Creek Fire in 2005. Numerous small wildfires have also ignited in the area over the past couple of decades. This plan unit has a higher potential for extreme fire behavior than much of LFPD. Continuous and dense patches of forest on steep slopes can support passive and active crown fire and emit abundant embers that can ignite additional fires. Dead trees, large logs, and unburned slash piles are common and can burn for a long time with high intensity when they are dry, especially during drought.
- **Previous and ongoing fuels mitigation:** The *2011 Diamond Creek / Upper Cherokee Park CWPP* helped the community mitigate. Ongoing projects by Larimer Conservation District (LCD) and Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) with homeowners are part of the *2015 USFS Cherokee Park Environmental Assessment*. The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) has completed fuel treatment projects, including broadcast burning. USFS also has roadside projects planned in the area as part of the *2024 USFS Black Diamond Landscape Resiliency & Risk Reduction Project*. Portions of the unit is a focus of targeted outreach and education by LCD and Coalition for the Poudre River Watershed (CPRW) due to a Colorado Strategic Wildfire Action Program (COSWAP) award.

Overall relative risk	Potential fire behavior	Wildland fire suppression challenges	Evacuation challenges	Home Ignition Zone Hazards
Extreme	Higher	Higher	Higher	Extreme

During a fire burning under extreme fire weather conditions:

· **70%** of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior. · **41%** of roadways could experience potentially non-survivable conditions.	· **99%** of homes could be exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation. · **100%** of homes could be exposed to embers from burning vegetation.

Prairie Divide - 82E - Boxer Ranch: Higher Relative Risk

- **Fire history and potential fire behavior:** The Stuart Hole Fire occurred in this plan unit in 2012. Several small wildfires have also ignited over the past couple of decades. This plan unit can experience a range of potential fire behavior. Grasslands and shrublands could experience rapid rates of fire spread during high wind events and can outpace the ability of firefighters to quickly suppress the fire. Dense forests could experience passive and/or active crown fire, particularly on steep north-facing slopes. Burning trees and shrubs can emit prolific embers that ignite fuels and structures ahead of the main fire.
- **Previous and ongoing fuels mitigation:** At least one landowner in the Prairie Divide – 82E – Boxer Ranch Plan Unit has worked with Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) on forest management projects to restore fire-resilient ecosystems and reduce wildfire risk around their structures. Portions of this unit are a focus of targeted outreach and education by Larimer Conservation District (LCD) and Coalition for the Poudre River Watershed (CPRW) to encourage landowners to mitigate risk and restore forest conditions as part of the 2024 Landscape Resilience Investment Award from the Colorado Strategic Wildfire Action Program (COSWAP).

Overall relative risk	Potential fire behavior	Wildland fire suppression challenges	Evacuation challenges	Home Ignition Zone Hazards
Higher	Higher	Higher	High	Extreme

During a fire burning under extreme fire weather conditions:

· **44%** of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior. · **29%** of roadways could experience potentially non-survivable conditions.	· **82%** of homes could be exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation. · **86%** of homes could be exposed to embers from burning vegetation.

Red Mountain - Buffalo Horn: Moderate Relative Risk

- **Fire history and potential fire behavior:** Recent fires in this plan unit were the Church Fire in 2022 and the Stonewall Fire in 2020. Several small wildfires have also ignited over the past couple of decades. The potential for extreme fire behavior is lower than other parts of LFPD due to the domination of grasslands. However, grasslands can experience rapid rates of fire spread during high wind events that can outpace the ability of firefighters to quickly suppress. Burning shrublands can support extreme flame lengths and emit prolific embers that ignite fuels and structures ahead of the main fire.
- **Previous and ongoing fuels mitigation:** No widespread action has occurred yet, but hopefully the Livermore CWPP can inspire future work by residents. At the time the CWPP was written, Larimer Conservation District (LCD) was actively engaging with landowners to support fuels reduction projects and provide education on ecosystem health and wildfire mitigation.

Overall relative risk	Potential fire behavior	Wildland fire suppression challenges	Evacuation challenges	Home Ignition Zone Hazards
Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate	High

During a fire burning under extreme fire weather conditions:

· **6%** of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior. · **0%** of roadways could experience potentially non-survivable conditions.	· **88%** of homes could be exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation. · **4%** of homes could be exposed to embers from burning vegetation.

Weaver Ranch: Extreme Relative Risk

- **Fire history and potential fire behavior:** No large fires have occurred in Weaver Ranch in the past several decades, but there have been several small wildfires that were kept to less than one acre. The Weaver Ranch Plan Unit can experience a range of potential fire behavior. Grasslands and shrublands in the east could experience rapid rates of fire spread during high wind events that can outpace the ability of firefighters to quickly suppress the fire. Dense forests on steep slopes in the west could experience passive and/or active crown fire. Dead trees and large logs are common in the plan unit and can burn for a long time with high intensity when they are dry at the end of a summer, especially during drought. Burning trees and shrubs can emit prolific embers that ignite fuels and structures ahead of the main fire. If fires burning in these forests were to escape the initial ability of firefighters to suppress, they can quickly become challenging if not impossible to control until winds die down and fuel moistures increase.
- **Previous and ongoing fuels mitigation:** Some homeowners have completed and ongoing projects with Larimer Conservation District (LCD) to restore fire-resilient ecosystems and reduce wildfire risk around their structures.

Overall relative risk	Potential fire behavior	Wildland fire suppression challenges	Evacuation challenges	Home Ignition Zone Hazards
Extreme	Higher	Extreme	Extreme	Higher

During a fire burning under extreme fire weather conditions:

· **46%** of the area could experience very high to extreme fire behavior. · **23%** of roadways could experience potentially non-survivable conditions.	· **100%** of homes could be exposed to radiant heat from burning vegetation. · **97%** of homes could be exposed to embers from burning vegetation.

READY TO WORK TOGETHER WITH YOUR COMMUNITY?

There are many ways you can help make the Livermore community a fire adapted community.

Contact LFPD at (970) 472-5592 to schedule a wildfire home assessment. Contact Larimer County Sherriff's Office to join the Wildfire Ambassadors program. Get involved with neighborhood associations in your area, and collaborate with your neighbors..

YOU CAN HELP LIVERMORE BECOME A FIRE-ADAPTED COMMUNITY.

TAKE THE NEXT STEPS TOGETHER.

Photo: LFPD

LIVERMORE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
(970) 472-5592