

Four Mile Fire Protection District
– Jurisdiction Annex –
Teller County
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
November 2020

DRAFT

Prepared for:



Prepared by:



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Four Mile Fire Protection District

1. Hazard Mitigation Plan Points of Contact

Primary Point of Contact

Chief Jay Teague, 4milechief@gmail.com, 719-689-3417

Secondary Point of Contact

Lindy Luksch, 719-689-3417

Throughout the 2020 update process, the following participation roles were recorded for the Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP):

Table 1-1

2020 Four Mile Fire Protection District Plan Update Participants		
Name	Position	Role in Hazard Mitigation
Steve Witcher	Four Mile Fire Protection District	Supporting POC
Jason Feagin	Four Mile Fire Protection District Board	Supporting POC
Lindy Luksch	Four Mile Fire Protection District	Supporting POC
Jon Luksch	Four Mile Fire Protection District	Supporting POC
Jay Teague	Fire Chief, Four Mile Fire Protection	Hazard Mitigation Lead
Randy L Bruggink	Four Mile Fire Protection District	Supporting POC

2. District Profile

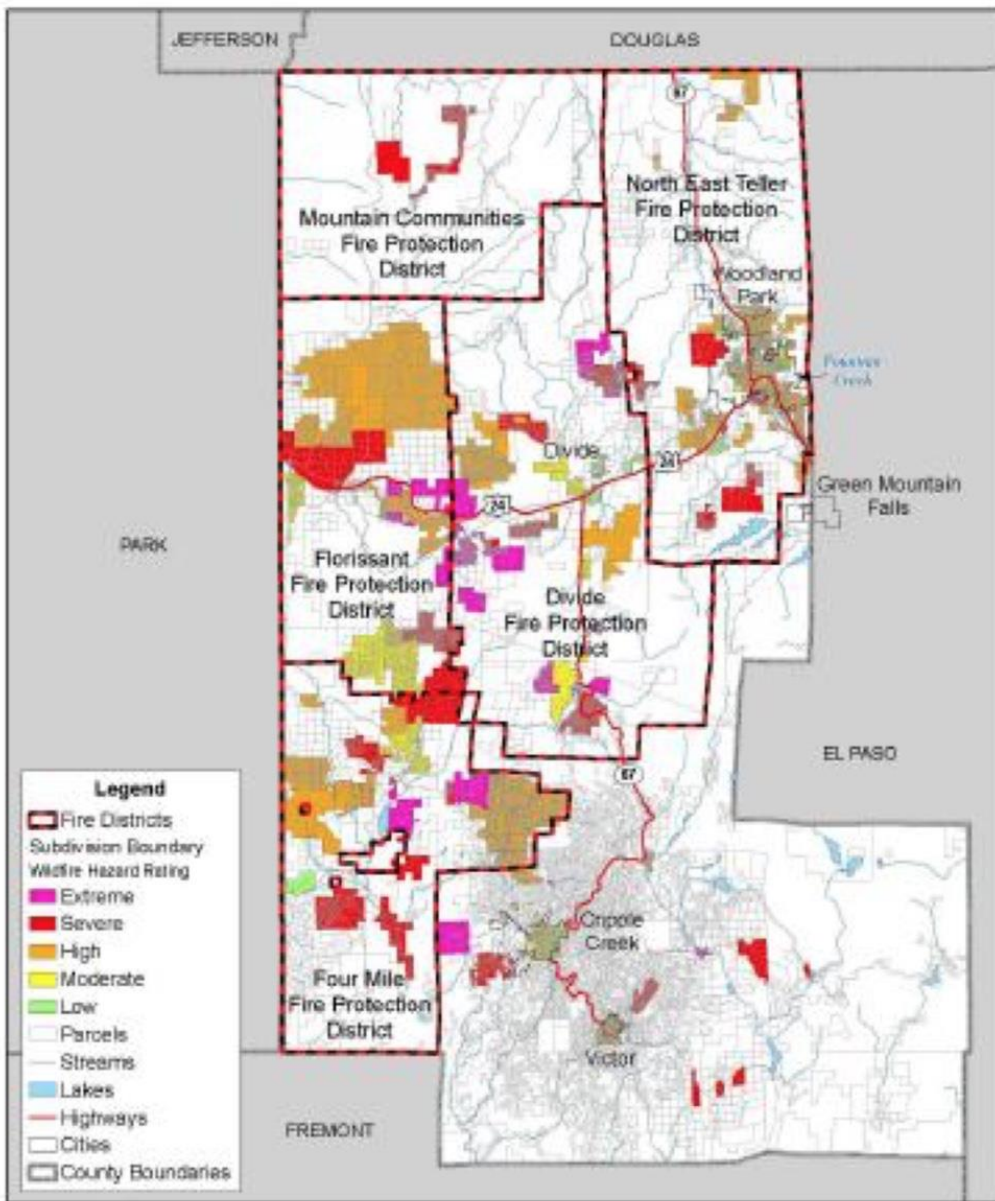
Founded in 1994, the Four Mile Fire Protection District (FPD) covers 68 square-miles in Teller and Park Counties. Four Mile FPD’s management includes Alpine Vale, Barnard, Chateau West, Cripple Creek Mountain Estates, Florissant, Fourmile Creek, Hay Creek, Hidden Canyon, Highland Meadows, Lakemoor West, and Wrights Reservoir (5280Fire, n.d.). Four Mile FPD provides fire protection and emergency medical services to their District. The Four Mile Fire Protection District (n.d.) has two stations, 14 apparatus, and operated primarily with volunteer personnel.

FPD’s staff include one paid part-time fire chief and 40 to 50 volunteers. Station locations:

- **Station 1:** 8437 Teller County Rd. 11, Florissant, CO 80816
- **Station 2:** 142 Anges, Florissant, CO 80813

Figure 2-1 shows the boundaries of Teller County’s fire protection districts and wildfire hazard ratings for specific areas.

Figure 2-1 Teller County (2011) Wildfire Hazard Four Mile Fire Protection District




amec
Map Completion: AMEC 4/14/2008
Data Source: Teller County

0 5 10 Miles



3. Risk Assessment

 FEMA	<p>B1. Does the plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards affecting the Four Mile Fire Protection District? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))</p> <p>B2. Does the plan include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and the probability of future hazard events for the Four Mile Fire Protection District? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))</p> <p>B3. Does the plan include a description of each identified hazard’s impact on the community as well as an overall summary of the community’s vulnerability for each jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 Code of Federal Regulations § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))</p>
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The risk assessment for the Four Mile FPD used the same methodology as the risk assessment in the base plan. The assessment identified past hazard events (shown in Table 3-1) and the mapped hazard areas to determine current and future hazard risks and vulnerabilities. Risks to the Four Mile FPD’s critical facilities and individual parcels are quantified where possible.

The Four Mile FPD reviewed the hazard rankings developed for Teller County during HMC Meeting #2 and decided to develop their own hazard rankings. The Four Mile FPD’s hazard rankings are in Appendix E of the base plan.

3.1 Four Mile Fire Protection District-Specific Hazard Event History

Table 3-1 lists the hazard event history for the Four Mile FPD in reverse chronological order. Table data is from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (202) and the Colorado Department of Public Safety (2018).

Table 3-1

Past Hazard Events for the Four Mile Fire Protection District			
Type of Event	FEMA Disaster Number (if applicable)	Date of Hazard Event	Preliminary Damage Assessment (if available)
Colorado COVID-19 Pandemic	DR-4498	Incident Period: January 20, 2020, and continuing; Major Disaster Declared on March 28, 2020	Total Public Assistance Grants Dollars Obligated: \$99,489,897.26
Colorado COVID-19	EM-3436	Incident Period: January 20, 2020, and continuing. Emergency Declaration declared on March 13, 2020	
Colorado Chateau Fire	FM-5247	Incident Period: June 30, 2018 - July 06, 2018 Fire Management Assistance Declaration declared on June 30, 2018	

Drought, Teller County	S3627	2014	
Colorado Extreme Weather, Statewide	State declaration	2014	
Drought, Statewide	S3405, S3508, S3518, S3539	2013	
Drought, Statewide	S3455, S3456, S3459, S3461, S3463, S3466	2013	
Colorado Winter Storm, Statewide	State declaration	2013	
Drought, Teller County	S3548	2013	
Colorado High Park and Waldo Canyon Wildfires	DR-4067	Incident Period: June 09, 2012 - July 11, 2012 Major Disaster Declaration declared on June 28, 2012	Public Assistance - Dollars Approved \$4,046,793.01 Total Public Assistance Grants (PA) - Dollars Obligated \$4,024,549.15 Emergency Work (Categories A-B) - Dollars Obligated
Drought, Excessive Heat, High Winds, Statewide	S3260	2012	
Drought, Statewide	S3267, S3269, S3276, S3281, S3282, S3284, S3289, S3290, S3315, S3319, S3347	2012	
Wildfire, Teller County	State declaration	2011	
Severe Blizzard, Statewide	State declaration	2009	
Colorado Nash Ranch Fire	FM-2778	Incident Period: June 24, 2008 Fire Management Assistance Declaration declared on June 27, 2008	
Drought, Teller County	S2750	2008	
Colorado Snow	EM-3270	Incident Period: December 18, 2006 - December 22, 2006 Emergency Declaration declared on January 07, 2007	Public Assistance - Dollars Approved \$8,606,436.54 Total Public Assistance Grants

			(PA) - Dollars Obligated \$8,610,144.47 Emergency Work (Categories A-B) - Dollars Obligated
Wildfire- multiple Executive Orders, Teller County	State declaration	2006	
Flooding, Teller County	State declaration	2006	
Heat, High Winds, Insect Pests, Late Freeze, Drought, Teller County	S2329	2006	
Drought, Wind, Heavy Rain, Hail, Teller County	S2188	2005	
Colorado Snowstorm	EM-3185	Incident Period: March 17, 2003 - March 20, 2003 Emergency Declaration declared on April 09, 2003	Public Assistance - Dollars Approved \$6,136,470.94 Total Public Assistance Grants (PA) - Dollars Obligated \$6,169,487.30 Emergency Work (Categories A-B) - Dollars Obligated
Wildfires, Statewide	DR-1421	Incident Period: April 23, 2002 - August 06, 2002 Major Disaster Declaration declared on June 19, 2002	
Colorado Drought	EM-3025	Incident Period: January 29, 1977 Emergency Declaration declared on January 29, 1977	
Colorado Heavy Rains, Snowmelt, Flooding	DR-385	Incident Period: May 23, 1973 Major Disaster Declaration declared on May 23, 1973	
Colorado Tornadoes, Severe Storms, Flooding	DR-200	Incident Period: June 19, 1965 Major Disaster Declaration declared on June 19, 1965	

3.2 Critical Infrastructure Risk Assessment

Table 3-2 provides an assessment of the exposure of critical infrastructures and facilities in the Four Mile FPD based on the best-available hazard data.

Table 3-2

Critical Infrastructure Risk Assessment									
Type of Facility	Earthquake	Flood (100-year floodplain)	Landslide Debris Area	Wildfire					Hazardous Materials (Less than 2 miles away)
				Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low	
Bridge	8	8	-	1	1	1	3	2	1
Communication Tower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Substation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Station	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Shelter System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.3 Vulnerability to Specific Hazards

Vulnerability to some hazards occurs within specific geographic areas. The Four Mile FPD’s vulnerability to these hazards, including flood, wildfire, landslide, and earthquake, differs from that of Teller County as a whole. The sections below discuss locations and residential populations vulnerable to these identified hazards, where quantifiable.

3.3.1 Flood

Mapped floodplains in the Four Mile FPD occur primarily along Four Mile Creek, Hay Creek, Dry Creek, Slater Creek, Little High Creek, and Cripple Creek. Approximately 1,722 acres, or 4.2 percent of the area of the District, are within the mapped 100-year floodplain. Historically, flooding along these drainages has not affected structures in the District. There are currently 39 residential parcels within the 100-year floodplain. Based on the 2018 average household size for Teller County (2.35 people), an estimated residential population of 92 people is exposed to flood hazards (United States Census Bureau, 2018).

The Four Mile Fire Protection District within Teller County has experienced little growth over the past ten years. Economic problems have impacted growth when compared to the rest of Colorado. The County and its planning partners can efficiently manage future growth within flood hazard areas. All municipal planning partners have plans (e.g., Teller County Growth Management Plan) to address frequently flooded areas.

Probability

As noted in Section 6.4 of the base plan, changes in snowmelt patterns and more intense precipitation in the future will increase the probability of flooding in the Four Mile FPD, which can affect buildings of all types indicated in the table below.

Table 3-1

Parcels Within 100-Year Floodplain		
Parcel Type	Number of Parcels	Value
Ag Residential	29	\$838,590
Agricultural	41	\$51,370
Commercial	1	\$960
Exempt	4	\$249,250
Mixed Use Commercial	1	\$46,460
Mobile Home	0	\$0
None (Uncategorized)	4	-
Residential	39	\$1,027,430
Vacant	30	\$492,470
Total	149	\$2,706,530

3.3.2 Wildfire

Before settlement of the region, wildfires were a natural part of the Rocky Mountain ecosystem. Frequent low-intensity fires thinned the trees, maintained forest diversity, removed dead or downed fuels, and recycled nutrients for healthy forest growth. Fire suppression practices over the last century

interfered with the natural wildfire cycle. Forest fuel levels increased over time so that fires ignite more easily and burn with greater intensity. Due to prolonged drought and overcrowded forest conditions, many types of trees are also more susceptible to insects and disease, making them more vulnerable to wildfires. Rapidly expanding residential and other development in the wildlands have significantly increased the likelihood of wildfires and the difficulty of managing those wildfires. In drought conditions and increased forest fuel levels, wildfires can reach catastrophic levels (Teller County, Park County, & Fremont County, 2013).

The 2011 update is the most recent version of the Teller County CWPP. The CWPP identified an area of the Four Mile Fire Protection District as a “second-tier priority” for potential property loss. Several Four Mile FPD subdivisions are in or near the second-tier priority area, as seen in the Teller County, Park County, and Fremont County (2013) CWPP. The 2005 version of the CWPP referenced wildfire evacuations that occurred in the past.

The Four Mile Fire Protection District (2013) CWPP, addresses the Teller Hazard fire ratings (low-moderate, high, and severe) and are consistent with Teller County’s evaluations. The Four Mile FPD CWPP identified high-priority subdivisions with dangerous fuel conditions both inside and around the subdivision boundaries. These fuel reduction subdivision projects include Highland Meadows, Lakemore West, and Cripple Creek Mountain Estates. According to the Four Mile FPD CWPP, these high-priority subdivisions have only one access road or length routes in and out. The CWPP recommends these subdivisions create an evacuation plan with assistance from their local fire department. The subdivisions should also identify a secondary emergency evacuation route. (Teller County, Park County, & Fremont County, 2013).

The Four Mile FPD, have a moderate to a high probability of experiencing a wildfire that is low to high in intensity (Colorado State Forest Service, 2020). The mountainous areas of Rattlesnake Gulch, Mount Pisgah, Booger Red Hill, and northwest of the City of Cripple Creek also have a moderate-high to a high probability experiencing more intense fires. Additionally, in the Four Mile FPD, 1,482 acres rank as a very high potential, 5,600 acres rank as a high potential, 3,463 acres rank as a medium potential, 12,518 acres rank as a low potential, and 18,274 rank as a very low potential for wildfires.

As shown in Table 3-3-1, the total number of parcels in the District, 3,244 parcels, are in areas with a very low to a very high potential for wildfires. There are a total number of 913 parcels in the District with a high to a very high potential for wildfire, including 306 residential parcels. Based on the average household size for Teller County (2.35 people), an estimated residential population, 2,146 people live in areas with high to a very high potential for wildfire.

Probability

As noted in 6.4 of the base plan, extreme climatic events, including wildfire, will become more frequent. Climate change necessitates an improvement in fuel load reduction and emergency response.

Table 3-2

Parcels Exposed to Wildfire Hazards										
	Very Low Risk Area		Low Risk Area		Medium Risk Area		High Risk Area		Very High Risk Area	
Parcel Type	# of Parcels	Value	# of Parcels	Value	# of Parcels	Value	# of Parcels	Value	# of Parcels	Value
Ag Residential	6	\$131,050	13	\$409,160	10	\$343,950	27	\$756,130	24	\$754,700
Agricultural	22	\$3,040	39	\$39,720	21	\$21,040	73	\$60,640	30	\$113,080
Commercial	-	-	3	\$201,590	-	-	-	-	1	\$960
Exempt	7	\$361,250	8	\$182,770	2	\$30,630	11	\$478,200	4	\$322,710
Mixed Use Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	\$39,210	2	\$157,240
Mobile Home	12	\$16,870	13	\$33,180	4	\$13,540	15	\$43,530	-	-
None/ Uncategorized	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
Residential	250	\$4,636,470	290	\$5,646,730	60	\$1,188,190	233	\$5,159,650	58	\$1,616,480
Vacant	674	\$2,695,510	778	\$3,714,150	119	\$1,096,820	321	\$3,561,430	109	\$1,442,340
Total	971	\$7,844,190	1,144	\$10,227,300	216	\$2,694,170	682	\$10,098,790	231	\$4,407,510

3.3.3 Landslide

The Four Mile FPD includes areas impacted by past landslide debris, particularly the areas surrounding Booger Red Hill. There is a high probability of landslides occurring within the Four Mile FPD.

No residential parcels in the Four Mile FPD are in areas of past landslide debris; however, future development in Four Mile FPD could lead to more homes in the landslide risk area. Additionally, as incidents of wildfires increase and hillsides are void of vegetation, rain-soaked hillsides are more likely to slide, resulting in damage to homes and other structures. The County addresses construction on steep slopes in its ordinances and plans and can address potential future growth in landslide hazard areas.

Probability

The probability of a landslide occurring in the Four Mile FPD is high, based on debris fields from previous landslides and steep slopes.

Table 3-3

Parcels Within Landslide Debris Areas		
Parcel Type	# of Parcels	Value
Ag Residential	-	-
Agricultural	-	-
Commercial	-	-
Exempt	2	\$110,830
Mixed-Use Commercial	-	-
Mobile Home	-	-
None (Uncategorized)	2	-
Residential	-	-
Vacant	-	-
Total	4	\$110,830

3.3.4 Earthquake

Earthquake hazards across unincorporated areas of Teller County are similar to earthquake hazards in the Four Mile FPD. A full hazard profile for earthquakes is in Chapter 18 of the base plan. The expected peak ground acceleration (PGA) is a measure of the ground shaking produced by an earthquake. In the Four Mile FPD area, future earthquakes have a 2 percent probability of exceeding the expected severity over 50 years. The expected PGA ranges from 11 to 12 percent severity. This level of shaking could feel strong to people on the ground, but would likely result in only light damage to buildings and infrastructure. There are 41,337 acres exposed to earthquakes (39,672 acres exposed to PGA:0.110-0.119, and 1,665 acres exposed to PGA: 0.120-0.121).

The Teller County Growth Management Plan adopted by the Teller County Planning Department guides land use in the Four Mile Fire Protection District. The County’s Building Code addresses Earthquake Loads in Section 1613 and a Seismic Design category in Section 1613.1.1. Additionally, any new development in the Four Mile Fire Protection District is subject to the International Building Code

standards (2011), which are also in the Teller County (2017) Building Code. Article IV of the International Building Code includes standards to reduce seismic risks to structures.


Probability

The seismic hazard in the Four Mile Fire Protection District is low, but it is possible a damaging earthquake could occur.

Table 3-4

Parcels Within Earthquake Hazard Area				
Parcel Type	Values 0.110 – 0.119	Values 0.110 – 0.119	Values 0.120 – 0.121	Value 0.120 – 0.121
Ag Residential	73	\$2,136,160	7	\$258,830
Agricultural	168	\$226,320	17	\$11,200
Commercial	4	\$202,550		
Exempt	30	\$1,356,590	2	\$18,970
Mixed Use Commercial	2	\$85,670	1	\$110,780
Mobile Home	39	\$83,880	5	\$23,240
None (Uncategorized)	2	\$-	2	\$-
Residential	862	\$17,676,200	29	\$571,320
Vacant	1,959	\$11,883,670	42	\$626,580
Total	3,139	\$33,651,040	105	\$1,620,920

4. Capabilities Assessment

 FEMA	C1. Does the Four Mile Fire Protection District plan document existing authorities, policies, programs, resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3))
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This section identifies the Four Mile FPD’s existing capabilities related to the District’s hazard mitigation program. Local hazard mitigation capabilities include the planning and regulatory, administrative and technical, financial, and education and outreach capabilities that are currently being leveraged or are available to reduce risk.

4.1 Introduction to Administrative and Technical Resources

Table 4-1 describes the County’s administrative and technical capabilities to engage in and improve mitigation planning and program implementation.

Table 4-1

Human and Technical Resources Integrated with Hazard Mitigation	
Resource	Yes/No
Emergency Manager	Yes
Floodplain Administrator	No
Community Planning:	
- Planner/Engineer (Land Development)	No
- Planner/Engineer/Scientist (Natural Hazards)	No
- Engineer/Professional (Construction)	No
- Resiliency Planner	No
- Transportation Planner	No
Building Official	No
GIS Specialist and Capability	No
Grant Manager, Writer, or Specialist	No
Warning Systems/Services:	
- General	Yes
- Flood	Yes
- Wildfire	Yes
- Tornado	Yes
- Geological Hazards	Yes
Other	Approximately 40 to 50 dedicated volunteers (e.g., EMT/EMRS, wildland, and structure). However, future investments include paid responders on duty 24/7, pending due to mill levy increase.

4.2 Financial Resources

The Four Mile FPD maintains fiscal and financial resources to support its mitigation program. Table 4-2 identifies specific resources used to fund mitigation activities.

Table 4-2

Accessible Financial Resources	
Financial Resource	Yes/No
Levy for Specific Purposes with Voter Approval	Yes
Utility Fees	No
System Development / Impact Development Fee	No
General Obligation Bonds to Incur Debt	No
Special Tax Bonds to Incur Debt	No
Withheld Spending in Hazard-Prone Areas	No
Stormwater Service Fees	No

Capital Improvement Project Funding	No
Community Development Block Grants	No
Other	Yes – Future investments include approved funding increase- mill levy

Table 4-3 identifies current and potential sources of funding to implement identified mitigation actions contained within the HMP. The Four Mile FPD is primarily funded through mill levies assessed against all residents in the district and local community fundraising. These funds are used to maintain the district’s facilities and equipment and purchase protective gear and supplies. The district relies upon grant funding to implement hazard mitigation projects and is planning to partner with CUSP to leverage grant funding to pursue mitigation projects starting in 2021. Funds are also available from federal and state agencies and programs.

Table 4-3

Financial Resources Integrated with Hazard Mitigation		
Funding Source	Fund Administrator	Description
FEDERAL		
Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Program	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)/Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM)	Authorized by the Disaster Relief and Recovery Act of 2018, the BRIC program is replacing FEMA’s Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program. BRIC will support states, local communities, tribes, and territories to undertake projects that mitigate hazard risks and increase community resiliency. Grant awards will prioritize infrastructure projects and projects that support community lifelines: safety and security; food, water, shelter; health and medical; energy; communications; transportation; and hazardous material.
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM)	Post-disaster funds to hazard reduction projects impacted by recent disasters.
Flood Mitigation Assistance Program	Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM)	Provides funds for flood mitigation on buildings that carry flood insurance and have been damaged by flooding. Provides funding to support the development of the flooding hazard portion of state and local mitigation plans and up to 100% of the cost of eligible mitigation activities. This funding is only available to communities participating in the NFIP.
Community Development Block Grant Program	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development/	Funds projects that benefit low- and moderate-income communities, prevent or eliminate slums or blight, or meet urgent

	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	community development needs posing a serious and immediate threat to community health or welfare.
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)/Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM)	Provides funding to states for local or tribal planning, operations, acquisition of equipment, training, exercises, and construction and renovation projects.
National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP)	Colorado Geological Survey (CGS)	Supports enhanced earthquake risk assessments in local HMPs. Provides funding for earthquake modeling and loss estimation, partnership building, planning, and training activities. Provides funding for prevention materials and activities. Provides support for limited post-event inspection and reporting.
State Fire Assistance Program	U.S. Forest Service/ Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM)	Provides funding opportunities for local wildland-urban interface planning, prevention, and mitigation projects, including fuels reduction work, education and prevention projects, community planning, and alternative uses of fuels.
National Dam Safety Program State Assistance Grants	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)/Division of Water Resources (DWR) Dam Safety	Grant assistance to State Dam Safety programs to reduce risks to life and property associated with dams, increase awareness of the benefits and risks related to dams, and advance the state in the practice of dam risk management.
Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams Grant Program	FEMA/DWR Dam Safety	Provides technical, planning, design, and construction assistance in grants for the rehabilitation of eligible high hazard potential dams.
Risk Mapping, Assessing, and Planning	FEMA	Provides funding and technical support for hazard studies, flood mapping products, risk assessment tools, mitigation and planning, and outreach and support.
STATE		
Flood Response Fund	Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB)	Created and appropriated funding to the Flood Response Fund, administered by CWCB.
Emergency Dam Repair Cash Fund	Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB)	As determined by CWCB, money is transferred from the CWCB Construction Fund to the Emergency Dam Repair Cash Fund as needed.
Forest Restoration and	Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS)	Assists with funding community-level actions across the state implemented to protect

Wildfire Risk Mitigation Grant		populations and property in the wildland-urban interface and to promote forest health and the utilization of woody material. Includes funding for capacity building.
Rockfall Mitigation Program	Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)	Provides internal mitigation design and review for projects funded by rockfall mitigation budget; provides personnel designated as first responders during rockfall related emergencies; installs control devices on rock walls for prevention; post falling rock signs on highways.
Colorado Wildfire Preparedness Plan and Fund	Division of Fire Prevention & Control (DFPC)	Amended to read Wildfire Emergency Response Fund creation, Wildfire Preparedness Fund creation. DFPC may use the money from the Wildfire Preparedness Fund to implement the Wildfire Preparedness Plan.
Conservation Reserve Program	U.S. Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency and Natural Resource Conservation Service	Retires eligible cropland from agricultural production and plants the land with permanent grass cover to reduce wind erosion and dust hazards.
OTHER		
Community Planning Assistance Teams	American Planners Association Foundation	Provides pro bono technical assistance for planning frameworks or community vision plans for communities needing extra assistance. Local governments are responsible for travel costs.

4.3 Planning and Regulatory Resources

Table 4-4 summarizes the Four Mile FPD’s planning and regulatory capabilities, including plans, policies, and programs with integrated hazard mitigation principles. The District does not guide or regulate development. Properties within the District are part of unincorporated Teller County.

Table 4-4

Planning and Regulatory Resources Integrated with Hazard Mitigation	
Planning/Regulatory Resource	Yes/No
Building Codes (Year)	No
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Rating	No
Capital Improvements Program or Plan	No
Community Rating System (CRS)	No

Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	No
Comprehensive, Master, or General Plan	No
Economic Development Plan	No
Elevation Certificates	No
Erosion/Sediment Control Program	No
Floodplain Management Plan or Ordinance	No
Flood Insurance Study	No
Growth Management Ordinance	No
Non-Flood Hazard-Specific Ordinance or Plan (e.g., steep slope, wildfire, snow load)	No
National Flood Insurance Program	N/A
Site Plan Review Requirements	No
Stormwater Program, Plan, or Ordinance	No
Zoning Ordinance	No
Other	N/A

4.4 Education and Outreach Resources


Table 4-5 summarizes the Four Mile FPD’s education and outreach capabilities, including programs that educate and notify residents, business owners, and other stakeholders regarding hazard risks.

Education and Outreach Resources

Table 4-5

Education and Outreach Resources	
Education and Outreach Resource	No or Yes & Year Adopted
Local Citizen Groups that communicate hazard risks	Yes, Public education is part of district operations budgeting. Ex: Teller County “Be Aware and Prepare,” Woodland Park Field Office- Wildfire Mitigation and Education, Pikes Peak Wildfire Prevention Partners
StormReady	No
Firewise	Yes, Fire mitigation consultations with homeowners. Future investments include community outreach improvements - stop the bleed; wildland mitigation; Offers WASP Patented Fire Gutter Mount Sprinkler System to residents (effective for wildfire embers)

4.5 National Flood Insurance Program Participation

	<p>C2. Does the Plan address [Four Mile Fire Protection District’s] participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3))</p>
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The Four Mile Fire FPD is a special hazard district and does not participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.


4.6 FEMA Funded Hazard Mitigation Projects


Table 4-6 outlines potential funding sources available to local jurisdictions with a FEMA-approved HMP.

Table 4-6

Mitigation Plan Requirement for Governments Applying for Certain FEMA Grants			
Enabling Legislation	FEMA Assistance Program	Is a Mitigation Plan Required?	
		State Applicant	Local Sub-Applicant
Stafford Act	Individual Assistance (IA)	No	No
	Public Assistance (PA) Categories A and B (e.g., debris removal, emergency protective measures)	No	No
	Public Assistance (PA) Categories C through G (e.g., repairs to damaged infrastructure, publicly-owned buildings)	Yes	No
	Fire Mitigation Assistance Grants (FMAG)	Yes	No
	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) planning grant	Yes	No
	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) project grant	Yes	Yes
	Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) planning grant	No	No
	Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) project grant	Yes	Yes
	Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)	Yes	Yes
National Flood Insurance Act	Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) planning grant	Yes	No
	Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) project grant	Yes	Yes

4.7 Integration of Mitigation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

 FEMA	C1. Does the plan document [Four Mile Fire Protection District’s] existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources, and its ability to expand on an improve these existing policies and programs? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3))
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 FEMA	C6. Does the plan describe a process by which [Four Mile Fire Protection District] will incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii))
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Integration of the principles of mitigation into the Four Mile FPD’s daily operations and ongoing planning activities is a priority of the District’s mitigation program. These activities will support:

- Raising awareness of the importance of hazard mitigation for the whole community
- Facilitating an understanding that hazard mitigation is not just an “emergency services” function and building ownership of mitigation activities across the organization
- Reduction in duplication or contradiction across regional plans
- Maximization of planning resources through linked or integrated planning efforts

The Four Mile FPD will consider integrating mitigation principles into planning mechanisms, including:

- Budget decision-making
- Building and zoning ordinances and decision-making
- Emergency planning mechanisms
- Economic development planning and decision-making


4.7.1 Existing Plans

The existing plan included in Table 4-7 provides an opportunity to coordinate future updates of the District’s community wildfire protection plan (CWPP) and the HMP to ensure that these plans are consistent and support mitigation activities that are high priorities. The Four Mile FPD will work with plan stakeholders during future updates to ensure that the latest hazard information available is in future plan updates.

Table 4-7

Existing Plans	
Plan	Description
Four Mile-Currant Creek (FMCC) Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2013	The purpose of this plan is to provide a strategy for improving community awareness and preparedness, acting cooperatively and efficiently in fuel mitigation projects, and increasing community understanding of an emergency response.

5. Hazard Mitigation Action Plan and Evaluation of Recommended Initiatives

 FEMA	C4. Does the plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure [in the Four Mile Fire Protection District]? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))
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5.1 2015 Initiative Review and Status

The 2020 plan mitigation strategy included an assessment of each 2015 plan mitigation action. Results from the evaluation determined the current status of the mitigation action, if the action was ongoing or incomplete, and whether to carry over the action to the 2020 plan update. The Four Mile FPD was not a participating jurisdiction in the 2015 HMP planning process and did not have any mitigation actions included in the 2015 plan.

5.2 2020-2025 Mitigation Implementation Plan

The mitigation Implementation Plan (IP) lays the groundwork for prioritizing, implementing, and administering the Four Mile FPD mitigation actions. The IP includes both short-term strategies that focus on planning and assessment activities and long-term strategies for ongoing capability or structural projects that reduce vulnerability to hazards. See Appendix F of the base plan for the Mitigation Action Worksheet instructions and completed Mitigation Action Worksheets. New actions are in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1

2020 – 2025 Mitigation Implementation Plan: Four Mile Fire Protection District									
ID	Mitigation Action	Action Status	Type of Action and Hazard Addressed	Goals	Lead Entity	Support Entity	Implement Timeline + Anticipated Cost + Funding Source	STAPLEE + Mitigation Effectiveness Score	Priority: low, med, high
MH-19	Establish a resident coalition between the district homeowners associations (HOAs) and landowner associations to identify and prioritize hazard mitigation projects, including fuels management projects	New	Education and Awareness Programs Multiple	1(a), 2(a), 2(b), 4(a), 4(b)	Four Mile FPD	CUSP Teller County OEM	1 – 3 years Low Grant Funding, County General Fund	21	Med
MH-20	Work with HOAs to establish new water sources to supplement low-flow wells	New	Structure and Infrastructure Projects Multiple	1(a), 1(b), 2(a), 2(b), 3(a), 3(b)	Four Mile FPD	HOAs	1 – 3 years Medium Community Fundraising	29	High
WF-10	Expand the community risk assessment for wildfire risk to include all subdivisions in the Four Mile FPD	New	Education and Awareness Programs/ Local Plans and Regulations Wildfire	1(a), 2(a), 2(b), 4(a), 4(b)	Four Mile FPD	-	3 – 5 years Low FPD Operating Funds	22	Med
WF-11	Continue program to assess wildfire risks at individual residential	Existing	Education and Awareness Programs	1(a), 2(a), 2(b),	Four Mile FPD	-	Ongoing Low	22	Med

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	properties and make recommendations regarding maintaining defensible space		Wildfire	4(a), 4(b)			FPD Operating Funds, NFPA Firewise Program Funding		
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