

West Metro Fire Rescue

Risk Assessment



West Metro
Fire Rescue

2026

Document Revalidation Log

Revalidation Description	Originator	Version	Date
Updated with 2011 Data	Capt. Anderson, AM	One	March 20, 2012
Updated with 2012 Data	Capt. Anderson, AM	Two	June 1, 2013
Updated with 2013 Data	Capt. Parker, AM	Three	June 1, 2014
Updated with 2014 Data	Capt. Parker, AM	Four	March 2, 2015
Updated with 2015 Data	Capt. Parker, AM	Five	June 6, 2016
Updated with 2016 Data	Capt. Parker, AM	Six	March 1, 2017
Updated with 2017 Data	Div/C. Fey, AM	Seven	March 1, 2018
Updated with 2018 Data	Div/C. Fey, AM	Eight	March 1, 2019
Updated with 2019 Data	Div/C. Aseltine, AM	Nine	June 1, 2020
Updated with 2020 Data	Div/C. Aseltine, AM	Ten	June 1, 2021
Updated with 2021 Data	Div/C. Aseltine, AM	Eleven	February 24, 2022
Updated with 2022 Data	Div/C. Aseltine, AM	Twelve	June 1, 2023
Updated with 2023 Data	Div/C. Aseltine, AM	Thirteen	June 1, 2024
Updated with 2024 Data	Div/C. Aseltine, AM	Fourteen	June 1, 2025
Updated with 2025 Data	Div/C. Parker, AM	Fifteen	June 1, 2026

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Community Risk Assessment

The West Metro Fire Protection District (District), also known as West Metro Fire Rescue (WMFR), Community Risk Assessment is an in-depth look at the community's risks in terms of fire, EMS, and other emergencies. Figure 1 shows the total number of incidents per year, and percentage change over the last five years. Table 1 shows a breakdown of incident types the District has experienced from 2021 to 2025.

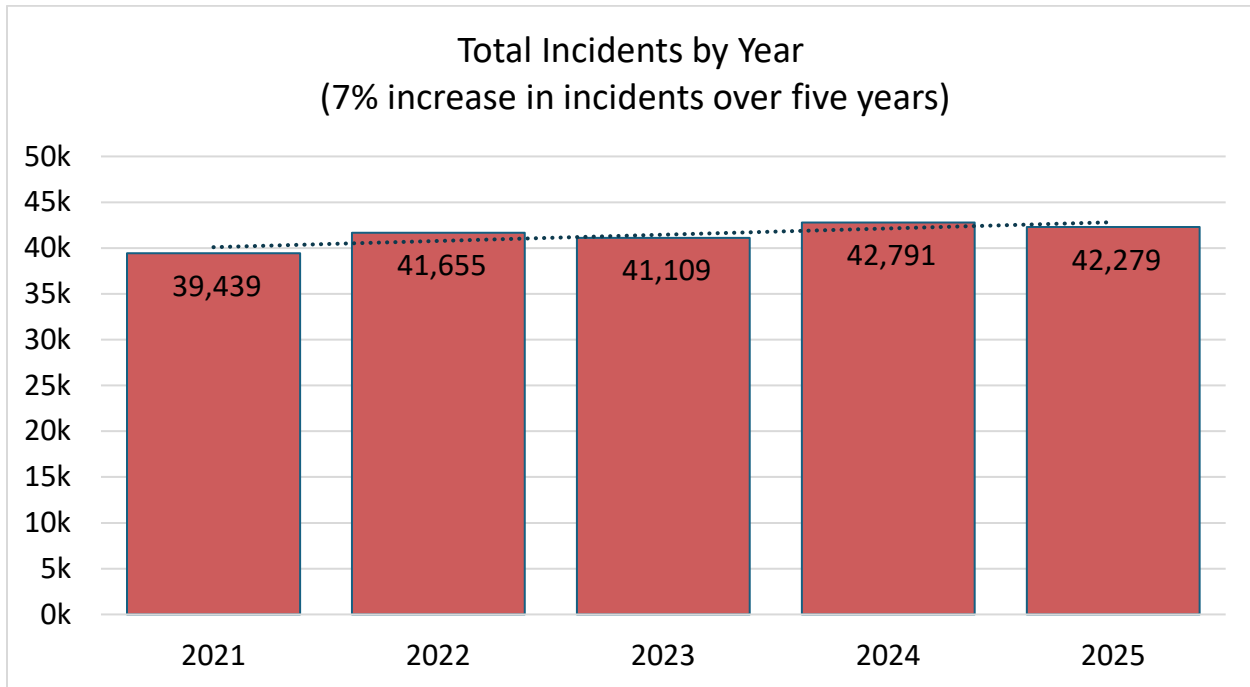


Figure 1

Five Year Incident Type Summary							
Year	Alarm	EMS	Fire	Public Assist	Special Ops	Other	Total
2021	3,977	25,280	648	3,322	611	5,601	39,439
2022	4,088	26,710	607	3,968	667	5,615	41,655
2023	3,836	26,355	487	4,073	677	5,681	41,109
2024	3,921	26,900	594	4,288	728	6,360	42,791
2025	3,738	26,372	557	4,399	714	6,499	42,279
Total	19,560	131,617	2,893	20,050	3,397	29,756	207,273
Percent	9.44%	63.50%	1.40%	9.67%	1.64%	14.36%	100.00%

Table 1

Figures 2 and 3 provide a visual comparison of the frequency for each incident type in the past four years compared to 2025. Historical analysis is utilized to determine the most efficient deployment of resources, service level trends, and the need for contingent strategies to mitigate or manage community risk. Figure 2 shows incident types for the past five years and Figure 3 shows the same incident types for 2025.

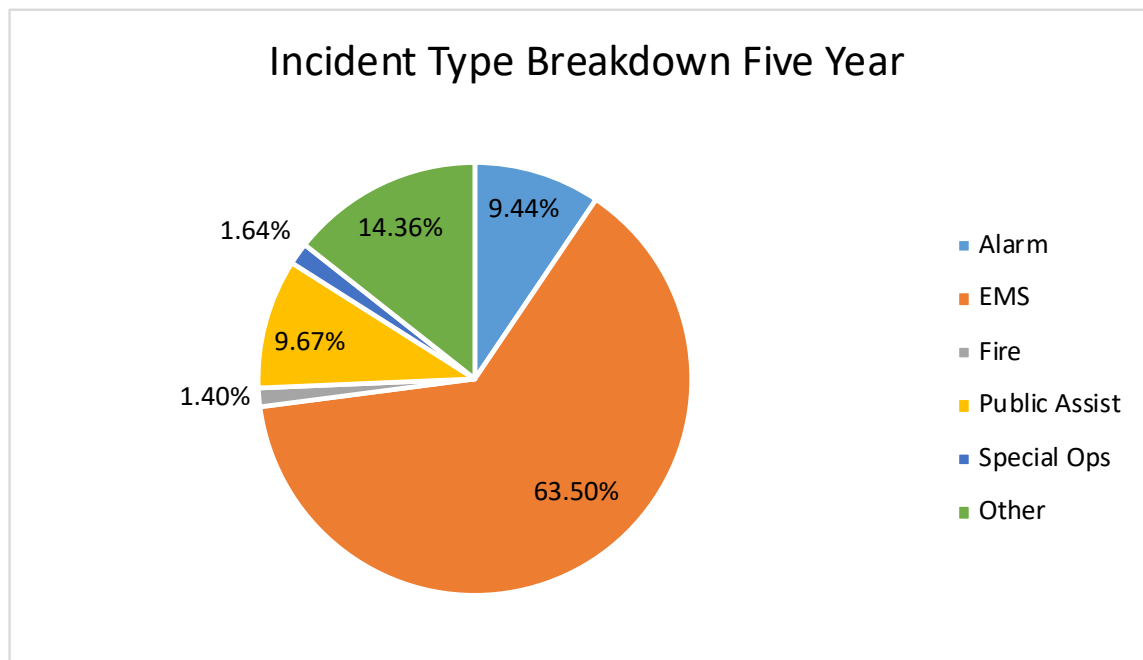


Figure 2

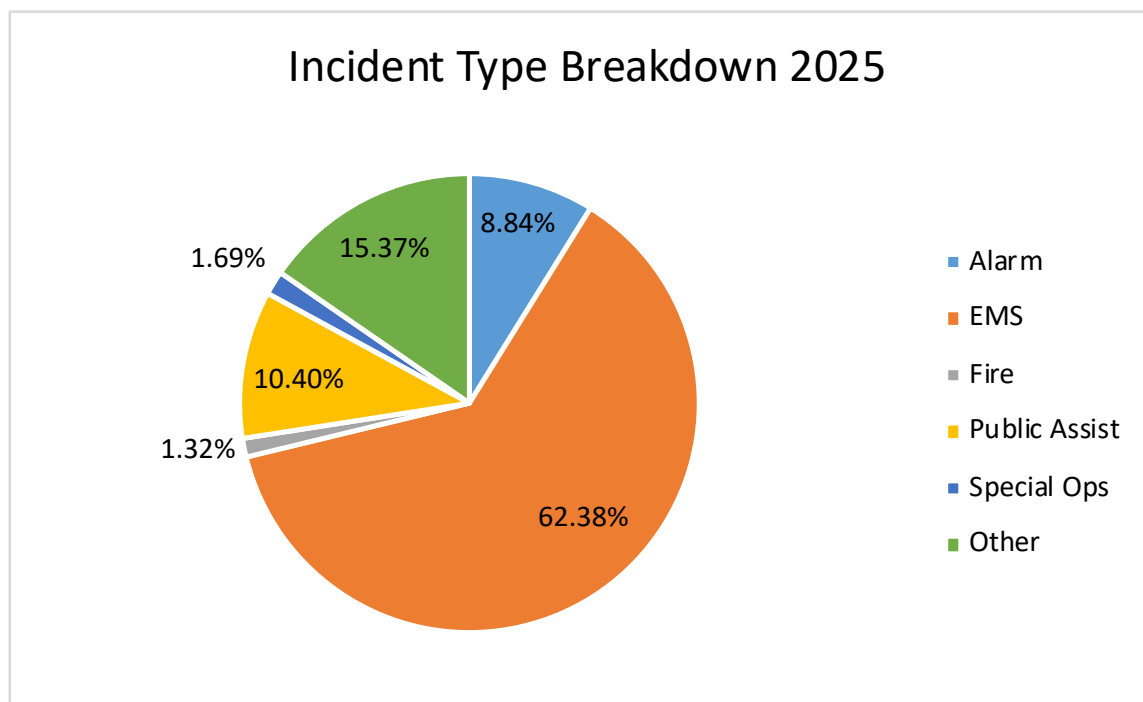


Figure 3

The factors that drive the community's service needs were examined in a precise manner to determine the capabilities necessary to adequately address the risks that are present. The assessment of risk is critical to the determination of the number and placement of resources and to mitigation efforts. Based upon the risk categories and the establishment of planning zones, the process can begin to build a system that will objectively determine the District's capacity to provide service at the level the community expects.

An important part of the risk assessment process is to evaluate the likelihood and potential consequences of each risk. To support this analysis, the District reviewed incident types and frequencies over the past five years, categorizing them according to Figure 4. This system is used to guide the distribution and concentration of resources across the District based on risk levels, with each quadrant requiring a different level of resource commitment.

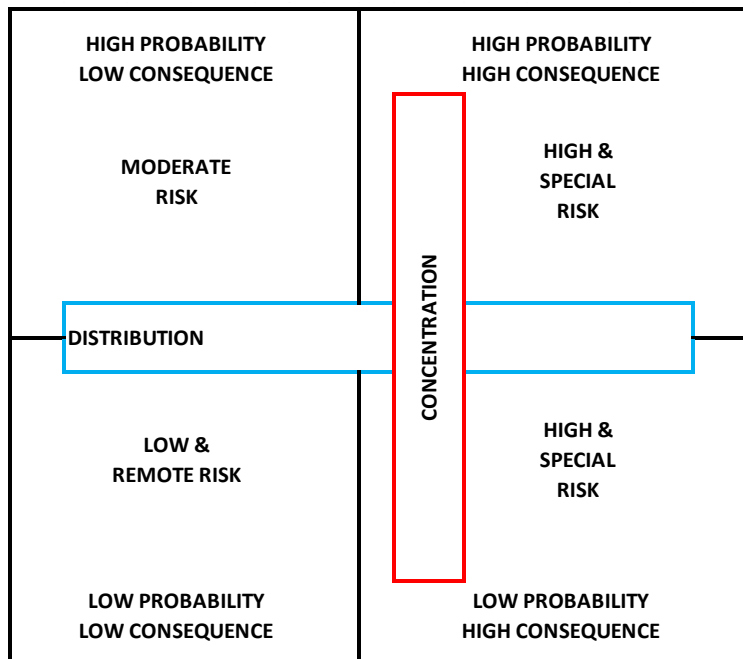


Figure 4

Fire stations with individual engine companies are positioned to address low- and moderate-risk incidents as stand-alone resources, while additional units such as tower, rescue, brush, and medic units are strategically concentrated in higher-risk areas or positioned to support engine companies. For example, a single engine company may be sufficient for a dumpster fire, whereas a structure fire requires multiple coordinated resources.

It is recognized that some potential events fall outside the scope of incidents experienced during the past five years; however, these events are still evaluated due to their potential to occur in the future. To ensure a comprehensive assessment, the District reviewed historical incidents, evaluated county and city disaster plans, and completed a comprehensive wildfire protection plan to identify all relevant hazards, which are addressed in the Standard of Cover. Each incident type was then evaluated based on life safety, including the personnel and equipment required to protect the public and firefighters; economic impact, such as loss of property, income, or irreplaceable assets; and other community impacts, including damage to historic buildings or critical infrastructure. This evaluation was used to determine event probability, and the results are summarized in Table 2.

Frequency -v- Risk 2021-2025 (Number of Incidents)						
	Low Risk		Moderate Risk		High or Special Risk	
	Type	Count	Type	Count	Type	Count
High Frequency	Low Risk EMS	38,428	Moderate Risk EMS	82,738	High Risk EMS	7,259
	Alarms	19,114	Unknown odor or hazmat investigation; no hazmat found	770	Multi-Family Structure Fire	137
	Outside smoke investigation	1,392	Natural gas or LPG leak	1,272		
	Carbon monoxide incident	797	Electrical hazard, short circuit, overheated motor, ballast, arcing	946		
	Outside rubbish, trash, or waste fire	570	Alarms in: DFC & NLR, St. Anthony Hospital, Lutheran Hospital	371		
	Elevator rescue	680	Structure fire involving an enclosed building	326		
	Passenger vehicle fire, other than motor home	398	Gasoline or other flammable liquid spill	205		
	Dumpster or other outside trash receptacle fire	291				
	Electrical hazard, lines down	370				
	Outside rubbish fire, not otherwise classified	194				
Low Frequency	Grass fire	171	Brush, or brush and grass mixture fire	117	Commercial Structure Fire	62
	Natural vegetation fire, not otherwise classified	168	Fire in a structure other than a building	63	Water or ice related rescue	42
	Cooking fire, confined to container	127	Vehicle Extrication	43	High angle rescue	5
	Chimney or flue fire, confined to chimney or flue	11	Oil or other combustible liquid spill	27	Chemical spill or leak	51
	Self-propelled recreational vehicle fire	2	Other hazardous condition or radioactive	62	Nursing/Assisted Living Fires	4
	Attempted burning or illegal action other	41	Chemical hazard (no spill or leak)	29	Toxic condition, other	10
	Vehicle Accident (no injury), other accident	24	Flamm/comb gas or liquid condition, other	36	Biological hazard, confirmed or suspected	4
	Recreational vehicle non-self-propelled fire	16	Refrigeration leak	10	Brush/Grass Fire > 100 acres	2
	Extrication of victims from equipment	9	Explosive, bomb removal	0	Confined space rescue	3
					Multi-Alarm Road or Freight Fire	0
					Mass Casualty Incidents	1

Table 2

Table 3 illustrates all of the incidents to which the District has responded in the last five years:

Five Year Incident Type by Station																
Station	Alarm	Alarm %	EMS	EMS %	Fire	Fire %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Rescue	Rescue %	Other	Other %	Total	Total %
Station-01	2,002	12.85%	20,113	18.24%	612	26.77%	261	10.24%	2,767	18.07%	2,780	18.04%	172	17.44%	28,707	17.68%
Station-02	1,394	8.95%	9,323	8.46%	196	8.57%	196	7.69%	1,052	6.87%	1,357	8.81%	134	13.59%	13,652	8.41%
Station-03	1,359	8.72%	9,328	8.46%	168	7.35%	171	6.71%	1,201	7.84%	1,357	8.81%	88	8.92%	13,672	8.42%
Station-04	1,084	6.96%	6,933	6.29%	127	5.56%	205	8.05%	740	4.83%	808	5.24%	105	10.65%	10,002	6.16%
Station-05	520	3.34%	2,724	2.47%	64	2.80%	74	2.90%	459	3.00%	374	2.43%	52	5.27%	4,267	2.63%
Station-06	589	3.78%	2,347	2.13%	70	3.06%	65	2.55%	360	2.35%	232	1.51%	30	3.04%	3,693	2.27%
Station-07	1,357	8.71%	9,801	8.89%	156	6.82%	155	6.08%	1,038	6.78%	1,328	8.62%	67	6.80%	13,902	8.56%
Station-08	981	6.29%	8,231	7.47%	129	5.64%	158	6.20%	854	5.58%	1,175	7.62%	51	5.17%	11,579	7.13%
Station-09	265	1.70%	2,088	1.89%	48	2.10%	87	3.41%	305	1.99%	182	1.18%	23	2.33%	2,998	1.85%
Station-10	1,448	9.29%	8,589	7.79%	141	6.17%	151	5.93%	875	5.71%	1,407	9.13%	47	4.77%	12,658	7.80%
Station-11	175	1.12%	1,365	1.24%	40	1.75%	49	1.92%	207	1.35%	190	1.23%	8	0.81%	2,034	1.25%
Station-12	1,141	7.32%	7,926	7.19%	110	4.81%	252	9.89%	956	6.24%	1,131	7.34%	23	2.33%	11,539	7.11%
Station-13	723	4.64%	2,809	2.55%	56	2.45%	110	4.32%	474	3.10%	376	2.44%	18	1.83%	4,566	2.81%
Station-14	707	4.54%	3,006	2.73%	48	2.10%	165	6.48%	543	3.55%	487	3.16%	28	2.84%	4,984	3.07%
Station-15	230	1.48%	1,469	1.33%	49	2.14%	106	4.16%	300	1.96%	157	1.02%	10	1.01%	2,321	1.43%
Station-16	1,153	7.40%	10,416	9.45%	193	8.44%	237	9.30%	1,860	12.15%	1,439	9.34%	97	9.84%	15,395	9.48%
Station-17	451	2.89%	3,757	3.41%	73	3.19%	106	4.16%	634	4.14%	592	3.84%	33	3.35%	5,646	3.48%
Total	15,579	100%	110,225	100%	2,280	100%	2,548	100%	14,625	100%	15,372	100%	986	100%	161,615	100%

Table 3

Structure Fire Risk Assessment

The District's structure fire risk is a diverse and complex component of the Risk Assessment. The District is a suburb of the Denver Metropolitan area. There is no traditional city center; however, Lakewood maintains an open-air shopping district in the Belmar neighborhood and Wheat Ridge maintains the "Ridge at 38" cultural district, which is described as a community hub with a small-town feel along 38th Avenue. Generally, West Metro's exposures are distributed throughout the District in different cities, towns, metropolitan centers, communities, developments, and open spaces. The fire district overlays other local governments, resulting in a geographically dispersed pattern of structure fire risk. This dispersion reflects the District's growth pattern, which has expanded west and southwest from Denver, resulting in older communities concentrated in the northeast and newer development in the western and southwestern areas. Correspondingly, higher numbers of structure fire and EMS incidents occur in the northeastern portions of the District, where communities generally include older structures and lower socioeconomic conditions.

The District uses an Occupancy Hazard Assessment Tool, as shown in Table 4, to assign a numerical risk score to each commercial occupancy in the District based on factors including water supply, construction type, occupancy classification, building height and size, occupant load, sprinkler and fire alarm systems, and onsite hazardous materials. The Occupancy Hazard

Assessment Tool was updated in 2025 to align with current National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards and the 2024 International Fire Code (IFC).

West Metro Fire Rescue		
Life Safety Division - Office of the Fire Marshal		
Occupancy Hazard Assessment Tool		
The following occupancies may be classified "High Hazard" and require an annual (1 year) inspection, regardless of Hazard Assessment Score:		
- Educational occupancies		
- Institutional occupancies		
- Vacant properties/occupancies		
- Assembly (A) occupancies that primarily serve alcohol and/or serve alcohol after midnight		
- Assembly (A2) occupancies of 500+ occupants and Assembly (A3) occupancies of 1000+ occupants		
- Residential (R2) occupancies, 3 stories or more, with interior hallways and NON-SPRINKLERED shall be classified as "High"		
- All "CIKR" (critical infrastructure) as identified in the West Metro Risk Assessment shall be classified as "High"		
- All occupancies with identified hazardous materials and classified as a "Priority 1" or "Priority 2" shall be classified as "High"		
- Buildings with a history of non-conformance to fire code, a history of fire incidents, are of exceptional age, or have not been maintained		
- Buildings with 6 stories or more, egress complexity, must rely heavily on fire protection features, and/or staff assistance for evacuation		
- Buildings with potential for high life loss, large property loss, community impact, or hazardous to firefighters		
- In special circumstances, the Fire Marshal may deem any building/occupancy to be "High Hazard" regardless of Hazard Score		
<u>Address:</u>	<u>Business Name/Use:</u>	<u>Classification:</u>
		HIGH
BUILDING/OCCUPANCY FEATURES:	HAZARD DESCRIPTION	HAZARD POINTS
Water Supply	Hydrants are not available within 1000ft	10
Construction Type	Type I	0
Occupancy Classification	Institutional	8
Number of Above-Grade Floors	3 to 6 floors	2
Number of Floors Below Grade	1 or more floors below grade	3
Total Square Footage	More than 40000 sqft	6
Occupancy Load	1000+	7
Automatic Sprinkler System	Fully sprinklered	0
Fire Alarm Systems	Monitored fire alarm system	0
Hazardous Materials	Hazardous materials are present	10
TOTAL POINTS		46
Three Year - 0-16 POINTS Two Year - 17-32 POINTS Every Year - 33 OR MORE POINTS		

Table 4

After updating the tool, the District reassessed all hazardous materials properties (963 total), high-hazard occupancies (1,523 total), and moderate-hazard occupancies (2,711 total) to ensure the hazard assessment for these 5,197 occupancies was up to date. Low-risk properties were not individually addressed; however, crews can request a reassessment if necessary. New construction hazard assessments are completed at the close-out of the plan review process within the Life Safety Division.

Occupancies are categorized as high-hazard (33 or more points), moderate-hazard (17-32 points), or low-hazard (0-16) based on the total of hazard points scored in the tool. There are also a number of occupancies, such as Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR), educational occupancies, and institutional occupancies, which are automatically designated as high hazards. The occupancy assessment score determines the compliance inspection frequency for all commercial occupancies. High-hazard occupancies are inspected annually, moderate-hazard occupancies every second year, and low-hazard occupancies every third year. There are two exceptions to this: the Denver Federal Center (DFC) and the National Laboratory of the Rockies (NLR), which are both inspected on an annual basis.

Online crews conduct code compliance inspections for all moderate- and low-risk occupancies on two- and three-year cycles, respectively. Before 2026, certified inspectors handled occupancies subject to regulatory requirements and contractual obligations, while online crews inspected most high-risk occupancies. Beginning in 2026, certified inspectors assumed responsibility for all high-risk occupancy inspections across the District due to the increasing complexity of building systems, the need for stronger quality control, and the District's commitment to continual improvement. This change enhances inspection quality, improves community and firefighter safety, and strengthens relationships with the community.

Table 5 illustrates, with heat map formatting, the types of fires the District has responded to in the previous five years. The number after the type name is the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) code. These characterize the types of incidents the District can expect in the future and reflect risk exposure.

Fire Incidents Heatmap by Planning Zone 2021-2025																				
Incident Type	NFIRS Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total	
Fire, other	100	10	13	5	1	1	1	5	3		6	3			1	3	4	56		
Building fire	111	98	29	39	26	17	10	52	28	3	38	12	48	17	18	13	35	22	505	
Fires in structure other than in a building	112	19	5	5	4	1	1	7	3		1		6	3	1	1	2	1	60	
Cooking fire, confined to container	113	26	11	9	8		1	11	7	2	10	3	3	8	2	2	14	5	122	
Chimney or flue fire, confined to chimney or flue	114		1	3				1	3			1	2						11	
Incinerator overload or malfunction, fire confined	115		1																1	
Fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire confined	116			2	2											3			7	
Trash or rubbish fire, contained	118	36	8	9	3	1	1	10	5	1	5		2	3	4	1	13	3	105	
Fire in mobile prop. used as a fixed struc., other	120	1																	1	
Fire in mobile home used as fixed residence	121	5																	5	
Fire in motor home, camper, recreational vehicle	122	1						1		1	1					1			5	
Fire in portable building, fixed location	123	1			2								1						4	
Mobile property	130	3	2		3			1	1		1	1	2			1			15	
Passenger vehicle fire	131	62	26	23	27	10	18	21	16	21	26	12	15	12	3	6	31	9	338	
Road freight or transport vehicle fire	132		2		1	22	14	1	1	3	3	1			1	1	1	2	53	
Self-propelled motor home or recreational vehicle	136		2																2	
Camper or recreational vehicle	137	1	2	2	1			1	3		1	1	2				1		15	
Off-road vehicle or heavy equipment fire	138			1								1			1				3	
Natural vegetation fire, other	140	26	9	13	22	5	3	7	13	3	13	2	9	3	3	4	10	4	149	
Forest, woods or wildland fire	141				2		1			4	1	2		1	1	5		1	18	
Brush or brush-and-grass mixture fire	142	16	5	9	13	4	3	7	8	6	12	2	1	5	3	11	5	6	116	
Grass fire	143	24	15	10	16	6	9	11	3	10	16	3	9	9	8	7	9	5	170	
Outside rubbish fire, other	150	70	24	16	6	1	1	8	17	1	11	3	4	1	3	1	16	5	188	
Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	151	237	53	41	17	4	15	45	32	3	20	4	18	3	7	2	47	19	567	
Dumpster or other outside trash receptacle fire	154	123	29	13	8	4	7	17	12	3	12	3	10	5	3	3	32	7	291	
Outside stationary compactor/compacted trash fire	155			1			1												2	
Special outside fire, other	160	5	2	1	2	1		2	1		3		4			1	1	3	26	
Outside storage fire	161	5	1	2		1											2		11	
Outside equipment fire	162	9	5	6				1	6	1	1		3	1	5	2	1	3	44	
Outside gas or vapor combustion explosion	163														1				1	
Cultivated vegetation, crop fire, other	170	2						2								1			5	
Cultivated trees or nursery stock fire	173							1											1	
Overpressure rupture, explosion, overheat other	200	1	2		1		1		1					1			1		8	
Authorized controlled burning	631	96	38	26	14	8	14	20	15	3	10	4	16	3	3	4	23	10	307	
Total		877	285	236	179	86	101	232	178	65	191	55	158	75	67	67	251	109	3,212	

Table 5

The District tracks property loss from fire and property value saved by firefighting efforts. Table 6, below, shows the total fire loss within the District from 2021 to 2025. The structure fires shown include NFIRS codes 111 (building fire) through 118 (trash or rubbish fire) excluding 112 (fire in structure other than a building). Fires coded as 113 through 118 fires are assumed to be contained. Fires coded as 111 are sorted by structure type, and then by the amount of fire spread.

Although approximately \$42.5 million in property value was lost due to fire over the last five years, \$1.1 billion of pre-fire property value was preserved. Figure 5, below, shows the fire loss trend from 2021 to 2025. The “Goal” line in Figure 5 shows the District’s goal of keeping fire loss under 2%.

YEAR	STRUCTURE FIRES	WORKING BUILDING FIRES	FIRES CONTAINED TO ROOM OF ORIGIN	% OF WORKING FIRES CONTAINED TO ROOM OF ORIGIN	DETECTOR ACTIVATIONS	SPRINKLER HEAD ACTIVATIONS	TOTAL PROPERTY & CONTENT PRE-INCIDENT VALUE	TOTAL PROPERTY & CONTENT LOSS	TOTAL PROPERTY & CONTENT SAVED	PROPERTY & CONTENT LOSS %
2021	182	108	63	58.30%	41	5	\$225,339,069	\$10,947,469	\$214,391,600	4.86%
2022	180	96	81	84.38%	64	11	\$236,001,687	\$12,512,201	\$223,489,486	5.30%
2023	164	94	58	61.70%	56	11	\$203,813,506	\$6,547,795	\$197,265,711	3.21%
2024	187	97	57	58.76%	63	11	\$339,755,630	\$6,643,539	\$333,112,091	1.96%
2025	131	92	18	19.57%	47	11	\$130,038,980	\$5,880,049	\$124,158,931	4.52%
Total	844	487	277	56.88%	271	49	\$1,134,948,872	\$42,531,053	\$1,092,417,819	3.75%

Table 6

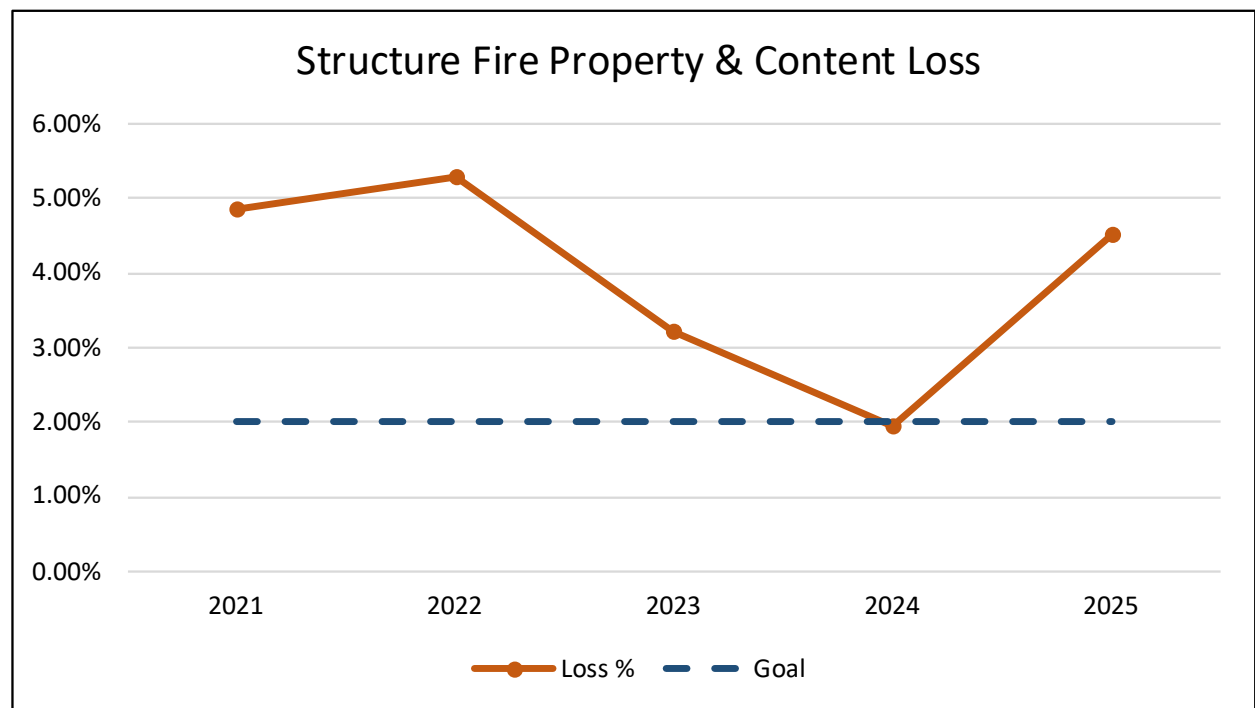


Figure 5

Emergency Medical Risk Assessment

From 2021 to 2025, Emergency Medical Services (EMS) incidents were 63.5% of all responses. The District is committed to a minimum standard of Advanced Life Support (ALS) on all first-in apparatus. The District has successfully delivered this ALS response model, providing the highest level of prehospital care in the shortest amount of time, believing that this model best serves our community. To facilitate ALS care, the District currently has approximately 270 paramedics and 14 medic units. All medic units are minimally staffed with two dual-role firefighters, one of which must be a paramedic.

Most EMS incidents occur in the northeast area of the District. This area has the highest concentration of skilled nursing facilities (SNF), the oldest demographics, and neighborhoods with the lowest socioeconomic status. Figure 6A and Table 7 represent the District's EMS responses for 2021 to 2025. Figure 6B shows EMS responses by station planning zone.

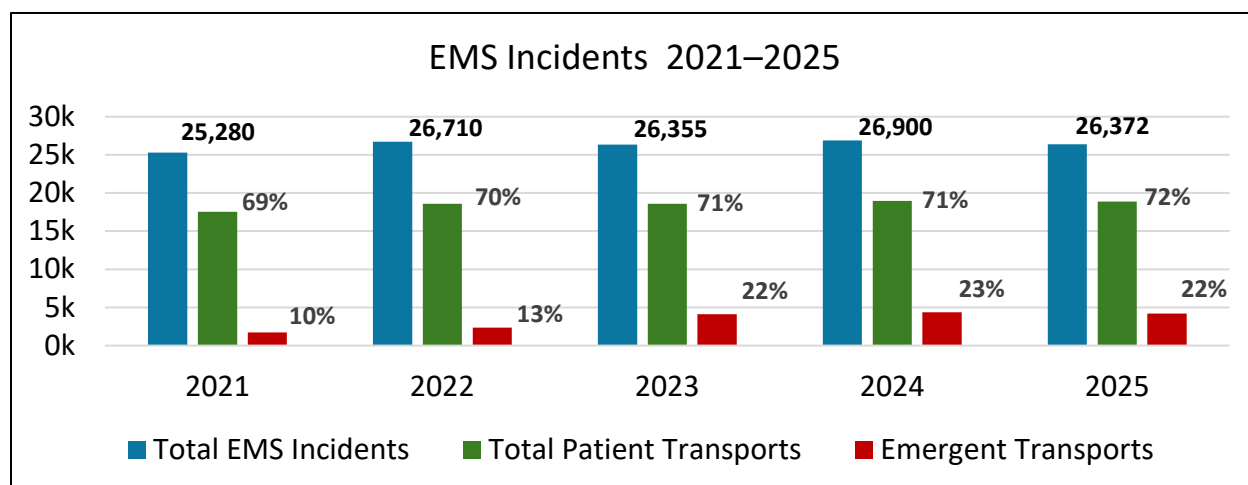


Figure 6A

EMS Incidents 2021 - 2025	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total EMS Incidents	25,280	26,710	26,355	26,900	26,372
Patient Transports	17,555	18,571	18,600	18,974	18,869
% Transports	69.44%	69.53%	70.57%	70.54%	71.55%
Emergent Transports	1,706	2,365	4,135	4,369	4,187
% Transports Emergent	9.72%	12.73%	22.23%	23.03%	22.19%

Table 7

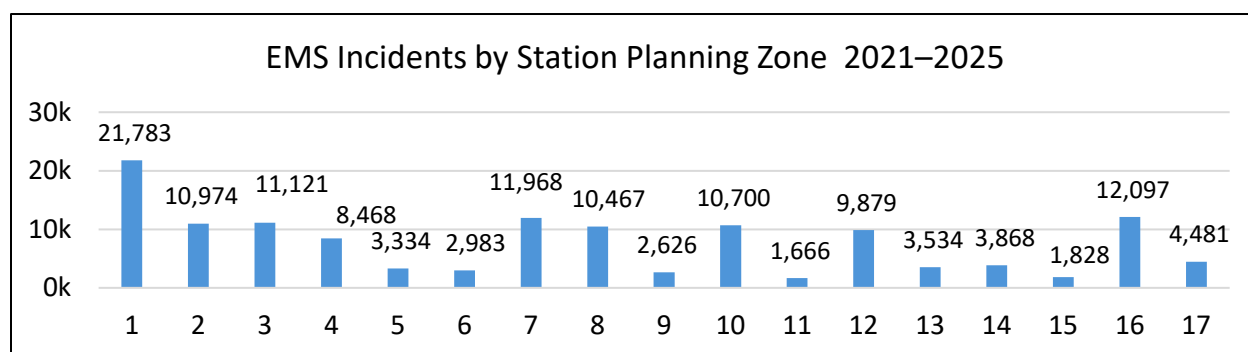


Figure 6B

In 2018, the District initiated a Mobile Integrated Health (MIH) program designed to reduce unnecessary emergency department visits by providing timely, cost-effective care directly in patients' homes. Beginning in 2026, the District implemented several program changes, including transitioning the Advanced Resource Medic (ARM) car from a 24-hour schedule to a 10-hour schedule (8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.), excluding holidays when the unit is not in service. The program continues to pair an Advanced Care Paramedic (ACP) with an Advanced Practice Provider (APP), such as a nurse practitioner or physician assistant, during these hours. Outside of APP coverage, the ACP operates independently or is supported by a single-role emergency medical technician–basic (EMT-B) or paramedic (EMT-P) assigned to the ARM car, providing in-home care to patients whose medical needs do not necessitate treatment in an emergency department.

A hospital alert occurs when a paramedic notifies a receiving hospital that a patient needs specialized services, such as when the patient is having a stroke or heart attack. Table 8 shows the pre-hospital alerts from 2021 to 2025.

EMS PRE-HOSPITAL ALERTS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Sepsis Notification	141	320	521	626	646
STEMI (ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction) Alert	105	101	72	62	66
Stroke Alert	251	342	359	427	454
Trauma Alert	80	101	98	88	65
Total Alerts	577	858	1,050	1,203	1,231

Table 8

For cardiac arrest patients, ROSC refers to “return of spontaneous circulation.” Early CPR, early access to the 911 system, and rapid ALS all improve the probability of ROSC occurring. The Cardiac Arrest Registry to Enhance Survival (CARES) data helps communities measure performance and identify how to improve cardiac arrest survival rates. Table 9 shows the cardiac arrest statistics for 2021 to 2025

CARDIAC ARREST RETURN OF SPONTANEOUS CIRCULATION	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
No Return of Spontaneous Circulation	193	282	251	258	257
Yes, Prior to ED Arrival Only	88	86	84	72	88
Yes, at Arrival at the ED	8	10	5	11	9
Yes, Sustained for 20 Consecutive Minutes	13	9	7	18	16
Total Arrests	302	387	347	359	370

Table 9

The highest EMS risk is a Mass Causality Incident (MCI). An MCI is defined as an EMS event where the demand for care exceeds the number of resources available. When an incident is designated as an MCI by the initial responding units, Dispatch will send an additional four medic

units, one engine, a district chief, and a Safety and Medical officer (SaM) to the scene. In 2019, one MCI on Interstate 70 involved 27 vehicles and resulted in four deaths. Other past events, such as riots and a severe thunderstorm during a concert at Red Rocks Amphitheater, illustrate the possibility of future MCI events within the District.

Mutual Aid

Mutual aid EMS incidents occasionally require District medic units to transport patients for neighboring agencies. Table 10 provides a breakdown of EMS mutual aid transports provided to outside agencies from 2021 to 2025. Although the District has a limited automatic aid agreement with Arvada Fire Protection District and an automatic aid agreement South Metro Fire Rescue (South Metro) as described in the Automatic Aid section below, the District occasionally sees incident reports entered as mutual aid. This may occur when a response is requested outside the automatic aid agreement.

EMS Transports Mutual Aid Given 2021 - 2025	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Arvada	0	7	8	3	2	20
Denver Health	14	4	2	2	6	28
Fairmount	2	0	0	0	0	2
Golden	7	0	0	1	0	8
Conifer	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other	7	1	1	2	4	15
Pleasant View	6	1	1	1	1	10
South Metro	0	8	15	18	36	77
Total	37	21	27	27	49	161

Table 10

Automatic Aid

The District entered into automatic aid agreements with South Metro and Arvada in 2019. The goal of these agreements is to provide more consistent emergency response coverage by dispatching the closest appropriate unit regardless of the location (or agency) from which the unit is responding. The agreement with South Metro remains in place as originally written, while the agreement with Arvada was revised in 2021 due to a large disparity in District automatic aid provided versus automatic aid received.

The agreement between the District and South Metro delineates automatic aid for initial responses across each district's entire response area and mutual aid for additional requested resources. South Metro also pays the District an annual fee to provide automatic aid into the Meadowbrook-Fairview Metropolitan District (a special planning zone). The District and South Metro maintain separate Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) systems, however, both agencies utilize Automatic Vehicle Locator (AVL) information available in a CAD-to-CAD interface to dispatch the closest available resource.

Arvada and West Metro operated under an automatic aid agreement until December of 2021 when the agreement was modified to limit automatic aid to critical EMS calls, structure fires, and wildland fires. The agreement was amended to keep District resources in their respective response areas. The District has realized a substantial reduction in automatic aid given due to this change. The District and Arvada utilize AVL information to dispatch the closest available resource because of a shared CAD system and communication center.

Table 11 compares the automatic aid given versus automatic aid received for the District between both Arvada and South Metro. Table 12 compares the number of times when automatic aid incidents resulted in patient transports by District resources.

Automatic Aid 2021-2025	Given	Received
Arvada Fire Protection District	1,093	556
South Metro Fire Rescue	2,057	908

Table 11

EMS Transports Automatic Aid Given	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Arvada Fire Protection District	688	13	6	2	7	716
South Metro Fire Rescue	231	104	93	138	127	693
Total	919	117	99	140	134	1,409

Table 12

Hazardous Materials Risk Assessment

The potential for a hazardous materials incident includes illegal dumping, intentional release, terrorist acts, facility releases, and transportation accidents. Illegal dumping, intentional release, and terrorist acts can occur anywhere in the District, while facility releases and transportation accidents are more predictable and can be anticipated based on known locations and the types of materials present at those sites. There are eight hazardous materials facilities of concern:

- The Denver Federal Center (DFC)
- National Laboratory of the Rockies (NLR)
- Terumo BCT Lab
- Foothills Water Treatment Plant
- Industrial Laboratories
- Shaffer Parkway/Bradford Road Industrial Park
- Suburban Propane
- Johns Manville research and development facility

Of these eight areas, the DFC and NLR present the highest risk. The DFC has the greatest potential for a catastrophic release due to the materials present on site, including federal research activities and a nuclear reactor. A release at this location could affect surrounding

residential areas, a hospital, and numerous commercial occupancies, including hotels, restaurants, schools, and office buildings on all sides of the facility.

There are additional facilities scattered throughout the District that present hazardous materials risks, including hospitals, high schools, water treatment plants, correctional facilities, paint/hardware stores, big box home improvement stores, swimming pools, and gasoline stations/car repair facilities. There are 270 facilities that have reported under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III, which are monitored by the District to ensure compliance.

The majority of hazardous materials incidents are natural gas leaks and there are numerous natural gas pipelines running through the District. Figure 7 and Table 13 show the occurrence of hazardous materials incidents throughout the District.

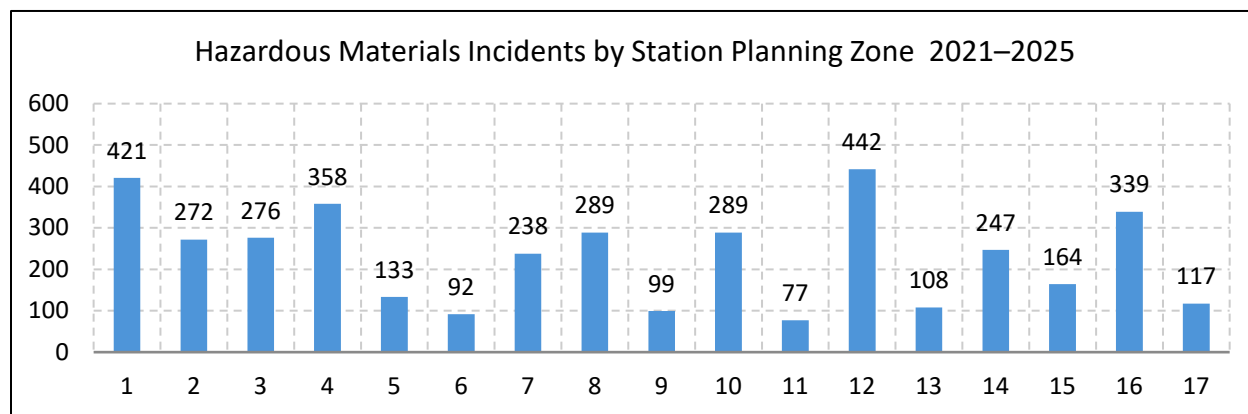


Figure 7

Hazardous Materials Incidents by Station Planning Zone 2021–2025																		
Incident Type	Station																	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Biological hazard, confirmed or suspected	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Carbon monoxide incident	133	81	46	117	45	26	63	131	27	130	15	121	42	41	40	143	43	1244
Chemical hazard (no spill or leak)	0	6	6	2	7	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	36
Chemical spill or leak	3	6	5	4	2	1	2	1	3	11	1	3	5	4	2	7	1	61
Combustible/flammable gas/liquid condition, other	2	2	3	5	0	5	1	6	1	3	1	2	0	3	5	3	3	45
Gas leak (natural gas or LPG)	243	124	183	193	73	55	121	133	63	132	55	272	43	190	114	162	57	2213
Gasoline or other flammable liquid spill	35	44	29	28	5	4	43	12	3	9	5	37	12	6	3	17	7	299
Oil or other combustible liquid spill	1	4	1	5	1	0	5	0	1	4	0	5	5	1	0	1	1	35
Refrigeration leak	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	12
Toxic condition, other	2	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	12
Total for Planning Zone	421	272	276	358	133	92	238	289	99	289	77	442	108	247	164	339	117	3961
Percentage	11%	7%	7%	9%	3%	2%	6%	7%	2%	7%	2%	11%	3%	6%	4%	9%	3%	100%

Table 13

Hazardous materials are routinely transported throughout the District on several highways such as I-70, C-470, and Highway 285, which are major transportation routes and are designated hazardous materials routes. Highway 6 does not have this designation but is a major route into the Denver city center. Hazardous materials may be transported on any road while being transported to local businesses.

In 2023, the city of Lakewood relinquished its authority as the Designated Emergency Response Authority (DERA) and denoted West Metro Fire Protection District the de facto DERA in conformance with C.R.S. § 29-22-102(3)(a). Currently, the District is the DERA for the city of Lakewood, the town of Mountain View, the town of Lakeside, the city of Edgewater, the town of Morrison, and the city of Wheat Ridge. As the DERA, the District maintains a list of contractors able to provide hazardous materials cleanup and disposal services. Colorado State Patrol is the DERA for federal or state highway incidents, while the Jefferson County Sheriff and Douglas County Sheriff are the DERAs for unincorporated areas of their respective counties. When the District responds to hazardous materials incidents on private property, cleanup and disposal services are the responsibility of the property owner.

Technical Rescue Risk Assessment

The District is comprised of many diverse technical rescue exposures. These exposures include high and low angle rope rescues, communication tower rescues, passenger and commercial vehicle extrications, long-distance litter carries, confined space rescues, structure collapse rescues, trench or below-grade rescues, and light rail rescues.

The District includes several recreational areas such as Red Rocks Park and Ken-Caryl Valley, which have large rock formations and mountainous terrain. This requires the District to employ mountain rescue techniques when rescuing injured parties from this environment. The District responds to a high-angle rescue about once each year, usually in the Red Rocks Park area. Areas such as Green Mountain, the Hogback, Ken Caryl Valley, Willow Springs, and Bear Creek Lake Park are popular outdoor recreation areas, resulting in numerous backcountry rescues each year. The 'Hogback' is essentially the first ridge as the plains transition into the mountains.

The western edge of the District abuts the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. There are three canyons that terminate along this border: Bear Creek, Turkey Creek, and Waterton Canyon. Each has steep canyon walls and roadways running through it. Through these foothills, there are many trail systems that attract hikers and mountain bikers, which increase the chances of falls and injuries on non-vehicle-accessible trails.

The District includes roadways that are above grade, such as Highway 285, which runs through Turkey Creek Canyon. The road climbs quickly and has steep grades that fall off the roadway into the bottom of the canyon. This area is known for vehicles sliding off the road down into the canyon, necessitating vehicle extrication and technical rescue techniques.

Additional hazards include confined space incidents in storm sewers and industrial areas; structural collapse due to tornado, wind, snow, vehicle impact, or during construction; pre-cast concrete tilt-up wall failure; trench rescue; and heavy machinery incidents.

Figure 8 and Table 14 show the occurrence of technical rescue incidents throughout the District. The “Removal of victim(s) from stalled elevator” incident type predominates technical rescues in planning zones having taller buildings, such as in planning zones 1, 2, 3, and 4, and is the most frequent rescue type across the District.

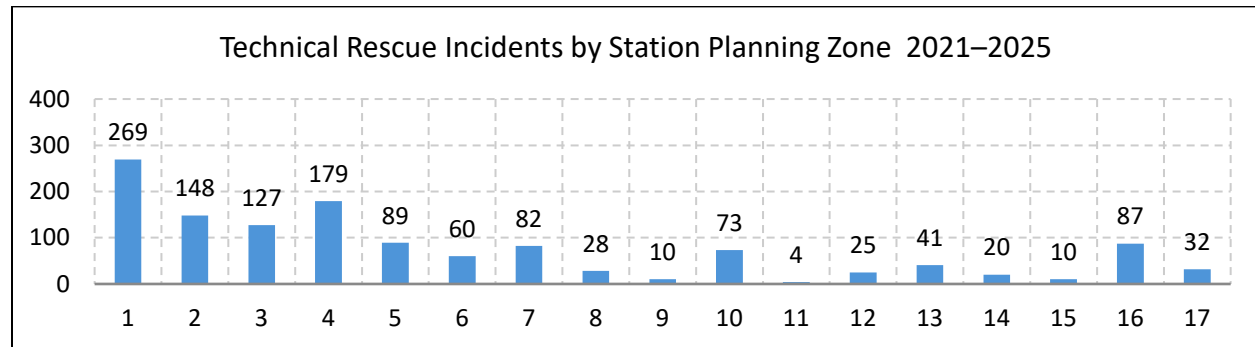


Figure 8

Technical Rescue Incidents by Station Planning Zone 2021–2025																		
Incident Type	Station																	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Confined space rescue	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Extrication of victim(s) from building/structure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Extrication of victim(s) from machinery	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
Extrication of victim(s) from vehicle	6	4	6	4	0	0	0	6	1	6	0	7	2	9	1	3	0	55
Extrication, rescue, other	7	8	4	9	0	1	8	3	2	1	0	0	5	3	2	8	1	62
High-angle rescue	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Removal of victim(s) from stalled elevator	254	135	117	164	89	58	74	16	6	62	3	18	34	7	6	76	29	1148
Trench/below-grade rescue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total for Planning Zone	269	148	127	179	89	60	82	28	10	73	4	25	41	20	10	87	32	1284
Percentage	21%	12%	10%	14%	7%	5%	6%	2%	1%	6%	0%	2%	3%	2%	1%	7%	2%	100%

Table 14

Water Rescue Risk Assessment

The District has many ponds, lakes, streams, and retention ponds/drainages. Each body of water is prone to ice rescue and drowning. There are three lakes in Bear Creek Lake Park that are used for recreation and attract swimming, fishing via belly boats, kayaking, paddle boarding, and other lightweight water recreation.

Swift water rescue is a threat during the spring run-off in the Bear Creek, Clear Creek, and Waterton Canyon areas. Bear Creek is a small creek that can flow strongly during the spring months. Waterton Canyon is the drainage for the South Platte River. During the spring run-off, South Platte waters are generally controlled to keep upstream reservoirs full. However, the river can run strong all year long. Other creeks may flow strongly during wet weather. September 2013 saw record flooding in the District and throughout the northern part of the state.

The District was an agricultural area prior to the construction of homes and businesses. During this period, many ditches were dug to move water into ponds for watering crops. These systems remain largely intact, flowing water periodically. This increases the exposure to drowning. Table 15 shows the occurrence of water rescue incidents throughout the District.

Figure 9 and Table 15 show the occurrence of water rescue incidents throughout the District. Planning Zones 8 and 9 have multiple lakes, while Planning Zone 14 is near Chatfield Reservoir, where the District provides automatic aid to South Metro.

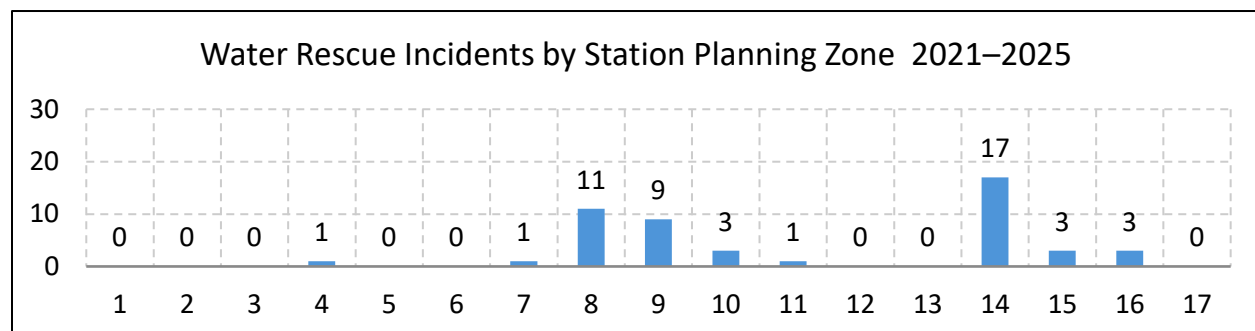


Figure 9

Water Rescue Incidents by Station Planning Zone 2021–2025																		
Incident Type	Station																	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Ice rescue	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	5
Swift water rescue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Swimming/recreational water areas rescue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	16
Water & ice-related rescue, other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	18
Watercraft rescue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	9
Total for Planning Zone	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	11	9	3	1	0	0	17	3	3	0	49
Percentage	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	22%	18%	6%	2%	0%	0%	35%	6%	6%	0%	100%

Table 15

Wildfire Risk Assessment

The threat of wildfire is an ongoing concern for the members of the community. The District and surrounding jurisdictions have been historically prone to wildfires. Since 2012, Colorado has experienced numerous catastrophic wildfires with ever-increasing destructiveness. The most destructive fire in Colorado history, the Marshall Fire in Boulder County on December 30, 2021, destroyed 1,084 homes and burned more than 6,000 acres in less than 24 hours. This fire occurred three days after the Oak Fire (in District Planning Zone 13) that burned 152 acres, forcing the evacuation of an apartment complex and the initiation of the evacuation of Ken Caryl Valley.

The forests and shrublands of the Colorado Front Range are products of a mixed fire regime. Fire return intervals vary from less than 15 to over 40 years (over 100 years in some forests of this region) with fire intensity being similarly variable from low-intensity surface fires to crown fires. Due to development into the wildland-urban interface, extended drought periods, and extreme weather events, the Front Range has experienced four of the five most destructive fires in Colorado's history. These fires have occurred in areas with very similar characteristics and risks found within District boundaries.

Dried grass and weeds are prevalent throughout the District and are a serious fuel concern during spring, late summer, and fall months. These flashy fuels are highly flammable and cause fire to spread rapidly. Firebrands carried by the wind from a distant wildfire could ignite a spot fire in any community. Recent historical fires show that typical non-combustible and fire-resistive commercial properties are not exempt from risk.

Natural factors that are present in the District include:

- Location along the Front Range urban corridor of Colorado, which has many of the same weather characteristics of typical "high desert" communities. These characteristics include low rainfall amounts with prolonged drought conditions, dramatic diurnal temperature changes, low relative humidity, and dramatic weather pattern changes in any given 24-hour period.
- Weather events such as severe thunderstorms, microbursts, high winds, and abnormally high cloud-to-ground lightning strike events are common throughout a typical year. Fuel modeling varies widely and includes natural grasses, oak brush, ponderosa and pinyon pine, Douglas fir, and juniper stands.
- Fuel "continuity" in many of the District's open spaces readily lends itself to rapid-fire growth and spread. Of particular concern are areas with ladder fuel continuity (surface to aerial fuel models). These fires typically start in grass, transfer to brush, and finally spread to trees. Once a wildfire has spread to aerial fuels the potential for rapidly spreading and catastrophic fires is greatly increased.

The District maintains a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) that was updated in May 2021, with a new update scheduled for 2026. There are two distinct areas of wildfire risk within the District: greenbelts, with the greatest concentration in the Station 4 and Station 10 Planning

Zones, and wildland–urban interface communities, with open space areas along the western and southern boundaries of the District. These areas are distributed throughout Station Planning Zones 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, and 17. To more clearly identify areas with unique risk profiles and poor access, the District has developed five special planning zones covering urban interface areas. These special planning zones are South Table Mountain, Clear Creek, Green Mountain, Bear Creek Lake Park, and Hogback. Table 16 lists the community risk ratings and scores from the District’s CWPP.

West Metro Fire Rescue Communities - Risk 50 Hazard Ratings		
Community Name	Score	Adjective Rating
Clear Creek Corridor - North	22	Moderate
Clear Creek Corridor – South	28	High
South Table Mountain	28	High
Green Mountain Park	28	High
Green Mountain Ravines	25	High
North Morrison/Red Rocks	23	Moderate
Morrison Town Center	35	Very High
South Morrison	31	Very High
Willow Springs/North Ranch	33	Very High
Ken Caryl Valley	19	Moderate
Roxborough Ravena	35	Very High
Roxborough Village	16	Moderate
Rating Categories: Low < 15; Moderate 15-23; High 24-29; Very High > 29.		

Table 16

There are three additional CWPPs pertinent to the District. The first is for Douglas County as a whole. The second is the Roxborough area in Douglas County. This plan addresses specific community needs for the Roxborough community. The Roxborough homeowner’s association was able to secure grants to develop a CWPP separately, but complimentary to the Douglas County Plan. The document is largely focused on fuel mitigation and local community efforts. The third is the Jefferson County CWPP. This document addresses goals and objectives pertinent to wildfire risk on the county level. The document specifically outlines public outreach, building improvements, defensible space, access & egress, and shaded fuel breaks as recommended actions to take to help mitigate wildfire risk.

Because the District has seen an increase in the severity of wildfire incidents, a full-time wildland coordinator captain position was established in 2021, followed by a wildfire mitigation specialist position in 2024 and a wildland support specialist position in 2025. The coordinator position reports to the division chief of special operations and was put in place to enhance wildfire mitigation, community engagement, deployment management, training, and response oversight.

To further assist the public, cities, towns, communities, developments, and organizations in planning, the District has developed and launched a Wildfire Risk Map on the District’s website.

Any user can identify wildfire risk by entering an address into the map search. The tool also allows users to submit feedback or questions regarding the tool.

Ten sites within the District have achieved NFPA Firewise USA Site recognition while additional communities are applying for recognition. These communities have wildfire mitigation plans and complete fuel reduction projects. Similarly, the District is working with the town of Morrison on mitigation plans. Table 17A lists the Firewise USA sites, while Figure 10 and Table 17B show the total number of wildland incidents across the District, 2021-2025.

WMFR Firewise USA Sites 2026			
Site Name	Town/City/County	Planning Zone	Year Achieved
Applewood POA	Golden	5	2025
Mesa View Estates HOA	Golden	6	2025
Willow Springs - North	Jefferson County	11	2024
Willow Springs - Outlook	Jefferson County	11	2025
Willow Springs - Triangle Park	Jefferson County	11	2024
Willow Springs - Whale Rock	Jefferson County	11	2024
Willow Springs - Sundance	Jefferson County	11	2024
Willowbrook Parks	Jefferson County	11	2025
Ken-Caryl Ranch	Littleton	13	2025
Roxborough - Arrowhead	Littleton	15	2007

Table 17A

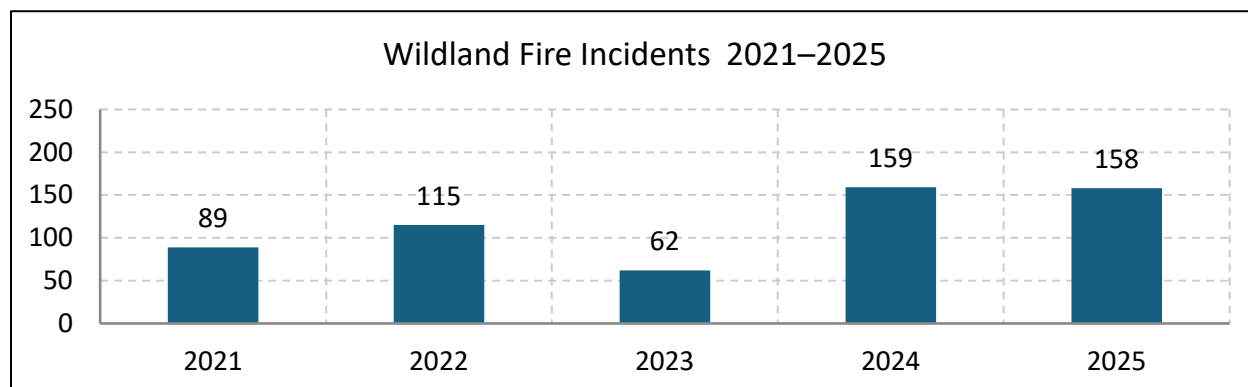


Figure 10

Wildland Fire Incidents 2021-2025						
Incident Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Brush or brush-and-grass mixture fire	21	45	12	65	46	189
Cultivated vegetation, crop fire, other	1	1	2	1	0	5
Forest, woods or wildland fire	2	4	6	3	6	21
Grass fire	43	28	15	58	48	192
Natural vegetation fire, other	22	37	27	32	58	176
Total for Planning Zone	89	115	62	159	158	583
Percentage	15.27%	19.73%	10.63%	27.27%	27.10%	100.00%

Table 17B

Figure 11, below, illustrates that wildfires within the District are not limited to the summer season. The Murphy Gulch Fire was the largest wildfire within the District in recent history, burning 3,300 acres along the western edge of Ken-Caryl Ranch in September 1978.

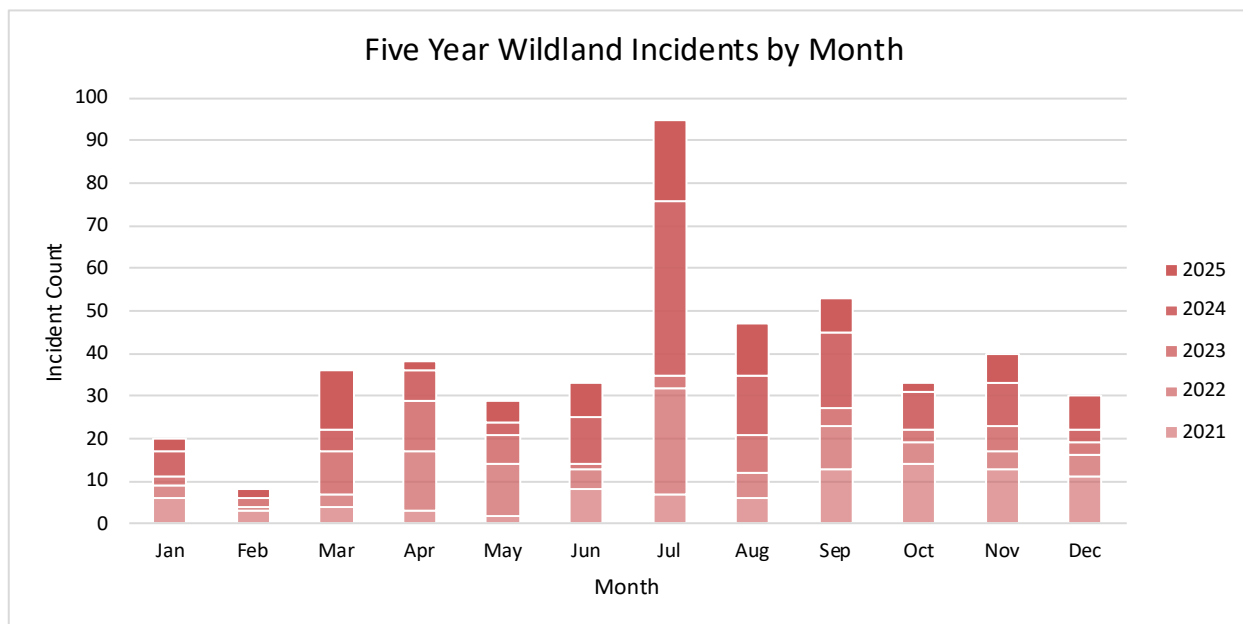


Figure 11

Other significant wildfires include the Foothills Water Treatment Facility Fire in August 2024, which consumed 35 acres; the Hogback Fire in March 2023, which consumed 44 acres; the Bear Creek Fire in February 2021, which consumed 535 acres; the Oak Fire in December 2021, which consumed 153 acres; the Green Mountain Fires in November 2016 which consumed 100 acres; the Green Mountain Fire in August 2008 which consumed 363 acres and damaged two homes; and the Rooney Fire in December 1996, which consumed 200 acres. While not located within the District, the Quarry Fire in August 2024 consumed 580 acres, required evacuations within District boundaries, and resulted in the deployment of District resources for 10 days.

Figure 12 and Table 18 show the wildland incidents that have occurred in each station planning zone from 2021 through 2025. Special planning zone incidents are listed in the special planning zone sections of this document.

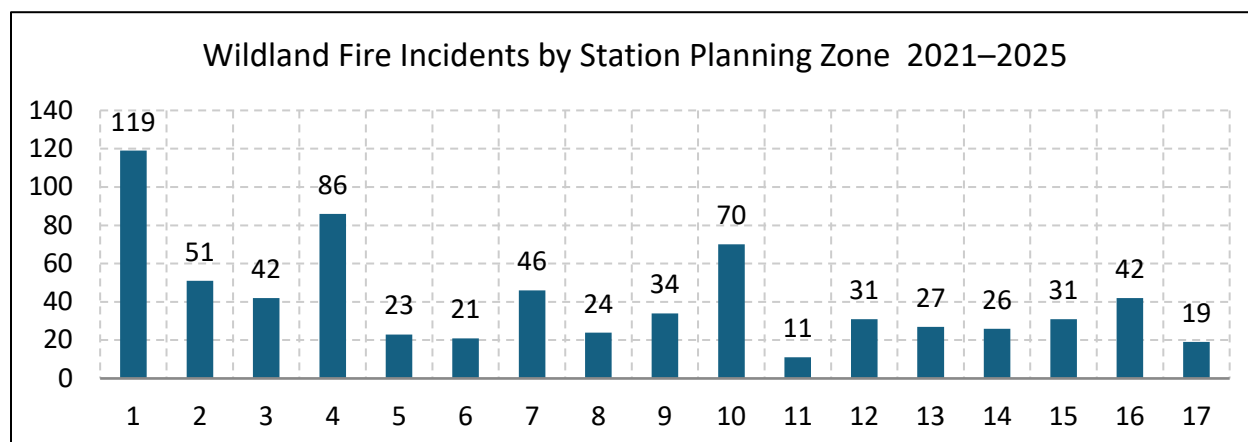


Figure 12

Wildland Fire Incidents by Station Planning Zone 2021–2025																			
Incident Type	Station																	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Brush or brush-and-grass mixture fire	26	5	14	12	4	4	13	7	10	21	2	3	4	5	9	9	5	153	
Cultivated vegetation, crop fire, other	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	
Forest, woods or wildland fire	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	4	1	2	0	1	1	5	0	1	19	
Grass fire	45	27	16	29	10	12	19	5	17	25	5	11	17	15	12	17	9	291	
Natural vegetation fire, other	46	19	12	42	9	4	12	12	3	23	2	17	5	5	4	16	4	235	
Total for Planning Zone	119	51	42	86	23	21	46	24	34	70	11	31	27	26	31	42	19	703	
Percentage	17%	7%	6%	12%	3%	3%	7%	3%	5%	10%	2%	4%	4%	4%	4%	6%	3%	100%	

Table 18

Flood Risk

The District has three geographical areas of flood risk: the South Platte River, Bear Creek, and Clear Creek. There are also numerous irrigation ditches and drainages throughout the District. These areas create risk from floods due to heavy precipitation, large amounts of snowmelt, and weather events such as thunderstorms or stationary fronts. In 2013, the Northern Front Range of Colorado experienced a stationary front that generated over 17 inches of rain in six days. The event caused significant flooding, destroyed buildings, isolated communities, and killed three people. The search effort required five national FEMA urban search and rescue teams to complete.

South Platte:

The South Platte River runs through the northern portion of the Station 15 Planning Zone. The basin is a large watershed with multiple tributaries reaching the continental divide in the west. There are multiple flood control and storage reservoirs within the river system. The closest upstream flood control dam is the Strontia Springs Reservoir Dam, located six miles up Waterton Canyon. The District provides emergency services to the dam under a contract with Denver Water. This is the only stream system in the District with upstream flood control. The primary risk to the District is delayed access to the Station 15 Planning Zone should the bridge at Waterton Canyon Road and the South Platter River become impassable.

Bear Creek:

The Bear Creek basin is a small watershed starting in the mountains to the west of Evergreen, Colorado. There is no upstream flood control. The primary flood control dam is the earthen dam in Bear Creek Lake Park. The dam provides flood control to the areas east of the dam (as it did in 2013) but provides no protection for any areas upstream. The town of Morrison is exposed to flooding from Bear Creek. Flood maps show the town could be difficult to access, and many areas, including the town center, could become inundated during a flood.

Clear Creek:

The Clear Creek basin is a moderately sized watershed that extends from the continental divide in the west. The creek is the northern border for a portion of the District's boundary. There is no flood control structure upstream from the District. Flood maps show that many homes and businesses could become inundated during a flood event.

Supplemental Hazards

Transportation

- **Light Rail Mass Transit** – Eight miles of light rail run through the District from the east to the west, crossing into the District along 13th Avenue using grade-separated crossings at Sheridan Boulevard, Wadsworth Boulevard, and Kipling Street. The areas between the thoroughfares are adjacent to residential areas with multiple at-grade intersections. After the rail lines cross Kipling Street, they turn south into the Denver Federal Center, crossing 6th Avenue by flyover. The rail line continues along 6th Avenue west out of the District, eventually ending at the Jefferson County Administration building in Golden.
- **Roadways** – There are multiple arterial roadways throughout the District and 29.85 miles of limited access highway. As the volume of traffic increases, the chances of multi-vehicle auto accidents, including numerous victims, also increase. Accidents involving multiple vehicles are common in all areas of the District.

Severe Weather and Natural Disasters

- **Tornadoes** – Colorado averages 49.5 tornadoes annually. A tornado touched down in the Lakewood area in 1981 causing damage to multiple homes and businesses. Colorado's Emergency Plan lists the eastern portions of Jefferson County and Douglas County as a moderate tornado hazard.
- **Thunderstorm/Hail** – Flash flooding and hail are common within the District. The District averages a property-damaging severe thunderstorm every other year. These storms bring hail that can damage homes, vehicles, and businesses. In May 2017, a hailstorm caused significant damage across areas of Lakewood, Wheat Ridge, and Golden. This storm forced business closures for several months and caused over \$2 billion in damages – Colorado's most expensive hailstorm on record. District resources were stretched to the limit during the storm.
- **Wind Events** – Chinook winds are very common, occurring in the fall. The average year can have up to ten events in a single fall/winter. These storms can increase wildfire danger and damage structures.
- **Heavy Snow** – Heavy snowstorms are a common problem. In March 2003, a storm dumped over four feet of snow in 48 hours. The foothills to the west received as much as six feet of snow. These storms can paralyze the District, knocking down trees and power lines, collapsing structures, and blocking transportation, reducing the ability to respond to incidents and transport patients to the hospitals. The western planning zones tend to be impacted harder due to their remoteness and higher elevation.

Active Threat Risk Assessment

The Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) lists 556 separate active threat incidents across the United States with 3,921 casualties from 2000 through 2024, as shown in Figure 13. The decrease from 2021 through 2024 is attributed to several factors, including enhanced proactive measures, improved threat assessment, and faster law enforcement response. Yet, incidents continue to occur, and the District is not immune to the risk.

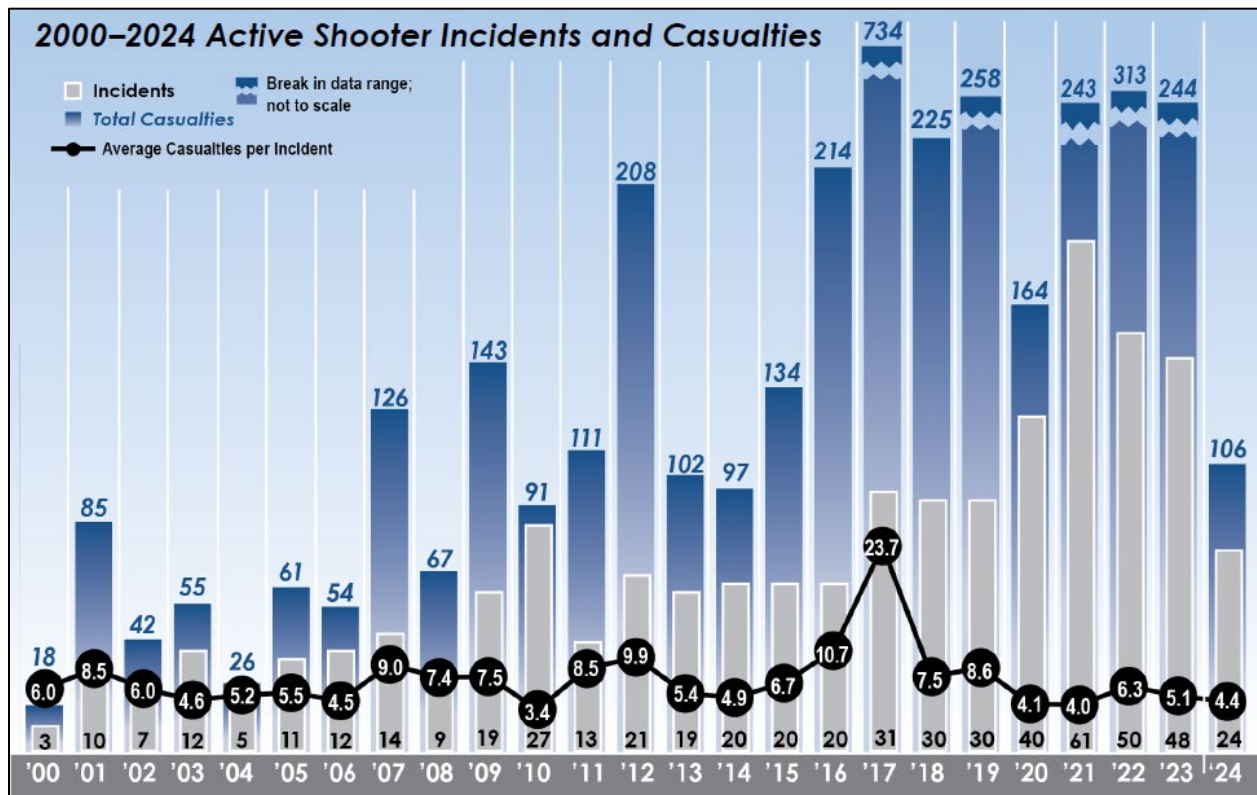


Figure 13 – Source: FBI “Active Shooter Incidents in the United States in 2024”

In the past five years, Colorado has experienced nine active threat incidents. The FBI reports that businesses, open spaces, and schools account for the greatest number of active shooter incidents across the country. The District has multiple locations meeting these criteria, not only within the District but also spread throughout the response areas of the District’s automatic and mutual aid partners.

The District has experienced several active threat incidents ranging from supermarkets to schools, including the 1999 Columbine High School incident. Columbine High School is just outside of District boundaries, and multiple District resources were involved in the response. Additional incidents near the District include the 2019 STEM School Highlands Ranch shooting, the 2021 King Soopers supermarket shooting in Boulder, and the 2025 Evergreen High School shooting in Jefferson County, for which the District sent a district chief, two engines, and four medic units as mutual aid. These incidents influenced the District’s tactics, training, equipment, and response, both inside and outside District boundaries. In August of 2025, the District participated in a large-scale active threat training event at the Jefferson County Fairgrounds. Multiple partner agencies participated, including the Jefferson County Sheriff’s Office and local

hospitals, giving the opportunity to practice standard operating procedures and interagency coordination.

There are 10 separate local law enforcement agencies operating within District boundaries, as well as the Federal Protective Service, which is the policing agency for the Denver Federal Center. Active threat incidents also result in response and coordination with multiple Federal/State agencies. Because of the diverse group of law enforcement representation, the District may need to coordinate active threat incident management via unified command, with multiple jurisdictions. These include:

Lakewood Police Department	Colorado Bureau of Investigations
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	Mountain View Police Department
Douglas County Sheriff's Office	Arvada Police Department
Wheat Ridge Police Department	Federal Protective Service
Edgewater Police Department	Federal Bureau of Prisons
Lakeside Police Department	Federal Bureau of Investigations
Colorado State Patrol	

Hour of Day – Day of Week – Month of Call Study

This section provides three charts on the time incidents occur based on hour of day, day of week, and month of call. This provides information for planning future staffing and resource needs. The Incidents by Hour of Day chart, Figure 14, shows what portions of the day are more impacted by increased call frequency.

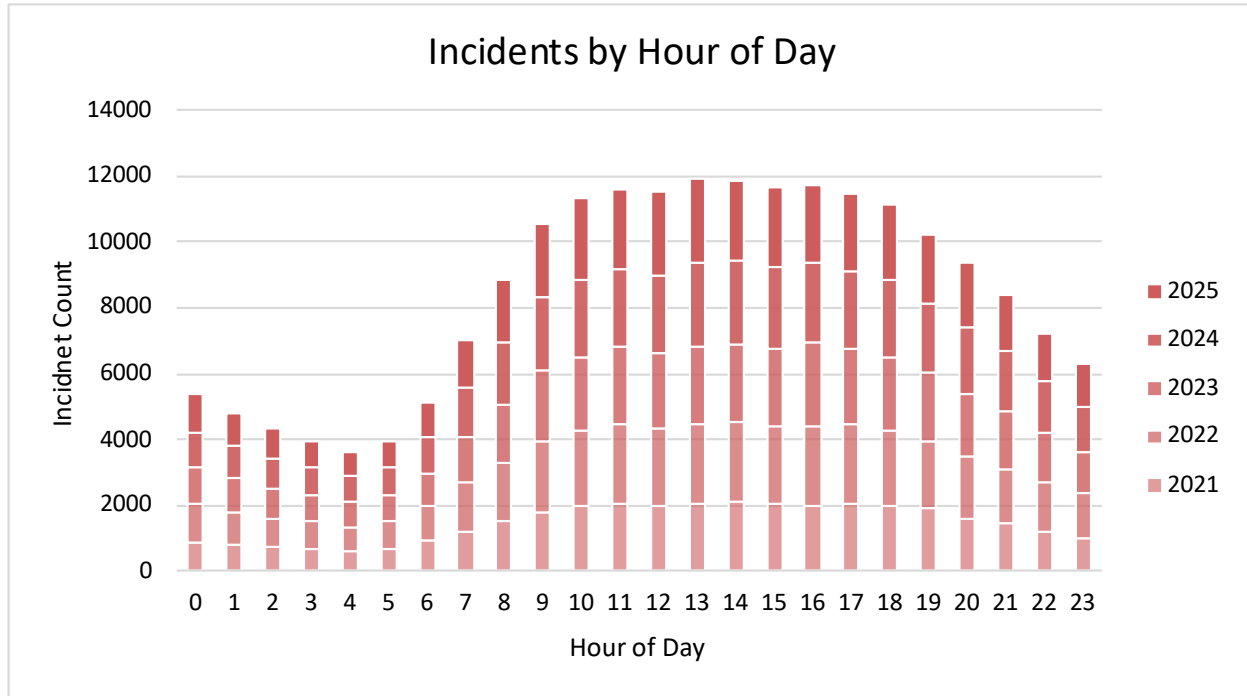


Figure 14

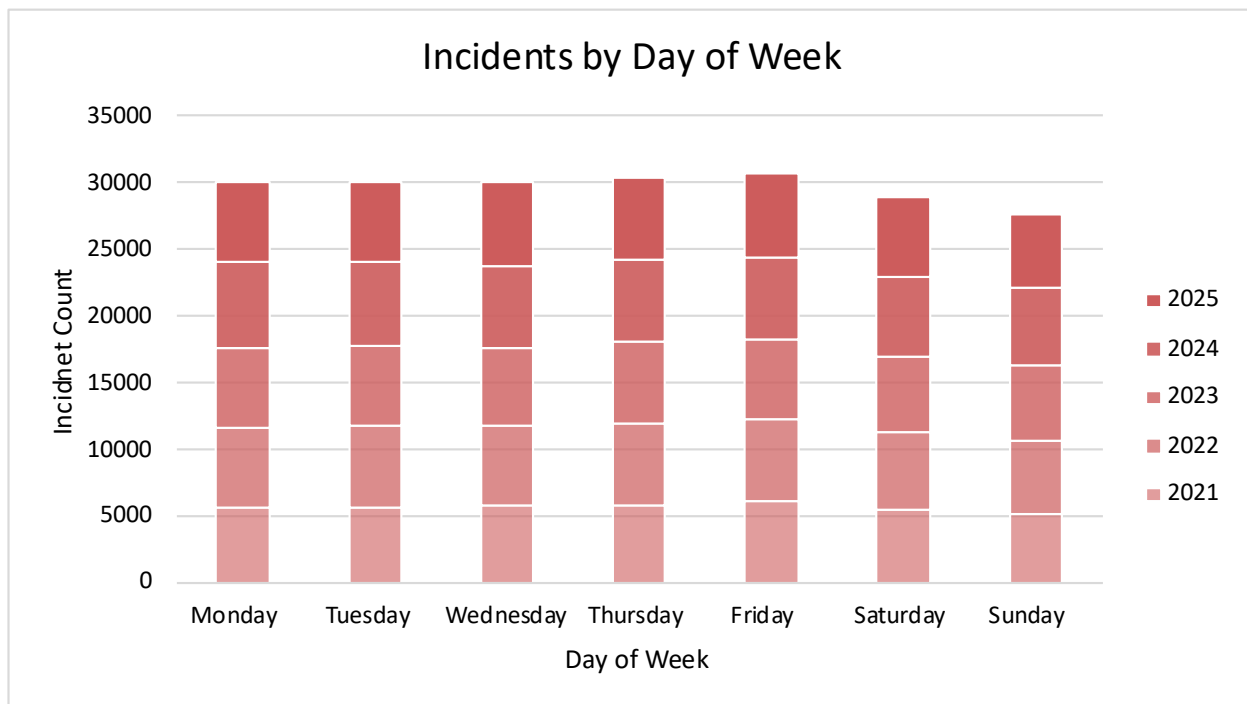


Figure 15

Figure 15, above, shows that call volume is relatively constant regardless of the day of the week. An insignificant increase is noted on Mondays and Fridays with a small decrease on Sundays.

The incident volume by month stays relatively consistent throughout the years. Figure 16, below, shows incident frequency by month. July, August, and December have historically been the busiest months of the year for District responses, with February accounting for the lowest number of incidents.

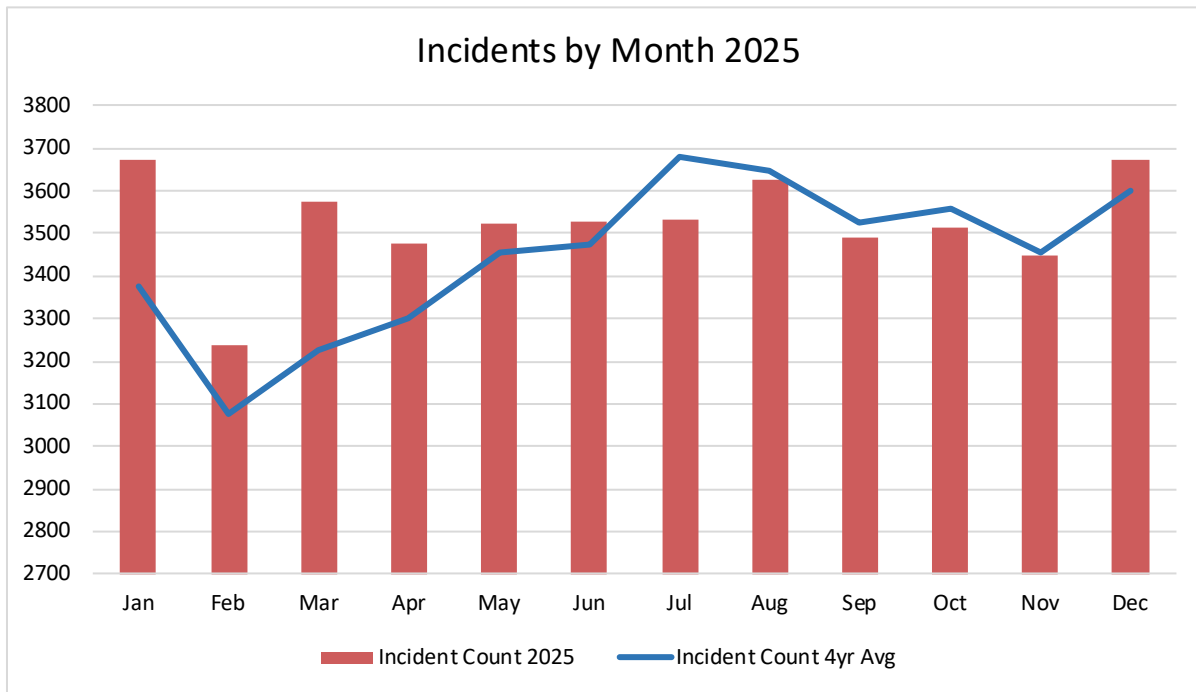


Figure 16

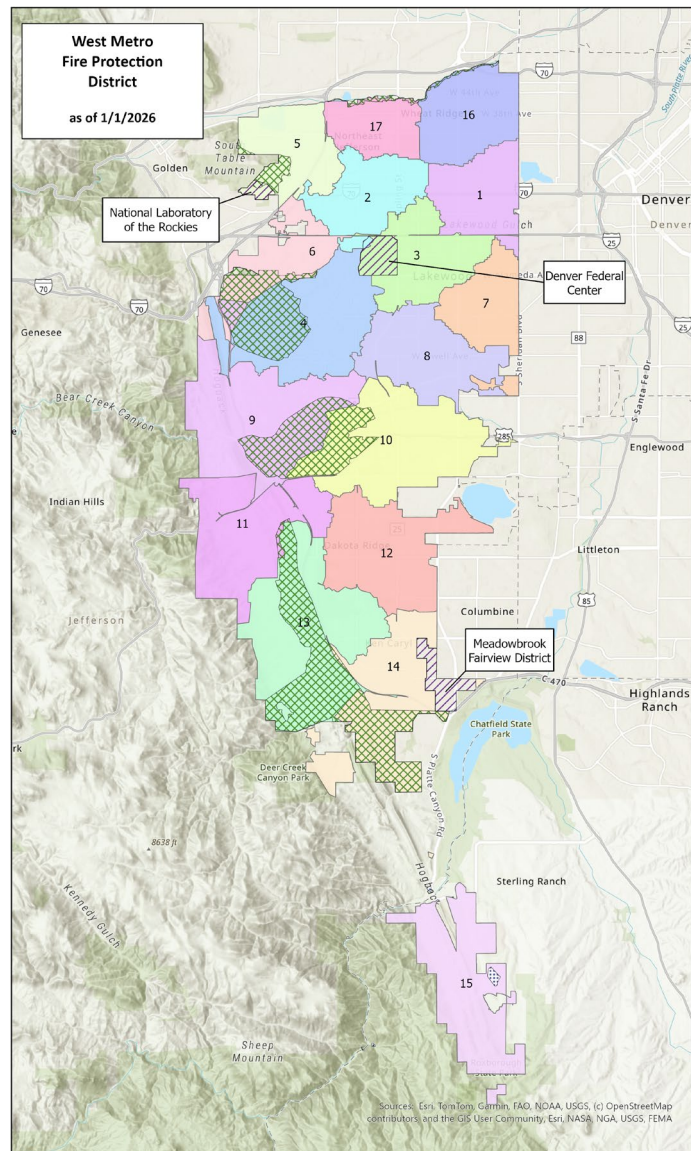
Planning Zones

The District uses two types of planning zones for performance and risk analysis. These include geographic station planning zones based on response areas and special planning zones for either contract-covered areas or special risks. There are 17 station planning zones and nine special planning zones throughout the District.

The 17 station planning zones are shown in the following pages and include planning zone maps, CIKR, special risks, risk profiles, demographics, risk analysis, water supply, response history, and occupancy classifications. Special planning zones are only represented by maps, response history, and general characteristics due to security reasons, low incident volumes, and unique characteristics.

The DFC and NLR Special Planning Zones are within station planning zone boundaries and are presented at the end of the zone that each resides within. Each of these four special planning zones is based on a District contractual obligation.

The remaining five special planning zone descriptions, including Table Mountain, Clear Creek, Green Mountain, Bear Creek Lake Park, and Hogback, are grouped as ‘open space planning zones’ and are presented following the Station 17 Planning Zone. These zones represent open space or recreational areas with little to no development, limited access, low historical volumes, and unique risk profiles.



Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources

42 U.S.C. § 5195c defines CIKR as systems and assets so vital that their incapacity or destruction would seriously impair U.S. security, the economy, public health or safety, or a combination of these. Federal policy states that any physical or virtual disruption to the operation of critical infrastructure in the United States should be rare, brief, geographically limited, manageable, and minimally detrimental to the economy, human and government services, and national security. Presidential Policy Directive 21 (White House, 2013) emphasizes the need to identify CIKR to support information sharing, catalog resources, and strengthen community resilience.

CISA's 16 critical infrastructure sectors provide the national baseline for identifying CIKR. Local jurisdictions may further define and refine CIKR to reflect local conditions, risks, and operational needs. The 16 sectors are:

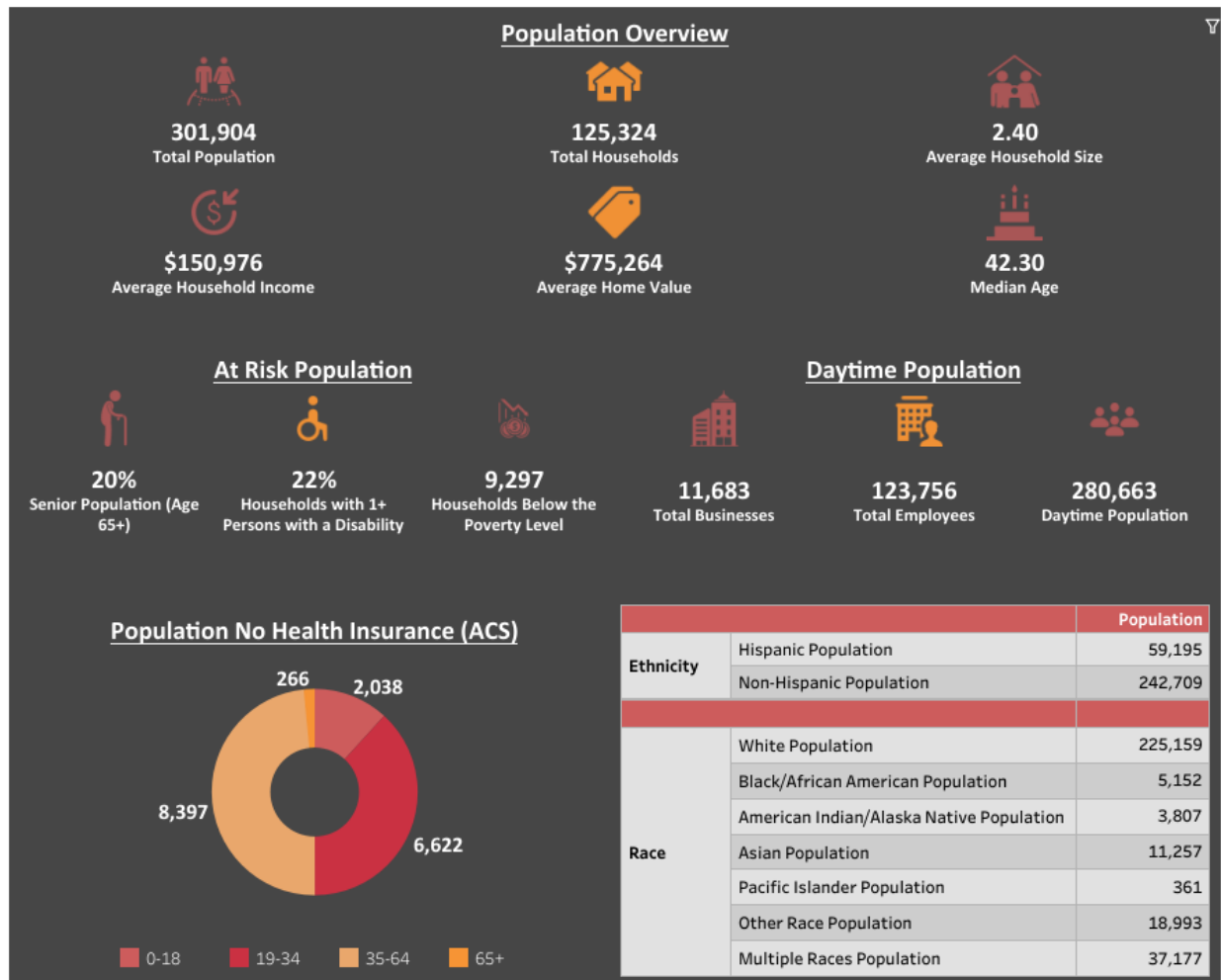
Chemical	Financial Services
Commercial Facilities	Food and Agriculture
Communications	Government Facilities
Critical Manufacturing	Healthcare and Public Health
Dams	Information Technology
Defense Industrial Base	Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste
Emergency Services	Transportation Systems
Energy	Water and Wastewater Systems

The District uses the CISA sector definitions as the starting point for identifying critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) within each station planning zone, not as the sole standard. The baseline dataset is a county geographic information system (GIS) layer of CISA defined CIKR. The District's Life Safety, Risk Management, and Operations Divisions then further refine the list based on local conditions that would significantly affect District resource levels, response demand, inspection frequency and staffing, or operational priorities during a major incident. For example, within the Healthcare and Public Health Sector, the District includes skilled nursing facilities (SNF), developmentally disabled facilities, and assisted living facilities (ALF), while excluding any of these facilities with fewer than six patient beds.

Station captains also provide input on CIKR and special risks for their station planning zones. The inclusion of Special Risks provides a more complete localized risk profile. Each of the 17 station planning zones includes a map showing geolocated CIKR, followed by a corresponding table listing the identified CIKR for that station planning zone. Special risks are listed beneath each CIKR table. These planning zone maps with corresponding tables offer visual and written repositories of infrastructure that may affect response priorities and deployment of emergency resources.

Demographics

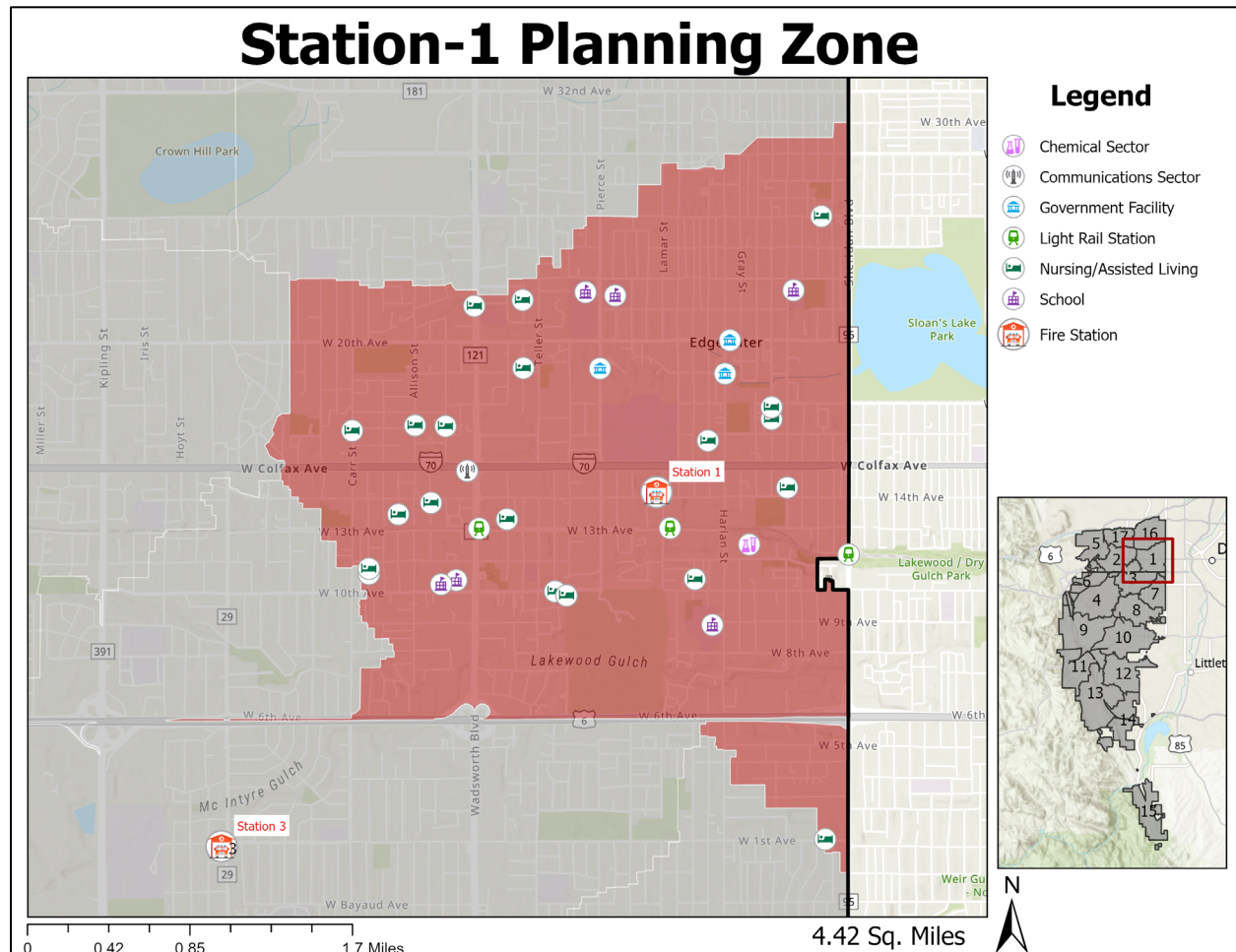
Each of the 17 station planning zones includes a demographic profile. Each infographic provides a population overview, ethnicity and race, health insurance access, at-risk populations, total businesses, and population shift. The following infographic represents the entire District.



Station 1 Planning Zone

Description:

This planning zone is exclusively in the first-in area of Station 1. There are no unique features that would exclude any area within this zone. The zone is an urban setting with a density of 2,000+ people per square mile and has the highest number of incidents. There is a mix of commercial buildings, mostly along major streets that include the Colfax corridor, Sheridan Boulevard, and Wadsworth Boulevard. There is a small area of light industrial/propane storage within the zone with no additional response needs.



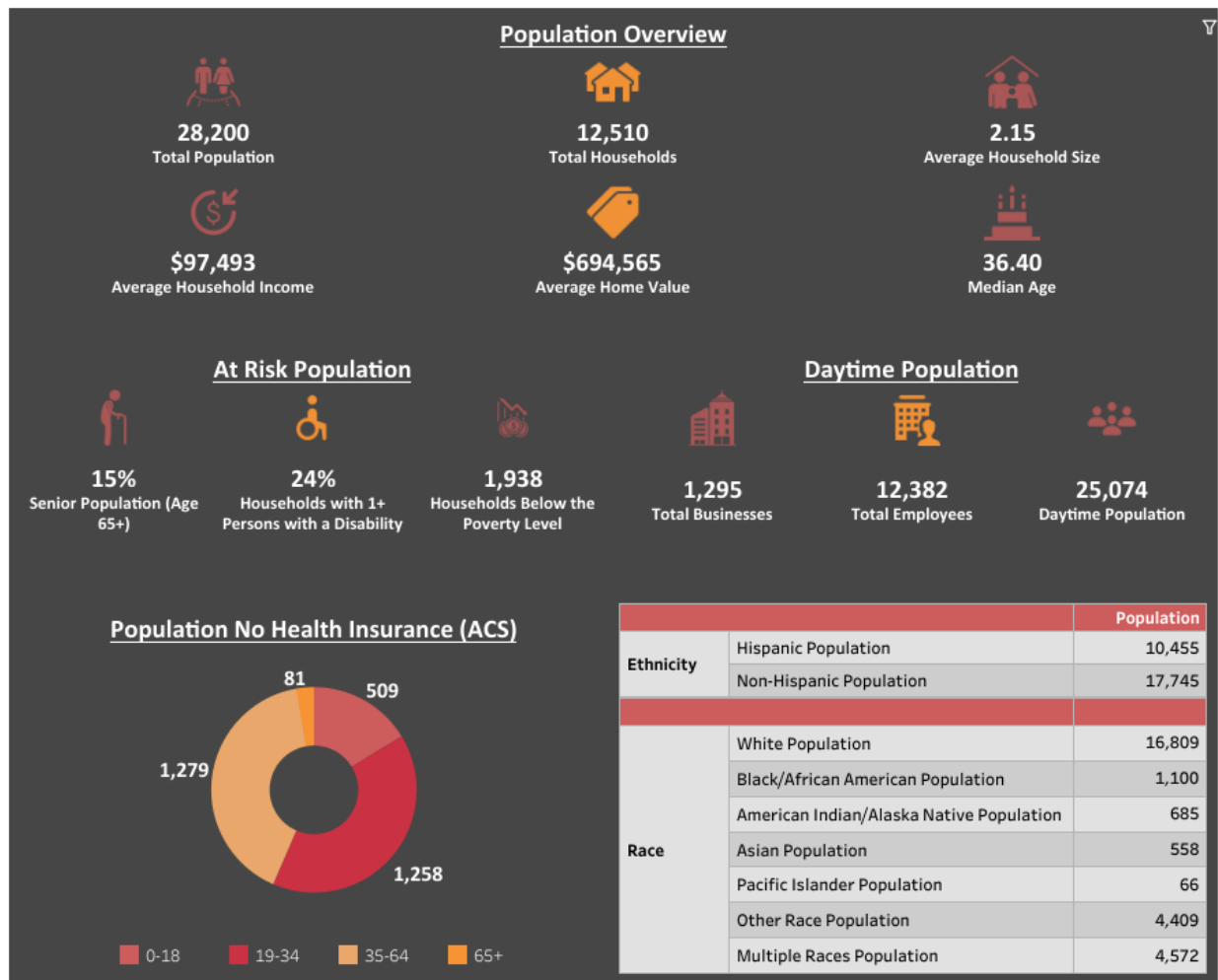
Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources:

Name	Address
City of Edgewater Public Works	5990 West 20 th Avenue
City of Edgewater Civic Center and Fitness Center	1800 Harlan Street
Suburban Propane	5725 West 11 th Avenue
Sheridan Light Rail Station	13 th and Sheridan Boulevard
Lamar Light Rail Station	13 th and Lamar Street
Wadsworth Light Rail Station	13 th and Wadsworth Boulevard
Jefferson County Open Secondary	7655 West 10 th Avenue
Edgewater Elementary School	5570 West 24 th Avenue
Lumberg Elementary School	6705 West 22 nd Avenue
Jefferson County Open Elementary School	7655 West 10 th Avenue
Jefferson Junior/Senior High School	2305 Pierce Street
A Wild Flower Assisted Living	1355 Ammons Street
Just for Seniors	1170, 1180 Brentwood Street
Aspen Hills Assisted Living	1030 Jay Street
Rocky Mountain Assisted Living - Reed St	995 Reed Street
Rocky Mountain Assisted Living - Lakewood Memory Care	990 Saulsbury Street
The Gardens Care Homes - Homestead	2121 Wadsworth Boulevard
Aspen Cares 2	1398 Zephyr Street
Applewood Our House II	1900 Upham Street
Granville Assisted Living Center	1325 Vance Street
Oakwood Care & Rehabilitation	5301 West 1 st Avenue
Allison Health Care Center	1660 Allison Street
Harmony Pointe Nursing Home	1655 Yarrow Street
Cedars Health Care Center	1599 Ingalls Street
Western Hills Health Care Center	1625 Carr Street
Sierra Healthcare Community	1432 Depew Street
Westlake Care Community	1655 Eaton Street
Cambridge Health Care	1685 Eaton Street
D.D.R.C. ROSEWOOD	2205 Upham Street
Spring Ridge Park Assisted Living	5361 West 26 th Avenue

Special Risks:

- Casa Bonita - Restaurant assembly exposure
- Phoenix Nightclub - 5255 West 6th Avenue (nightclub)
- V-Forge Manufacturing - 5567 West 6th Avenue
- Colorado Sewer (bow string truss) - 6000 West 13th Avenue

Planning Zone Risk Profile and Demographics:



Risk Analysis:

Station 1 is the busiest station in the District. The buildings are generally older and a substantial portion of the area is subsidized housing. Station 1's first due response covers the city of Edgewater, parts of the city of Lakewood, and a small portion of the city of Wheat Ridge. The first due area expanded in 2016 with the merger of the Wheat Ridge Fire Protection District and West Metro Fire Protection District.

Suburban Propane is a tank farm in the middle of a residential/commercial area. Casa Bonita is a tourist destination restaurant and can fill to capacity (1,100) every evening during the summer months. The occupancy was a large box-type department store that was converted to a restaurant. Additional hazards for occupants and firefighters include a diving pool and big box-type construction.

The light rail, which was completed in 2013, runs along 13th Avenue, bisecting this planning zone. The major north/south arterials (Sheridan Boulevard and Wadsworth Boulevard) have flyovers, but non-major arterials (Harlan, Pierce, and Carr) do not, which impacts response times. Accidents involving these trains can lead to complex auto extrications and increase the

need for additional resources. The light rail line has caused a marked increase in new building construction and population density along the transportation corridor.

The Rocky Mountain College of Art and Design (RMCAD) maintains a campus of 18 historical buildings, some of which were constructed in 1904 when the site was founded as a tuberculosis care facility. RMCAD was founded on the site in 1963. The complex is connected by a series of tunnels originally used for central boiler heating. The buildings are generally not equipped with sprinkler systems and are maintained to varying standards.

Within this station planning zone there are multiple ALFs and SNFs.

The Colfax Avenue corridor is a commercial strip that extends through the District (east to west). This corridor has multiple vacant buildings or dilapidated structures that pose an increased fire risk.

Water Supply:

This planning zone is serviced by Consolidated Mutual Water Company, the city of Lakewood utility, the city of Edgewater utility, and the city of Wheat Ridge utility. There are two private water systems that are not maintained by the water utilities, Lamar Station Plaza and Rocky Mountain College of Art and Design.

There are three areas of concern for water supply, the two private water systems and the Morse Park area, which is bounded by 26th Avenue on the north, Wadsworth Boulevard on the east, 20th Avenue on the south and Kipling Street on the west. The private systems have reduced fire flow. The Morse Park area has hydrants farther than 1,000 feet apart, with adequate residential fire flow. This planning zone shares the Morse Park area with the Station Two Planning Zone. There is a large area south of 10th Avenue and west of Wadsworth Boulevard with very limited hydrant coverage. The remainder of the planning zone has adequate water supply.

The Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society (JCRS) was founded in 1904 in Denver (now Lakewood), Colorado, as a non-sectarian sanatorium. It provided free, long-term care to thousands of tuberculosis patients in all stages of the disease, featuring a self-sustaining campus with kosher meals, a synagogue, and a supportive community.

Response History:

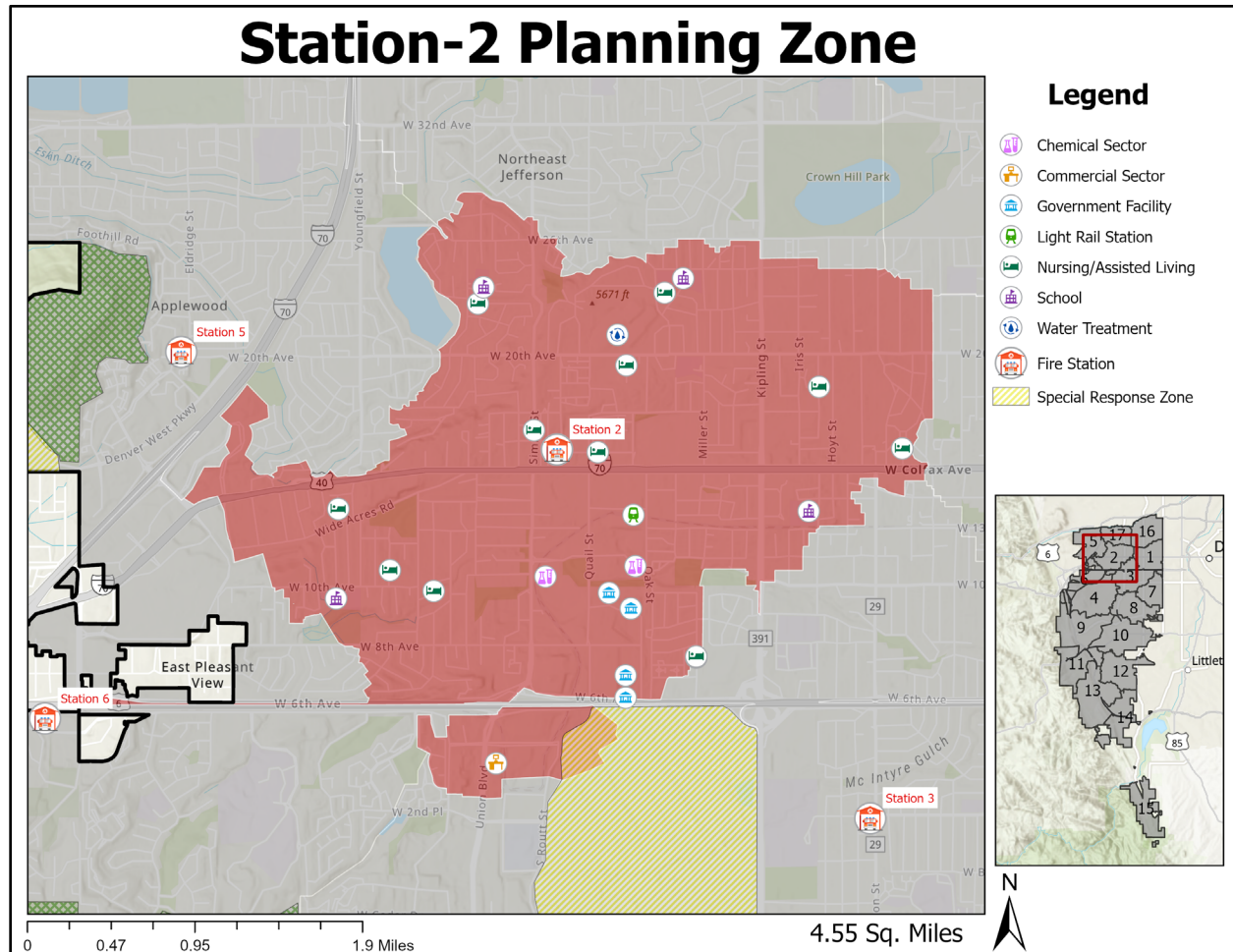
Station-1																
Unit	Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
E1	2021	507	12.8%	203	5.1%	2373	60.1%	268	6.8%	39	1.0%	72	1.8%	485	12.3%	3947
E1	2022	513	11.2%	188	4.1%	2755	60.2%	442	9.7%	42	0.9%	76	1.7%	562	12.3%	4578
E1	2023	465	10.8%	174	4.0%	2554	59.2%	493	11.4%	46	1.1%	61	1.4%	524	12.1%	4317
E1	2024	451	10.9%	179	4.3%	2378	57.6%	517	12.5%	38	0.9%	64	1.5%	503	12.2%	4130
E1	2025	478	9.8%	161	3.3%	3142	64.5%	431	8.9%	43	0.9%	71	1.5%	544	11.2%	4870
E1 Total		2414	11.1%	905	4.1%	13202	60.4%	2151	9.8%	208	1.0%	344	1.6%	2618	12.0%	21842
M1	2021	33	1.0%	39	1.2%	2753	86.0%	99	3.1%	3	0.1%	7	0.2%	268	8.4%	3202
M1	2022	36	1.0%	46	1.3%	3151	85.7%	166	4.5%	2	0.1%	4	0.1%	271	7.4%	3676
M1	2023	23	0.7%	40	1.2%	2727	81.8%	249	7.5%	2	0.1%	4	0.1%	289	8.7%	3334
M1	2024	27	0.9%	26	0.8%	2592	82.2%	250	7.9%	2	0.1%	8	0.3%	249	7.9%	3154
M1	2025	20	0.6%	35	1.1%	2774	86.4%	157	4.9%	2	0.1%	6	0.2%	217	6.8%	3211
M1 Total		139	0.8%	186	1.1%	13997	84.4%	921	5.6%	11	0.1%	29	0.2%	1294	7.8%	16577
M11	2021	32	1.0%	40	1.3%	2776	87.0%	96	3.0%	4	0.1%	3	0.1%	238	7.5%	3189
M11	2022	32	0.9%	41	1.1%	3086	85.6%	168	4.7%	2	0.1%	7	0.2%	271	7.5%	3607
M11	2023	24	0.7%	44	1.3%	2735	83.0%	224	6.8%	2	0.1%	5	0.2%	262	7.9%	3296
M11	2024	42	1.3%	32	1.0%	2547	81.6%	247	7.9%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	248	7.9%	3122
M11	2025	20	0.6%	28	0.9%	2731	86.4%	152	4.8%	1	0.0%	2	0.1%	227	7.2%	3161
M11 Total		150	0.9%	185	1.1%	13875	84.7%	887	5.4%	12	0.1%	20	0.1%	1246	7.6%	16375
SAM1	2021	45	1.1%	85	2.2%	3316	84.0%	155	3.9%	8	0.2%	15	0.4%	322	8.2%	3946
SAM1	2022	55	1.3%	99	2.3%	3509	80.2%	332	7.6%	6	0.1%	20	0.5%	354	8.1%	4375
SAM1	2023	50	1.2%	94	2.3%	3203	78.1%	338	8.2%	4	0.1%	19	0.5%	393	9.6%	4101
SAM1	2024	65	1.7%	72	1.8%	3058	78.1%	350	8.9%	5	0.1%	18	0.5%	349	8.9%	3917
SAM1	2025	52	1.5%	66	1.9%	2811	80.6%	282	8.1%	2	0.1%	12	0.3%	262	7.5%	3487
SAM1 Total		267	1.3%	416	2.1%	15897	80.2%	1457	7.3%	25	0.1%	84	0.4%	1680	8.5%	19826
St -1	Total	2970	4.0%	1692	2.3%	56971	76.3%	5416	7.3%	256	0.3%	477	0.6%	6838	9.2%	74620

Occupancy Classification: Station 1 Planning Zone	
Classification	High, Moderate, Assisted Living High-Risk Occupancies
Assembly (100 series)	136
Educational (200 series)	36
Health Care, Detention, Correction (300 series)	68
Residential (400 series)	112
Mercantile, Business (500 series)	660
Industrial, Utility (600 series)	8
Manufacturing (700 series)	18
Storage (800 series)	22
Outside, Special Property (900 series)	2

Station 2 Planning Zone

Description:

This planning zone is exclusively in the first-in area of Station 2. There are no unique features that would exclude any area within this zone. The zone is an urban setting with a density of 2,000+ people per square mile. There is a mix of commercial buildings, mostly along major streets that include the Colfax corridor, Kipling Street, and Simms.



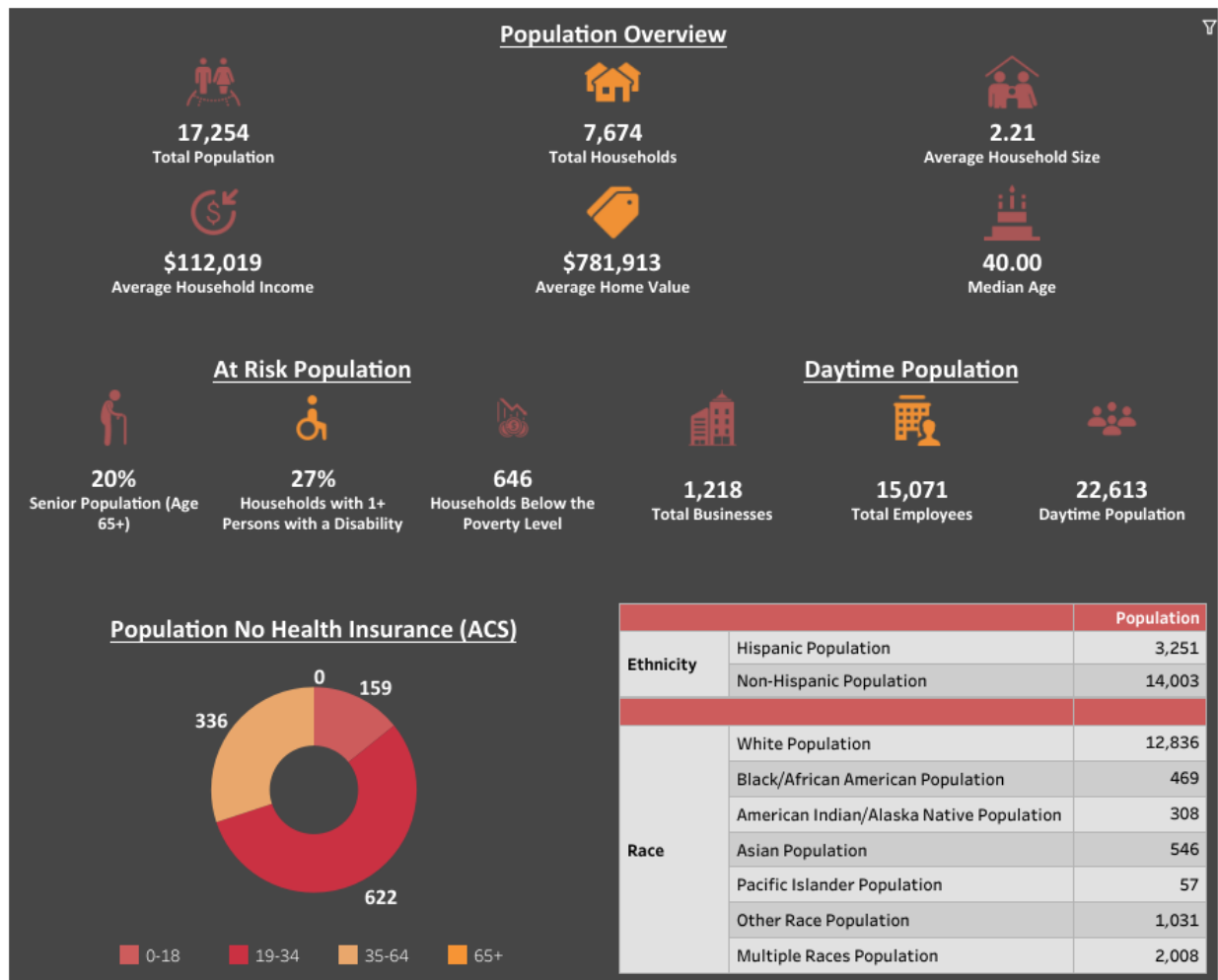
Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources:

Name	Address
Jefferson County Juvenile Assessment Center	11011 West 6 th Avenue
Lakewood City Shops	1050 Quail Street
Sheraton Denver West	360 Union Boulevard
Jefferson County Public Health Department	645 Parfet Street
Lakewood Street Department	850 Parfet Street
Terumo BCT	10810 West Collins Avenue
Oak Street Light Rail Station	1420 Oak Street
Welchesteer Elementary School	13000 West 10 th Avenue
Eiber Elementary School	1385 Independence Street
Stober Elementary School	2300 Urban Street
Moffat Water Treatment Plant	10901 West 20 th Avenue
Serenity House Assisted Living	11975 West 22 nd Place
Jaxpointe @ Holland St	2013-2023 Holland Street
Flourish Supportive Living	1975 Owens Court
Assured Senior Living	1085 Vivian Street
Applewood Our House Assisted Living LLC	1365 Yank Street
Advanced Heath Care of Lakewood	11155 West 15 th Place
Lakewood Villas	1625 Simms Street
Dept. of Human Services Group Home - Xenon House	1034 Xenon Street
Developmental Disabilities Resource Center	721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731 Miller Court
Forward House	2275 Nelson Place
Dept. of Human Services Group Home - Independence House	1852 Independence Street
Learning Services, Corp	1555 Glen Dee Drive

Special Risks:

Ridgemoor Apartment Homes - 693 Urban Court
 Jeffco Schools Building 8 - 809 Quail Street

Planning Zone Risk Profile and Demographics:



Risk Analysis:

The majority of this planning zone is residential with scattered commercial occupancies.

The Union Corridor has multiple large commercial exposures; however, the southern portion of the Union Corridor is in Planning Zone 4. There are many federal agencies leasing commercial buildings or office space on the west side of the Denver Federal Center (e.g., National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Department of Transportation, Veterans Administration, etc.). These federal agencies pose little exposed risk, except for an active threat or terrorist attack.

The major exposures are Terumo BCT, the Moffat Water Treatment Plant, and multiple ALFs/SNFs in the planning zone. There are several multi-family residential structures scattered throughout, along with numerous multi-family senior living facilities.

Terumo BCT is a medical equipment manufacturer specializing in blood management, blood safety, and cell therapy. Both company headquarters and manufacturing facilities are located within this planning zone. Terumo BCT is a primary employer with over 400 employees. The

company also operates a medical-grade sterilization plant at the facility, which is a hazardous material exposure risk for the District.

The Moffat Water Treatment Plant is a major facility operated by Denver Water that supplies water to the western areas of the Denver Metro area.

The zone is bisected by a light rail line running east to west along 13th Avenue until reaching Quail Street, then the line veers south to cross 6th Avenue into the Denver Federal Center. The line then crosses Simms Street and parallels 6th Avenue into Golden. The line has flyovers on Kipling Street and 6th Avenue. Simms/Union Street is the major north/south arterial that is impacted by the rail line. This is problematic due to the commercial exposures along Union Street south of 6th Avenue.

The Colfax Avenue corridor is a commercial strip that extends through the District, east to west. This corridor has multiple vacant buildings or dilapidated structures that pose an increased fire risk.

Water Supply:

This planning zone is serviced by Consolidated Mutual Water Company, High View Water District, Green Mountain Water & Sanitation District, and Pleasant View Metro District. There is one area of concern for water supply, the Morse Park area. See Station 1 Planning Zone for additional information. The remainder of the planning zone has adequate water supply.

Response History:

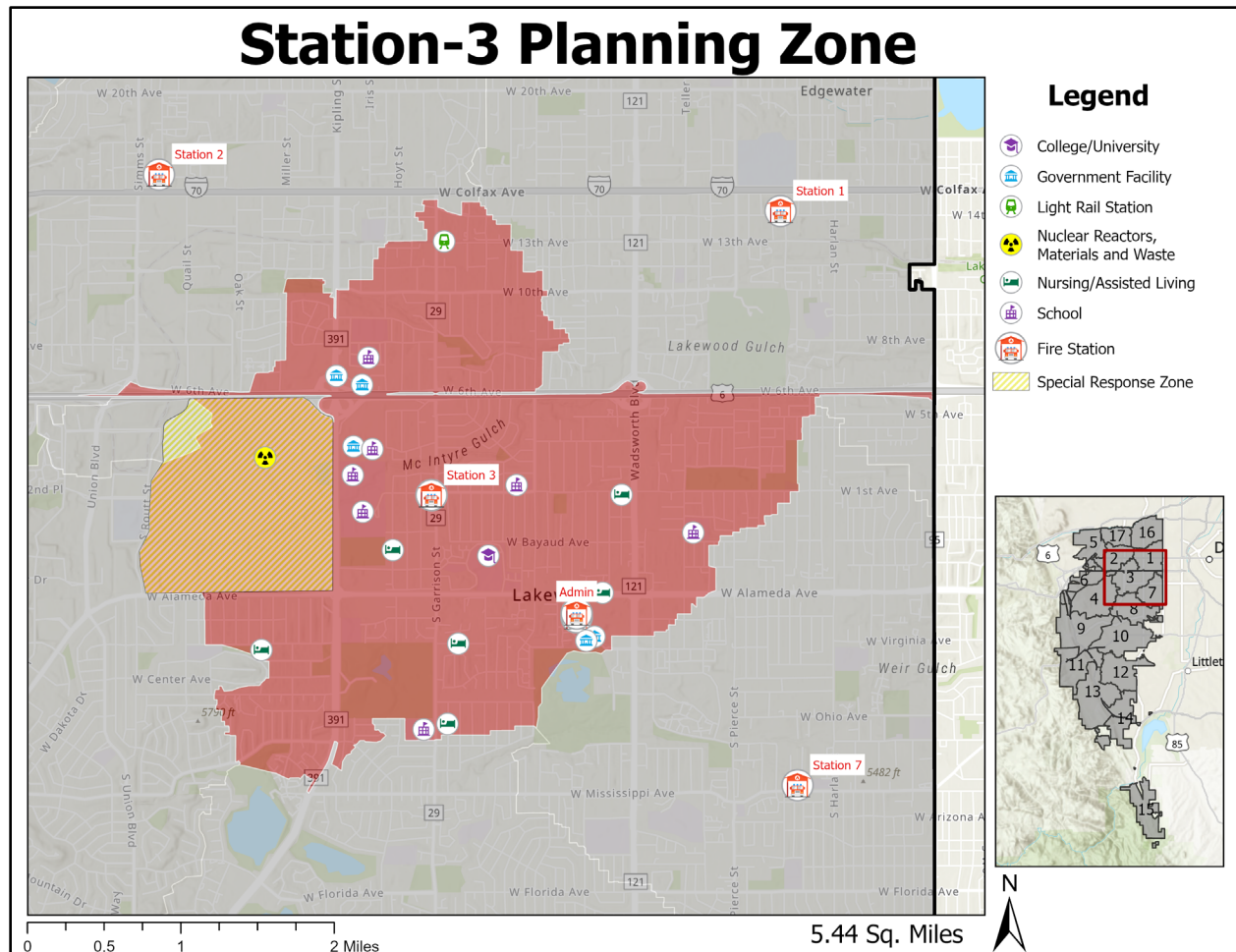
Station-2																
Unit	Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
AJHZ1	2021	0	0.00%	2	25.00%	1	12.50%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	37.50%	2	25.00%	8
AJHZ1	2022	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1
AJHZ1	2023	0	0.00%	3	25.00%	0	0.00%	1	8.33%	0	0.00%	5	41.67%	3	25.00%	12
AJHZ1	2024	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1
AJHZ1	2025	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
AJHZ1 Total		0	0.00%	5	20.00%	1	4.00%	1	4.00%	0	0.00%	12	48.00%	6	24.00%	25
E2	2021	6	17.14%	1	2.86%	23	65.71%	2	5.71%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	8.57%	35
E2	2022	99	12.71%	20	2.57%	501	64.31%	90	11.55%	3	0.39%	6	0.77%	60	7.70%	779
E2	2023	33	16.58%	3	1.51%	138	69.35%	15	7.54%	0	0.00%	3	1.51%	7	3.52%	199
E2	2024	3	8.82%	0	0.00%	23	67.65%	5	14.71%	0	0.00%	1	2.94%	2	5.88%	34
E2	2025	9	13.43%	1	1.49%	42	62.69%	5	7.46%	0	0.00%	2	2.99%	8	11.94%	67
E2 Total		150	13.46%	25	2.24%	727	65.26%	117	10.50%	3	0.27%	12	1.08%	80	7.18%	1114
TW2	2021	115	10.03%	103	8.98%	612	53.36%	92	8.02%	12	1.05%	28	2.44%	185	16.13%	1147
TW2	2022	119	10.14%	106	9.04%	636	54.22%	111	9.46%	13	1.11%	21	1.79%	167	14.24%	1173
TW2	2023	103	9.29%	108	9.74%	624	56.27%	104	9.38%	18	1.62%	22	1.98%	130	11.72%	1109
TW2	2024	89	8.63%	85	8.24%	614	59.55%	96	9.31%	14	1.36%	24	2.33%	109	10.57%	1031
TW2	2025	67	6.73%	63	6.33%	622	62.51%	82	8.24%	11	1.11%	19	1.91%	131	13.17%	995
TW2 Total		493	9.04%	465	8.52%	3108	56.98%	485	8.89%	68	1.25%	114	2.09%	722	13.24%	5455
St -2	Total	643	9.75%	495	7.51%	3836	58.17%	603	9.14%	71	1.08%	138	2.09%	808	12.25%	6594

Occupancy Classification: Station 2 Planning Zone	
Classification	High, Moderate, Assisted Living High-Risk Occupancies
Assembly (100 series)	81
Educational (200 series)	12
Health Care, Detention, Correction (300 series)	31
Residential (400 series)	41
Mercantile, Business (500 series)	331
Industrial, Utility (600 series)	7
Manufacturing (700 series)	9
Storage (800 series)	27
Outside, Special Property (900 series)	3

Station 3 Planning Zone

Description:

This planning zone is in the first-in area of Station 3. There is one unique feature within the planning zone, which is the DFC. The Station 3 Planning Zone is an urban setting with a density of 2,000+ people per square mile. There is a mix of commercial buildings, mostly along major streets that include 6th Avenue, Wadsworth Boulevard, Kipling Street, and Garrison Street.



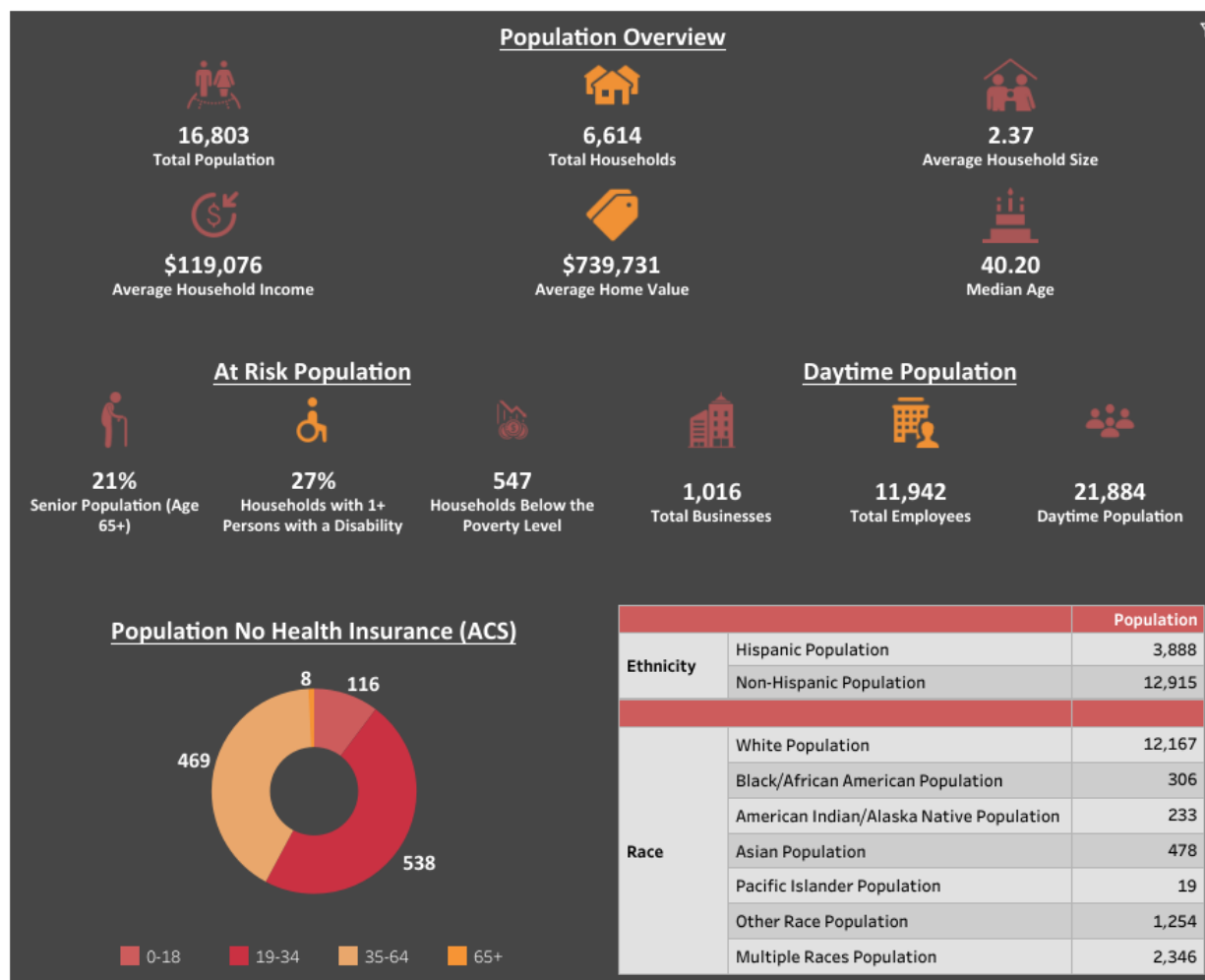
Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources:

Name	Address
Denver Federal Center (see planning zone below)	101 Kipling Parkway
Colorado Christian University	8787 West Alameda Avenue
City of Lakewood Offices	480 South Allison Parkway
Lakewood Police Department	445 South Allison Parkway
Colorado State Patrol	700 Kipling Street
Dale Tooley Building	690 Kipling Street
West Metro Fire Rescue Administration	433 South Allison Parkway
Jeffco Stadium	500 Kipling Street
Garrison Light Rail Station	13 th Avenue and Garrison Street
Fletcher Miller Special Education	200 Kipling Street
Creighton Middle School	75 Independence Street
Belmar Elementary School	885 South Garrison Street
South Lakewood Elementary School	8425 West 1 st Avenue
Rose Stein International Elementary	80 South Teller Street
Dennison Elementary School	401 Independence Street
Lakewood High School	9700 West 8 th Avenue
The Village at Belmar - Main Building	7825 West Alameda Avenue
The Rising Sun	835 South Flower Street
Serenity House Assisted Living	155 South Hoyt Street
Rocky Mountain Assisted Living	9000 West Virginia Avenue
Gardens Care Homes - Belmar Acres	80 Yukon Street
Dept. of Human Services Group Home - Nelson House	510 South Nelson Street
Kaiser Permanente Lakewood Medical Offices	8301 W. Alameda Ave

Special Risks:

- RTD Light Rail with at-grade crossings
- Belmar development - poor access and mixed-use properties

Planning Zone Risk Profile and Demographics:



Risk Analysis:

This planning zone is generally made up of residential structures with some commercial along the arterials (Garrison Street, Kipling Street, and Wadsworth Boulevard). Station 3 is second due to station Planning Zones 1, 2, 4, 7, and 8, impacting Station 3's response numbers.

The major exposures are in the DFC (see Denver Federal Center Special Planning Zone below) and the Colorado Christian University (CCU) campus. The CCU campus houses a population of 1,500 college students in a densely developed area, which limits access. Campus residency follows a normal academic year with many of the staff operating throughout the summer and winter as well. CCU has consolidated several facilities with the Lakewood campus, resulting in a consistent pattern of growth and development at this location.

Water Supply:

This planning zone is serviced by the Consolidated Mutual Water Company, Bonvue Water & Sanitation District, and the Green Mountain Water & Sanitation District. The DFC water system is maintained and owned by the federal government. There is adequate fire flow and hydrant

availability for all exposures. One residential area within the first-in area of Station 3 has limited hydrant availability. This area is from Garrison Street to Carr Street and 7th Avenue to 12th Avenue.

Response History:

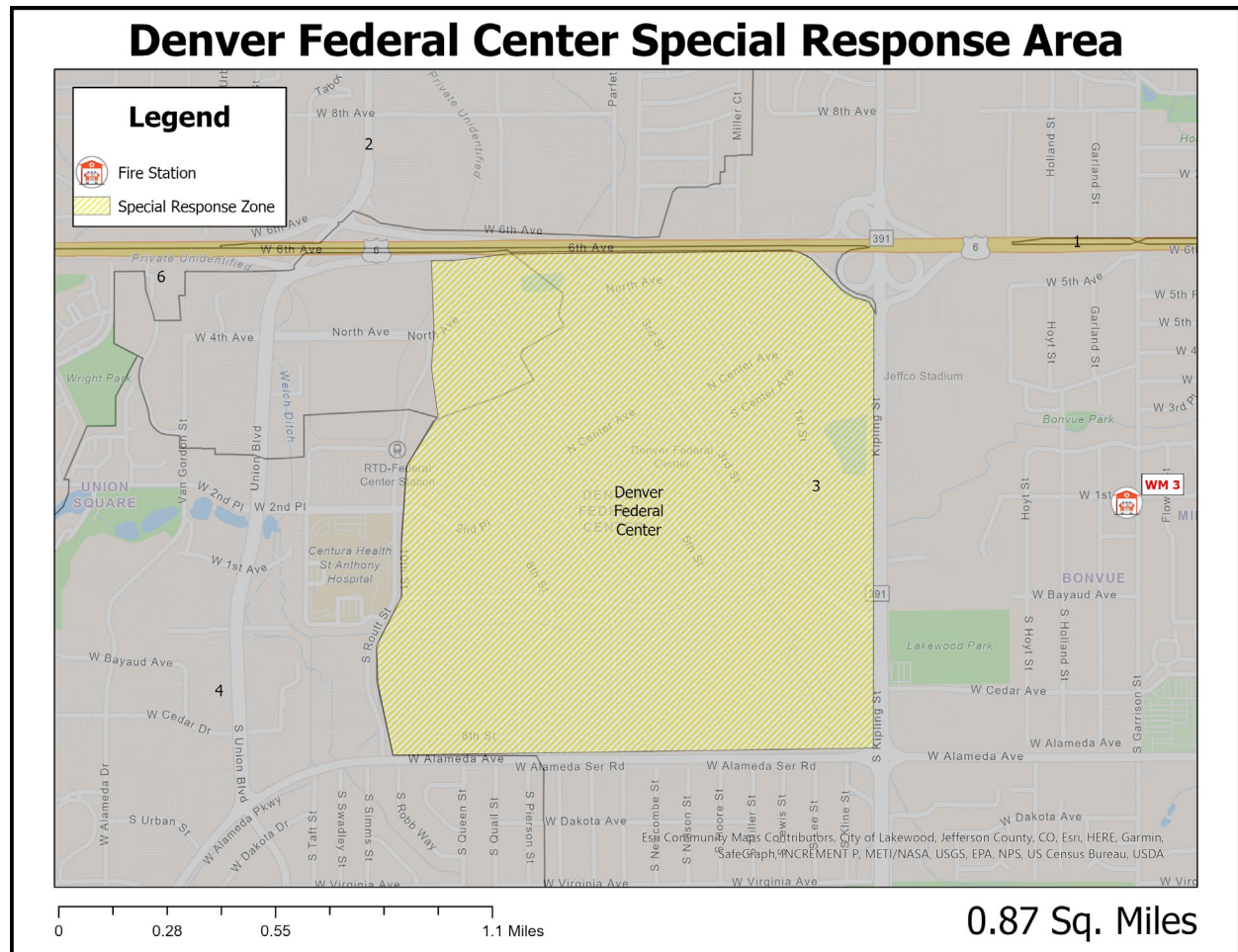
Station-3																
Unit	Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
E3	2021	395	10.47%	126	3.34%	2422	64.18%	375	9.94%	24	0.64%	47	1.25%	385	10.20%	3774
E3	2022	399	10.02%	138	3.47%	2596	65.21%	366	9.19%	26	0.65%	66	1.66%	390	9.80%	3981
E3	2023	384	9.90%	124	3.20%	2533	65.28%	393	10.13%	24	0.62%	49	1.26%	373	9.61%	3880
E3	2024	347	9.58%	112	3.09%	2367	65.35%	349	9.64%	32	0.88%	50	1.38%	365	10.08%	3622
E3	2025	324	8.48%	104	2.72%	2553	66.83%	346	9.06%	22	0.58%	56	1.47%	415	10.86%	3820
E3 Total		1849	9.69%	604	3.17%	12471	65.37%	1829	9.59%	128	0.67%	268	1.40%	1928	10.11%	19077
M2	2021	39	1.31%	36	1.21%	2526	84.57%	119	3.98%	9	0.30%	7	0.23%	251	8.40%	2987
M2	2022	50	1.57%	42	1.32%	2741	86.30%	129	4.06%	3	0.09%	8	0.25%	203	6.39%	3176
M2	2023	29	1.03%	45	1.60%	2378	84.30%	172	6.10%	1	0.04%	8	0.28%	188	6.66%	2821
M2	2024	23	0.88%	18	0.69%	2217	84.85%	176	6.74%	4	0.15%	9	0.34%	166	6.35%	2613
M2	2025	14	0.55%	34	1.34%	2207	86.89%	96	3.78%	1	0.04%	4	0.16%	184	7.24%	2540
M2 Total		155	1.10%	175	1.24%	12069	85.37%	692	4.89%	18	0.13%	36	0.25%	992	7.02%	14137
M3	2021	43	1.42%	39	1.29%	2547	84.03%	118	3.89%	6	0.20%	5	0.16%	273	9.01%	3031
M3	2022	46	1.45%	51	1.61%	2742	86.72%	109	3.45%	4	0.13%	6	0.19%	204	6.45%	3162
M3	2023	35	1.21%	40	1.39%	2427	84.18%	183	6.35%	2	0.07%	5	0.17%	191	6.63%	2883
M3	2024	27	1.03%	24	0.92%	2223	85.14%	164	6.28%	2	0.08%	7	0.27%	164	6.28%	2611
M3	2025	14	0.54%	26	1.01%	2233	86.68%	128	4.97%	1	0.04%	9	0.35%	165	6.41%	2576
M3 Total		165	1.16%	180	1.26%	12172	85.34%	702	4.92%	15	0.11%	32	0.22%	997	6.99%	14263
St -3	Total	2169	4.57%	959	2.02%	36712	77.33%	3223	6.79%	161	0.34%	336	0.71%	3917	8.25%	47477

Occupancy Classification: Station 3 Planning Zone	
Classification	High, Moderate, Assisted Living High-Risk Occupancies
Assembly (100 series)	72
Educational (200 series)	23
Health Care, Detention, Correction (300 series)	32
Residential (400 series)	39
Mercantile, Business (500 series)	242
Industrial, Utility (600 series)	5
Manufacturing (700 series)	0
Storage (800 series)	6
Outside, Special Property (900 series)	3

Denver Federal Center Special Planning Zone

Description:

The DFC is a General Services Administration (GSA) property and is not included in the District but is fully surrounded by the District. The complex is operated by the GSA and supports tenants from more than 25 Federal Agencies. The facility has over 50 active buildings with approximately four million square feet of rentable space. The District provides emergency services under contract, but due to federal jurisdiction, there are limits to the Life Safety Division's ability to apply fire codes.



Special Risks:

- DFC Building 15 (reactor)
- DFC Building 17
- DFC Building 20 (hazardous materials)
- DFC Building 25 (hazardous materials)
- DFC Building 53 (hazardous materials)
- DFC Building 95 (hazardous materials)

Risk Analysis:

The land was developed during World War II and was originally constructed as a munitions plant. During peak production, the plant employed 22,000 people. The munitions plant closed in 1945 and the facility transitioned into an office complex, ultimately becoming the DFC. The western portion of the facility was redeveloped in the early 2000s to include a hospital and regional transportation district transit hub. A portion of the land, at the northwest corner, remains undeveloped.

The DFC is a secure facility with limited access and 24-hour security. It houses offices, storage areas, industrial processes, and research facilities for multiple federal agencies. One unique feature on site is a small nuclear reactor used for geological research.

The majority of buildings in this planning zone are old and have inconsistent fire protection and monitoring systems. All buildings are inspected by the District on an annual basis; however, due to jurisdiction, compliance is achieved through consensus and cooperation as opposed to strict code compliance. Surrounding this facility are schools, commercial occupancies, a hospital, medical buildings, and residential neighborhoods. The daytime population is approximately 10,000, and the nighttime population is limited to security personnel.

Because there are no full-time residents, demographics are not included in this planning zone. CIKR assets are excluded for security reasons.

Water Supply:

The DFC operates its own water system, which is supplied through Denver Water. Because of continued maintenance concerns, the DFC water system was replaced in 2010 and 2011. The District conducts flow tests but does not perform maintenance on DFC hydrants.

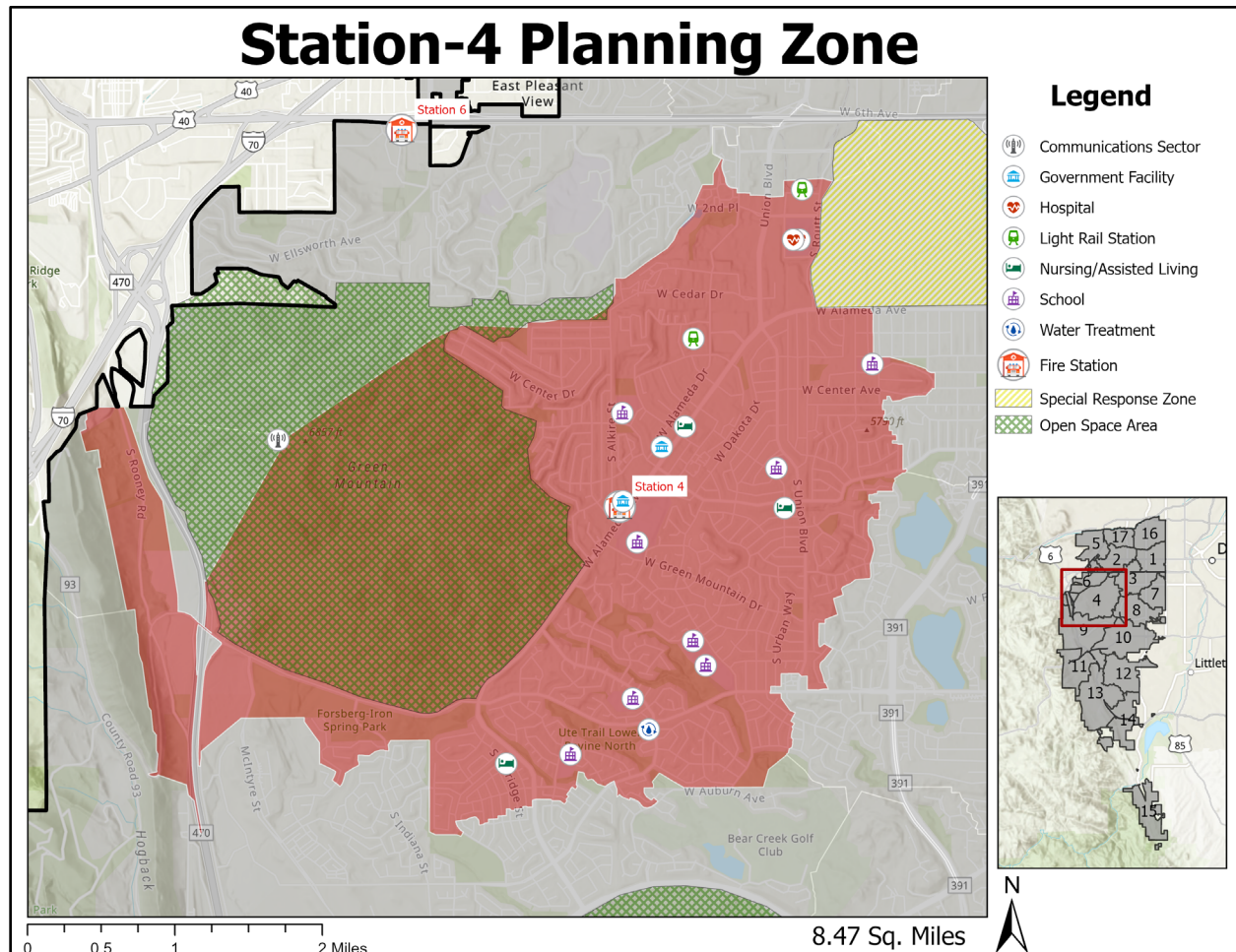
Response History:

Denver Federal Center															
Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
2021	15	44.1%	0	0.0%	16	47.1%	0	0.0%	1	2.9%	1	2.9%	1	2.9%	34
2022	11	39.3%	1	3.6%	11	39.3%	2	7.1%	0	0.0%	2	7.1%	1	3.6%	28
2023	7	29.2%	1	4.2%	13	54.2%	2	8.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.2%	24
2024	16	44.4%	0	0.0%	13	36.1%	1	2.8%	1	2.8%	3	8.3%	2	5.6%	36
2025	14	28.6%	3	6.1%	20	40.8%	1	2.0%	5	10.2%	4	8.2%	2	4.1%	49
Total	63	36.8%	5	2.9%	73	42.7%	6	3.5%	7	4.1%	10	5.8%	7	4.1%	171

Station 4 Planning Zone

Description:

This planning zone is exclusively in the first-in area of Station 4. The planning zone consists of a variety of risks including a large portion of Green Mountain Park (open space), multi-family residences, a commercial corridor, and a medical campus. The Green Mountain Special Planning Zone overlays a large portion of this planning zone. The Station 4 Planning Zone is an urban setting with a density of 2,000+ people per square mile. There are multiple gullies throughout the area with a grass/brush fuel model.



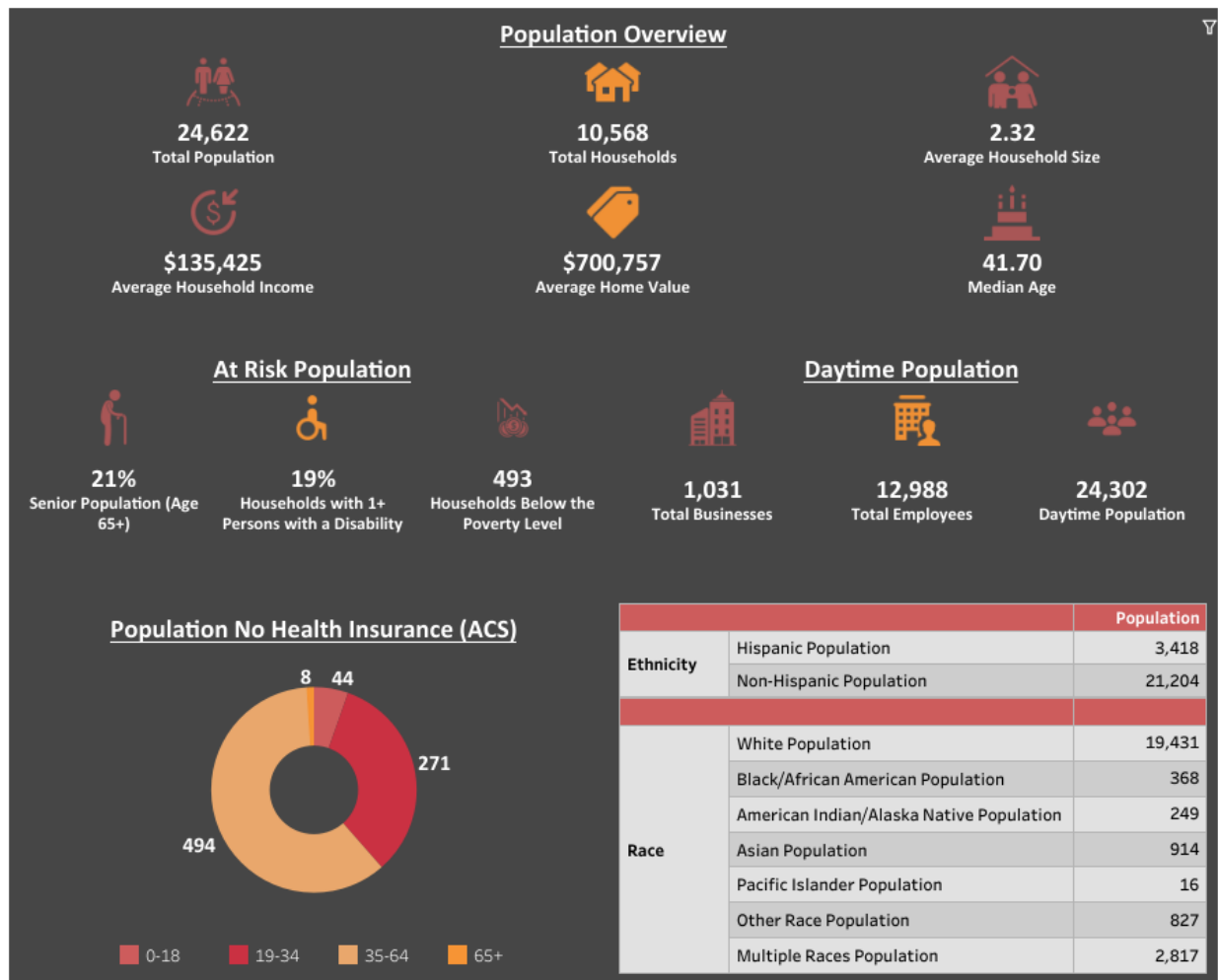
Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources:

Name	Address
CommonSpirit Saint Anthony Hospital	11600 West 2 nd Place
Ortho Colorado Hospital at CommonSpirit Saint Anthony	11650 West 2 nd Place
Lakewood Social Security Office	13151 West Alameda Parkway
National Park Service	12795 West Alameda Parkway
Federal Center Station	11601 West 2 nd Place
Green Mountain Radio Tower	1000 South Rooney Road
Department of Transportation	12300 West Dakota Avenue
Rooney Ranch Elementary School	2200 South Coors Street
Glennon Heights Elementary School	11025 West Glennon Drive
Devinny Elementary School	1725 South Wright Street
Green Mountain High School	13175 West Green Mountain Drive
Dunstan Middle School	1855 South Wright Street
Foothills Elementary School	13165 West Ohio Avenue
Hutchinson Elementary School	12900 West Utah Avenue
Green Mountain Elementary School	12250 West Kentucky Drive
Denver Water - Green Mountain Pump Station	9380 West Jewell Avenue
Montage Ridge	12791 West Alameda Parkway
Applewood Our House 4	1182 South Van Gordon Court
Lakewood Terrace Affordable Assisted Living	13969 West Warren Avenue

Special Risks:

- Union Tower - 165 South Union - large office occupancy
- Union Square - 198 Union Boulevard - large office occupancy
- Bristlecone Shooting Range - 12105 West Cedar Drive
- Ravines and other drainages - see Green Mountain Special Planning Zone
- Green Mountain Recreation Center - 13198 West Green Mountain Drive

Planning Zone Risk Profile and Demographics:



Risk Analysis:

Station 4 has numerous multi-family structures, of which many are considered high risk. The District has experienced numerous multiple-alarm structure fires in these complexes. The Union Corridor consists of a large variety of commercial and government buildings of which several are classified as high rises. Many federal agencies lease commercial buildings or office space on the west side of the Denver Federal Center. These federal agencies pose little exposed risk, except for an active threat or terrorist attack. The western portions of the Denver Federal Center are also in the planning zone.

CommonSpirit Saint Anthony Hospital and Ortho Colorado Hospital are both located in this zone, along with several other buildings that make up the medical campus. Multiple drainages and Green Mountain Open Space are bordered by residential occupancies. These drainages pose a wildfire threat to the adjacent structures and residents living in this area. The Green Mountain Special Planning Zone is covered later in this document.

Water Supply:

This planning zone is serviced by the Green Mountain Water & Sanitation and Mount Carbon Water & Sanitation Districts. Hydrant spacing and available fire flow are adequate for the exposures.

Response History:

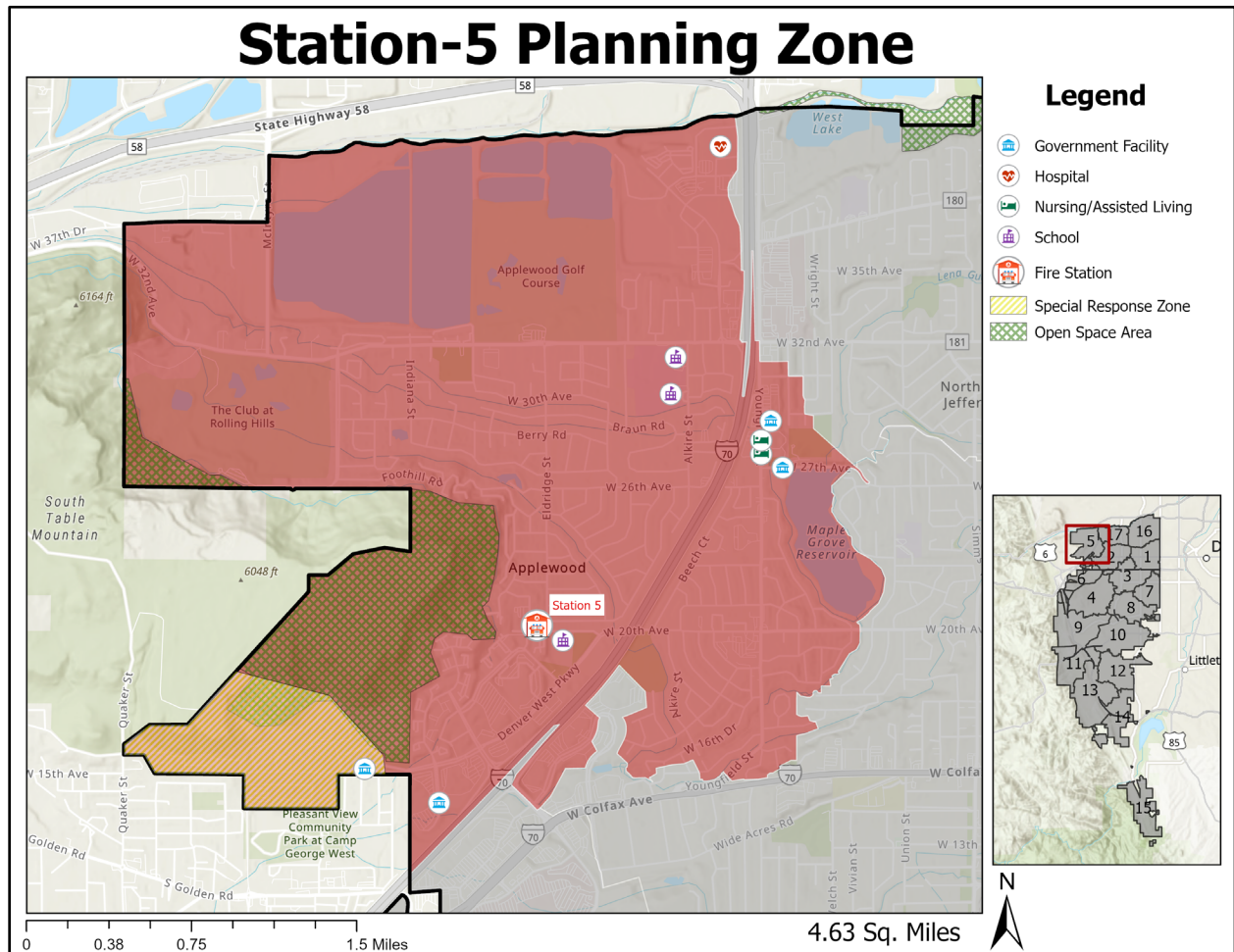
Station-4																
Unit	Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
BC2	2021	33	4.14%	161	20.18%	416	52.13%	23	2.88%	10	1.25%	15	1.88%	140	17.54%	798
BC2	2022	41	4.93%	157	18.89%	400	48.13%	41	4.93%	13	1.56%	16	1.93%	163	19.61%	831
BC2	2023	21	3.04%	131	18.96%	356	51.52%	48	6.95%	6	0.87%	15	2.17%	114	16.50%	691
BC2	2024	10	1.72%	98	16.87%	359	61.79%	25	4.30%	4	0.69%	11	1.89%	74	12.74%	581
BC2	2025	13	2.39%	95	17.50%	339	62.43%	18	3.31%	2	0.37%	7	1.29%	69	12.71%	543
BC2 Total		118	3.43%	642	18.64%	1870	54.30%	155	4.50%	35	1.02%	64	1.86%	560	16.26%	3444
BR4	2021	0	0.00%	10	43.48%	3	13.04%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	#####	7	30.43%	23
BR4	2022	0	0.00%	18	69.23%	1	3.85%	1	3.85%	1	3.85%	0	0.00%	5	19.23%	26
BR4	2023	0	0.00%	10	58.82%	2	11.76%	1	5.88%	0	0.00%	1	5.88%	3	17.65%	17
BR4	2024	0	0.00%	15	75.00%	2	10.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	15.00%	20
BR4	2025	0	0.00%	9	64.29%	2	14.29%	1	7.14%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	14.29%	14
BR4 Total		0	0.00%	62	62.00%	10	10.00%	3	3.00%	1	1.00%	4	4.00%	20	20.00%	100
E4	2021	282	11.22%	58	2.31%	1681	66.89%	189	7.52%	16	0.64%	57	2.27%	230	9.15%	2513
E4	2022	256	9.80%	80	3.06%	1740	66.59%	204	7.81%	28	1.07%	63	2.41%	242	9.26%	2613
E4	2023	276	10.39%	76	2.86%	1792	67.44%	226	8.51%	24	0.90%	60	2.26%	203	7.64%	2657
E4	2024	281	11.14%	61	2.42%	1709	67.74%	186	7.37%	37	1.47%	41	1.63%	208	8.24%	2523
E4	2025	258	10.44%	52	2.10%	1636	66.21%	228	9.23%	23	0.93%	66	2.67%	208	8.42%	2471
E4 Total		1353	10.59%	327	2.56%	8558	66.98%	1033	8.08%	128	1.00%	287	2.25%	1091	8.54%	12777
M4	2021	52	2.13%	31	1.27%	2132	87.16%	62	2.53%	3	0.12%	6	0.25%	160	6.54%	2446
M4	2022	39	1.52%	24	0.93%	2298	89.31%	67	2.60%	5	0.19%	4	0.16%	136	5.29%	2573
M4	2023	23	0.95%	24	0.99%	2124	87.66%	116	4.79%	3	0.12%	7	0.29%	126	5.20%	2423
M4	2024	38	1.61%	9	0.38%	2042	86.75%	117	4.97%	3	0.13%	6	0.25%	139	5.90%	2354
M4	2025	20	0.88%	5	0.22%	2005	88.36%	111	4.89%	1	0.04%	1	0.04%	126	5.55%	2269
M4 Total		172	1.43%	93	0.77%	10601	87.87%	473	3.92%	15	0.12%	24	0.20%	687	5.69%	12065
St -4	Total	1525	6.11%	482	1.93%	19169	76.85%	1509	6.05%	144	0.58%	315	1.26%	1798	7.21%	24942

Occupancy Classification: Station 4 Planning Zone	
Classification	High, Moderate, Assisted Living High-Risk Occupancies
Assembly (100 series)	67
Educational (200 series)	11
Health Care, Detention, Correction (300 series)	20
Residential (400 series)	54
Mercantile, Business (500 series)	210
Industrial, Utility (600 series)	3
Manufacturing (700 series)	13
Storage (800 series)	7
Outside, Special Property (900 series)	2

Station 5 Planning Zone

Description:

This planning zone is exclusively in the first-in area of Station 5. The National Laboratory of the Rockies is a unique feature within the planning zone. The Station 5 Planning Zone is an urban setting with a density of 2,000+ people per square mile. There is a mix of commercial buildings, mostly in the Denver West area of the planning zone. The western border of the planning zone consists of open space.



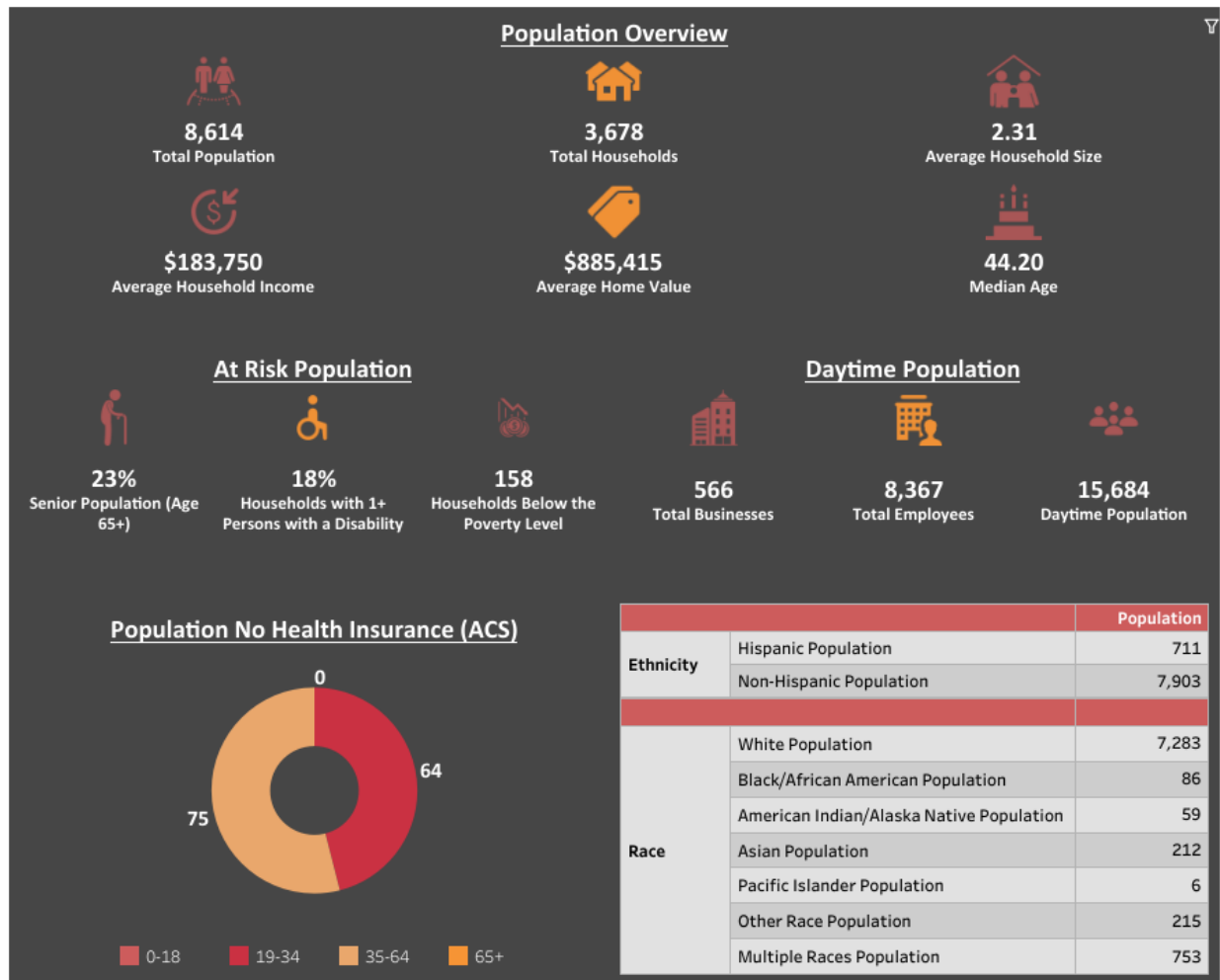
Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources:

Name	Address
Intermountain Health Lutheran Hospital	12911 W. 40 th Avenue
Consolidated Mutual Water Company	12700 West 27 th Avenue
Jefferson County Public Schools	1829 Denver West Drive
National Laboratory of the Rockies (see planning zone below)	15003 Denver West Parkway
Maple Grove Elementary School	3085 Alkire Street
Manning Options School	13200 West 32nd Place
Morningstar Applewood Memory Care	2770 Youngfield Street
Morningstar Applewood	2800 Youngfield Street

Special Risks:

- Table Mountain - see the Table Mountain Special Planning Zone
- Molson Coors Brewery Water Treatment Plant - 17755 West 32nd Avenue

Planning Zone Risk Profile and Demographics:



Risk Analysis:

The Molson Coors Brewery is northwest of this planning zone and is in Arvada's response area, but along the eastern edge, there are two areas that are in the District: the water treatment plant and the truck farm.

Intermountain Health Lutheran Hospital is located in this zone, along with several other buildings that make up the medical campus.

Interstate 70 runs through this planning zone, creating hazardous material and MCI threats. This portion of Interstate 70 sits at the base of a long downhill section of highway resulting in frequent vehicle brake fires. Some of these incidents grow into full vehicle fires. One incident, in 2019, involved 12 vehicles, injured 12 people, and resulted in four deaths.

The planning zone is on the eastern edge of South Table Mountain and is a wildland urban interface area.

Water Supply:

This planning zone is serviced by the Consolidated Mutual Water & Sanitation District and the Pleasant View Metro District. There is adequate fire flow and hydrants for the zone except for the area of Foothills Road and the wildland areas on South Table Mountain.

Response History:

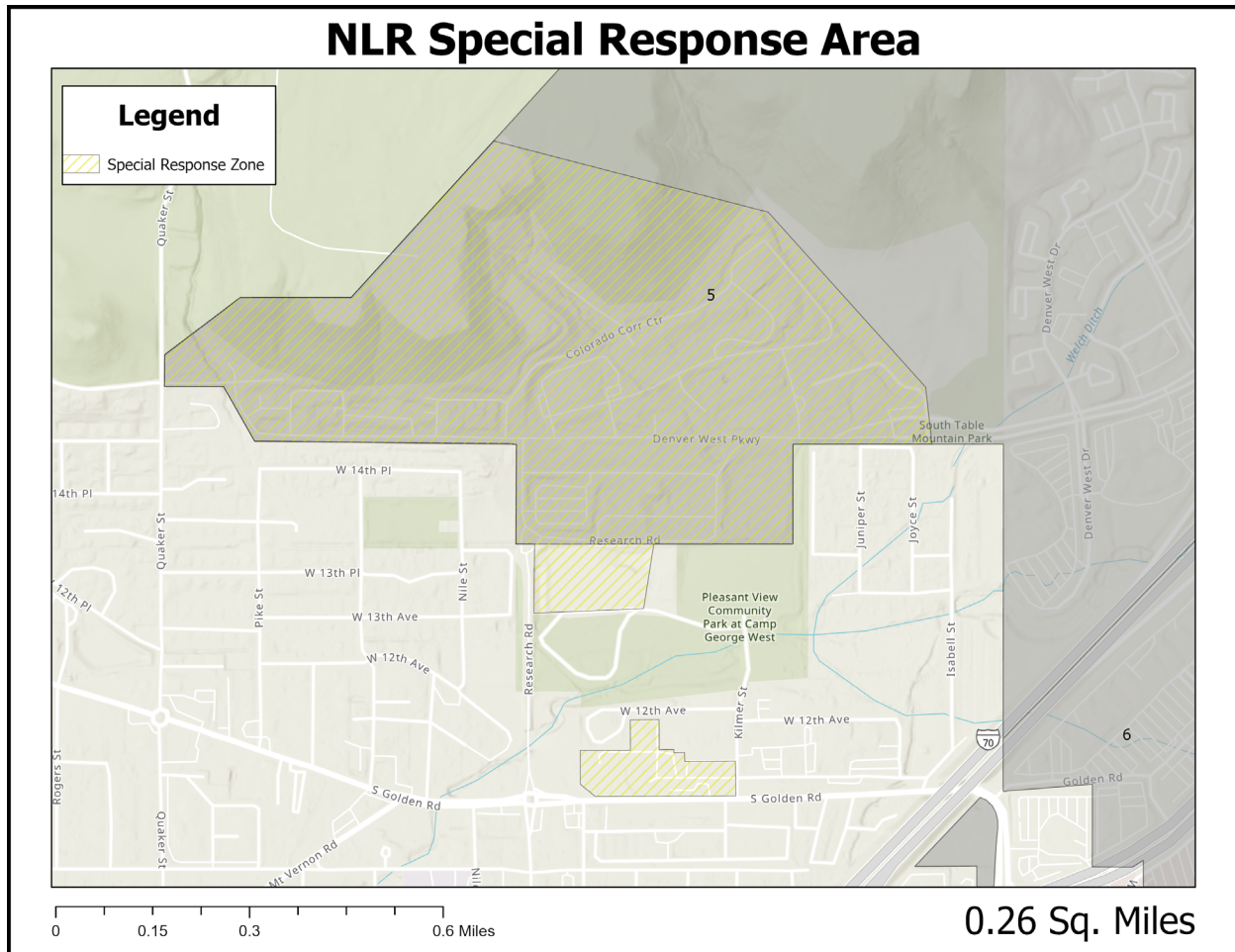
Station-5																
Unit	Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
E5	2021	136	12.34%	43	3.90%	679	61.62%	89	8.08%	16	1.45%	16	1.45%	123	11.16%	1102
E5	2022	147	12.44%	36	3.05%	742	62.77%	84	7.11%	10	0.85%	27	2.28%	136	11.51%	1182
E5	2023	121	9.93%	33	2.71%	789	64.73%	106	8.70%	10	0.82%	34	2.79%	126	10.34%	1219
E5	2024	136	11.50%	40	3.38%	681	57.57%	117	9.89%	15	1.27%	31	2.62%	163	13.78%	1183
E5	2025	113	10.31%	23	2.10%	689	62.86%	118	10.77%	9	0.82%	29	2.65%	115	10.49%	1096
E5 Total		653	11.29%	175	3.03%	3580	61.92%	514	8.89%	60	1.04%	137	2.37%	663	11.47%	5782
HZ5	2021	0	0.00%	4	30.77%	1	7.69%	2	15.38%	1	7.69%	3	23.08%	2	15.38%	13
HZ5	2022	0	0.00%	2	20.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	10.00%	7	70.00%	0	0.00%	10
HZ5	2023	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	7.14%	1	7.14%	0	0.00%	11	78.57%	1	7.14%	14
HZ5	2024	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	13.64%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	11	50.00%	8	36.36%	22
HZ5	2025	0	0.00%	1	11.11%	0	0.00%	1	11.11%	0	0.00%	6	66.67%	1	11.11%	9
HZ5 Total		0	0.00%	7	10.29%	5	7.35%	4	5.88%	2	2.94%	38	55.88%	12	17.65%	68
M5	2021	26	1.26%	17	0.82%	1779	86.32%	76	3.69%	2	0.10%	7	0.34%	154	7.47%	2061
M5	2022	27	1.35%	23	1.15%	1745	87.29%	81	4.05%	0	0.00%	6	0.30%	117	5.85%	1999
M5	2023	25	1.24%	15	0.75%	1729	86.02%	130	6.47%	1	0.05%	9	0.45%	101	5.02%	2010
M5	2024	14	0.73%	15	0.78%	1638	85.62%	150	7.84%	0	0.00%	10	0.52%	86	4.50%	1913
M5	2025	10	0.55%	8	0.44%	1581	87.54%	99	5.48%	0	0.00%	6	0.33%	102	5.65%	1806
M5 Total		102	1.04%	78	0.80%	8472	86.55%	536	5.48%	3	0.03%	38	0.39%	560	5.72%	9789
St -5	Total	755	4.83%	260	1.66%	12057	77.10%	1054	6.74%	65	0.42%	213	1.36%	1235	7.90%	15639

Occupancy Classification: Station 5 Planning Zone	
Classification	High, Moderate, Assisted Living High-Risk Occupancies
Assembly (100 series)	49
Educational (200 series)	8
Health Care, Detention, Correction (300 series)	6
Residential (400 series)	57
Mercantile, Business (500 series)	117
Industrial, Utility (600 series)	5
Manufacturing (700 series)	0
Storage (800 series)	2
Outside, Special Property (900 series)	1

National Laboratory of the Rockies Special Planning Zone

Description:

The NLR is a federal laboratory and is not included in the District. The 327-acre complex is adjacent to the District's boundary and is operated by Alliance for Energy Innovation, LLC. The District has a contract to provide for fire protection, emergency medical response, rescue services, and first response to hazardous materials incidents in a manner consistent with services provided within the District's jurisdiction. The District's adopted code is the base for life safety requirements at the facility.



Special Risks:

- NLR SERF - 15313 Denver West Parkway
- NLR AFUF - 16173 Denver West Parkway
- NLR S&TF - 15212 Denver West Parkway
- NLR TTF - 15973 Denver West Parkway
- NLR SURF Waste Treatment Plant - 15313 Denver West Parkway
- NLR FTLB - 15532 Denver West Parkway
- NLR Hazmat Sheds - 15313 Denver West Parkway
- NLR RAIL – 15503 Denver West Parkway

Risk Analysis:

NLR was established by the Solar Energy Research and Development and Demonstration Act of 1974. The Golden facility consists of 20 structures, including a facility office and research facilities for renewable energy (e.g., solar, wind and alternative fuels). This campus is dispersed over 1,607,031 square feet. Lab facilities are leased to companies or organizations in order to assist with technology development or enhancement.

NLR utilizes and stores various quantities of hazardous materials, including the production and storage of large quantities of hydrogen fuel.

NLR is a secure facility with limited access and 24-hour security. Approximately 1,100 full-time and contract staff are usually on-site during business hours. The facility is a modern research facility with both detection and protection systems in place. Surrounding this facility are residential neighborhoods, commercial occupancies, and open space.

Because there are no full-time residents, demographics are not included in this planning zone. CIKR assets are excluded for security reasons.

Water Supply:

This planning zone is serviced by the Consolidated Mutual Water & Sanitation District. There is adequate fire flow and hydrants for the zone.

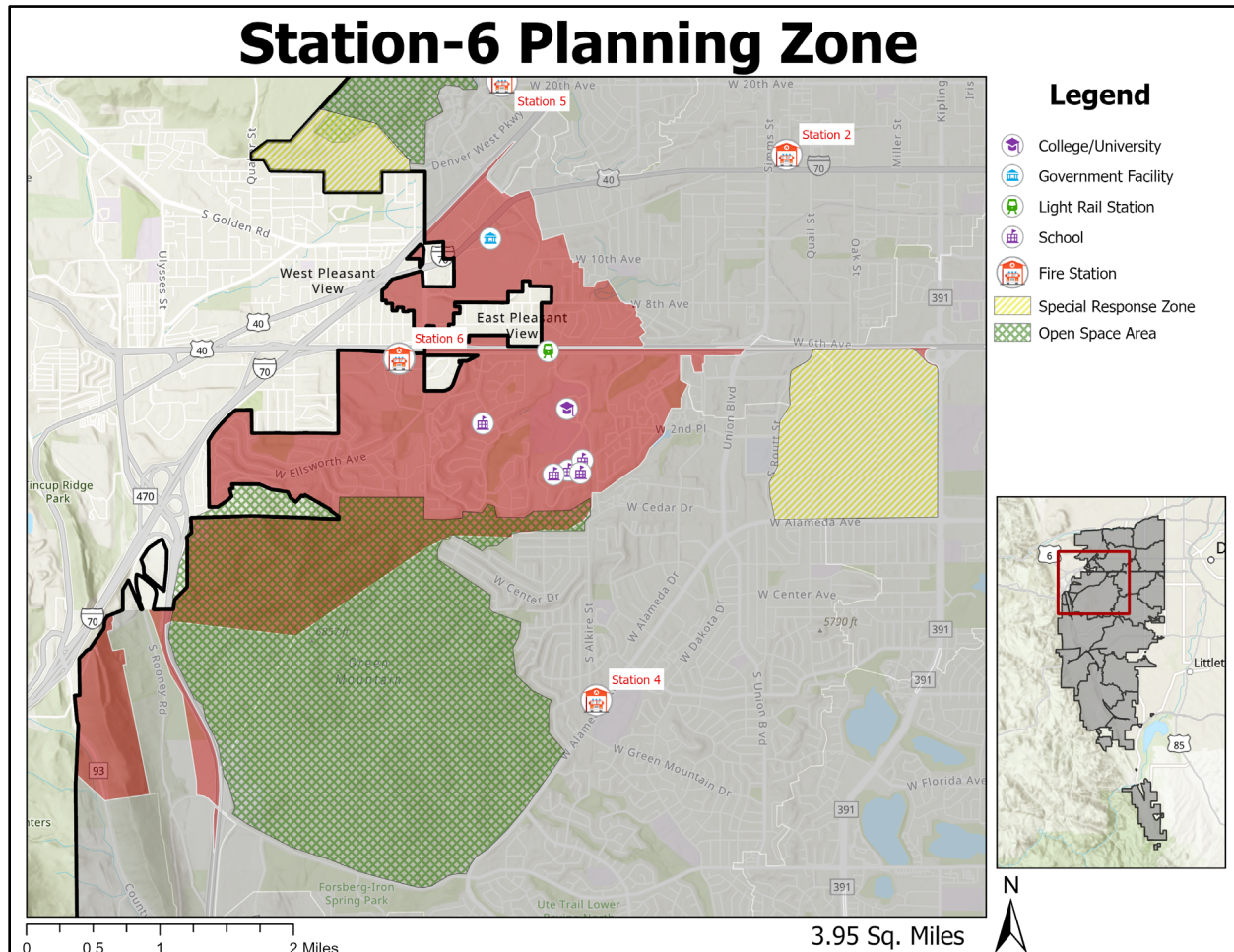
Response History:

National Laboratory of the Rockies															
Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
2021	18	58.1%	2	6.45%	9	29.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.2%	1	3.2%	31
2022	20	64.5%	0	0.00%	7	22.6%	0	0.0%	2	6.5%	0	0.0%	2	6.5%	31
2023	29	50.9%	0	0.00%	7	12.3%	5	8.8%	5	8.8%	4	7.0%	7	12.3%	57
2024	16	44.4%	0	0.00%	9	25.0%	3	8.3%	1	2.8%	2	5.6%	5	13.9%	36
2025	17	38.6%	0	0.00%	10	22.7%	5	11.4%	2	4.5%	3	6.8%	7	15.9%	44
Total	100	50.3%	2	1.01%	42	21.1%	13	6.5%	10	5.0%	10	5.0%	22	11.1%	199

Station 6 Planning Zone

Description:

This planning zone is exclusively in the first-in area of Station 6. The planning zone consists of a variety of risks including a large portion of Green Mountain Park open space, multi-family residences, a mall, and a dual response area shared with Pleasant View Fire Department. The Green Mountain Special Planning Zone overlays a large portion of this planning zone. The zone is an urban setting with a density of 2,000+ people per square mile. There is a mix of commercial buildings, mostly in the Colorado Mills Mall area.



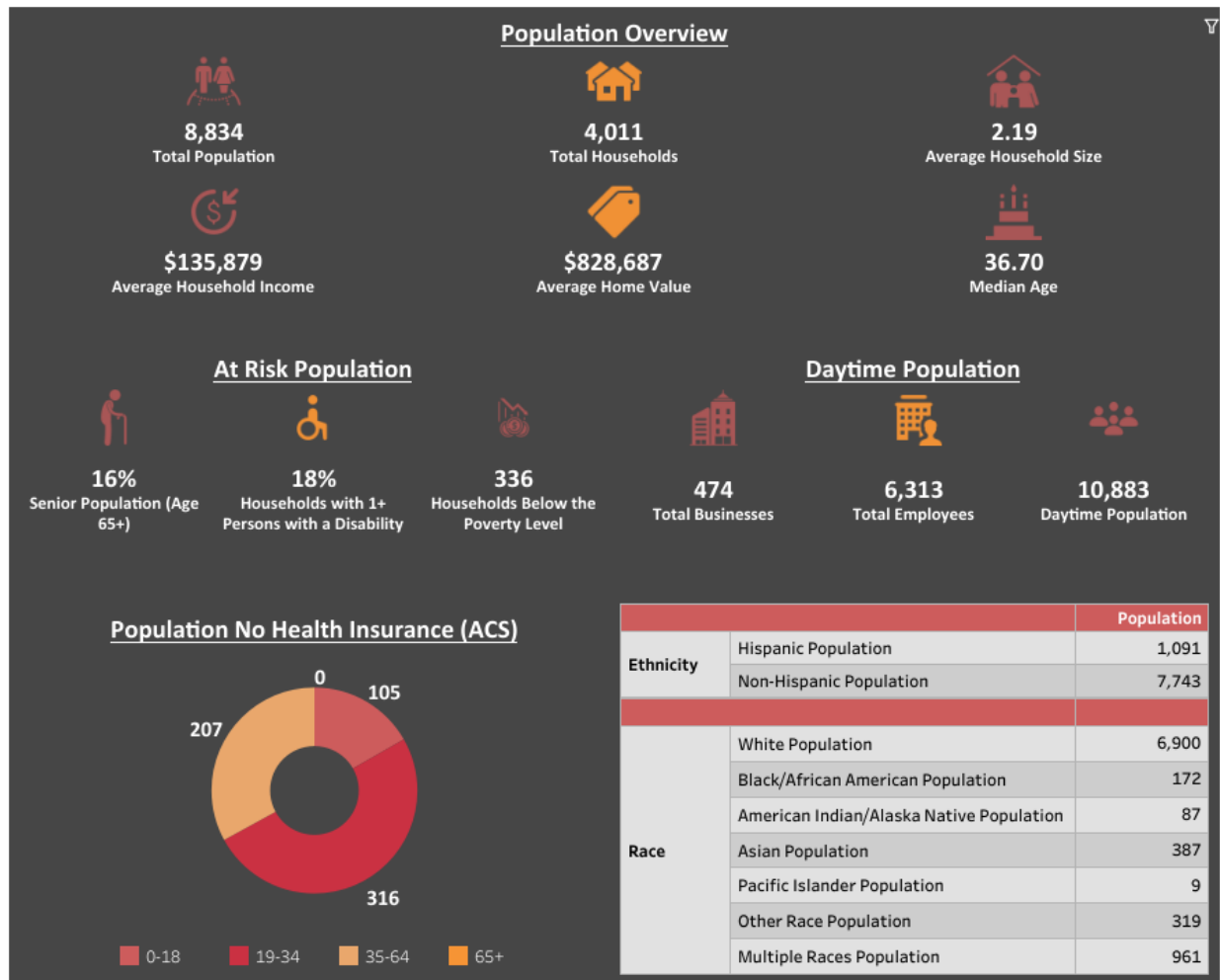
Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources:

Name	Address
Red Rocks Community College	13300 West Sixth Avenue
Lakewood Police Substation	14500 West Colfax Avenue
Mills Mall	14500 West Colfax Avenue
Red Rocks Community College Station	6 th Avenue and Arbutus Drive
Kyffin Elementary School	205 North Flora Way
McLain High School	13600 West 2 nd Place
Warren Tech	13300 West 2 nd Place
Longview High School	13301 West 2 nd Place

Special Risks:

- Jefferson County Fairgrounds - 15200-15400 West 6th Avenue
- Thunder Valley Motocross Park - special events

Planning Zone Risk Profile and Demographics:



Risk Analysis:

The multi-family apartment complexes situated along Holman Way are old and have a higher-than-normal structure fire propensity.

The Colorado Mills Mall is located in the planning zone. The mall suffered significant damage due to a hailstorm in 2017, and all systems were updated upon renovation. The mall is protected by both the District and Pleasant View Fire Department. This is a portion of a larger 'dual response area' where both districts respond to all incidents.

6th Avenue (U.S. Highway 6) is a major corridor into downtown Denver. The highway has a large volume of traffic including hazardous materials transportation. The light rail runs along the southern edge of 6th Avenue where it crosses the highway to the north side via a rail-only

flyover. Due to access, a small portion of I-70 is also within the Station 6 Planning Zone. This area of highway is also prone to brake fires from semi tractor-trailers, hazardous materials incidents, and MCIs.

The residential occupancies on the southern border of this zone border Green Mountain Open Space. The Green Mountain Special Planning Zone is covered in more detail later in this document.

Water Supply:

This planning zone is serviced by the Consolidated Mutual Water & Sanitation, Pleasant View Metro District, College Park Water & Sanitation, and the Green Mountain Water & Sanitation District. There is adequate fire flow and hydrants for all exposures within the planning zone.

Response History:

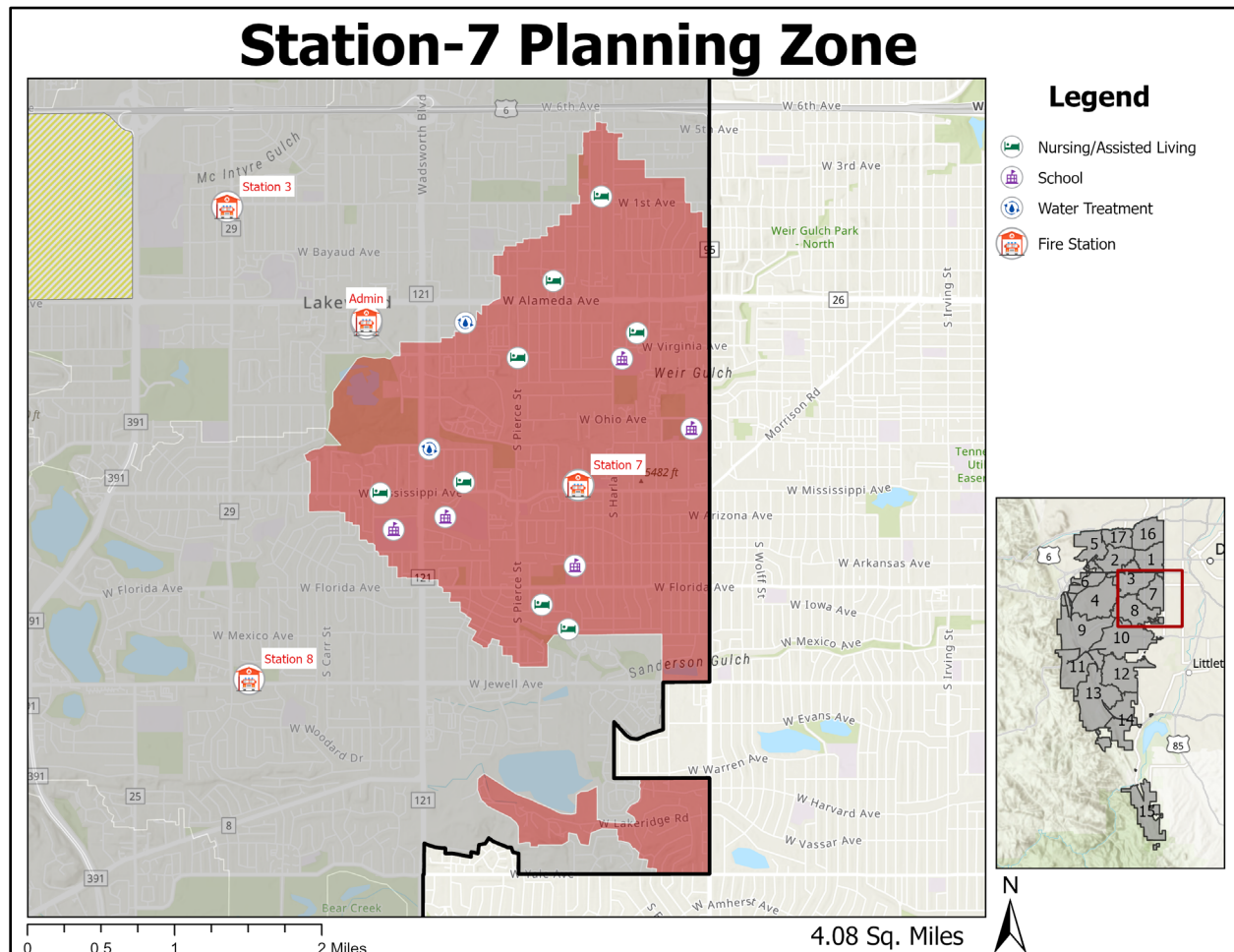
Station-6																
Unit	Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
E6	2021	160	15.49%	65	6.29%	602	58.28%	45	4.36%	9	0.87%	24	2.32%	128	12.39%	1033
E6	2022	176	15.80%	47	4.22%	650	58.35%	77	6.91%	6	0.54%	18	1.62%	140	12.57%	1114
E6	2023	148	13.39%	50	4.52%	655	59.28%	63	5.70%	11	1.00%	17	1.54%	161	14.57%	1105
E6	2024	161	14.15%	56	4.92%	673	59.14%	76	6.68%	11	0.97%	16	1.41%	145	12.74%	1138
E6	2025	140	11.67%	44	3.67%	749	62.42%	83	6.92%	12	1.00%	15	1.25%	157	13.08%	1200
E6 Total		785	14.04%	262	4.69%	3329	59.55%	344	6.15%	49	0.88%	90	1.61%	731	13.08%	5590
BR6	2021	0	0.00%	23	60.53%	3	7.89%	3	7.89%	1	2.63%	0	0.00%	8	21.05%	38
BR6	2022	1	3.57%	15	53.57%	3	10.71%	2	7.14%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	7	25.00%	28
BR6	2023	0	0.00%	4	44.44%	0	0.00%	2	22.22%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	33.33%	9
BR6	2024	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2
BR6	2025	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
BR6 Total		1	1.30%	44	57.14%	6	7.79%	7	9.09%	1	1.30%	0	0.00%	18	23.38%	77
St-06	Total	786	13.87%	306	5.40%	3335	58.85%	351	6.19%	50	0.88%	90	1.59%	749	13.22%	5667

Occupancy Classification: Station 6 Planning Zone	
Classification	High, Moderate, Assisted Living High-Risk Occupancies
Assembly (100 series)	50
Educational (200 series)	15
Health Care, Detention, Correction (300 series)	2
Residential (400 series)	62
Mercantile, Business (500 series)	82
Industrial, Utility (600 series)	4
Manufacturing (700 series)	3
Storage (800 series)	5
Outside, Special Property (900 series)	1

Station 7 Planning Zone

Description:

This planning zone is exclusively in the first-in area of Station 7. There are no unique features that would exclude any area within this zone. The zone is an urban setting with a density of 2,000+ people per square mile. There is a mix of commercial buildings, mostly along major streets that include Alameda Avenue, Wadsworth Boulevard, and Sheridan Boulevard.



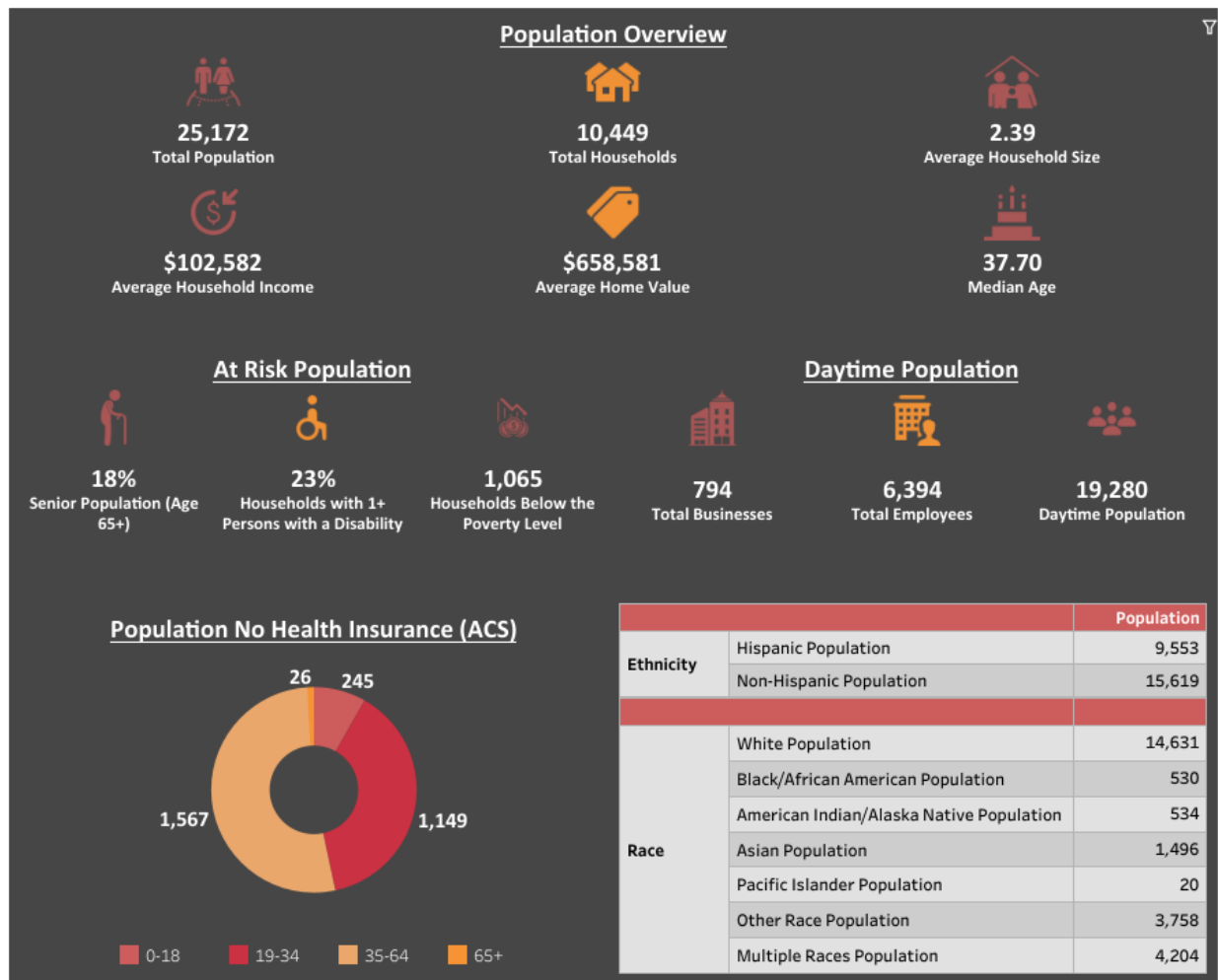
Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources:

Name	Address
Alameda Junior/Senior High School	1255 South Wadsworth Boulevard
Lasley Elementary School	1401 South Kendall Street
Jeffco Action Center	1275 South Teller Street
Deane Elementary School	580 South Harlan Street
Brady Exploration School	5220 West Ohio Avenue
Bancroft-Clover Water and Sanitation	900 South Wadsworth Boulevard
Alameda Water and Sanitation District	359 South Teller Street
A Change of Seasons	225 South Marshall Street
Tender Care Assisted Living - Mexico	6419 West Mexico Avenue
Rising Sun Senior Home	421, 431 South Fenton Street
Rocky Mountain Assisted Living	1570 South Newland Street
Lakewood Reserve	555 South Pierce Street
Tender Care Assisted Living - Teller	1069 South Teller Street
Mapleton Post Acute Care	115 Ingalls Street
Villa Manor Nursing Home	7950 West Mississippi Avenue

Special Risks:

- Belmar development - poor access and mixed-use properties
- Elevation Motors - 5480 West Alameda (bowstring truss)
- 5800 West Alameda (152 room apartment complex)
- Electrical Sub Station - Kentucky Avenue and South Wadsworth Boulevard

Planning Zone Risk Profile and Demographics:



Risk Analysis:

Station 7 Planning Zone is the third busiest in the District due to the age and demographics of the area. Within the planning zone are older neighborhoods and the Belmar development. The result is a diverse mixture of occupancies throughout the response area. Belmar is the city of Lakewood's city center. The exposures are modern and are fully sprinklered. There are many mixed-use occupancies with residences above commercial. Narrow streets, non-traditional access points, and high-density residential provide unique challenges. The addition of an independent living facility and a hotel has increased call volume in the area.

Station 7 has numerous multi-family residential buildings, ALFs, and SNFs. The Alameda Corridor has a large number of older commercial structures with multiple vacant properties. Significant arterial streets include Wadsworth Boulevard, Sheridan Boulevard, and Alameda Avenue.

Water Supply:

This planning zone is serviced by Consolidated Mutual Water & Sanitation, Bancroft/Clover Water & Sanitation, South Sheridan Water & Sanitation, and Alameda Water & Sanitation. There is adequate fire flow and hydrants for all exposures within the planning zone.

Response History:

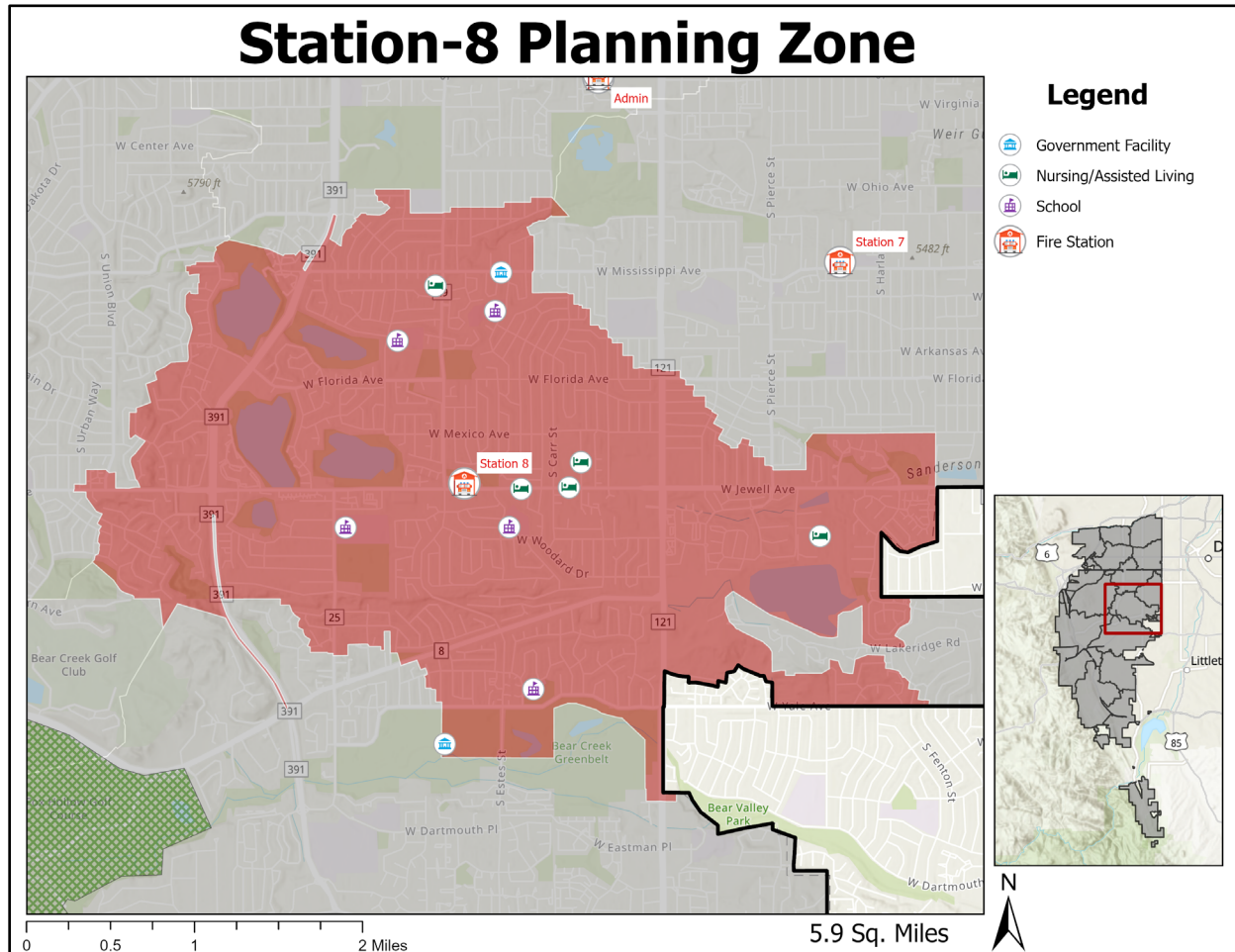
Station-7																
Unit	Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
ARM1	2021	3	0.31%	3	0.31%	888	92.02%	49	5.08%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	22	2.28%	965
ARM1	2022	1	0.11%	4	0.44%	774	85.34%	112	12.35%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	16	1.76%	907
ARM1	2023	1	0.09%	5	0.47%	914	86.23%	119	11.23%	0	0.00%	1	0.09%	20	1.89%	1060
ARM1	2024	1	0.08%	5	0.42%	1053	87.68%	129	10.74%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	13	1.08%	1201
ARM1	2025	0	0.00%	5	0.48%	826	79.88%	180	17.41%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	23	2.22%	1034
ARM1 Total		6	0.12%	22	0.43%	4455	86.22%	589	11.40%	0	0.00%	1	0.02%	94	1.82%	5167
E7	2021	360	10.79%	65	1.95%	2309	69.21%	294	8.81%	22	0.66%	36	1.08%	250	7.49%	3336
E7	2022	373	10.67%	90	2.58%	2378	68.04%	311	8.90%	16	0.46%	44	1.26%	283	8.10%	3495
E7	2023	343	9.57%	53	1.48%	2488	69.42%	337	9.40%	6	0.17%	36	1.00%	321	8.96%	3584
E7	2024	309	8.92%	67	1.93%	2374	68.49%	313	9.03%	24	0.69%	41	1.18%	338	9.75%	3466
E7	2025	346	9.90%	71	2.03%	2358	67.47%	337	9.64%	10	0.29%	55	1.57%	318	9.10%	3495
E7 Total		1731	9.96%	346	1.99%	11907	68.53%	1592	9.16%	78	0.45%	212	1.22%	1510	8.69%	17376
M7	2021	39	1.27%	23	0.75%	2717	88.56%	105	3.42%	4	0.13%	6	0.20%	174	5.67%	3068
M7	2022	55	1.66%	25	0.75%	2919	88.03%	141	4.25%	4	0.12%	5	0.15%	167	5.04%	3316
M7	2023	36	1.30%	18	0.65%	2349	85.08%	171	6.19%	0	0.00%	4	0.14%	183	6.63%	2761
M7	2024	17	0.64%	14	0.53%	2268	85.46%	169	6.37%	1	0.04%	8	0.30%	177	6.67%	2654
M7	2025	12	0.46%	16	0.61%	2278	87.45%	149	5.72%	1	0.04%	3	0.12%	146	5.60%	2605
M7 Total		159	1.10%	96	0.67%	12531	87.00%	735	5.10%	10	0.07%	26	0.18%	847	5.88%	14404
St-07	Total	1896	5.13%	464	1.26%	28893	78.20%	2916	7.89%	88	0.24%	239	0.65%	2451	6.63%	36947

Occupancy Classification: Station 7 Planning Zone	
Classification	High, Moderate, Assisted Living High-Risk Occupancies
Assembly (100 series)	108
Educational (200 series)	21
Health Care, Detention, Correction (300 series)	28
Residential (400 series)	57
Mercantile, Business (500 series)	317
Industrial, Utility (600 series)	4
Manufacturing (700 series)	0
Storage (800 series)	13
Outside, Special Property (900 series)	1

Station 8 Planning Zone

Description:

This planning zone is exclusively in the first-in area of Station 8. The zone is an urban setting with a density of 2,000+ people per square mile. There is a mix of commercial buildings, mostly along major streets that include the Jewell Avenue corridor, Kipling Parkway, and Wadsworth Boulevard.



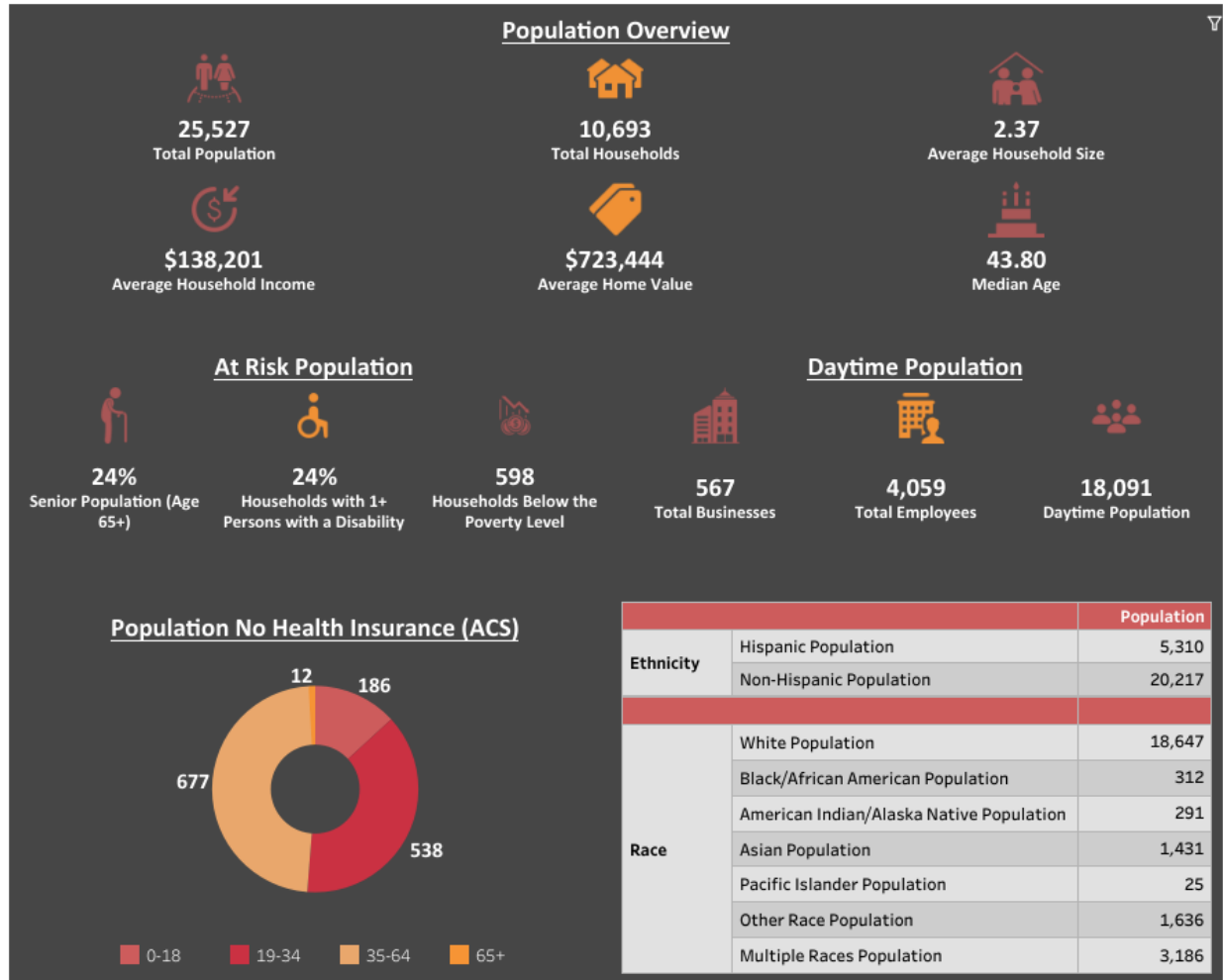
Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources:

Name	Address
Lakewood Urban Parks - Maintenance	2805 South Estes Street
Westgate Elementary School	8550 West Vassar Drive
Kendrick Lakes Elementary School	1350 South Hoyt Street
Carmody Middle School	2050 South Kipling Street
Green Gables Elementary School	8701 West Woodard Drive
Patterson International School	1263 South Dudley Street
Brookdale Meridian Lakewood	1805 South Balsam Street
The Gardens Care Homes - Jewell Estates	6347 Hawthorn Lane
Crossroads at Lakewood	8201 West Jewell Avenue
Flourish Supportive Living	9232 West Texas Drive
City of Lakewood Training Facility	1955 South Kipling Street

Special Risks:

- The Mansion Office Building - 2315 South Wadsworth Boulevard - large office building
- Qwest Communications - 10001 West Asbury Avenue
- Multiple ponds and lakes: Main Reservoir, East Reservoir, Smith Reservoir, Kendrick Lake Park, and Ward Reservoir #1

Planning Zone Risk Profile and Demographics:



Risk Analysis:

Station 8 includes mostly single-family residential structures with some multi-family complexes as well. There are business corridors along Wadsworth Boulevard, Jewell Avenue, and Kipling Street. Because this planning zone is heavily residential, there is an increased daytime population shift of almost 5,000 people. This planning zone has 8 small lakes, the highest concentration of lakes in the District.

Water Supply:

Bear Creek Water & Sanitation, Bancroft/Clover Water & Sanitation, South Sheridan Water & Sanitation, Green Mountain Water & Sanitation, and the Alameda Water & Sanitation District service this planning zone. There is adequate fire flow and hydrants for all exposures within the planning zone.

Response History:

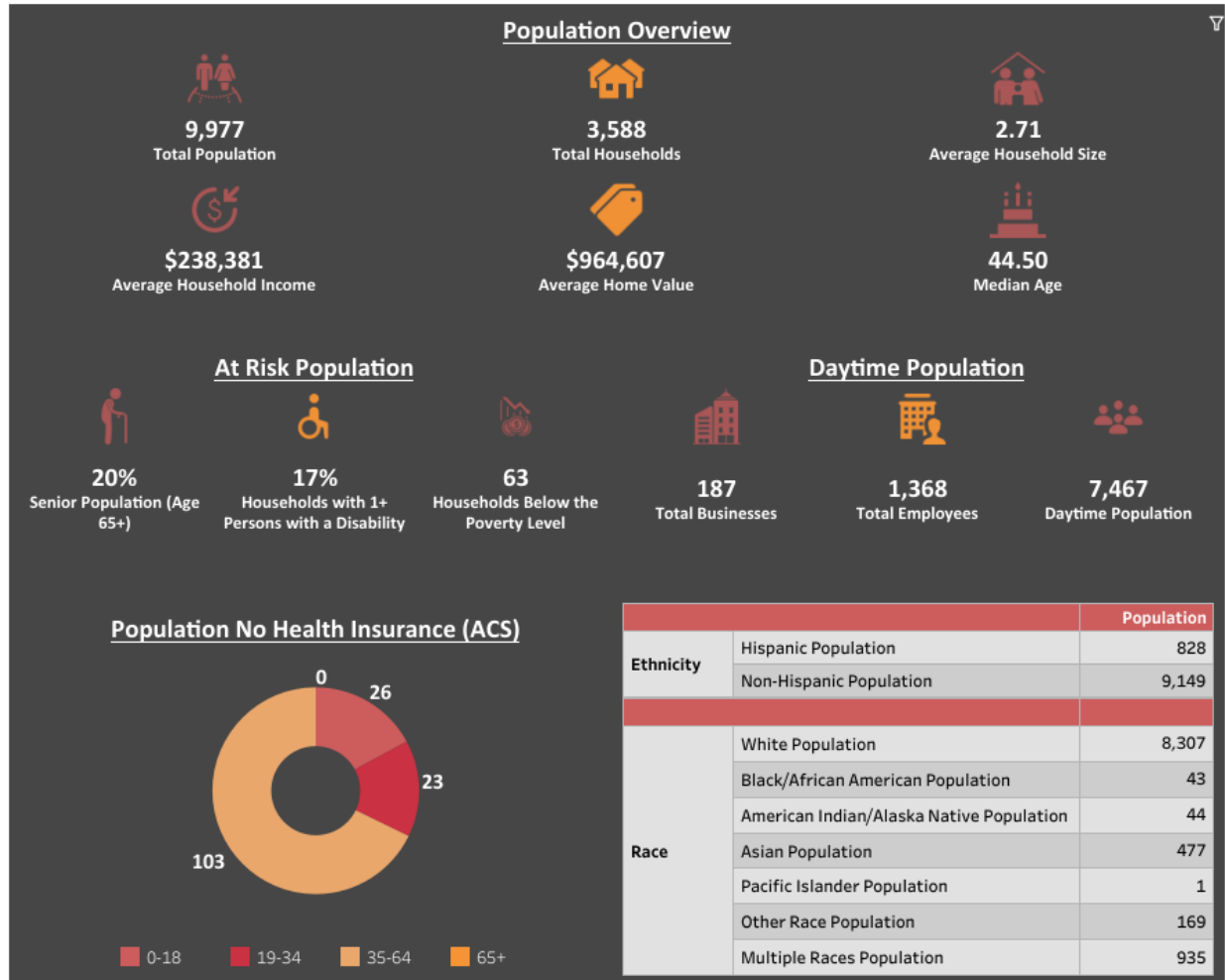
Station-8																
Unit	Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
E8	2021	235	9.03%	68	2.61%	1772	68.10%	213	8.19%	12	0.46%	34	1.31%	268	10.30%	2602
E8	2022	278	9.53%	73	2.50%	2011	68.92%	273	9.36%	15	0.51%	38	1.30%	230	7.88%	2918
E8	2023	243	8.55%	64	2.25%	1960	68.94%	308	10.83%	6	0.21%	42	1.48%	220	7.74%	2843
E8	2024	220	8.21%	55	2.05%	1849	68.97%	278	10.37%	17	0.63%	48	1.79%	214	7.98%	2681
E8	2025	225	8.02%	48	1.71%	1982	70.61%	287	10.22%	13	0.46%	38	1.35%	214	7.62%	2807
E8 Total		1201	8.67%	308	2.22%	9574	69.12%	1359	9.81%	63	0.45%	200	1.44%	1146	8.27%	13851
M8	2021	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
M8	2022	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	13	92.86%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	7.14%	14
M8	2023	33	1.37%	27	1.12%	2026	84.14%	188	7.81%	2	0.08%	4	0.17%	128	5.32%	2408
M8	2024	29	1.24%	15	0.64%	2017	86.42%	160	6.86%	3	0.13%	4	0.17%	106	4.54%	2334
M8	2025	17	0.73%	19	0.81%	2076	88.95%	100	4.28%	5	0.21%	8	0.34%	109	4.67%	2334
M8 Total		79	1.11%	61	0.86%	6132	86.49%	448	6.32%	10	0.14%	16	0.23%	344	4.85%	7090
TW8	2021	101	9.53%	107	10.09%	594	56.04%	73	6.89%	7	0.66%	13	1.23%	165	15.57%	1060
TW8	2022	106	9.81%	128	11.84%	562	51.99%	97	8.97%	11	1.02%	16	1.48%	161	14.89%	1081
TW8	2023	68	7.22%	112	11.89%	527	55.94%	80	8.49%	8	0.85%	15	1.59%	132	14.01%	942
TW8	2024	72	7.75%	80	8.61%	600	64.59%	77	8.29%	11	1.18%	13	1.40%	76	8.18%	929
TW8	2025	67	7.55%	69	7.78%	564	63.59%	77	8.68%	5	0.56%	17	1.92%	88	9.92%	887
TW8 Total		414	8.45%	496	10.12%	2847	58.11%	404	8.25%	42	0.86%	74	1.51%	622	12.70%	4899
DIVE2	2021	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	11.76%	4	23.53%	1	5.88%	0	0.00%	10	58.82%	17
DIVE2	2022	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	6.67%	0	0.00%	9	60.00%	0	0.00%	5	33.33%	15
DIVE2	2023	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	28.57%	3	42.86%	0	0.00%	2	28.57%	7
DIVE2	2024	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	42.86%	2	28.57%	1	14.29%	0	0.00%	1	14.29%	7
DIVE2	2025	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	11.76%	3	17.65%	5	29.41%	0	0.00%	7	41.18%	17
DIVE2 Total		0	0.00%	0	0.00%	8	12.70%	11	17.46%	19	30.16%	0	0.00%	25	39.68%	63
ST-8	Total	1812	6.17%	1507	5.14%	20431	69.62%	2377	8.10%	169	0.58%	354	1.21%	2697	9.19%	29347

Occupancy Classification: Station 8 Planning Zone	
Classification	High, Moderate, Assisted Living High-Risk Occupancies
Assembly (100 series)	62
Educational (200 series)	15
Health Care, Detention, Correction (300 series)	15
Residential (400 series)	56
Mercantile, Business (500 series)	199
Industrial, Utility (600 series)	2
Manufacturing (700 series)	0
Storage (800 series)	5
Outside, Special Property (900 series)	0

Special Risks:

- Bradley Engineering - 16371 Morrison Road - hazardous materials
- Downtown Morrison - historic structures
- Highway 285, CO Highway C-470 - transportation routes
- Bear Creek Lake Park - See Bear Creek Lake Park Special Planning Zone
- Mt. Falcon Park – back country rescue and wildfire risk

Planning Zone Risk Profile and Demographics:



Risk Analysis:

Station 9 has a significant wildland interface, areas without a water distribution system, and a large historical concert facility, Red Rocks Amphitheater. The downtown area of Morrison is condensed and vulnerable to exposure issues as well as flooding along Bear Creek. The area surrounding the town along with Red Rocks Park provides recreational opportunities such as climbing and hiking, which result in the majority of the District's low-angle and high-angle rescues. Major roadways include a large portion of C-470, Highway 285, and Colorado State Highway 8. The District's CWPP shows a Very High Hazard Rating for the Morrison Town Center and South Morrison according to the WMFR Communities Risk 50 Hazard Ratings.

The Bear Creek Lake Park Special Planning Zone is covered later in this document.

Water Supply:

Mount Carbon Metro District, Bear Creek Water & Sanitation District, and the town of Morrison service this planning zone. The area south of the town of Morrison and Red Rocks Park is out of any organized water district and has no water distribution system. This area has commercial occupancies that include Aggregate Industries Gravel Pit and Red Rocks Amphitheater and gift shop. The town of Morrison has an old water distribution system and there is not adequate fire flow for multiple alarm structure fires.

Response History:

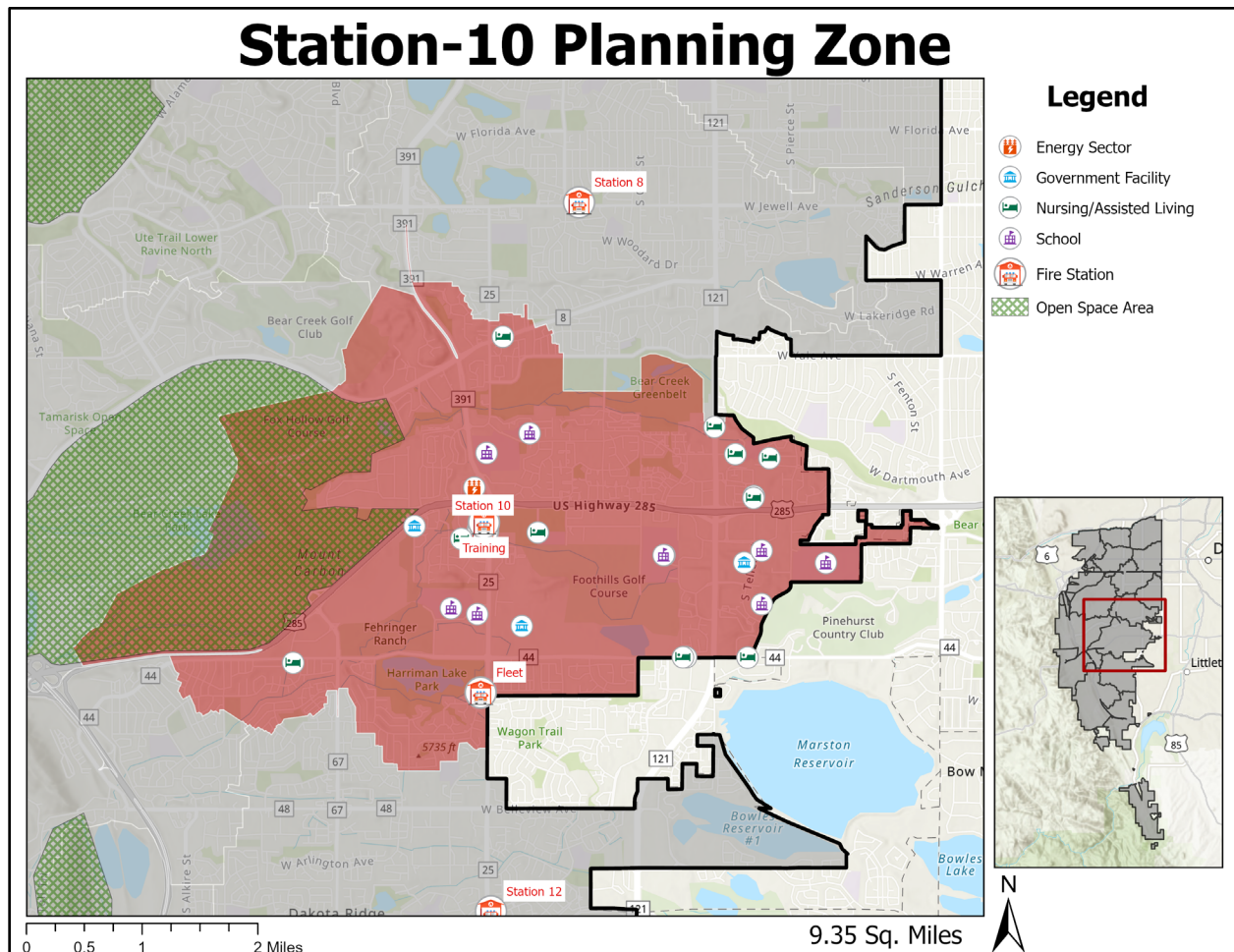
Station-9																
Unit	Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
E9	2021	82	8.86%	71	7.68%	561	60.65%	50	5.41%	4	0.43%	30	3.24%	127	13.73%	925
E9	2022	72	7.62%	54	5.71%	641	67.83%	44	4.66%	8	0.85%	22	2.33%	104	11.01%	945
E9	2023	66	7.59%	39	4.48%	577	66.32%	50	5.75%	10	1.15%	20	2.30%	108	12.41%	870
E9	2024	72	7.78%	40	4.32%	626	67.60%	52	5.62%	7	0.76%	27	2.92%	102	11.02%	926
E9	2025	81	8.86%	38	4.16%	607	66.41%	48	5.25%	3	0.33%	21	2.30%	116	12.69%	914
E9 Total		373	8.14%	242	5.28%	3012	65.76%	244	5.33%	32	0.70%	120	2.62%	557	12.16%	4580
BR9	2021	4	3.88%	35	33.98%	26	25.24%	6	5.83%	1	0.97%	3	2.91%	28	27.18%	103
BR9	2022	0	0.00%	18	33.33%	14	25.93%	3	5.56%	0	0.00%	4	7.41%	15	27.78%	54
BR9	2023	0	0.00%	11	29.73%	4	10.81%	4	10.81%	1	2.70%	4	10.81%	13	35.14%	37
BR9	2024	0	0.00%	23	47.92%	5	10.42%	4	8.33%	1	2.08%	4	8.33%	11	22.92%	48
BR9	2025	0	0.00%	15	45.45%	1	3.03%	1	3.03%	0	0.00%	4	12.12%	12	36.36%	33
BR9 Total		4	1.45%	102	37.09%	50	18.18%	18	6.55%	3	1.09%	19	6.91%	79	28.73%	275
BRE9	2021	0	0.00%	4	66.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	33.33%	6
BRE9	2022	0	0.00%	5	55.56%	0	0.00%	1	11.11%	0	0.00%	1	11.11%	2	22.22%	9
BRE9	2023	0	0.00%	5	83.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	16.67%	6
BRE9	2024	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2
BRE9	2025	0	0.00%	2	66.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%	3
BRE9 Total		0	0.00%	18	69.23%	0	0.00%	1	3.85%	0	0.00%	2	7.69%	5	19.23%	26
UTV9	2021	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	12	66.67%	2	11.11%	1	5.56%	0	0.00%	3	16.67%	18
UTV9	2022	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	50.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	50.00%	2
UTV9	2023	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2
UTV9	2024	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
UTV9	2025	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
UTV9 Total		0	0.00%	0	0.00%	15	68.18%	2	9.09%	1	4.55%	0	0.00%	4	18.18%	22
St-09	Total	377	7.69%	362	7.38%	3077	62.76%	265	5.40%	36	0.73%	141	2.88%	645	13.16%	4903

Occupancy Classification: Station 9 Planning Zone	
Classification	High, Moderate, Assisted Living High-Risk Occupancies
Assembly (100 series)	27
Educational (200 series)	4
Health Care, Detention, Correction (300 series)	2
Residential (400 series)	3
Mercantile, Business (500 series)	35
Industrial, Utility (600 series)	5
Manufacturing (700 series)	2
Storage (800 series)	4
Outside, Special Property (900 series)	3

Station 10 Planning Zone

Description:

This planning zone is exclusively in the first-in area of Station 10. The Bear Creek Lake Park Special Planning Zone overlays a large portion of this planning zone. The zone is an urban setting with a density of 2,000+ people per square mile. There is a mix of commercial buildings, mostly along major streets that include Kipling Street and Wadsworth Boulevard. Highway 285 (Hampden Avenue) is a major corridor into south Denver.



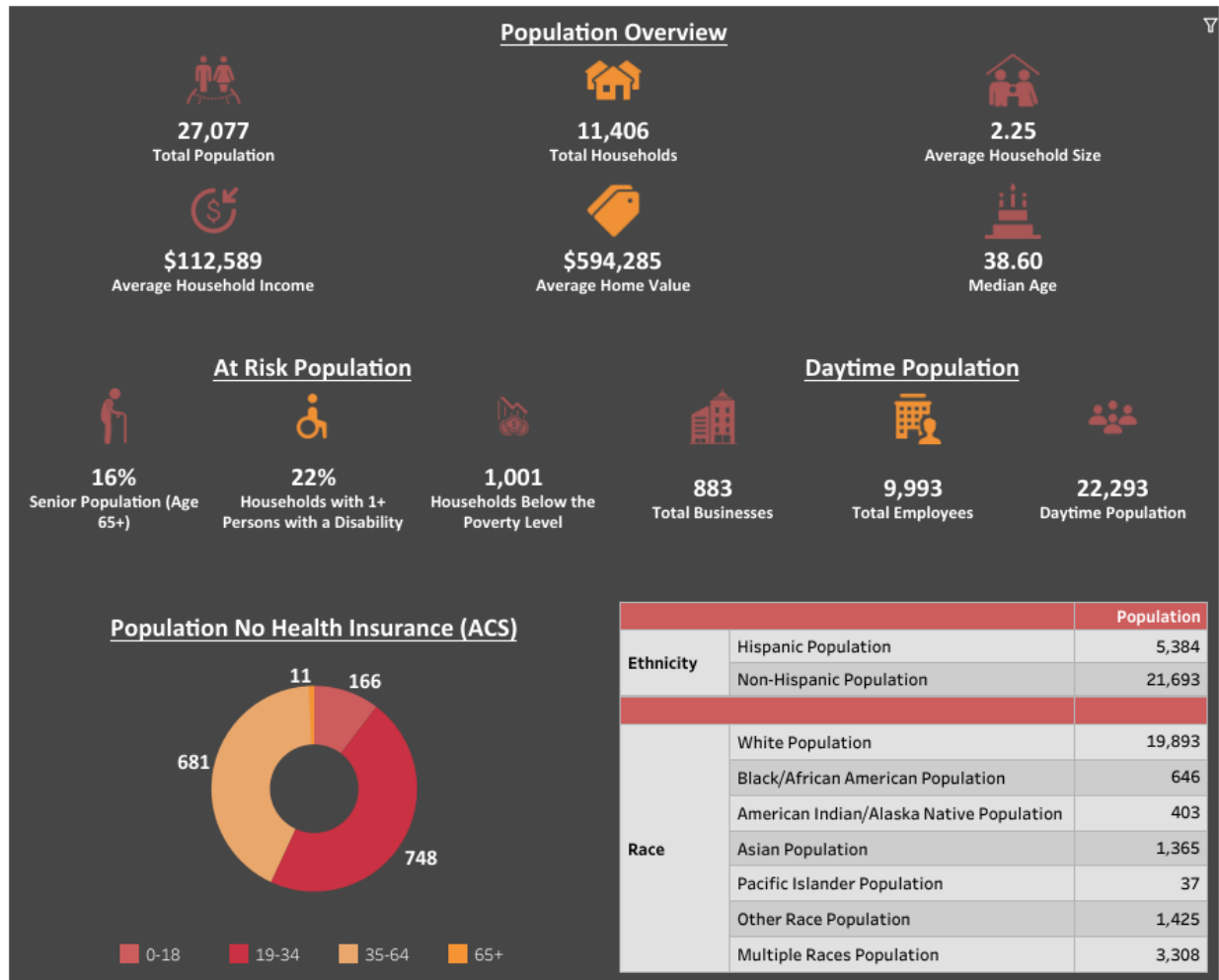
Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources:

Name	Address
Business Center	7301 West Mansfield Avenue
West Metro Fire Rescue - Training Facility	3535 South Kipling Parkway
Montview Detention Center	7862 West Mansfield Parkway
Federal Correctional Institute	9595 West Quincy Avenue
Rocky Mountain Deaf School	10300 West Nassau Avenue
Bear Creek High School	9800 West Dartmouth Place
Bear Creek K-8 School	9601 West Dartmouth Place
Addenbrooke Classical Grammar School	7114 West Jefferson Avenue
D'Evelyn Junior/Senior High School	10359 West Nassau Avenue
Colorado Academy	3800 South Pierce Street
Xcel Energy - Southwest Kipling Service Center	10001 West Hampden Avenue
Learning Services - Teaching House	7201 West Hampden Avenue
Morrison Manor Assisted Living	9875 West Morrison Road
Rocky Mountain Solstice II - Assisted Living	12057 West Quincy Place
The Ridge At Pinehurst	7205 West Quincy Avenue
Rocky Mountain Assisted Living	7975 West Quincy Avenue
Rocky Mountain Assisted Living	7985 West Quincy Avenue
Flourish Supportive Living	3225 South Reed Court
Village of Bear Creek	3151 South Wadsworth Boulevard
Lakewood Post Acute Rehab	7395 West Eastman Place
Learning Services - Rehab Building	7203 West Hampden Avenue
Weiland School	3636 South Independence Street

Special Risks:

- Bear Creek Greenbelt

Planning Zone Risk Profile and Demographics:



Risk Analysis:

Planning Zone 10 is a residential planning zone consisting of several two and three-story multi-family residential structures, many without detection or protection systems. The zone also includes two federal correctional facilities with large populations and a juvenile detention center. The Academy Park office complex includes multiple large commercial structures and nine hotels. Bear Creek flows through the northern portion of this planning zone. There is a bike path along Bear Creek that runs through the entire planning zone from east to west. This trail is popular for many types of outdoor recreation. This greenbelt also poses a wildfire risk, as it is bordered by residential occupancies.

The Bear Creek Lake Park Special Planning Zone, which is on the west side of this planning zone, is covered later in this document.

Water Supply:

Bancroft-Clover Water & Sanitation, Bear Creek Water & Sanitation, Bennett/Bear Creek Water & Sanitation, and the Lakehurst Water & Sanitation Districts service this planning zone.

Response History:

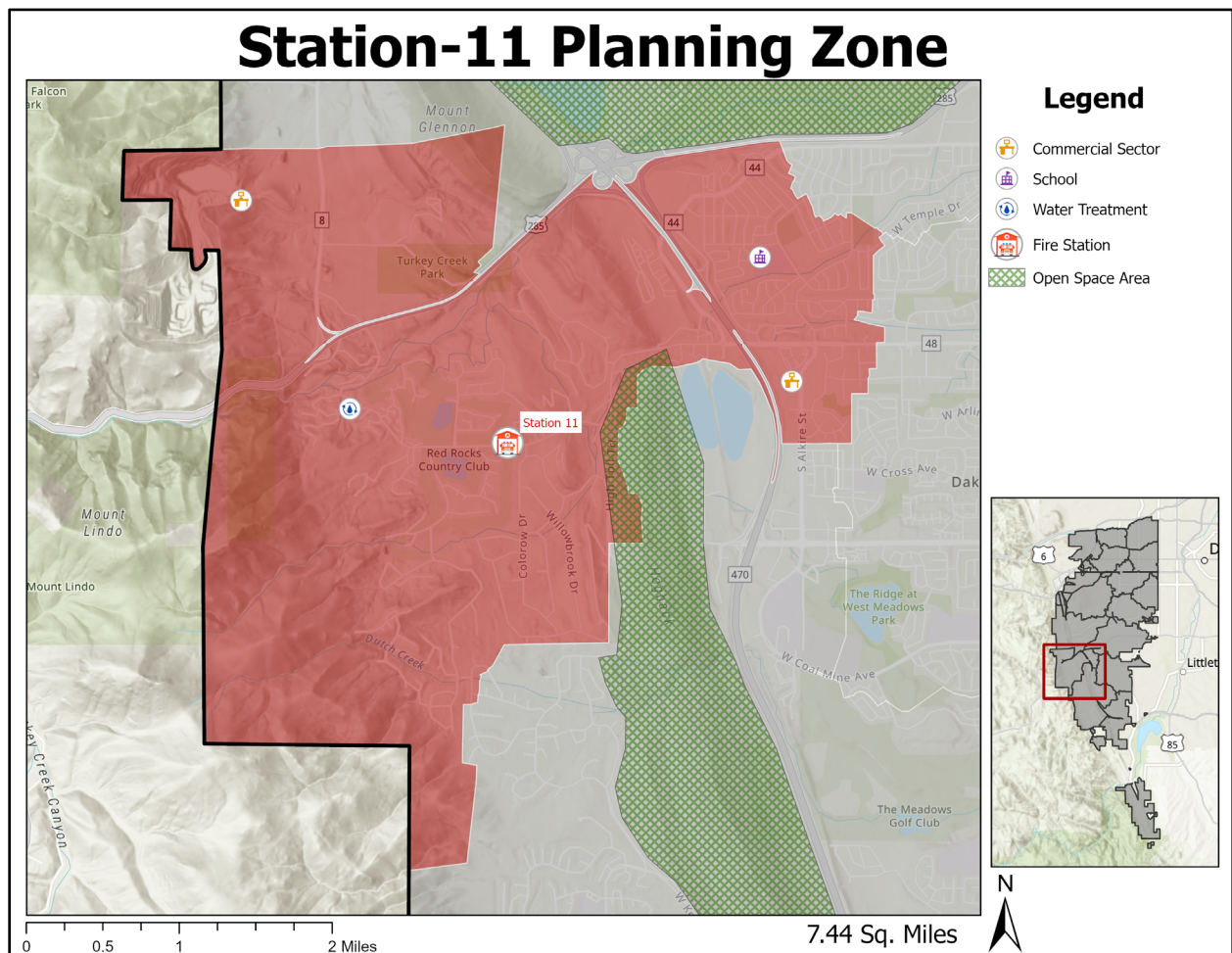
Station-10																
Unit	Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
R10	2021	363	12.40%	93	3.18%	1896	64.75%	254	8.67%	25	0.85%	45	1.54%	252	8.61%	2928
R10	2022	294	11.65%	76	3.01%	1648	65.32%	267	10.58%	9	0.36%	37	1.47%	192	7.61%	2523
R10	2023	297	9.86%	63	2.09%	2064	68.55%	335	11.13%	14	0.46%	36	1.20%	202	6.71%	3011
R10	2024	300	9.49%	65	2.06%	2070	65.46%	376	11.89%	16	0.51%	44	1.39%	291	9.20%	3162
R10	2025	285	9.54%	75	2.51%	1973	66.05%	369	12.35%	4	0.13%	51	1.71%	230	7.70%	2987
R10 Total		1539	10.53%	372	2.55%	9651	66.05%	1601	10.96%	68	0.47%	213	1.46%	1167	7.99%	14611
M10	2021	34	1.23%	35	1.27%	2426	87.80%	91	3.29%	8	0.29%	5	0.18%	164	5.94%	2763
M10	2022	28	0.89%	38	1.21%	2729	86.86%	150	4.77%	9	0.29%	3	0.10%	185	5.89%	3142
M10	2023	25	0.87%	22	0.77%	2421	84.50%	232	8.10%	5	0.17%	7	0.24%	153	5.34%	2865
M10	2024	21	0.77%	27	0.99%	2281	83.43%	240	8.78%	4	0.15%	4	0.15%	157	5.74%	2734
M10	2025	10	0.39%	13	0.51%	2222	86.32%	183	7.11%	2	0.08%	2	0.08%	142	5.52%	2574
M10 Total		118	0.84%	135	0.96%	12079	85.80%	896	6.36%	28	0.20%	21	0.15%	801	5.69%	14078
SAM2	2021	23	2.93%	106	13.49%	507	64.50%	27	3.44%	15	1.91%	14	1.78%	94	11.96%	786
SAM2	2022	23	3.33%	93	13.46%	403	58.32%	24	3.47%	14	2.03%	14	2.03%	120	17.37%	691
SAM2	2023	17	2.42%	68	9.67%	441	62.73%	36	5.12%	10	1.42%	27	3.84%	104	14.79%	703
SAM2	2024	16	2.91%	56	10.18%	380	69.09%	21	3.82%	6	1.09%	18	3.27%	53	9.64%	550
SAM2	2025	15	2.21%	54	7.95%	490	72.16%	32	4.71%	8	1.18%	12	1.77%	68	10.01%	679
SAM2 Total		94	2.76%	377	11.06%	2221	65.15%	140	4.11%	53	1.55%	85	2.49%	439	12.88%	3409
CR10	2021	0	0.00%	1	5.56%	8	44.44%	3	16.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	6	33.33%	18
CR10	2022	0	0.00%	3	17.65%	12	70.59%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	5.88%	1	5.88%	17
CR10	2023	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	7	46.67%	2	13.33%	0	0.00%	1	6.67%	5	33.33%	15
CR10	2024	0	0.00%	1	5.26%	9	47.37%	1	5.26%	0	0.00%	2	10.53%	6	31.58%	19
CR10	2025	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	7	29.17%	2	8.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	15	62.50%	24
CR10 Total		0	0.00%	5	5.38%	43	46.24%	8	8.60%	0	0.00%	4	4.30%	33	35.48%	93
BUR7	2021	26	5.00%	294	56.54%	12	2.31%	31	5.96%	2	0.38%	12	2.31%	143	27.50%	520
BUR7	2022	42	3.77%	479	43.04%	7	0.63%	155	13.93%	1	0.09%	24	2.16%	405	36.39%	1113
BUR7	2023	23	6.30%	193	52.88%	2	0.55%	27	7.40%	3	0.82%	12	3.29%	105	28.77%	365
BUR7	2024	2	2.11%	75	78.95%	1	1.05%	6	6.32%	0	0.00%	1	1.05%	10	10.53%	95
BUR7	2025	0	0.00%	47	94.00%	0	0.00%	2	4.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	2.00%	50
BUR7 Total		93	4.34%	1088	50.77%	22	1.03%	221	10.31%	6	0.28%	49	2.29%	664	30.98%	2143
St-10	Total	1844	5.37%	1977	5.76%	24016	69.95%	2866	8.35%	155	0.45%	372	1.08%	3104	9.04%	34334

Occupancy Classification: Station 10 Planning Zone	
Classification	High, Moderate, Assisted Living High-Risk Occupancies
Assembly (100 series)	66
Educational (200 series)	39
Health Care, Detention, Correction (300 series)	37
Residential (400 series)	138
Mercantile, Business (500 series)	160
Industrial, Utility (600 series)	2
Manufacturing (700 series)	1
Storage (800 series)	9
Outside, Special Property (900 series)	3

Station 11 Planning Zone

Description:

This planning zone is exclusively in the first-in area of Station 11. The Dakota Ridge Hogback is a large natural barrier that limits access to the Willowbrook and Willow Springs communities. The topography on West Bellevue Avenue requires a very steep and curvy route and prevents rapid responses in the residential neighborhood to the east. The zone has a density of 1,000+ people per square mile. The new Three Hills neighborhood sits at the foot of the hogback on the east side, with homes for sale and continued construction. When complete, the neighborhood will host over 100 two- and three-story homes. There is a limited number of commercial buildings in the area of Quincy and C-470. Significant wildland interface exposures are common to this response zone.



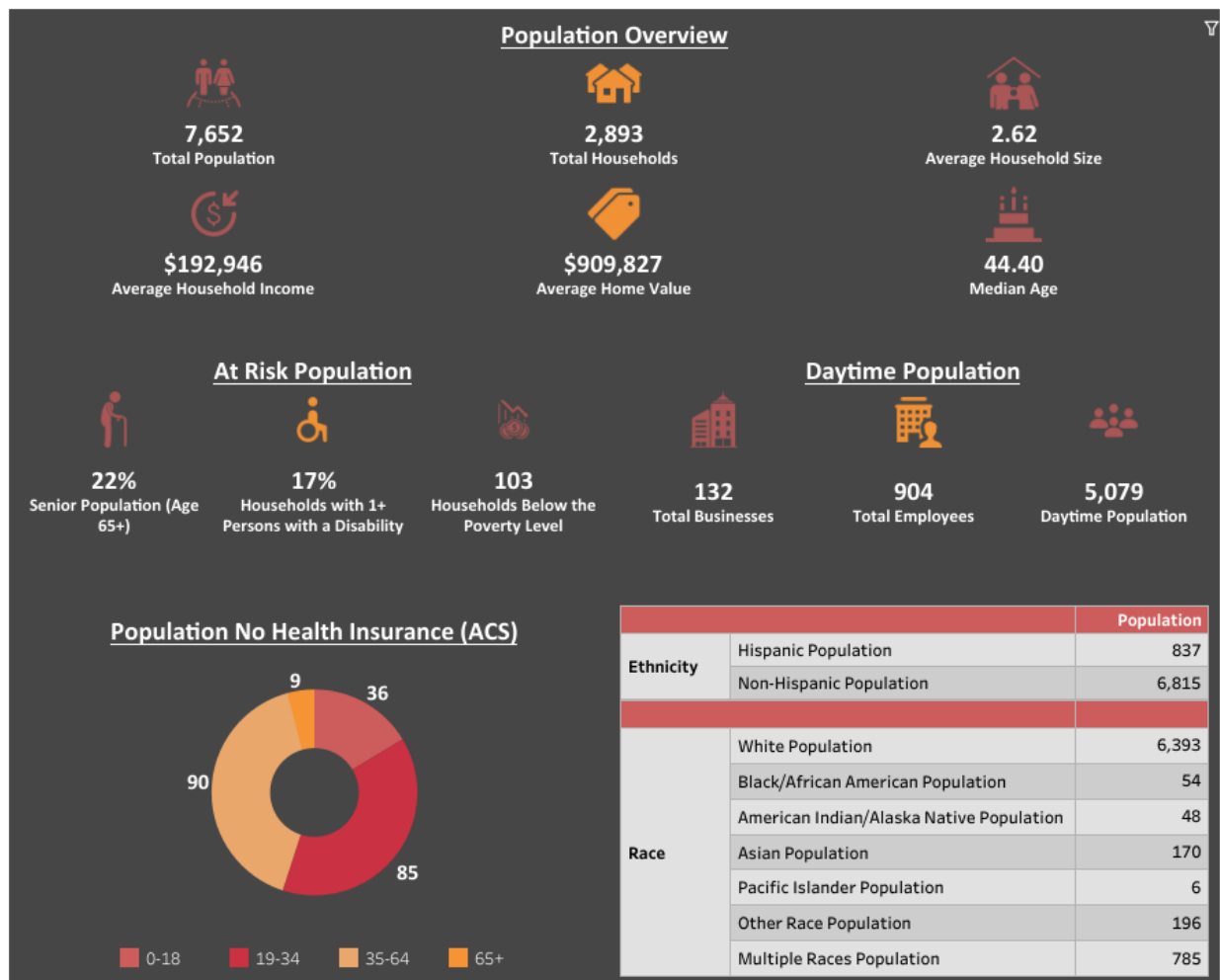
Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources:

Name	Address
Kendallvue Elementary School	13658 West Marlowe Avenue
Willow Springs North Pump House	5412 Tiger Bend Lane
Holcim – WCR, Inc. AGG Morrison	18131 Hwy 8
3D Systems	5381 South Alkire Street

Special Risks:

- The Fort Restaurant - 19192 Highway 8 - limited water supply
- Willow Ridge Manor - 4903 Willow Springs Road - limited water supply
- Willowbrook and Willow Springs neighborhoods - significant wildland interface exposure
- Rural firefighting areas:
 - Between Highway 285 and the town of Morrison: three commercial exposures (Fort Restaurant, Willow Ridge Manor, and gravel pit); single-family homes
 - North of Bowles and west of C-470 with multiple single-family residences

Planning Zone Risk Profile and Demographics:



Risk Analysis:

This planning zone is bisected by the Dakota Ridge Hogback limiting access from Station 11 to the east into the Friendly Hills subdivision and the commercial areas along C-470. On the east, the exposures include a Home Depot and older residential exposures.

The west side of the area is generally newer and there are three distinct residential areas with large single-family residences. The Willowbrook subdivision tends to have less wildland fire mitigation and more mature brush/trees mixed in among residences. The homes tend to be constructed of wood with a mix of shake shingles. Willow Springs is a newer development with very large modern homes. The homes are generally constructed with fire-resistant siding and roofing materials. However, the upper end of the development has extended response times for both initial responses and the remaining effective response force (ERF). Initial response times can run between 14 and 18 minutes to the upper reaches of the planning zone. The Lyons Ridge/Montane subdivision is also a new development with homes constructed utilizing fire-resistant siding and roofing materials.

The District's CWPP shows a Very High Hazard Rating for the Willow Springs/North Ranch area according to the WMFR Communities Risk 50 Hazard Ratings.

Water Supply:

Fairview Willowbrook Water District services this planning zone. There is adequate fire flow and hydrants in the area covered by the water district.

There are two areas where the hydrants are more than 1,000 feet away. The first area is north of Highway 285 and south of the town of Morrison, including a restaurant, reception/wedding occupancy, and a gravel pit. The second area is north of Bowles Avenue and west of C-470. The exposures are large single-family residences.

Response History:

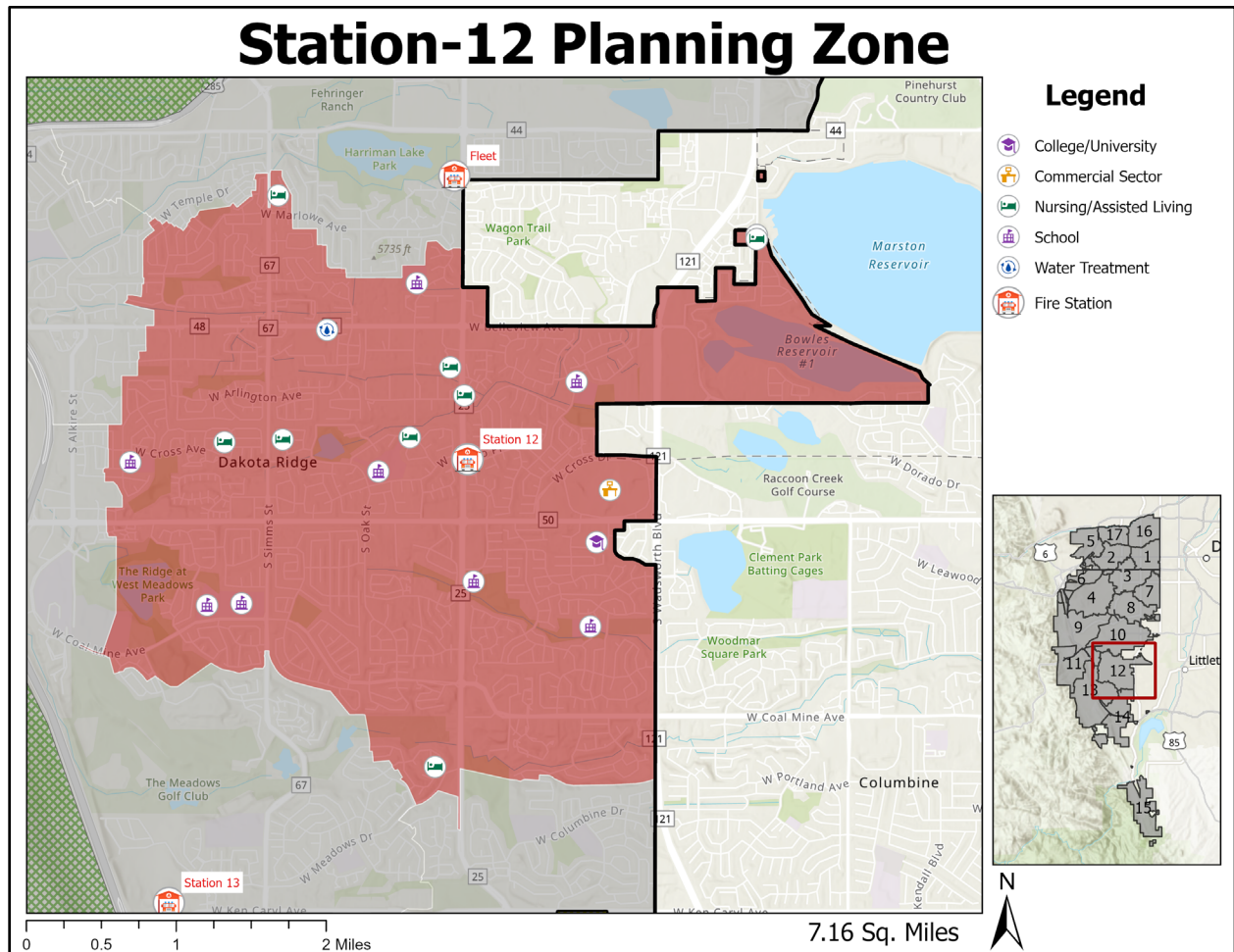
Station-11																
Unit	Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
BRE11	2021	0	0.00%	6	30.00%	4	20.00%	1	5.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	9	45.00%	20
BRE11	2022	2	5.56%	8	22.22%	11	30.56%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	11.11%	11	30.56%	36
BRE11	2023	0	0.00%	1	14.29%	0	0.00%	1	14.29%	0	0.00%	2	28.57%	3	42.86%	7
BRE11	2024	0	0.00%	7	50.00%	2	14.29%	1	7.14%	0	0.00%	1	7.14%	3	21.43%	14
BRE11	2025	0	0.00%	3	21.43%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	28.57%	7	50.00%	14
BRE11 Total		2	2.20%	25	27.47%	17	18.68%	3	3.30%	0	0.00%	11	12.09%	33	36.26%	91
E11	2021	61	10.18%	28	4.67%	387	64.61%	37	6.18%	1	0.17%	10	1.67%	75	12.52%	599
E11	2022	50	7.40%	29	4.29%	443	65.53%	63	9.32%	3	0.44%	15	2.22%	73	10.80%	676
E11	2023	61	8.56%	21	2.95%	458	64.24%	64	8.98%	1	0.14%	20	2.81%	88	12.34%	713
E11	2024	54	8.79%	25	4.07%	407	66.29%	46	7.49%	3	0.49%	16	2.61%	63	10.26%	614
E11	2025	49	8.19%	21	3.51%	393	65.72%	41	6.86%	0	0.00%	14	2.34%	80	13.38%	598
E11 Total		275	8.59%	124	3.88%	2088	65.25%	251	7.84%	8	0.25%	75	2.34%	379	11.84%	3200
St -11	Total	277	8.42%	149	4.53%	2105	63.96%	254	7.72%	8	0.24%	86	2.61%	412	12.52%	3291

Occupancy Classification: Station 11 Planning Zone	
Classification	High, Moderate, Assisted Living High-Risk Occupancies
Assembly (100 series)	15
Educational (200 series)	2
Health Care, Detention, Correction (300 series)	0
Residential (400 series)	1
Mercantile, Business (500 series)	21
Industrial, Utility (600 series)	1
Manufacturing (700 series)	0
Storage (800 series)	2
Outside, Special Property (900 series)	0

Station 12 Planning Zone

Description:

This planning zone is exclusively in the first-in area of Station 12. There are no unique features that would exclude any area within this zone. The zone is a suburban setting with a density of 1,000+ people per square mile. There is a mix of commercial buildings, mostly along major streets that include Bowles Avenue, Kipling Street, and Wadsworth Boulevard.



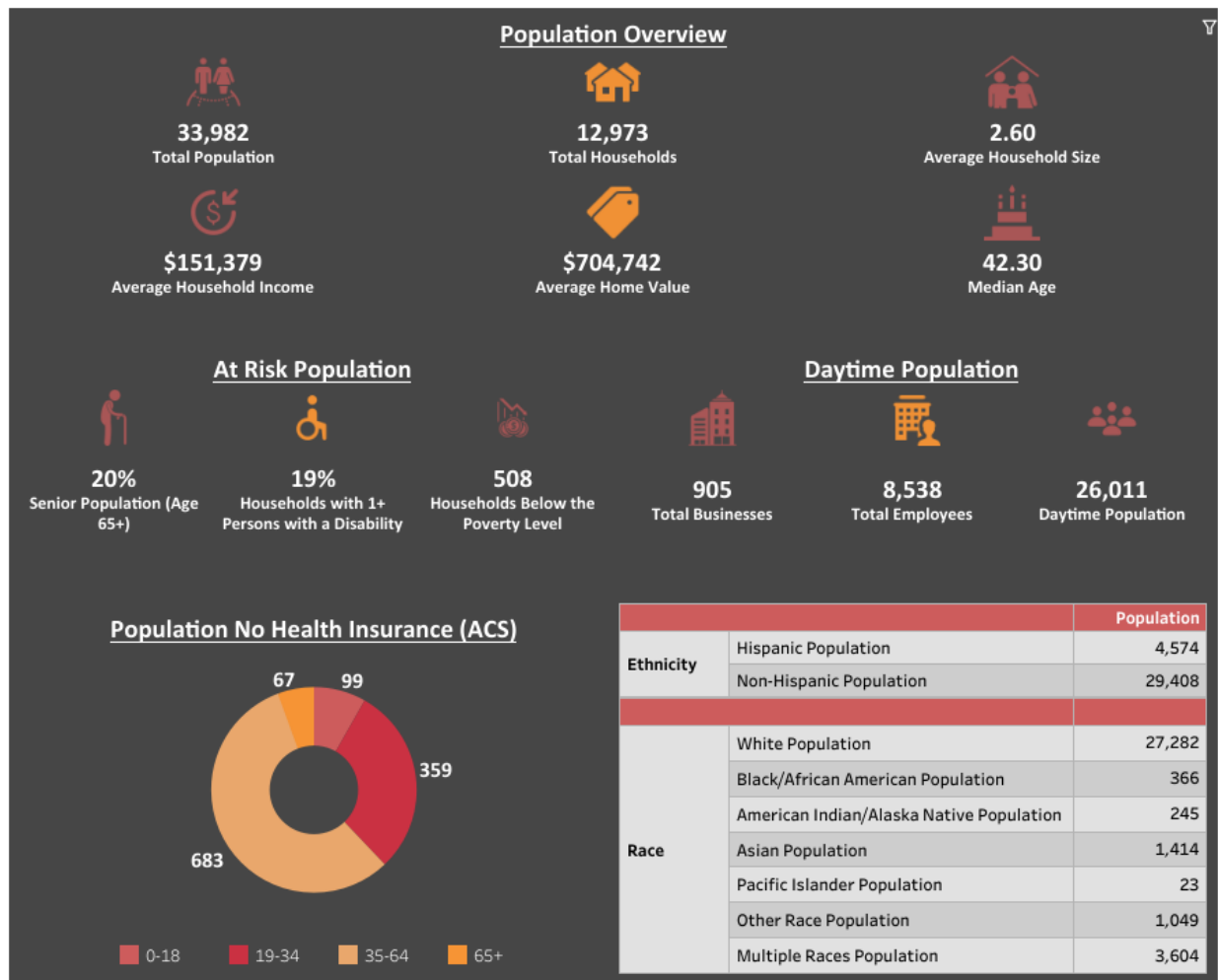
Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources:

Name	Address
West Metro Fire Rescue - Fleet Services	4525 S Kipling St, Littleton, CO 80127
Southwest Plaza Mall	8501 West Bowles Avenue
Governor's Ranch Elementary School	5354 South Field Street
Powderhorn Elementary School	12109 West Coal Mine Avenue
Summit Ridge Middle School	11809 West Coal Mine Road
Montessori Peaks Charter Academy	9904 West Capri Avenue
Mount Carbon Elementary School	12776 West Cross Avenue
Westridge Elementary School	10785 West Alamo Place
Denver Water – Belleview Pump Station	11200 West Belleview Avenue
RMCC	10405 West Berry Drive
Helping Hands Homecare LTD Liability CO	11503 West Berry Place
Colorado Assisted Living Homes - Brandt	11965 West Brandt Place
Willowbrook Place	5275 South Kipling Parkway
MorningStar Assisted Living and Memory Care	5344 South Kipling Parkway
Bright Sun Assisted Living	11541 West Temple Avenue
The Manor on Marston Lake	4800 South Wadsworth Boulevard
Marston Cottages	4802 South Wadsworth Boulevard
Legacy House Elder Care in Littleton	6921 South Lee Way

Special Risks:

- Bowles Community Church - 12345 West Bowles - high occupancy
- Light of the World Catholic Church - 10306 West Bowles - high occupancy
- Relay pumping: There is an area at Miller Street and West Montgomery Avenue that will require extended lays for water supply

Planning Zone Risk Profile and Demographics:



Risk Analysis:

Planning Zone 12 is a residential area with a large mall and some commercial occupancies along main arterials. This planning zone borders two other response jurisdictions. There is automatic aid with South Metro and mutual aid with Denver. Southwest Plaza Mall is a regional shopping center. The building is modern with full sprinkler systems. The planning zone has several greenbelts which pose a wildfire risk.

Water Supply:

The planning zone is serviced by Lakehurst Water & Sanitation, Ken-Caryl Ranch Water & Sanitation, Lochmoor Water & Sanitation, Southwest Metropolitan Water & Sanitation, and Southwest Plaza Metropolitan Districts. There is an area at Miller Street and West Montgomery Avenue that will require extended lays for water supply. The remainder of the planning zone has adequate fire flow and hydrants for the exposures.

Response History:

Station-12																
Unit	Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
E12	2021	290	11.22%	65	2.52%	1731	66.99%	185	7.16%	10	0.39%	57	2.21%	246	9.52%	2584
E12	2022	267	9.12%	51	1.74%	1966	67.12%	301	10.28%	5	0.17%	73	2.49%	266	9.08%	2929
E12	2023	295	9.83%	48	1.60%	2029	67.63%	324	10.80%	11	0.37%	63	2.10%	230	7.67%	3000
E12	2024	311	10.84%	44	1.53%	1942	67.71%	290	10.11%	5	0.17%	73	2.55%	203	7.08%	2868
E12	2025	323	10.65%	52	1.71%	1947	64.19%	361	11.90%	7	0.23%	62	2.04%	281	9.26%	3033
E12 Total		1486	10.31%	260	1.80%	9615	66.71%	1461	10.14%	38	0.26%	328	2.28%	1226	8.51%	14414
M12	2021	34	1.45%	35	1.50%	2050	87.68%	58	2.48%	3	0.13%	6	0.26%	152	6.50%	2338
M12	2022	24	0.89%	32	1.19%	2333	86.99%	110	4.10%	4	0.15%	7	0.26%	172	6.41%	2682
M12	2023	28	1.06%	16	0.60%	2279	86.06%	184	6.95%	2	0.08%	5	0.19%	134	5.06%	2648
M12	2024	23	0.95%	22	0.91%	2085	86.48%	159	6.59%	1	0.04%	6	0.25%	115	4.77%	2411
M12	2025	9	0.38%	18	0.76%	2102	88.28%	126	5.29%	2	0.08%	1	0.04%	123	5.17%	2381
M12 Total		118	0.95%	123	0.99%	10849	87.07%	637	5.11%	12	0.10%	25	0.20%	696	5.59%	12460
St-12	Total	1604	5.97%	383	1.43%	20464	76.15%	2098	7.81%	50	0.19%	353	1.31%	1922	7.15%	26874

Occupancy Classification: Station 12 Planning Zone	
Classification	High, Moderate, Assisted Living High-Risk Occupancies
Assembly (100 series)	102
Educational (200 series)	13
Health Care, Detention, Correction (300 series)	26
Residential (400 series)	70
Mercantile, Business (500 series)	183
Industrial, Utility (600 series)	0
Manufacturing (700 series)	1
Storage (800 series)	4
Outside, Special Property (900 series)	0

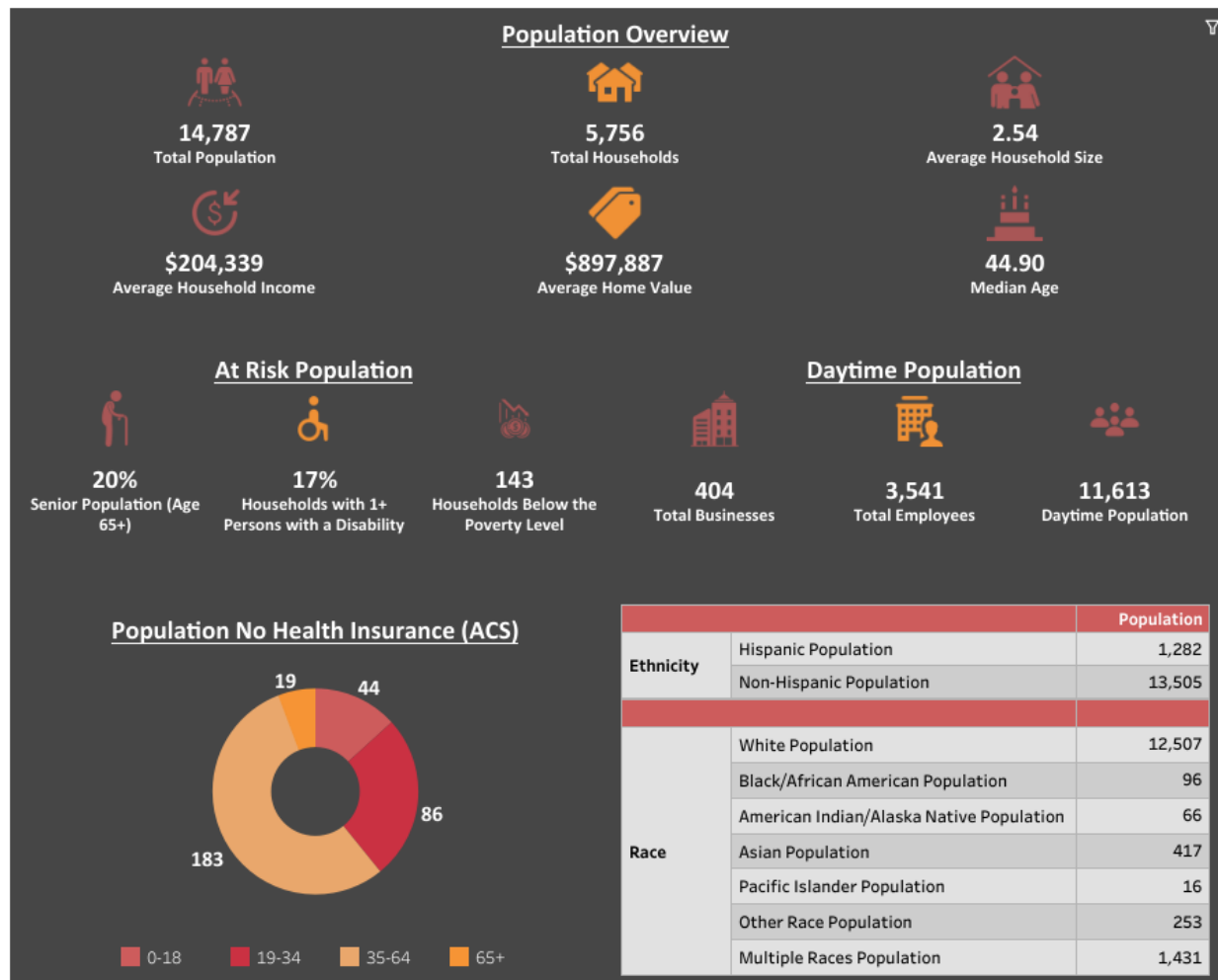
Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources:

Name	Address
Lockheed Martin	12999 Deer Creek Canyon Road
Southwest Metropolitan Water and Sanitation	8739 W Coal Mine Ave
Ute Meadows Elementary School	11050 West Meadows Drive
Bradford K8 South	1 White Oak Drive
Bradford K8 North	2 Woodruff Drive
Dakota Ridge Senior High School	13399 West Coal Mine Avenue
Chatfield High School	7227 South Simms Street

Special Risks:

- Codi Manufacturing - 7910 Shaffer Parkway
- The Ridge, Peak, and Edge Recreation Centers - 6612 South Ward Street
- Open space areas - see the Hogback Special Planning Zone

Planning Zone Risk Profile and Demographics:



Risk Analysis:

Station 13 was constructed to service the Ken-Caryl Valley and Ken-Caryl North Ranch subdivisions on the west side of the Dakota Ridge Hogback. The station was placed on the east side of the hogback due to opposition from the community. Its placement is close to Station 14. The planning zone has light commercial facilities along the arterials with single and multi-family occupancies throughout the area. The Lockheed Martin Deer Creek facility is a very large modern complex in a remote location. Highway C-470 passes through the planning zone and has potential for auto accidents including commercial vehicle hazardous materials incidents and MCIs.

The wildland fire potential is scattered throughout the western edge of the planning zone, and the Ken-Caryl Master Association maintains a sizeable privately-owned open space. The Ken-Caryl and North Ranch developments are considered urban interface because of fuels and density of structures. In 1978, a wildfire burned along the west edge of the District west of Ken-Caryl. The majority of the fire burned in the Inter-Canyon Fire District; however, the Lockheed Martin facility was threatened during the fire.

The District's CWPP shows a very high Risk 50 Hazard Rating for the Willow Springs/North Ranch area and a moderate risk for the Ken Caryl Valley. The Hogback Special Planning Zone is covered later in this document.

Water Supply:

Platte Canyon, Ken-Caryl Ranch Water & Sanitation, and Southwest Metropolitan Water & Sanitation Districts service this planning zone. The fire flow and hydrant spacing is adequate.

Response History:

Station-13																
Unit	Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
E13	2021	188	15.44%	45	3.69%	714	58.62%	107	8.78%	6	0.49%	33	2.71%	125	10.26%	1218
E13	2022	221	17.00%	36	2.77%	766	58.92%	95	7.31%	3	0.23%	41	3.15%	138	10.62%	1300
E13	2023	181	14.60%	30	2.42%	725	58.47%	117	9.44%	7	0.56%	37	2.98%	143	11.53%	1240
E13	2024	177	15.34%	37	3.21%	687	59.53%	97	8.41%	4	0.35%	27	2.34%	125	10.83%	1154
E13	2025	144	11.87%	30	2.47%	747	61.58%	109	8.99%	9	0.74%	33	2.72%	141	11.62%	1213
E13 Total		911	14.87%	178	2.91%	3639	59.41%	525	8.57%	29	0.47%	171	2.79%	672	10.97%	6125
M13	2021	26	1.69%	34	2.21%	1321	85.72%	47	3.05%	4	0.26%	6	0.39%	103	6.68%	1541
M13	2022	18	1.07%	17	1.01%	1481	87.69%	59	3.49%	4	0.24%	8	0.47%	102	6.04%	1689
M13	2023	10	0.62%	16	0.99%	1377	85.42%	89	5.52%	6	0.37%	7	0.43%	107	6.64%	1612
M13	2024	12	0.77%	18	1.15%	1342	85.59%	88	5.61%	3	0.19%	4	0.26%	101	6.44%	1568
M13	2025	7	0.44%	18	1.13%	1387	86.74%	76	4.75%	2	0.13%	3	0.19%	106	6.63%	1599
M13 Total		73	0.91%	103	1.29%	6908	86.25%	359	4.48%	19	0.24%	28	0.35%	519	6.48%	8009
BR13	2021	0	0.00%	7	46.67%	0	0.00%	1	6.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	7	46.67%	15
BR13	2022	0	0.00%	10	45.45%	4	18.18%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	8	36.36%	22
BR13	2023	0	0.00%	7	23.33%	4	13.33%	4	13.33%	0	0.00%	1	3.33%	14	46.67%	30
BR13	2024	1	2.94%	12	35.29%	3	8.82%	6	17.65%	0	0.00%	1	2.94%	11	32.35%	34
BR13	2025	0	0.00%	9	40.91%	0	0.00%	2	9.09%	0	0.00%	1	4.55%	10	45.45%	22
BR13 Total		1	0.81%	45	36.59%	11	8.94%	13	10.57%	0	0.00%	3	2.44%	50	40.65%	123
St -13	Total	985	6.91%	326	2.29%	10558	74.05%	897	6.29%	48	0.34%	202	1.42%	1241	8.70%	14257

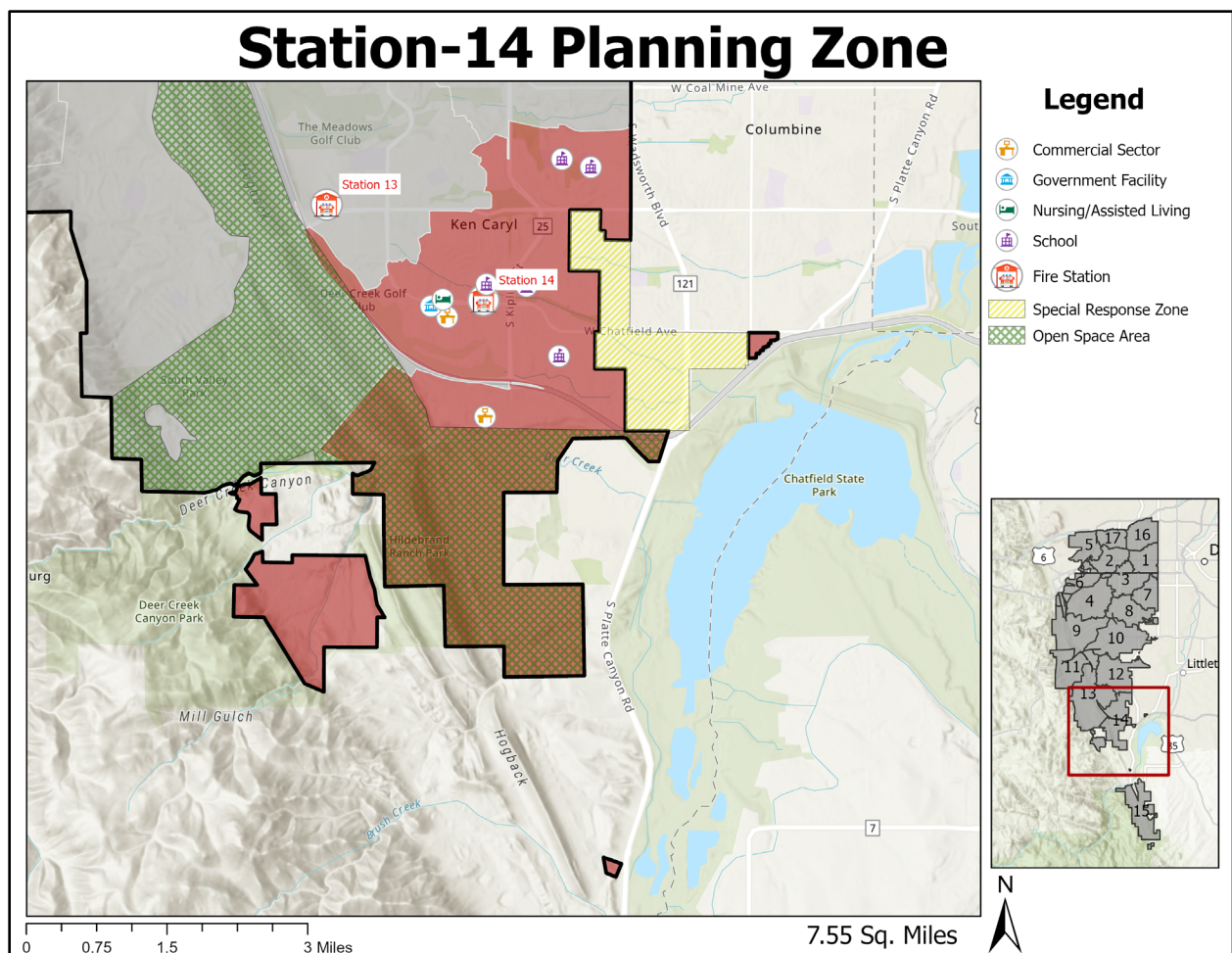
Occupancy Classification: Station 13 Planning Zone	
Classification	High, Moderate, Assisted Living High-Risk Occupancies
Assembly (100 series)	37
Educational (200 series)	11
Health Care, Detention, Correction (300 series)	11
Residential (400 series)	87
Mercantile, Business (500 series)	81
Industrial, Utility (600 series)	4
Manufacturing (700 series)	0
Storage (800 series)	14
Outside, Special Property (900 series)	0

Station 14 Planning Zone

Description:

This planning zone is exclusively in the first-in area of Station 14. The Dakota Ridge Hogback is a large natural barrier that delays responses into the Deer Creek Canyon area. The Hogback Special Planning Zone overlays a large portion of this planning zone. The zone has urban areas with a density of 1,000+ people per square mile. There is a mix of commercial buildings, mostly along major streets that include Chatfield Avenue, Schaefer Parkway, Continental Drive, and Ute Avenue.

This planning zone borders the Meadowbrook Fairview Special Response Zone, a residential area where the District provides primary emergency response services under contract with South Metro.



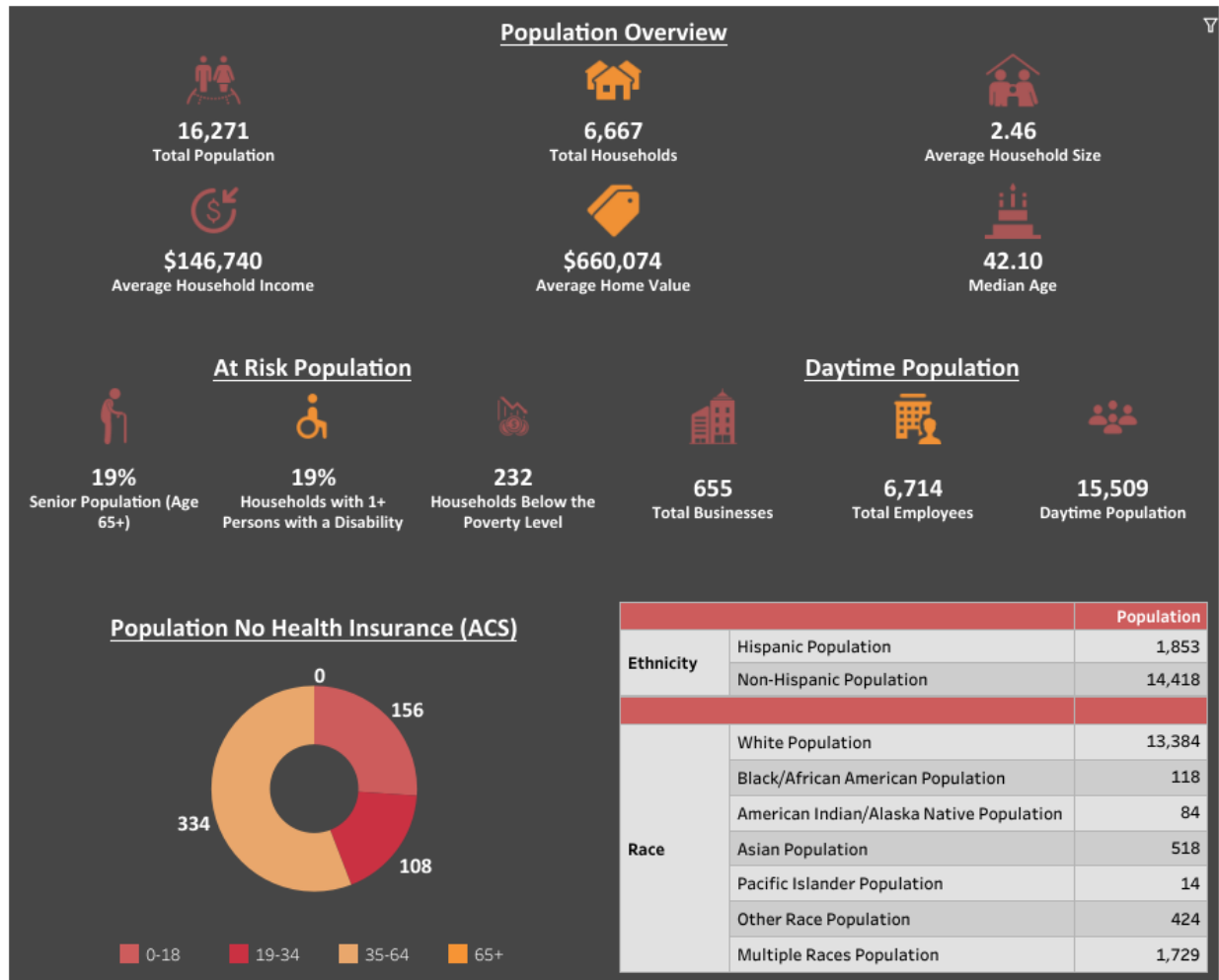
Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources:

Name	Address
Stony Creek Elementary School	7203 South Everett
Mortensen Elementary School	8006 South Iris Way
Deer Creek Middle School	9201 West Columbine Drive
Falcon Bluffs Middle School	8449 South Garrison Street
Shaffer Elementary School	7961 South Sangre De Cristo Road
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	11139 Bradford Road
TTM Technologies	10720 Bradford Road
Johns Manville Technical Center	10100 West Ute Avenue
Brookdale of Littleton	8271 South Continental Divide Road

Special Risks:

- Johns Manville - 10100 West Ute Avenue - hazardous materials
- E2 Power Systems - 8115 Shaffer Parkway - hazardous materials
- High Tek Tube Corp - 10758 West Centennial Road - hazardous materials
- Colorado Plastic Card - 10368 West Centennial Road - hazardous materials
- White Deer Valey - wildland urban interface areas, discontinuous from planning zone
- Open space areas - see the Hogback Special Planning Zone

Planning Zone Risk Profile and Demographics:



Risk Analysis:

Planning Zone 14 is mostly residential with light commercial along the arterials (Kipling Street, Ken Caryl Avenue, and Simms Street). The planning zone has an industrial area along Bradford Drive that has several large box-type structures with a scattering of hazardous material occupancies. The planning zone also has large open space and wildland urban interface areas, which pose a wildfire risk, such as the White Deer Valley subdivision, which is a discontinuous area from the planning zone and was included into the District in 2025. Highway C-470 passes through the planning zone and has potential for auto accidents including commercial vehicle hazardous materials incidents and MCIs.

The Hogback Special Planning Zone and the Meadowbrook Fairview Special Response Zones are both covered later in this document.

Water Supply:

Platte Canyon and Southwest Metropolitan Water & Sanitation Districts service the planning zone. There is adequate fire flow and hydrants for the exposures.

Response History:

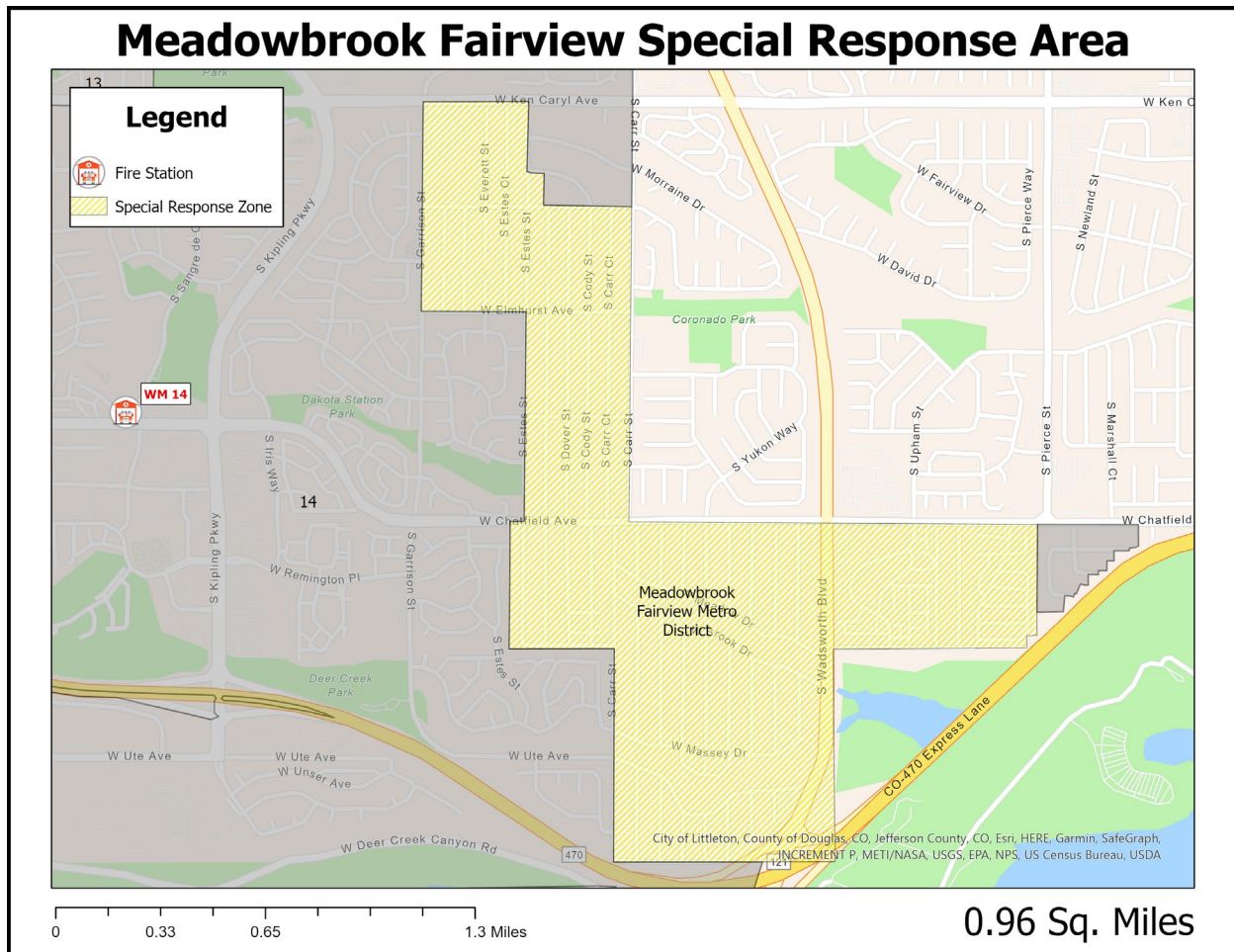
Station-14																
Unit	Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
BC3	2021	11	2.51%	65	14.84%	244	55.71%	30	6.85%	8	1.83%	7	1.60%	73	16.67%	438
BC3	2022	11	2.27%	67	13.84%	228	47.11%	32	6.61%	13	2.69%	19	3.93%	114	23.55%	484
BC3	2023	13	3.00%	43	9.91%	210	48.39%	45	10.37%	12	2.76%	18	4.15%	93	21.43%	434
BC3	2024	5	1.34%	48	12.83%	198	52.94%	35	9.36%	3	0.80%	8	2.14%	77	20.59%	374
BC3	2025	8	1.92%	46	11.03%	242	58.03%	35	8.39%	5	1.20%	5	1.20%	76	18.23%	417
BC3 Total		48	2.24%	269	12.53%	1122	52.26%	177	8.24%	41	1.91%	57	2.65%	433	20.17%	2147
TK14	2021	144	11.58%	53	4.26%	754	60.61%	111	8.92%	7	0.56%	30	2.41%	145	11.66%	1244
TK14	2022	192	13.58%	40	2.83%	815	57.64%	146	10.33%	13	0.92%	49	3.47%	159	11.24%	1414
TK14	2023	212	15.01%	32	2.27%	849	60.13%	118	8.36%	14	0.99%	51	3.61%	136	9.63%	1412
TK14	2024	182	12.81%	36	2.53%	874	61.51%	116	8.16%	4	0.28%	45	3.17%	164	11.54%	1421
TK14	2025	169	11.05%	41	2.68%	895	58.53%	179	11.71%	10	0.65%	38	2.49%	197	12.88%	1529
TK14 Total		899	12.81%	202	2.88%	4187	59.64%	670	9.54%	48	0.68%	213	3.03%	801	11.41%	7020
R14	2021	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	8	57.14%	3	21.43%	2	14.29%	0	0.00%	1	7.14%	14
R14	2022	1	4.00%	0	0.00%	16	64.00%	2	8.00%	5	20.00%	0	0.00%	1	4.00%	25
R14	2023	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	22	75.86%	1	3.45%	4	13.79%	0	0.00%	2	6.90%	29
R14	2024	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	28	84.85%	1	3.03%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	12.12%	33
R14	2025	1	2.44%	0	0.00%	29	70.73%	1	2.44%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	10	24.39%	41
R14 Total		2	1.41%	0	0.00%	103	72.54%	8	5.63%	11	7.75%	0	0.00%	18	12.68%	142
St-14	Total	949	10.19%	471	5.06%	5412	58.14%	855	9.18%	100	1.07%	270	2.90%	1252	13.45%	9309

Occupancy Classification: Station 14 Planning Zone	
Classification	High, Moderate, Assisted Living High-Risk Occupancies
Assembly (100 series)	44
Educational (200 series)	9
Health Care, Detention, Correction (300 series)	9
Residential (400 series)	40
Mercantile, Business (500 series)	113
Industrial, Utility (600 series)	9
Manufacturing (700 series)	8
Storage (800 series)	12
Outside, Special Property (900 series)	1

Meadowbrook Fairview Special Planning Zone

Description:

This planning zone is a residential area where the District provides primary emergency response service under contract with South Metro. The automatic aid agreement between the District and South Metro remains in place but the District has resources (assuming static deployment) closer to this area. Because this area is outside of District boundaries and services are provided by contract, the District has designated this area as a special response zone.



There are no special risks in this planning zone and the District does not track demographic information in this area.

Water Supply:

The Meadowbrook Fairview Metropolitan District is responsible for water in this planning zone. There is adequate fire flow and hydrants for the exposures.

Response History:

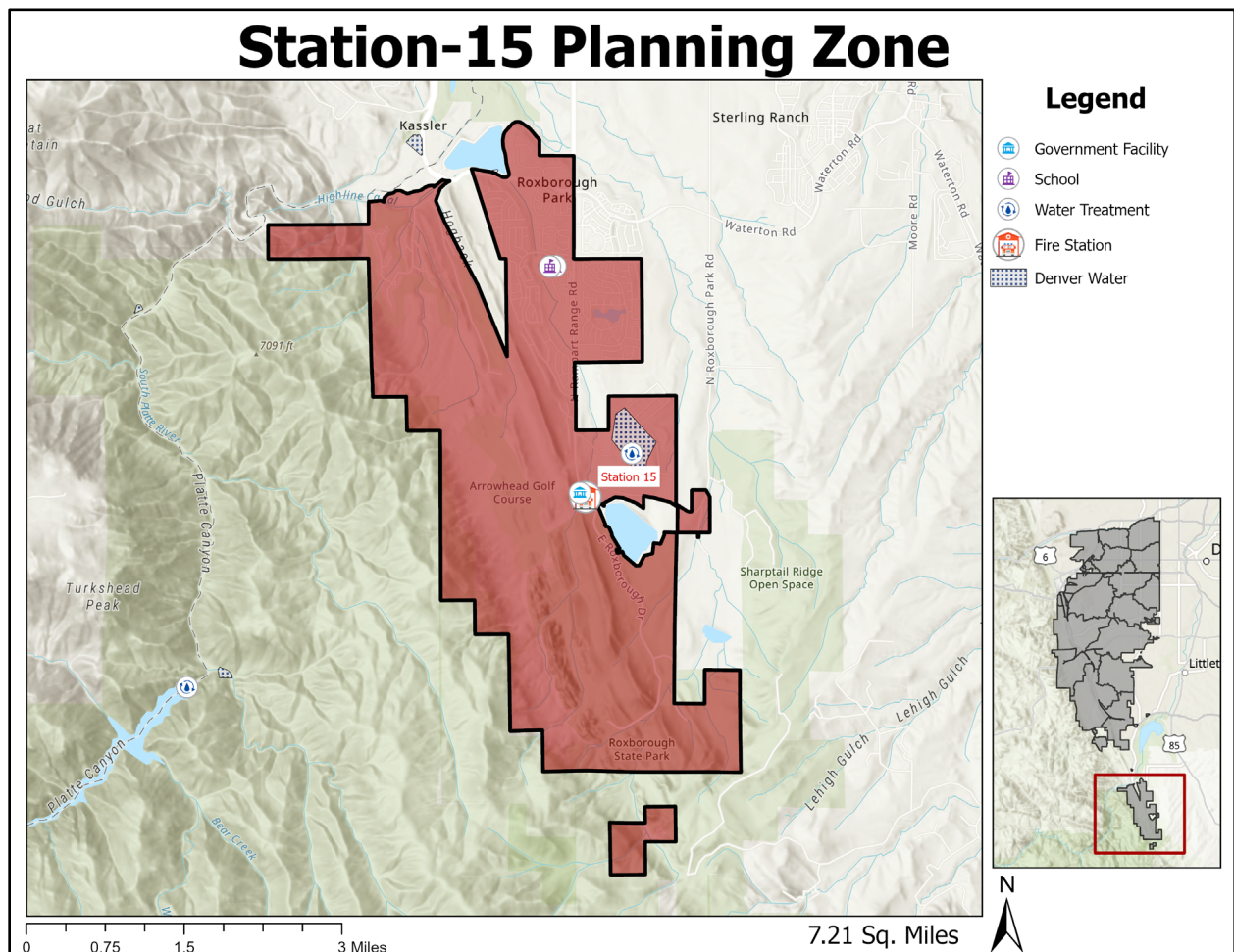
Meadowbrook Fairview District															
Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
2021	8	12.1%	1	1.5%	41	62.1%	6	9.1%	0	0.0%	2	3.0%	8	12.1%	66
2022	6	5.5%	1	0.9%	75	68.8%	6	5.5%	0	0.0%	3	2.8%	18	16.5%	109
2023	12	8.3%	0	0.0%	94	64.8%	12	8.3%	0	0.0%	4	2.8%	23	15.9%	145
2024	16	10.1%	0	0.0%	105	66.0%	13	8.2%	1	0.6%	1	0.6%	23	14.5%	159
2025	11	7.3%	0	0.0%	87	58.0%	20	13.3%	2	1.3%	2	1.3%	28	18.7%	150
Total	53	8.4%	2	0.3%	402	63.9%	57	9.1%	3	0.5%	12	1.9%	100	15.9%	629

Station 15 Planning Zone

Description:

This planning zone is exclusively in the first-in area of Station 15. The Dakota Ridge Hogback is a large natural barrier that delays responses into the Roxborough Park community and Roxborough State Park. The zone has densities of 500 to 1,000 people per square mile. There are a few commercial buildings, mostly along Rampart Range Road. A large water treatment facility is located in close proximity to Roxborough Village communities. Significant wildland interface exposures are common to this planning zone. The Denver Water Special Response Zone covers a number of small areas within the Station 15 Planning Zone.

This planning zone does not share a border with any other station planning zones in the District. The District relies on automatic aid to provide secondary and expanded response resources within this zone. Fulfillment of District effective response force (ERF) apparatus and personnel will be delayed due to travel times in all areas of this planning zone. This delay is exacerbated if a significant incident occurs south and west of the hogback.



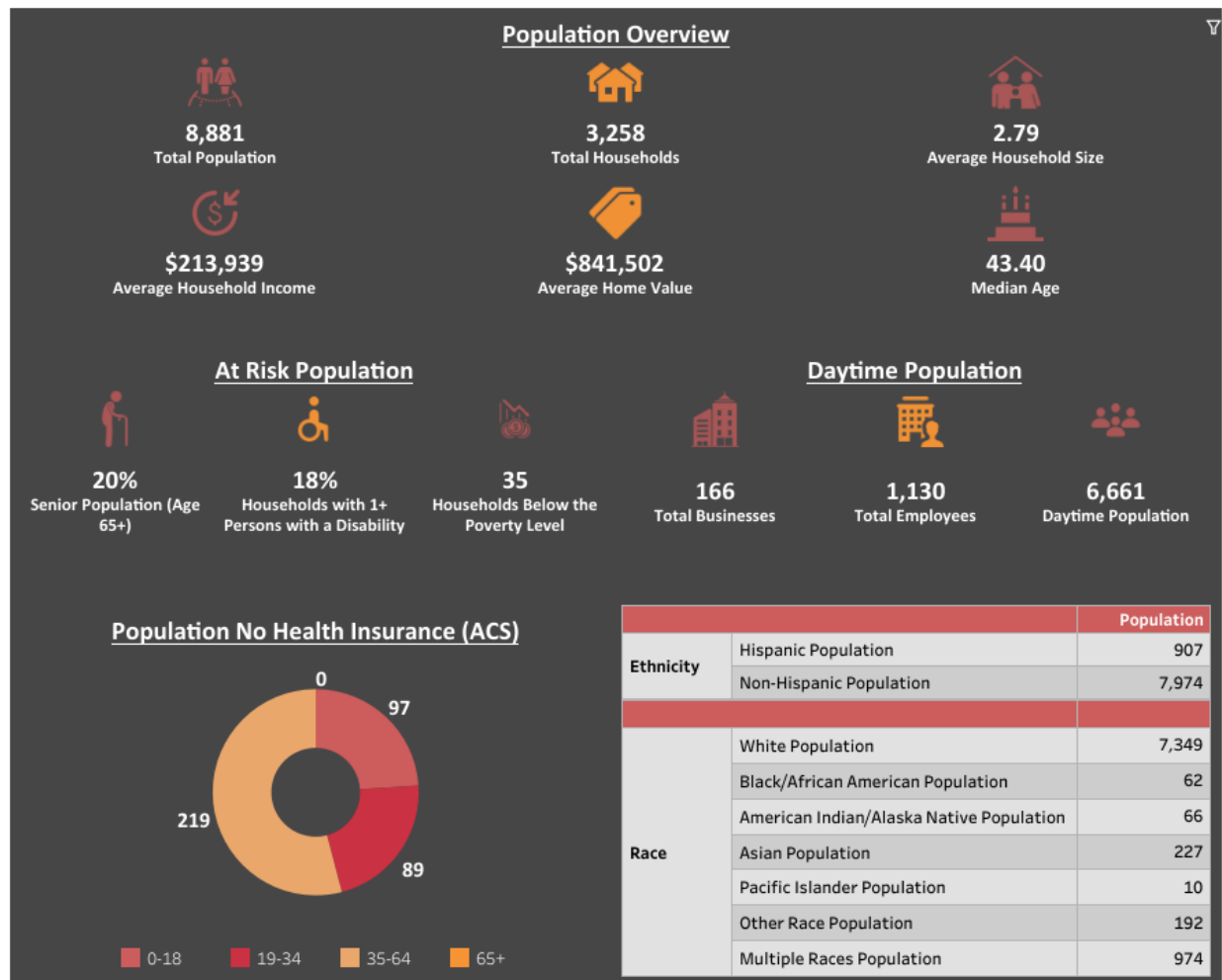
Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources:

Name	Address
Roxborough State Park - Entry Station	6016 East Roxborough Drive
Denver Water (see special planning zone below)	
Roxborough Intermediate	7370 Village Circle East
Roxborough Elementary School	8000 Village Circle West

Special Risks:

- Waterton Canyon and Trails, West of Waterton Canyon Road and CO-121
- Clay mines - hogback northwest of Station 15
- Open space and wildland urban interface areas

Planning Zone Risk Profile and Demographics:



Risk Analysis:

Planning Zone 15 is unique in its isolation. The zone is 12 miles south of Station 14 and is not contiguous with the rest of the District. The District has stationed a medic unit in the planning zone to support the engine until additional apparatus can arrive. The District relies on automatic aid to augment resources in this planning zone.

The planning zone is divided by the Dakota Ridge hogback. The western portion is on the western slope of the hogback and the fire station is on the eastern slope. There is a single point of access through the hogback, limiting access to the western portion of the planning zone and also limiting public egress. The District's CWPP and Roxborough's CWPP each reference distinct evacuation routes, of which there are three: through the hogback, north through the Ravenna subdivision, and south through Roxborough Park, which would be impassable in bad weather.

Station 15 and several areas of the Roxborough community are located within the flood plain, which can complicate egress during flash floods or other severe weather events. Waterton Road, the main connector between the Station 15 Planning Zone and the remainder of the District, crosses the Platte River. This access/egress path has the potential to be impassable during a flood event. This is considered a very low risk due to multiple flood control structures upstream from this location.

The Sterling Ranch community is in South Metro Fire Rescue's district and borders the Station 15 Planning Zone on the east. Development is approximately 25% complete as of 2026 and, when completed, may exceed 16,000 residential units, increasing the use of infrastructure and recreational areas interspersed within the Station 15 Planning Zone.

The entrance to Waterton Canyon is at the north end of this planning zone. While the entrance to the canyon is within District boundaries, the canyon is not. The District has, however, historically covered emergency response in this area. This area is popular with cyclists, hikers, runners, and anglers. The Waterton Canyon trail parallels the South Platte River and is the starting point to the Colorado Trail (a 486-mile trail that crosses Colorado) and serves as a connector to multiple trail systems. Outdoor recreation has become increasingly popular in this area, which has resulted in increased calls for back-country rescues or rescues that are more technical in nature.

The District's CWPP shows a very high Risk 50 Hazard Rating for Roxborough Park and Ravenna areas. This area has the highest risk within the District with a score of 35. The fuels in this area are extreme, with areas of oak brush as tall as homes. Additional hazards pertaining to wildfire in the Station 15 Planning Zone are limited access, response delays, heavy fuel loading, areas of flammable siding/roofs/decks, flammable vegetation bordering structures, steep terrain, narrow roads - often dead-end, and limited water supply in areas.

The Denver Water Special Planning Zone, covered by the District under contract, is detailed later in this document.

Water Supply:

Roxborough and Ravenna Water District service the planning zone. There is adequate fire flow and hydrant spacing to protect the exposures; however, there are open space areas within the planning zone with no water supply.

Response History:

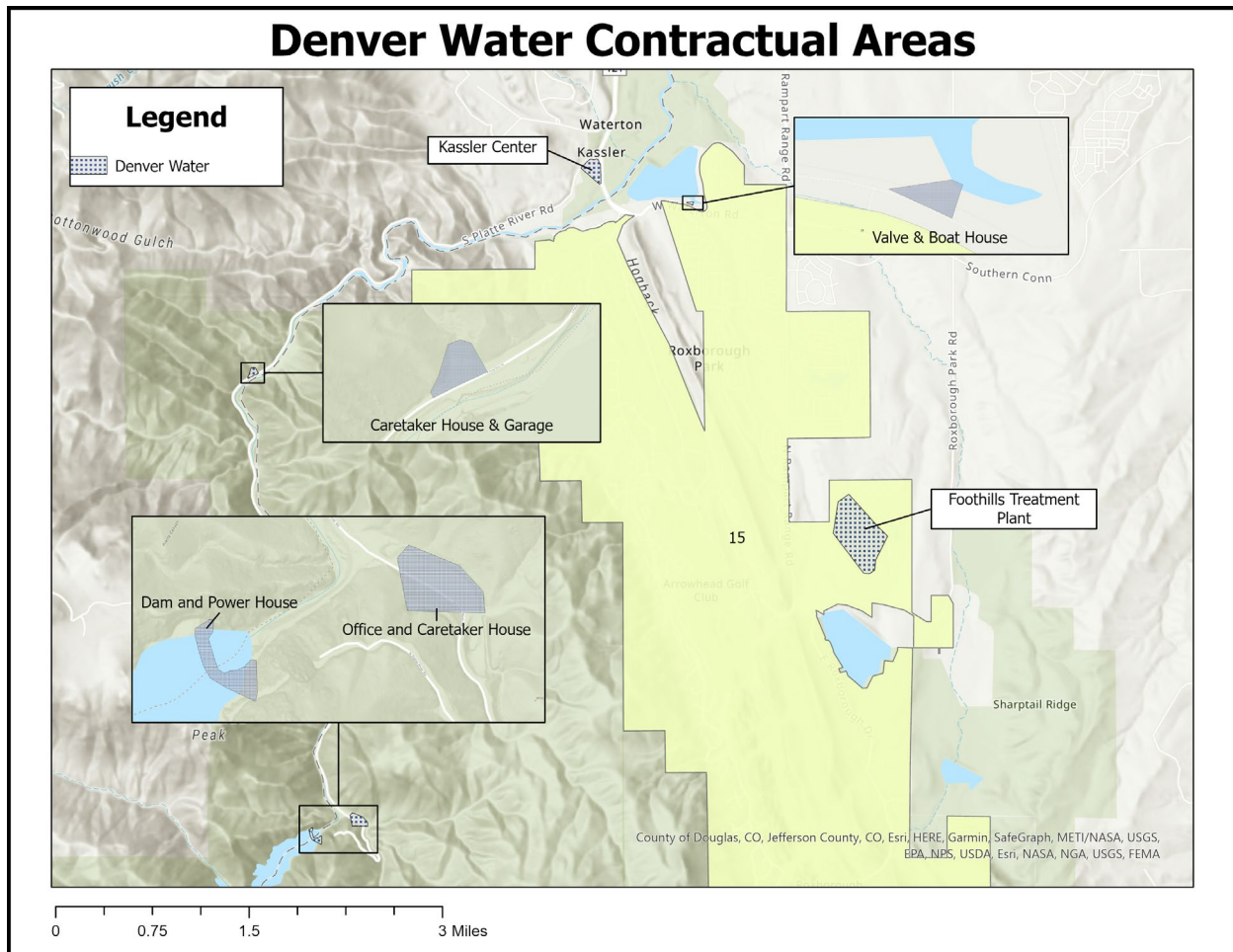
Station-15																
Unit	Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
E15	2021	47	10.83%	16	3.69%	261	60.14%	34	7.83%	0	0.00%	25	5.76%	51	11.75%	434
E15	2022	67	14.82%	11	2.43%	254	56.19%	24	5.31%	4	0.88%	26	5.75%	66	14.60%	452
E15	2023	53	10.66%	9	1.81%	313	62.98%	43	8.65%	3	0.60%	24	4.83%	52	10.46%	497
E15	2024	59	11.97%	12	2.43%	284	57.61%	43	8.72%	3	0.61%	28	5.68%	64	12.98%	493
E15	2025	48	9.28%	14	2.71%	284	54.93%	77	14.89%	2	0.39%	22	4.26%	70	13.54%	517
E15 Total		274	11.45%	62	2.59%	1396	58.34%	221	9.24%	12	0.50%	125	5.22%	303	12.66%	2393
M15	2021	43	9.09%	10	2.11%	314	66.38%	30	6.34%	0	0.00%	21	4.44%	55	11.63%	473
M15	2022	11	2.81%	6	1.53%	319	81.38%	12	3.06%	3	0.77%	5	1.28%	36	9.18%	392
M15	2023	2	0.43%	5	1.08%	400	86.02%	22	4.73%	2	0.43%	2	0.43%	32	6.88%	465
M15	2024	2	0.44%	5	1.09%	385	84.25%	19	4.16%	0	0.00%	1	0.22%	45	9.85%	457
M15	2025	0	0.00%	9	1.76%	379	74.31%	63	12.35%	3	0.59%	5	0.98%	51	10.00%	510
M15 Total		58	2.53%	35	1.52%	1797	78.23%	146	6.36%	8	0.35%	34	1.48%	219	9.53%	2297
BR15	2021	1	3.70%	6	22.22%	2	7.41%	4	14.81%	0	0.00%	2	7.41%	12	44.44%	27
BR15	2022	2	11.76%	4	23.53%	2	11.76%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	17.65%	6	35.29%	17
BR15	2023	0	0.00%	3	20.00%	3	20.00%	3	20.00%	2	13.33%	0	0.00%	4	26.67%	15
BR15	2024	1	5.00%	6	30.00%	1	5.00%	2	10.00%	0	0.00%	2	10.00%	8	40.00%	20
BR15	2025	0	0.00%	7	33.33%	2	9.52%	5	23.81%	0	0.00%	1	4.76%	6	28.57%	21
BR15 Total		4	4.00%	26	26.00%	10	10.00%	14	14.00%	2	2.00%	8	8.00%	36	36.00%	100
St-15	Total	336	7.01%	123	2.57%	3203	66.87%	381	7.95%	22	0.46%	167	3.49%	558	11.65%	4790

Occupancy Classification: Station 15 Planning Zone	
Classification	High, Moderate, Assisted Living High-Risk Occupancies
Assembly (100 series)	12
Educational (200 series)	6
Health Care, Detention, Correction (300 series)	3
Residential (400 series)	0
Mercantile, Business (500 series)	24
Industrial, Utility (600 series)	15
Manufacturing (700 series)	0
Storage (800 series)	7
Outside, Special Property (900 series)	1

Denver Water Special Planning Zone

Description:

This special planning zone has six specific geographical locations covered under a contract with Denver Water. Two locations are inside District boundaries while the other four rest outside the District. Denver Water operates each of these facilities. These areas have a number of response challenges including delayed response, gated access, and poor communications.



Special Risks:

- Foothills Water Treatment Plant
 - Large water treatment facility
 - Gated access
 - Hazardous materials
 - Confined spaces
- Valve and Boat House
- Kassler Center
 - Maintenance facility
 - Gated access
- Caretaker House and Garage
 - Gated access

- Delayed response - approximately three miles up the canyon
- Year-round resident(s)
- Poor radio communications
- Office and Caretaker House
 - Gated access
 - Delayed response - approximately 6 miles up the canyon
 - Year-round resident(s)
 - Poor radio communications
- Dam and Powerhouse
 - Large dam with hydro-electric turbines
 - Confined spaces
 - Double gated access
 - Poor radio communications

Response History:

Denver Water															
Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
2021	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	50.0%	1	16.7%	0	14.3%	0	0.0%	2	33.3%	6
2022	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	4	66.7%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6
2023	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6
2024	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	33.3%	6
2025	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3
Total	0	0.0%	1	3.7%	19	70.4%	3	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	14.8%	27

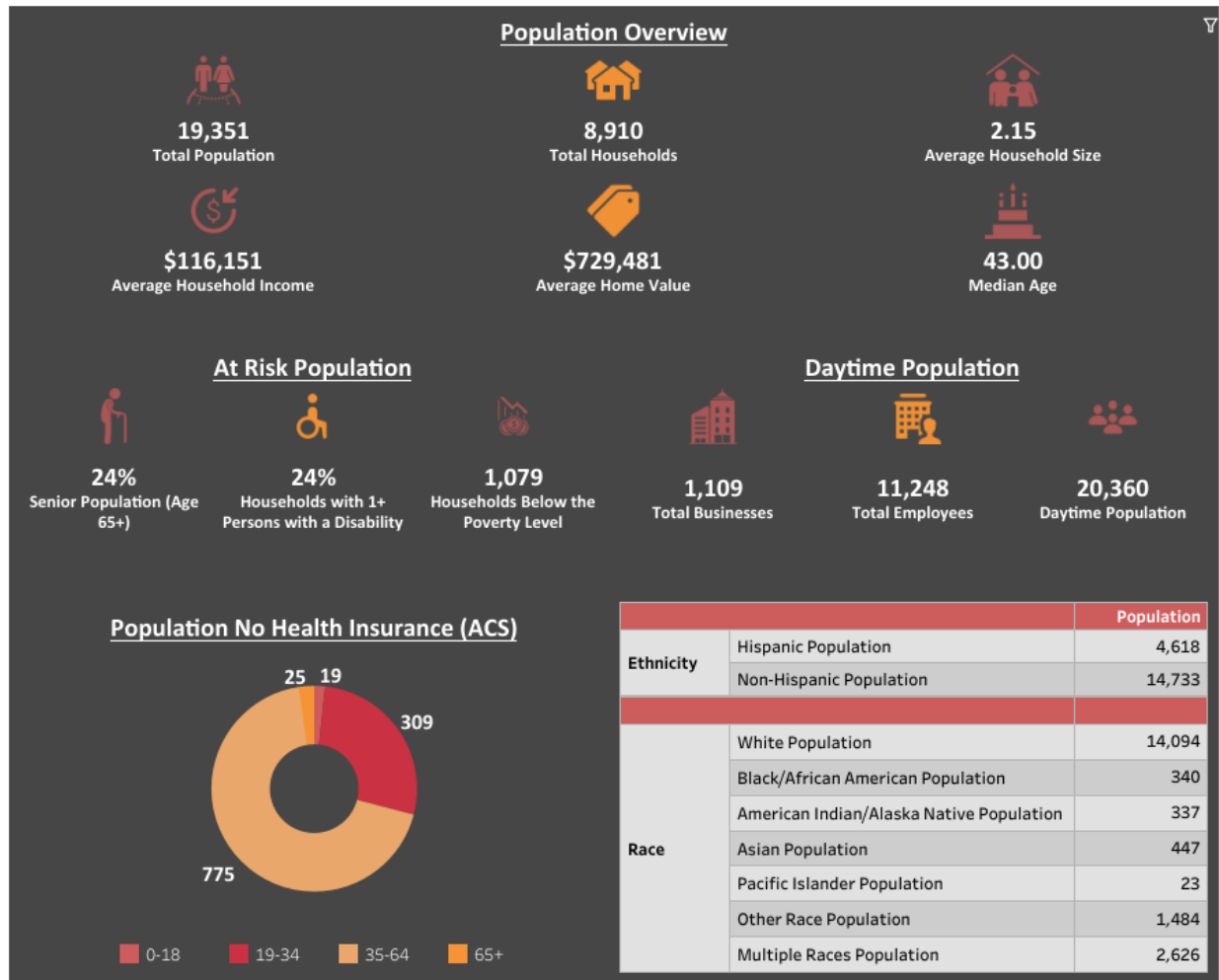
Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources:

Name	Address
Wheat Ridge City Hall	7500 West 29 th Avenue
Mountain View Town Hall	4176 Benton Street
Stevens Elementary School	7101 W. 38 th Avenue
Sobesky Academy	4001 Reed Street
Slater Elementary School	8605 West 23 rd Avenue
Rehabilitation Center at Sandalwood	3835 Harlan Street
Christopher House Rehabilitation and Care	6270 West 38 th Avenue
Rocky Mountain Assisted Living	7850 West 44 th Avenue
Rocky Mountain Assisted Living - Memory Care	7860 West 44 th Avenue
Caring Hearts Assisted Living	7465 West 48 th Avenue
The Depew House	3845 Depew Street
Retreat at Highlands	3315 Sheridan Boulevard
Tender Care Assisted Living	3113 Teller Street
Sandalwood Manor	3835 North Harlan Street
Lakeside Post Acute Care	6270 West 38 th Avenue
Gardens Care Senior Living - Bel Aire	3555 Dudley Street

Special Risks:

- Highland West (12-story senior living apartments) - 6340 West 38th Avenue
 - Recreational area on the 12th floor
- AAA Propane - 7405 West 44th Avenue
- Jefferson Center for Mental Health - 4643 Wadsworth Boulevard
- Clear Creek - see Clear Creek Special Planning Zone

Planning Zone Risk Profile and Demographics:



Risk Analysis:

The population density and demographics result in higher call volume in this planning zone. There is an increased need for medical care with an aging population (senior living, ALFs, SNFs).

There are several distinct target hazards with life safety as the primary concern. These can be classified as multi-family, ALFs, and special commercial. An 11-story senior living apartment building located at 6340 W. 38th Avenue represents the tallest building in the zone and requires a strong understanding of high-rise operations.

Several commercial properties have increased fire hazards due to the combustibility of their product or by-product, fire load, open layout, or structural design. These include propane and feed stores, big box stores, and more.

There are additional risks posed by Clear Creek and I-70 along the northern border of this zone. The Clear Creek Special Planning Zone provides additional details on the creek and the open space along the shoreline. I-70 is a major interstate with an increased risk for high-speed crashes requiring extrication and/or fire control.

Water Supply:

This planning zone is serviced by Wheat Ridge Water, Consolidated Mutual Water, Denver Water, and Edgewater.

Water supply is sufficient with hydrants throughout. There are many older neighborhoods where hydrants are few in number and distant from one another. However, most hydrants are within the 1,000 feet of large diameter hose carried on engines. There are also hydrant access doors along I-70 to facilitate water supply along the highway (accessible from the frontage roads).

Clear Creek also allows access to water via drafting operations if needed for a vegetation fire (especially in the spring and summer months).

Response History:

Station-16																
Unit	Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
BC1	2021	35	4.25%	142	17.23%	368	44.66%	49	5.95%	11	1.33%	14	1.70%	205	24.88%	824
BC1	2022	44	4.87%	130	14.38%	422	46.68%	68	7.52%	6	0.66%	12	1.33%	222	24.56%	904
BC1	2023	25	3.05%	131	15.98%	392	47.80%	71	8.66%	5	0.61%	15	1.83%	181	22.07%	820
BC1	2024	21	3.05%	101	14.68%	369	53.63%	56	8.14%	4	0.58%	11	1.60%	126	18.31%	688
BC1	2025	14	2.27%	83	13.43%	354	57.28%	46	7.44%	2	0.32%	12	1.94%	107	17.31%	618
BC1 Total		139	3.61%	587	15.23%	1905	49.43%	290	7.52%	28	0.73%	64	1.66%	841	21.82%	3854
E16	2021	341	8.41%	95	2.34%	2675	65.97%	428	10.55%	22	0.54%	56	1.38%	438	10.80%	4055
E16	2022	337	8.76%	88	2.29%	2548	66.27%	371	9.65%	21	0.55%	73	1.90%	407	10.59%	3845
E16	2023	289	7.65%	88	2.33%	2551	67.49%	354	9.37%	18	0.48%	64	1.69%	416	11.01%	3780
E16	2024	277	7.83%	67	1.89%	2358	66.65%	312	8.82%	46	1.30%	54	1.53%	424	11.98%	3538
E16	2025	236	6.54%	62	1.72%	2511	69.54%	357	9.89%	16	0.44%	51	1.41%	378	10.47%	3611
E16 Total		1480	7.86%	400	2.12%	12643	67.15%	1822	9.68%	123	0.65%	298	1.58%	2063	10.96%	18829
M16	2021	50	1.36%	21	0.57%	3063	83.51%	166	4.53%	2	0.05%	9	0.25%	357	9.73%	3668
M16	2022	57	1.75%	28	0.86%	2758	84.91%	158	4.86%	1	0.03%	5	0.15%	241	7.42%	3248
M16	2023	40	1.48%	26	0.96%	2217	81.81%	166	6.13%	1	0.04%	9	0.33%	251	9.26%	2710
M16	2024	36	1.45%	18	0.73%	2065	83.43%	157	6.34%	1	0.04%	3	0.12%	195	7.88%	2475
M16	2025	11	0.42%	20	0.76%	2287	87.09%	136	5.18%	0	0.00%	3	0.11%	169	6.44%	2626
M16 Total		194	1.32%	113	0.77%	12390	84.13%	783	5.32%	5	0.03%	29	0.20%	1213	8.24%	14727
St-16	Total	1813	4.85%	1100	2.94%	26938	72.01%	2895	7.74%	156	0.42%	391	1.05%	4117	11.01%	37410

Occupancy Classification: Station 16 Planning Zone	
Classification	High, Moderate, Assisted Living High-Risk Occupancies
Assembly (100 series)	107
Educational (200 series)	18
Health Care, Detention, Correction (300 series)	50
Residential (400 series)	49
Mercantile, Business (500 series)	410
Industrial, Utility (600 series)	4
Manufacturing (700 series)	5
Storage (800 series)	5
Outside, Special Property (900 series)	2

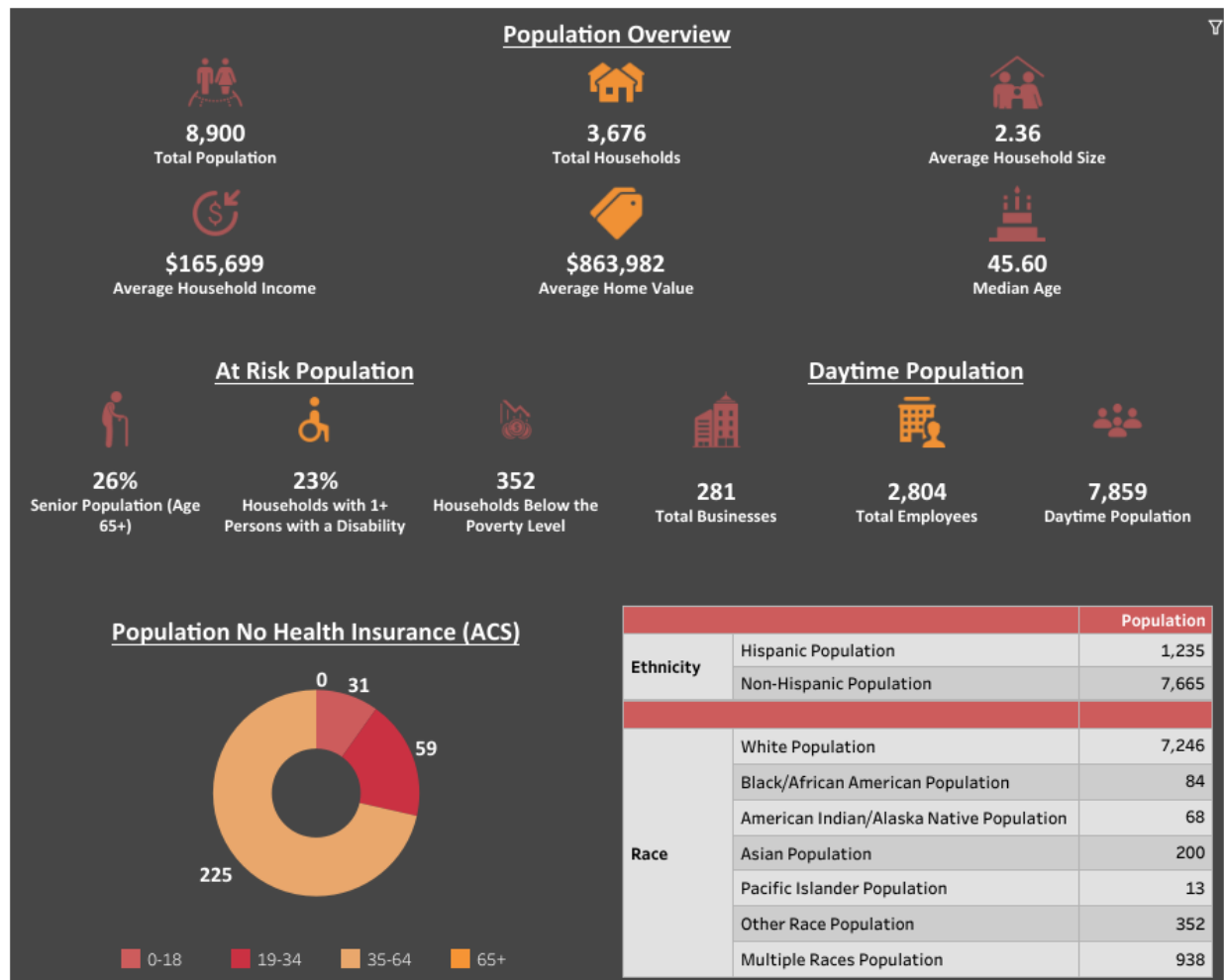
Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources:

Name	Address
Prospect Valley Elementary School	3400 Pierson Street
Wheat Ridge High School	9505 West 32 nd Avenue
Everitt Middle School	3900 Kipling Street
MorningStar Assisted Living and Memory Care	10100 West 38 th Avenue
Golden Orchard, Inc.	3510 Holland Street
Gardens Care Homes	3802 Parfet Street

Special Risks:

- Wheat Ridge Recreation Center - 4005 Kipling Street
- Industrial Laboratories - 4046 Youngfield Street
- Crown Hill Park
- Clear Creek - see Clear Creek Special Planning Zone

Planning Zone Risk Profile and Demographics:



Risk Analysis:

Station 17 is a residential zone with a mix of large single-family, small single-family, and multi-family residences. There are commercial areas along the arterial corridors, most of which are modernized with sprinkler systems.

There are additional risks posed by Clear Creek along the north border of this zone. The Clear Creek Special Planning Zone provides additional details on the creek and the open space along the shoreline.

Water Supply:

Wheat Ridge Water District services the zone. There is adequate fire flow and hydrants for all exposures within the planning zone.

Response History:

Station-17																
Unit	Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
E17	2021	161	8.67%	58	3.13%	1133	61.05%	201	10.83%	10	0.54%	33	1.78%	260	14.01%	1856
E17	2022	128	7.40%	63	3.64%	1105	63.91%	179	10.35%	10	0.58%	33	1.91%	211	12.20%	1729
E17	2023	129	8.06%	49	3.06%	1029	64.31%	156	9.75%	13	0.81%	35	2.19%	189	11.81%	1600
E17	2024	138	8.39%	49	2.98%	1064	64.72%	147	8.94%	17	1.03%	37	2.25%	192	11.68%	1644
E17	2025	113	7.36%	45	2.93%	993	64.65%	159	10.35%	13	0.85%	34	2.21%	179	11.65%	1536
E17 Total		669	8.00%	264	3.16%	5324	63.65%	842	10.07%	63	0.75%	172	2.06%	1031	12.33%	8365
M17	2021	6	2.75%	1	0.46%	187	85.78%	6	2.75%	0	0.00%	1	0.46%	17	7.80%	218
M17	2022	12	1.85%	6	0.92%	551	84.77%	37	5.69%	0	0.00%	1	0.15%	43	6.62%	650
M17	2023	34	1.95%	19	1.09%	1451	83.15%	109	6.25%	1	0.06%	5	0.29%	126	7.22%	1745
M17	2024	33	1.93%	19	1.11%	1428	83.31%	116	6.77%	0	0.00%	3	0.18%	115	6.71%	1714
M17	2025	12	0.81%	12	0.81%	1247	84.43%	97	6.57%	1	0.07%	3	0.20%	105	7.11%	1477
M17 Total		97	1.67%	57	0.98%	4864	83.80%	365	6.29%	2	0.03%	13	0.22%	406	7.00%	5804
BR17	2021	0	0.00%	17	53.13%	1	3.13%	6	18.75%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	8	25.00%	32
BR17	2022	0	0.00%	9	56.25%	2	12.50%	2	12.50%	0	0.00%	1	6.25%	2	12.50%	16
BR17	2023	0	0.00%	6	28.57%	4	19.05%	5	23.81%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	6	28.57%	21
BR17	2024	0	0.00%	9	25.71%	1	2.86%	6	17.14%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	19	54.29%	35
BR17	2025	0	0.00%	13	35.14%	2	5.41%	5	13.51%	0	0.00%	1	2.70%	16	43.24%	37
BR17 Total		0	0.00%	54	38.30%	10	7.09%	24	17.02%	0	0.00%	2	1.42%	51	36.17%	141
SW17	2021	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	22.22%	1	11.11%	1	11.11%	0	0.00%	5	55.56%	9
SW17	2022	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	10.00%	0	0.00%	4	40.00%	0	0.00%	5	50.00%	10
SW17	2023	0	0.00%	1	16.67%	0	0.00%	1	16.67%	3	50.00%	0	0.00%	1	16.67%	6
SW17	2024	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	25.00%	0	0.00%	1	25.00%	0	0.00%	2	50.00%	4
SW17	2025	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	25.00%	0	0.00%	3	75.00%	4
SW17 Total		0	0.00%	1	3.03%	4	12.12%	2	6.06%	10	30.30%	0	0.00%	16	48.48%	33
St-17	Total	766	5.34%	376	2.62%	####	71.13%	1233	8.60%	75	0.52%	187	1.30%	1504	10.49%	14343

Occupancy Classification: Station 17 Planning Zone	
Classification	High, Moderate, Assisted Living High-Risk Occupancies
Assembly (100 series)	39
Educational (200 series)	5
Health Care, Detention, Correction (300 series)	16
Residential (400 series)	11
Mercantile, Business (500 series)	68
Industrial, Utility (600 series)	6
Manufacturing (700 series)	0
Storage (800 series)	4
Outside, Special Property (900 series)	0

Open Space Special Planning Zones

The District has identified five open space special planning zones throughout the response area. These are: Clear Creek, Table Mountain, Green Mountain, Bear Creek Lake Park, and the Hogback. While these areas vary in size and have individual risks that are unique to their location or purpose, they also have a number of common risk factors.

Each of the open space zones represents open space or recreational areas with little to no development, limited access, and low historical incident volumes. Common risks in each of these zones are:

- 1) Response delays compared to the remainder of the District:
 - The 4 ½ minute travel benchmark established by the District is unobtainable in most of these areas.
 - The areas have limited or controlled access points causing response delays.
 - Incident types in these areas such as wildfire, technical rescue, or water rescue, require a specialized response from cross-staffed apparatus.
 - Specialty apparatus required to meet specialty call types are not distributed as widely as first-in engine companies.
- 2) Open areas with increased wildfire risk. The District's CWPP community risk ratings in these areas range from moderate to very high. Because of the open spaces, wildfires have the potential to grow and spread, exposing various communities in the wildland urban interface.
- 3) Outdoor recreation, including but not limited to hiking, cycling, fishing, kayaking, and running.
- 4) Limited water supply. Some areas may have hydrants or natural water resources. Ponds, creeks, or rivers (as a water resource) are usually difficult to access for firefighting operations.

Each of the five open space special planning zones is covered in more detail on the following pages.

Swift water and Floods:

The creek has an inherent swift water risk during the spring run-off season. During this time of year, the creek can flow at very high rates. The creek can also be impacted by weather events in the watershed area. Clear Creek lacks a substantial upstream flood control structure to prevent large flood events.

Outdoor recreation:

The planning zone includes a paved path parallel to the creek and multiple other trails. There are multiple access points to the creek throughout the zone. The area is popular with walkers, runners, road cyclists, mountain bikers, kayakers, and anglers.

It is very common for Arvada units to respond with District resources due to poor access and the difficulty of locating patients throughout the zone.

Response History:

Clear Creek															
Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
2021	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	4
2022	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5
2023	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	38.5%	1	7.7%	1	7.7%	1	7.7%	5	38.5%	13
2024	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	3	42.9%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	7
2025	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	45.5%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	45.5%	11
Total	0	0.0%	4	10.0%	17	42.5%	4	10.0%	1	2.5%	1	2.5%	13	32.5%	40

Table Mountain Special Planning Zone boundaries and are not represented in the table below. Once established, these fires spread into this zone.

Outdoor recreation:

The planning zone includes a mixed-use trail system that is popular with walkers, runners, and mountain bikers.

Access to this area is very limited. There is no water supply except for the hydrants found outside of the zone.

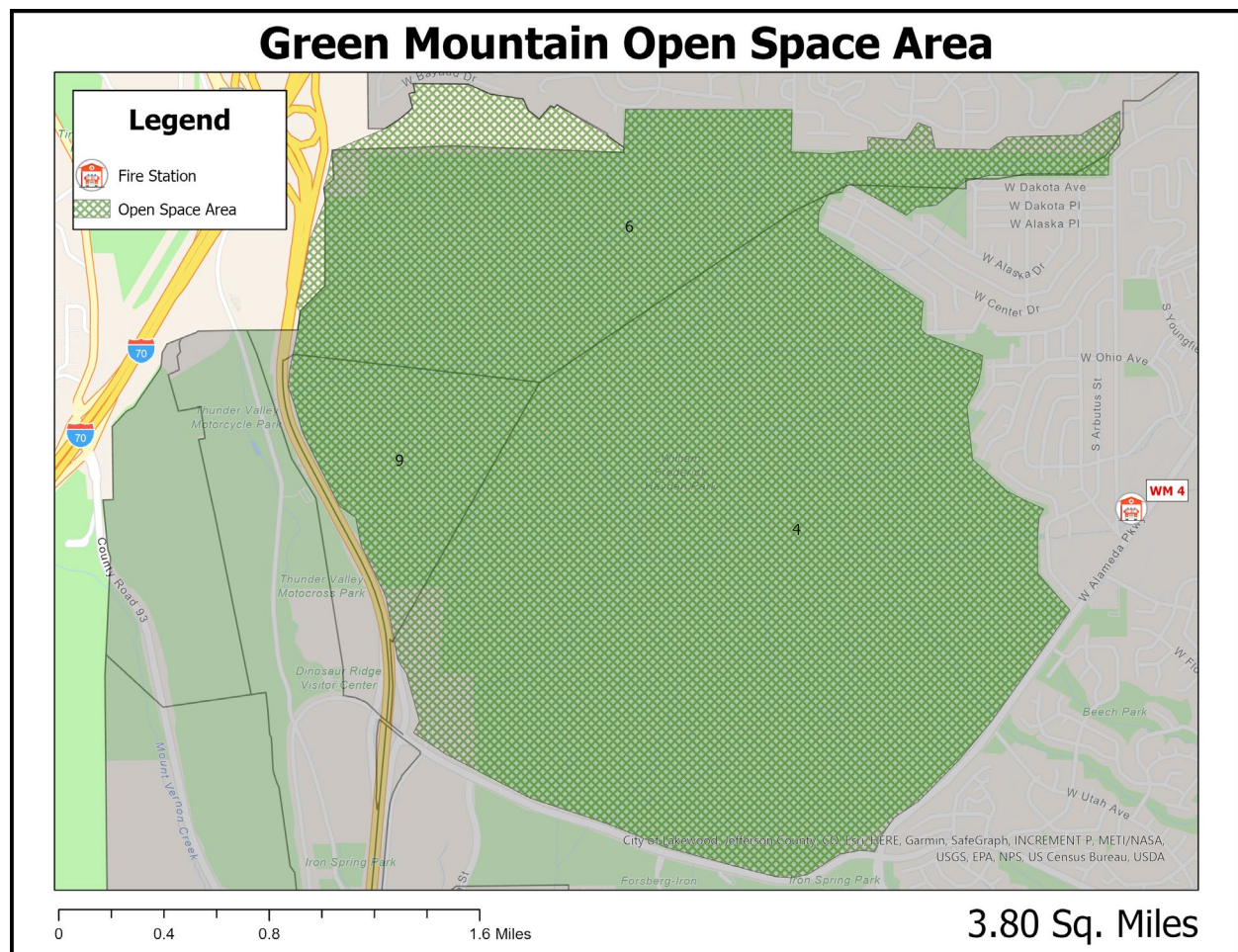
Response History:

Table Mountain															
Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
2021	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
2022	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
2023	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	2
2024	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
2025	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2
Total	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	4

Green Mountain Special Planning Zone

Description:

This special planning zone covers the William F. Hayden Green Mountain Park. It covers areas within Station 4, 6, and 9 Planning Zones. The entire park sits within District boundaries. The zone is bordered by C-470 to the west, Alameda Parkway to the south, and residential neighborhoods to the north and east. This zone was established to characterize the risks associated with the Green Mountain Park and open space areas. This area is extremely popular with outdoor enthusiasts due to its proximity to Lakewood and the rest of metropolitan Denver.



Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources:

The District's primary communication tower is located in the center of this zone, on top of Green Mountain. The tower is accessed via a two-track gravel road on the west side of Green Mountain.

Risk Analysis:

Wildfire:

The District's CWPP community risk rating is high in this zone. The park is surrounded by residential neighborhoods on both the north and east sides. There are numerous drainages that create chimneys for fire progression up towards the planning zone. Natural vegetation borders many homes adjacent to this zone, increasing the risk of fire spread in the event of a vegetation fire. Fuel models include grasses, oak brush, and limited timber stands. The District has experienced multiple fires within this zone, some requiring multiple alarms to extinguish.

Outdoor recreation:

The planning zone includes an extensive trail system used by walkers, runners, and mountain bikers. The District has also rescued paragliders from this planning zone. Some rescue calls in this planning zone are categorized as EMS incidents because they result in patient transport.

Access to this area is very limited. There is no water supply except for the hydrants found outside of the zone.

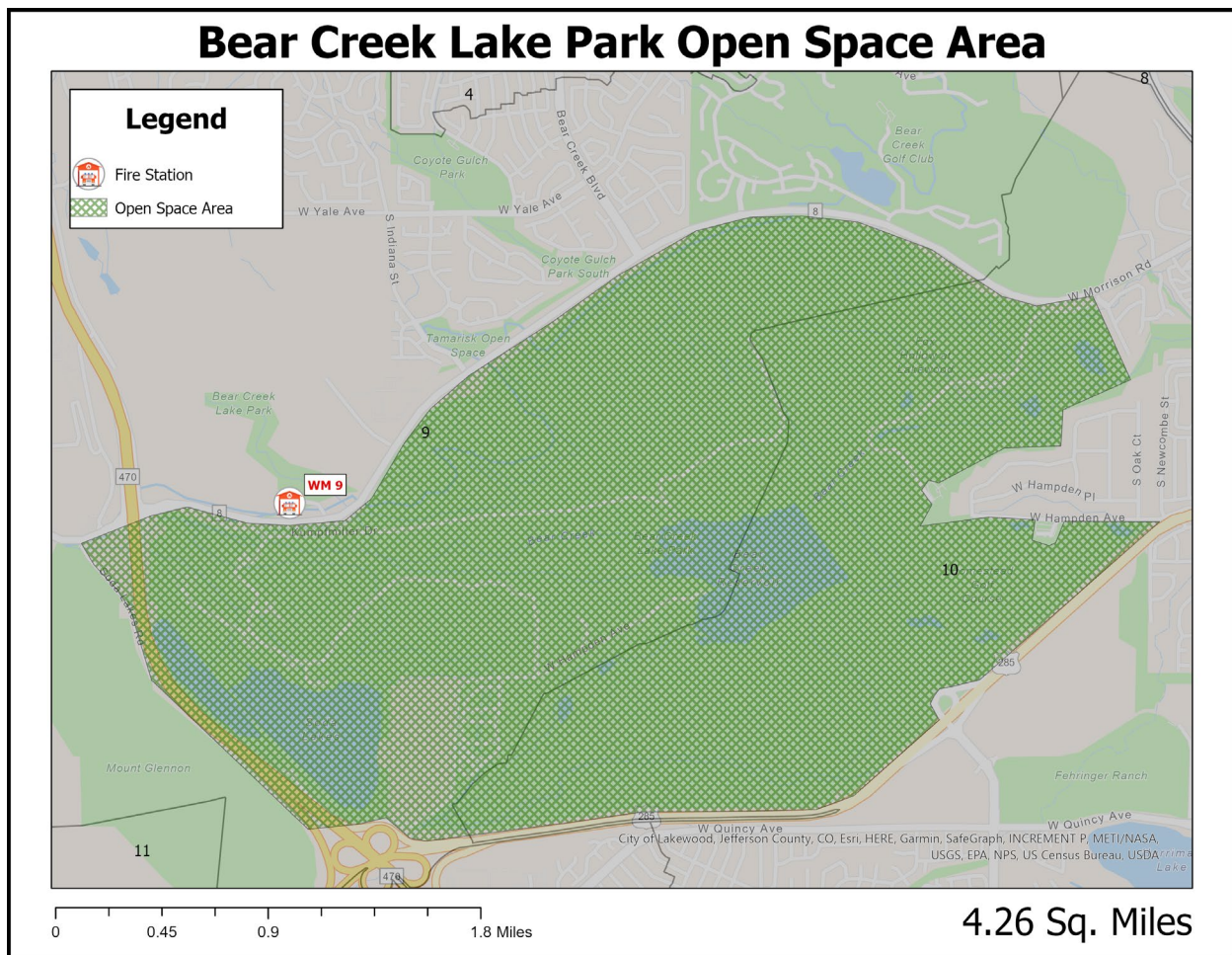
Response History:

Green Mountain															
Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
2021	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	66.7%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	9
2022	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	57.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	7
2023	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3
2024	0	0.0%	1	6.7%	14	93.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15
2025	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	71.4%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	7
Total	0	0.0%	1	2.4%	32	78.0%	2	4.9%	1	2.4%	1	2.4%	4	9.8%	41

Bear Creek Lake Park Special Planning Zone

Description:

This special planning zone covers all of Bear Creek Lake Park and two golf courses that border the park to the east. This zone includes areas from both Station 9 and Station 10 planning zones. The northern border of this zone is Morrison Road, the west is C-470, the south is Highway 285, and the east is two golf courses and a residential neighborhood. Bear Creek runs through this planning zone, entering on the west and exiting through a dam spillway to the east. There are three lakes within the park. A major feature of the park is a large earthen dam, which provides flood control for Bear Creek. This zone was established to characterize the risks associated with Bear Creek Lake Park.



Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources:

The Bear Creek Lake Dam provides flood control for Bear Creek. Upstream from this location, Bear Creek lacks any form of flood control.

Risk Analysis:

Wildfire:

A District CWPP community risk rating is not provided in this zone; however, the park has experienced multiple wildfires in the past. The most recent occurred in February of 2021, consumed 535 acres, and threatened homes on the east side of the planning zone.

Outdoor recreation:

The planning zone includes an extensive trail system, Bear Creek, three lakes, a campground, and horse stables. The trail system is used by walkers, runners, equestrians, and mountain bikers. The roads are often used by road cyclists as well. The lakes offer fishing, boating, swimming (Big Soda Lake only), paddle boarding, and water skiing (Small Soda Lake only). There is an active equestrian center with frequent group rides. The park includes a year-round campground with full hookups.

Bear Creek Lake Park hosts multiple competitive events each year including fishing tournaments, running races, and mountain bike races. The park can become very crowded and often reaches capacity during holiday weekends. The District has responded to many different types of incidents in this zone including medical calls, drownings, rescues, and fires.

Vehicle access to this area is limited; however, the park can be accessed through numerous trail access points.

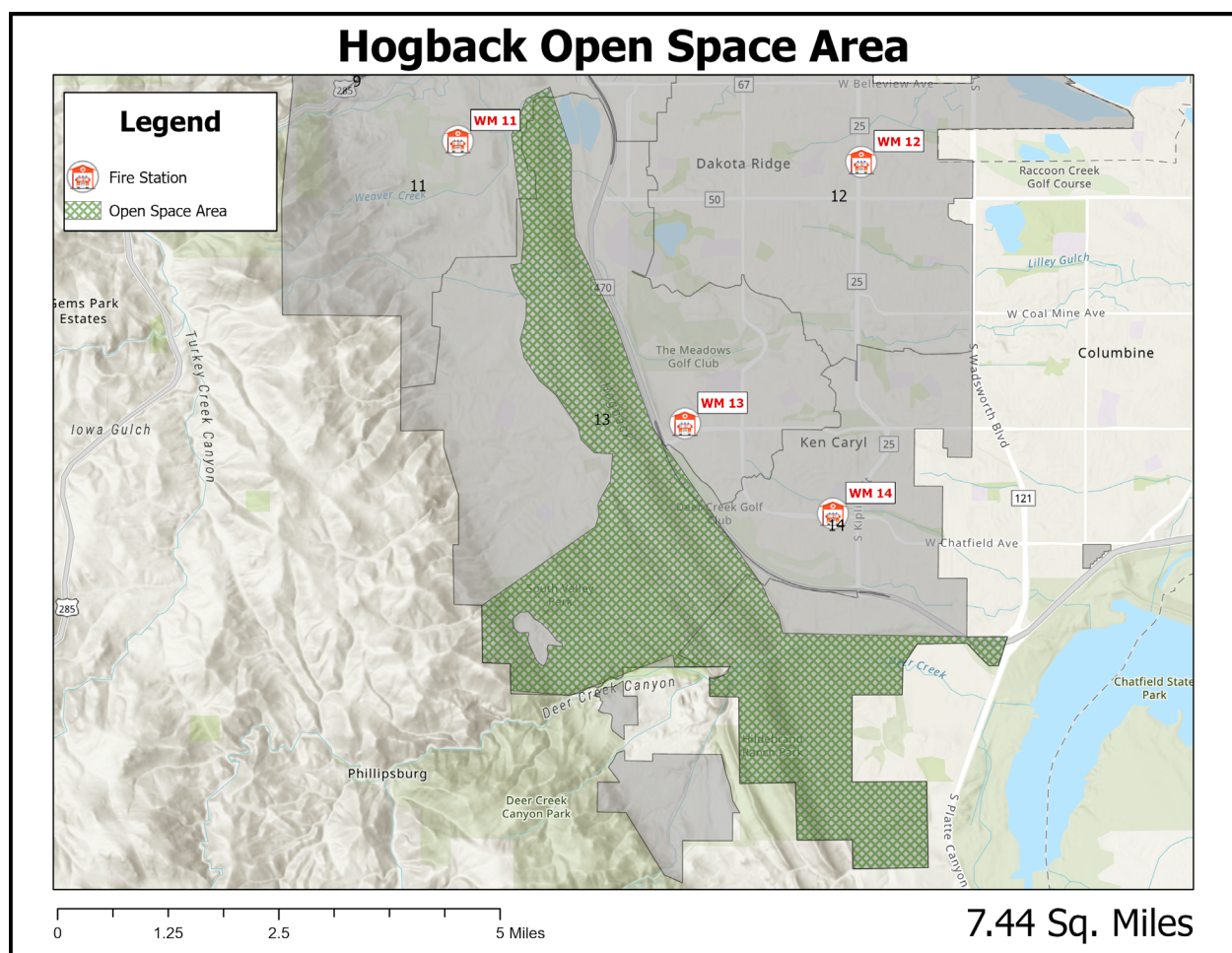
Response History:

Bear Creek Lake Park															
Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
2021	4	7.3%	0	0.0%	38	69.1%	1	1.8%	0	0.0%	2	3.6%	10	18.2%	55
2022	0	0.0%	3	4.4%	49	72.1%	3	4.4%	3	4.4%	0	0.0%	10	14.7%	68
2023	3	5.1%	1	1.7%	37	62.7%	3	5.1%	5	8.5%	2	3.4%	8	13.6%	59
2024	2	3.7%	1	1.9%	34	63.0%	2	3.7%	1	1.9%	3	5.6%	11	20.4%	54
2025	2	3.7%	2	3.7%	39	72.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	20.4%	54
Total	11	3.8%	7	2.4%	197	67.9%	9	3.1%	9	3.1%	7	2.4%	50	17.2%	290

Hogback Special Planning Zone

Description:

This special planning zone is defined by the Dakota Hogback, a large swath of Dakota Sandstone lifted to a 45-degree angle, visually defining the eastern edge of the Rocky Mountains. The 'Hogback' is the first ridge as the plains transition into the mountains. This special planning zone is generally bordered by C-470 to the east and residential neighborhoods or District boundary to the west. The special planning zone covers portions of the Station 11, 13, and 14 Planning Zones. It spans the open space areas bordering the Ken Caryl Valley, Willow Springs, Willowbrook, White Deer Valley, and Trailmark subdivisions. It also surrounds the Lockheed Martin Deer Creek Facility. This zone was established to characterize the risks associated with the Hogback Special Planning Zone.



Risk Analysis:

Wildfire:

The District's CWPP community risk rating is both moderate and very high in this zone. Natural vegetation borders many homes adjacent to this zone, increasing the risk of fire spread in the event of a vegetation fire. Fuel models include grasses, oak brush, and limited timber stands. Vehicle incidents on C-470, which borders the east side of this zone, have caused a number of fires in this area. The zone has experienced several large fires that have required multiple operational periods to extinguish. The most recent fire, the Oak Fire, burned 153 acres in December 2021. This fire was human caused.

Outdoor recreation:

The planning zone includes both public and private trail systems. The trail systems are frequented by hikers, walkers, runners, equestrians, and mountain bikers. Willow Springs and Ken Caryl operate equestrian facilities, which allow for increased access to trails for equestrians. Ken Caryl also allows for limited camping at specified locations within the planning zone. Vehicle access to this area is very limited, and most of the trails are single-track only.

Response History:

Hogback															
Year	Alarm	Alarm %	Fire	Fire %	EMS	EMS %	Public Assist	Public Assist %	Rescue	Rescue %	Hazmat	Hazmat %	Other	Other %	Total
2021	2	5.3%	1	2.6%	22	57.9%	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	2	5.3%	10	26.3%	38
2022	0	0.0%	3	8.3%	22	61.1%	0	0.0%	1	2.8%	2	5.6%	8	22.2%	36
2023	3	6.4%	2	4.3%	23	48.9%	0	0.0%	1	2.1%	0	0.0%	18	38.3%	47
2024	2	4.7%	0	0.0%	24	55.8%	2	4.7%	0	0.0%	1	2.3%	14	32.6%	43
2025	2	3.6%	2	3.6%	37	66.1%	2	3.6%	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	12	21.4%	56
Total	9	4.1%	8	3.6%	128	58.2%	5	2.3%	2	0.9%	6	2.7%	62	28.2%	220

West Metro Fire Protection District

Risk Assessment Signature Page

Adopted this 21st day of July 2026.



Jeremy Metz, Fire Chief

