RSVP QUESTION: “WHAT THREE SHORT PHRASES DESCRIBE THE FIRE PREPAREDNESS SITUATION IN THE PIKES PEAK REGION?”
Can you place this fire in a prior year or even decade?

“The fire began shortly after midnight, when screeching winds fanned the flames of burning brush piles near the Broadmoor. It moved quickly south and east. Roaring out of control, it rushed up the face of Cheyenne mountain and exploded toward the southeast, where it consumed buildings and ranches, forests and prairie. The northern swath of then Camp Carson was destroyed. The fire faded the following night, after the winds finally died,... It burned 50 square miles, a quarter the size of Colorado Springs today, and torched 109 buildings on Camp Carson. It took 10 lives, including nine soldiers and one civilian."
## The Big Three Pikes Peak Region Fires

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>June 2002</th>
<th>July 2012</th>
<th>June 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>Hayman Fire</td>
<td>Waldo Canyon Fire</td>
<td>Black Forest Fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># firefighters</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Fatalities</td>
<td>5 firefighters</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>area burned</td>
<td>137,760 acres</td>
<td>18,247 acres</td>
<td>14,280 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homes/structures destroyed</td>
<td>133 homes/600 structures</td>
<td>346 homes</td>
<td>511 homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost to Fight</td>
<td>$39 million</td>
<td>$15.3 million</td>
<td>$8.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insured Losses</td>
<td>$238 million</td>
<td>$454 million</td>
<td>$420 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comment</td>
<td>Largest fire by area to date</td>
<td>Most destructive until Black Forest Fire</td>
<td>Most destructive fire in Colorado up to 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIRE HISTORY AND LESSONS LEARNED OF THE PIKES PEAK REGION

Matt Mayberry
Colorado Springs Pioneer’s Museum

Jenny Briggs
United States Geological Survey

Alex Harros & Matt Valido
Colorado College State of the Rockies Project
Matt Mayberry

Director, Colorado Springs Pioneer’s Museum
Alex Harros & Matt Valido

Students, Colorado College State of the Rockies Project
Modeling Wildfire in the Colorado Springs Wildland-Urban Interface

Matt Valido 18’ and Alex Harros 18’
The State of the Rockies Project Student Fellows
- Used post-fire burns severity data from the USFS

- USFS burn severity map of the Hayman burnscar
FINAL REMARKS...
- Exported data into .csv file (~5 million data points)
- R Statistical computing software to develop linear regression model for predicting burn severity
COMPREHENSIVE FRONT RANGE WATERSHED PROTECTION
“People have triggered five out of six wildfires in the U.S. during the past two decades, tripling the length of the wildfire season and making it start earlier in the East and last longer in the West, a new Study Finds. Even as climate change worsens the nation’s fire season – making it longer and easier to burn more acres – researchers said human activities play an even bigger role.”

*Denver Post, Feb. 28, 2017*
"Escalators would help on steep uphill sections."
"Instead of a permit system or regulations, the Forest Service needs to reduce worldwide population growth to limit the number of visitors to wilderness."
"Trails need to be wider so people can walk while holding hands."
"Ban walking sticks in wilderness. Hikers that use walking sticks are more likely to chase animals."
"All the mile markers are missing this year."
"Found a smoldering cigarette left by a horse"
UPPER SOUTH PLATTE CASE STUDY

Jason Lawhon

Forest and Fire Program Director,
The Nature Conservancy - Colorado
Comprehensive Front Range Watershed Protection
A case study from the Upper South Platte

PANEL MEMBERS:
Rob Addington | The Nature Conservancy
Jonathan Bruno | Coalition for the Upper South Platte
Christina Burri | Denver Water
Jenna Sloan | USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region

MODERATOR:
Jason Lawhon | The Nature Conservancy
UPPER SOUTH PLATTE CASE STUDY

Rob Addington
Landscape Ecologist,
The Nature Conservancy - Colorado
Using Science to Set Forest Health Priorities

A Case Study of the Upper South Platte Watershed
Supplies **80%** of the drinking water to the Denver-metro area and is at **high risk** of large and severe wildfire, with potential impacts to water resources.

Source: Colorado Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (COWRAP)
The Role of Science

- Spatial planning and prioritization
- Designing treatments
- Measuring success
The Role of Science

- Spatial planning and prioritization
- Designing treatments
- Measuring success
The Role of Science

- Spatial planning and prioritization
- Designing treatments
- Measuring success

**Historical resources**

**Climate resilience**

**Modeling tools**
The Role of Science

- Spatial planning and prioritization
- Designing treatments
- Measuring success
UPPER SOUTH PLATTE CASE STUDY

Jonathan Bruno
Chief Operations Officer, Coalitions and Collaboratives, Inc.
UPPER SOUTH PLATTE CASE STUDY

Christina Burri
Watershed Scientist,
Denver Water

DENVER WATER
FOREST HEALTH PARTNERSHIPS FOR WATERSHED PROTECTION

Christina Burri, Watershed Scientist
White River Before
White River After
White River Before
White River After
UPPER SOUTH PLATTE CASE STUDY

Jenna Sloan

Regional Director for State and Private Forestry,
Rocky Mountain Region Forest Service
South Platte Partnership | Cohesive strategy

- Restore and maintain resilient watersheds
- Fire adapted communities
- Coordinated response to wildfire
Increasing Megafires

"Even using a strict barometer of 100,000 acres plus as the threshold to qualify as a megafire, before 1995 the US averaged 1 megafire per year. Between 2005 and 2014 the number jumped to 9.8 per year. Ad since the 1990s the federal price tag for fighting such fires leaped from $300 million a year to $3 billion annually. In 2015 for the first time wildfires affected more than 10 million acre of US forests. "Fire scientists anticipate that within a few years, 12 to 15 million acres a year will burn and US FS researchers warn that by mid-century that number could reach 20 million acres – an area the size of Maine." Boulder author Michael Korda writes.

(Denver Post Aug. 6, 2017)

Fiscal Cliff

President Donald Trump’s proposed 2018 budget calls for a $300 million reduction to the U.S. Forest Service’s wildfire fighting programs, another $50 million in cuts to its wildfire prevention efforts and a 23 percent reduction in funding for volunteer fire departments.

(High Country News 8/25/17)

Fiscal Insanity?

"In the name of fiscal responsibility, we're managing our national forests in the most fiscally irresponsible manner we can manage them."

Colorado Sen. Michael Bennet, Nov. 5, 2015 (Durango Herald)
"... there are tremendous challenges regarding our forests, both federal and private, and the conservation programs associated with farms and ranches throughout the country. On the forestry side, many forests are in trouble due to past fire suppression, increasing fuel loads and changes to our climate. As a result, many forests are far more vulnerable to catastrophic fire, disease and invasive species, often in epidemic proportions."

"How we protect our growing communities from fire danger; protect the watersheds within our forests that supply drinking water to much of our population; protect wildlife species that rely centrally on these forests; and insure that our forests play a critical role as carbon sinks is a herculean responsibility."

(confirmed as Undersecretary of Agriculture, October 9, 2010)
THE FIRE NEXT TIME: REFLECTIONS ON THE WALDO CANYON CONFLAGRATION

Harris Sherman
Senior Counsel, Arnold & Porter LLP
All-Night Rescue Party in Fruitless Search

Lads, All 10, Find Their Way
Lost Lads, All 10, Find Way Out of Wilds

While a posse of skilled mountaineers combed rugged Devil's Head mountain 12 miles southwest of Sedalia, three 10-year-old Denver youngsters bedded down in a rocky crevice Saturday night, then "found" themselves early yesterday morning.

A rescue party headed by Willy Schaaffler, Denver University ski coach, and Dr. Henry Beuchtel, noted Denver alpinist, scouring the steep hogbacks all through the night in a fruitless search for Kent Drummond of 1320 Garfield St, Larry Modesit of 711 Humboldt St. and Harris Sherman of 626 Detroit St. All three are fifth graders at Bromwell School.

TURN UP HUNGRY

At 8 a.m. yesterday they turned up at the ranger station near the crest of the mountain—hungry, cold and a bit surprised at all the fuss they had stirred up.

The youngsters, accompanied by Kent's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Drummond, started out Saturday morning for a Memorial Day picnic. To work up an appetite for lunch, they scaled the mountain, then started back to the picnic grounds.

On the way down the boys took a shortcut. When they failed to show up at 1 p.m., Mr. and Mrs. Drummond notified Sheriff John Hammond of Douglas County and the ranger station.

We Know Where There's Basement That'll Beat This

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 11.

—(AP)—No telling what will turn up when you start spring cleaning.

Joseph Fuentes, superintendent of a 23-family apartment house, was cleaning out the basement Saturday when he noticed some rather odd stuff in a trunk left by a tenant two years ago.

Police listed the stuff as: An aerial bomb, with pins; a 60-mm mortar shell, part of a rifle grenade, and a small tank of nitrogen with gage attached.
Colorado Wildfires 2008-2012
Modern Front Range Fire History

- Large Fires
- Extreme weather only
- Large patches of high severity

- Suppression overwhelmed, ineffective
- Home destruction
- Long term watershed damage
Beetle Damage in the U.S.

Percentage of trees seen with damage:
- 1%–10%
- 11%–50%
- 51%–100%
- Undamaged tree areas

Source: US Forest Service; Illustration by Karen Annis.
Study concludes climate change has doubled acres burned in western U.S.
For the purposes of hazard reduction...

- There is no substitute for fire (either prescribed burning or wildfire)
- Mechanical treatment can be part and may be necessary, but it is not sufficient (see Fourmile Canyon fire results).
- Prescribed fire removes fuels that are not targeted by any other treatment technique.
Vegetation where Rx Burning Effective ~10 Years
### A. Land area in the State of Colorado where prescribed fire is most suitable for wildfire hazard reduction (acres)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Federal</th>
<th>Non-Federal</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Front Range</td>
<td>1,783,808</td>
<td>2,401,343</td>
<td>4,185,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>8,517,512</td>
<td>5,882,439</td>
<td>14,399,951</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. Total area in the State of Colorado (acres) with wildland fuel types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Federal</th>
<th>Non-Federal</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Front Range</td>
<td>5,105,877</td>
<td>5,580,022</td>
<td>10,685,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>25,058,578</td>
<td>41,566,750</td>
<td>66,625,328</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C. Area per year (acres) requiring prescribed burning assuming all suitable lands receive a burning on a 20-year maintenance schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Federal</th>
<th>Non-Federal</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Front Range</td>
<td>89,190</td>
<td>120,067</td>
<td>209,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>425,876</td>
<td>294,122</td>
<td>719,998</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### D. Area per year (acres) requiring prescribed burning assuming 40% of the suitable lands burned on a 20 year maintenance schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Federal</th>
<th>Non-Federal</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Front Range</td>
<td>35,676</td>
<td>48,027</td>
<td>83,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>170,350</td>
<td>117,649</td>
<td>287,999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
USFS Prescribed Fire Acres Along Colorado Front Range 2002 - 2012
The first cross-laminated timber high-rise in the U.S.
Federal ownership in Colorado
Forest Service Hiker/Camper Survey Comments

- "Trails need to be reconstructed. Please avoid building trails that go uphill."
- "Too many bugs and leeches and spiders and spider webs. Please spray the wilderness to rid the area of these pests."
- "Please pave the trails so they can be plowed of snow in the winter."
- "The coyotes made too much noise last night and kept me awake. Please eradicate these annoying animals."
- "Reflectors need to be placed on trees every 50 feet so people can hike at night with flashlights."
- "Need more signs to keep area pristine."
ON THE GROUND OPTION - “CATAMOUNT FUEL REDUCTION PROJECT”
"One in 14 trees are dead in Colorado forests and the number of gray-brown standing-dead trees has increased 30% since 2010 to 834 million trees, the state’s annual survey has found. The dying trees – largely the result of insect infestations – can lead to large intense wildfires, such as the Beaver Creek fire in 2016. Colorado State Forest Service officials unveiled the report and are planning to warn state lawmakers that unhealthy forests and wildfires increasingly will affect people and water supplies."

*Denver Post Op Ed, Leslie Broadhed, 7/16/2017*
CATAMOUNT FUEL REDUCTION PROJECT

Eric Howell
Forest Program Manager,
Colorado Springs Utilities
Technical Solution Options
Catamount Fuels Reduction Project

Eric Howell
Colorado Springs Utilities
Forest Program Manager
October 20, 2017
Watershed Management Planning

• Source water quality protection

• Forest management:
  – Forest health and resiliency
  – Wildfire fuels reduction
  – Holistic approach through collaboration

• Support primary mission to provide a safe and reliable water supply

• Education and outreach
Development of Pikes Peak Watersheds

- South Slope - 1890’s
- North Slope – 1930’s
- Various creek diversions
- About 10% of water supply portfolio
- Serves as terminal storage for Blue River System
- Vital storage for Mesa TP
Pikes Peak Watershed Reserve Lands

• Congressional designations of 1914 and 1923
• Established 29,400 acres of Forest Service land for water supply protection
• Implemented through USFS/City of CS 1914 and 1924 agreements that:
  – Coordinate and approve/restrict land use activities beyond scope of designation
  – USFS to manage the forest for protection of water supply and timber
  – Utilize City (Utilities) employees to aid in prevention and suppression of forest fires at the cost of the City (Utilities)
Influences on Modern Day Fuel Conditions

- Fire history of 1800’s and early 1900’s
- Impacts of European settlement
- Long term affects of fire suppression
- Changing climatic conditions
- Present day forest health and fuels
- Era of catastrophic mega fires
Meeting the Forestry Challenges

• **Existing partnerships:**
  – Colorado State Forest Service
  – USFS agreements – right time, right place and right people
  – Completion of the Catamount Landscape Assessment
  – Watershed Wildfire Protection Group
Catamount Environmental Assessment

• Project Area
  – 2008 Catamount Landscape Assessment
  – ~100,000 acres
  – ~70,000 acres Forest Service Land
  – ~30,000 Private
  – Various vegetation types
• **Purpose and Need**
  – Reduce risk of catastrophic wildfire Risk
  – Protect the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)
  – Improve Forest Health Conditions
  – Improve and Protect the Riparian Health
  – Reduce Risk/Severity of Flooding & Sedimentation for the protection of water supply and infrastructure
• **Wildfire Risk Assessment**
  – Watershed Wildfire Protection Group
  – Develop GIS based assessment methodology to identify priority areas for treatment
  – Key Assessment Parameters:
    • Wildfire hazard
    • Flooding/debris flow risk
    • Soil erodibility
    • Water supply features
• Integration of modeling into EA
• Zones of Concern – top priority areas for water supply and infrastructure protection
• Evaluation of other key constraints:
  – Access
  – Slope
  – Vegetation type
  – Critical habitat
  – Land use policy – Colorado Roadless Areas
  – Holistic review to find potential treatment areas
Catamount Environmental Assessment

Potential Treatment Areas:
• North Slope watershed
• Rampart Range Road Corridor – above Ute Pass
• Pikes Peak Highway Corridor
• Severy & Cascade Creek
• Approximately 6,500 acres
• Notable constraints:
  • CRR/Access
  • Vegetation type
  • Slope

Catamount FONSI signed 2011
• Waldo Canyon Fire
  – Formalized partnership between USFS and CS Utilities through the 2013 MOU
  – 5 Year agreement to look at watershed health across all areas of shared interest
  – Utilities increased Forest Management Program funding up to $1.75 M
  – USFS to match funding both in-kind and hard match
  – Ongoing implementation of Catamount EA
  – Initiate and complete Tennessee Creak and Upper Monument Creek EIS before 2018
October 2017 Status

• 2013 – 2017 MOU Achievements
  – Approximately 4,500 acres treated locally
  – Tennessee Creek EIS complete and primed for implementation in 2018
  – Upper Monument Creek EIS complete and primed for implementation in 2018
  – Funding expended:
    • USFS $6.0 M
    • CS Utilities $3.7 M, $2.5 M on CSU lands, $1 M other partnerships
Priorities:

- Maximize funding to complete work in priority watersheds and Zones of Concern
- Implement treatments that provide a strategy for increasing work at a meaningful landscape scale
- Identify best acres to increase fire suppression tactics and results
- Best acres are not always the cheapest, manage time and budgets to meet permitting needs and new treatment techniques
- Increase 5 year planning to develop more effective annual work plans
- Increase pre-post fire planning efforts for at risk areas – constrained vegetation management areas
- Identify and grow key partnerships with local agencies and public
Moving Forward – 2018 – 2022 MOU
Revised Pikes Peak Wildfire Composite Hazard Map
CRR Opportunities
- Utilize CRR exceptions enter:
  - Water Supply
  - CWPP
  - Watershed Reserves
- Coordinate with USFS and CO DNR for a permitting pathway to enter

- Ridgeline fuel breaks
- Expand treatments of CSU properties
Post Fire Erosion and Sedimentation

- Increased flood & debris flows overwhelm drainage infrastructure
Increase and sustain use of Rx Fire
Conclusions

• There is neither enough time, money or capacity to mitigate ourselves out of this situation:

– Resilience is dependent on the resources we direct towards:
  • Focused Forest Management
  • Coordinated Fire Suppression Planning
  • Effective Pre-Post Fire Planning
  • Understanding as a community that we must adapt to fire as part of our natural environment of which we live and depend on
POLICY SOLUTION - COMMUNITY PLANNING ASSISTANCE FOR WILDFIRES
In the fall of 1853 OR 1854, a vast wildfire that began at the base of Cheyenne Mountain swept up the side of Cheyenne Mt. and when flames reached top, it continued west into Cheyenne and Bear Creek, then up Ute Pass, on through Cascade, Woodland Park, Lake George to top of Wilkerson Pass, where it ended because of lack timber in S. Park and winter snows; 3 weeks duration a million acres burned.

According to “The Big Burn,” the fire was deliberately started by Arapaho and Cheyenne tribesmen who wanted to drive away the game that sustained the Utes in their winter hunting grounds.
HELPING COMMUNITIES BETTER PLAN FOR WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE

Molly Mowery
Wildlife Planning International

Karen Berchtold
Planning Department, Manitou Springs

Eric Lovgren
Community Planning Assistance for Wildfire
HELPING COMMUNITIES BETTER PLAN FOR WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE

Molly Mowery
President, Wildfire Planning International
Policy Solutions for the Wildland-Urban Interface

Pikes Peak Forest Health Symposium – October 20, 2017
Presenters

• Molly Mowery, AICP – Wildfire Planning International
• Karen Berchtold, AICP – Manitou Springs, CO
• Eric Lovgren – Eagle County, CO
Wildland-Urban Interface
1. Wildfires Seasons Are Lasting Longer

Days between first and last fire greater than 1,000 acres (decade average).
States: CA, NV, OR, WA, ID, MT, WY, UT, CO, AZ

Source: See slide #31, references #6.
2. More Structures Are Burning

Source: See slide #31, references #4.
Creating Fire Adapted Communities

- Fire Adapted Communities
  - Codes, plans & ordinances
  - Ready Set Go!
  - Prevention Education
  - Fuel breaks
  - WUI Research
  - Local capacity
  - Community Wildfire Protection Plan
  - Post-fire recovery
  - Cooperative fire agreements
  - Firewise Communities
  - Forest Management
  - Internal Safety Zones
  - Watersheds
  - Fuel reduction
  - Post-fire recovery
Community Planning Assistance for Wildfire (CPAW)
WUI Planning Tools

• Comprehensive Plans
• Subdivision Regulations
• Wildland-Urban Interface Code
• Community Wildfire Protection Plans
• Hazard Mitigation Plans
WUI Planning Process
Early Findings

- Many opportunities to improve plans and codes
- Choosing tools is easy part – process matters!
- No one-size-fits-all approach
- Takes capacity, dedication, and multi-disciplinary team
HELPING COMMUNITIES BETTER PLAN FOR WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE

Karen Berchtold
Planner II, Manitou Springs
Manitou Springs

- Population = 5175*
- 3.1 square miles
- 47% of land area developed
- 53% of land area > 30% slope
- Population peaks in summer

* 2014 US Census
Manitou Springs

Historic image – Englemann Canyon

Today – view from southeast to northwest
Manitou Springs
Wildland Urban Interface Risk

COWRAP assessment, 2012
Manitou Springs

Wildfire Risk

COWRAP assessment, 2012
HELPING COMMUNITIES BETTER PLAN FOR WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE

Eric Lovgren

Wildfire Mitigation Specialist, Community Planning Assistance for Wildfire
New "Recreational" Uses of our Forests

- September 10, 2015  More than 11,700 pot plants found in San Isabel National Forest in Colorado
- August 4, 2016  Agents find illegal pot-grow operation tucked in San Isabel National Forest
- May 31, 2017  Mexican man who guarded clandestine marijuana crop on San Isabel National Forest land gets year in prison

"Officials found two illegal marijuana grows, with more than 7,400 plants, on federal forest land near Rye, a town of about 200.

"Evidence, including cook stoves, food containers and blankets indicates that people had been living in the area, police said. No suspects, however, have been arrested.

"These grows are not indigenous to Colorado"... Sheriff Kirk Taylor said

Denver Post June 30, 2017
RSVP QUESTION: “WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT STEP THE COMMUNITY CAN TAKE TO IMPROVE THE REGION’S FIRE PREPAREDNESS?”
WHAT’S NEXT

Organizations will now have the opportunity to share their work, experiences, and questions with each other.

INTEREST AREA TABLES

1. Fire Adaptive Communities
   • **Speakers:** Rob Addington, Jonathan Bruno, Eric Howell, Jason Lawhon

2. Science and Research
   • **Speakers:** Jenny Briggs, Christina Burri, Alex Harros, Matt Mayberry, Hanna Rider, Jenna Sloan, Matt Valido, Wileen Zeng

3. Community Planning Assistance for Wildfires
   • **Speakers:** Karen Berchtold, Molly Mowery, Eric Lovgren
Mission:
Celebrates and raises awareness of the natural assets of the Pikes Peak Region

Past Heritage Session Topics:
- Stakeholders Convening Meeting – February 3, 2016
- Mountains Matter to Millennials—September 8, 2016
- Economic Benefits of Park Systems in Colorado Springs—January 12, 2017
- Our Natural Economy: Capitalizing on Colorado Springs’ Unique Place in the West—April 12-13, 2017
- TOPS 20th Anniversary—July 26, 2017
- Pikes Peak Forest Health Symposium—October 20, 2017

Contact:
- Walt Hecox – whecox@elpomar.org
- Melissa Wills – mwills@elpomar.org
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Website:
www.elpomar.org/heritageseries