



Boulder District
936 Lefthand Canyon Drive
Boulder, Colorado 80302
(303) 442-0428

June 18, 2001

Ernie Sanchez
4658 Williams St.
Denver, CO 80216

Dear Ernie,

I hope all is well. Enclosed is a copy of your Wildfire Mitigation Site Plan Review.

I have completed the inspection on your property. As soon as I receive payment for the invoice I will send a copy of the SPR to Boulder County.

Good luck building your new home!

Thank you for your cooperation. Please call me at 303-442-0428 if you have any questions.

Have a great day.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Holly Asmus".

Holly Asmus
Forester

WILDFIRE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN - SPR # 01-002

Prepared for:

Ernie Sanchez
4658 Williams St.
Denver, CO 80216

Prepared by:

Holly Asmus
Forester
Colorado State Forest Service
hasmus@lamar.colostate.edu
On June 19, 2001

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The property is located at **964 Rudi Lane, off of Hwy 72 and Camp Eden Lane**, S31, T1S, R72W, near Wondervu, Boulder County. The dominant fuel types is litter and small shrubs. The dominant overstory is lodgepole pine. This property consists of a medium to overstocked, even-aged lodgepole pine forest. Dwarf mistletoe is decadent on the property. There were no indications of observed mountain pine beetle. The site is on a 20-25 % slope with a south aspect. Access to the property is via a short driveway off of Rudi Lane. The property is located within the Coal Creek Canyon Fire Protection District.

The property is characterized by **Fuel Model 9**. Fuel Model 9 is represented by closed canopy stands of lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, and mixed conifer. Understory consists of small trees and shrubs, grasses, and moderate concentrations of down, dead woody litter.

The initial property inspection for a wildfire hazard mitigation consultation occurred on March 13, 2001. The property was marked with blue tree marking paint for thinning and clearing recommendations. The boundaries for Zones 1 and 2 were marked with red flagging.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As detailed in fact sheet 6.302, *Creating Wildfire Defensible Zones*, an important factor that determines a structure's ability to survive wildfire is defensible space. Defensible space is a maintained area around a structure where fuels (flammable materials) are modified to slow the possible spread of wildfire to the structure, as well as from the structure to the surrounding areas. Defensible space provides a place where structure protection and fire suppression operations may occur. Wildfire hazard mitigation work breaks up fuel continuity, potentially decreasing a wildfire's intensity, and for more effectiveness should be completed beyond a home's defensible space area.

There are three zones of protection to be created around the homesite for defensible space. Zone 1 is the most critical and affords the most protection to the site. Zones 2 and 3 are extensions of this protection. Considering the size of the property, the entire property will be considered in Zone 1, while exceptions will be made for screening and aesthetic considerations since the homesite is surrounded on three sides by dirt road.

ZONE 1

Zone 1 starts at the foundation and extends out 30-80 feet depending on the slope and aspect of the site. On your property we have considered Zone 1 to be approximately 30 feet above and from each side of the stakes for the home site. Zone 1 extends 50 feet below the home site; this estimated includes slope and aspect calculations.

As per Boulder County Land Use Department, create a 3-foot wide strip of nonflammable groundcover immediately adjacent to the structure. This can be accomplished by using decorative rock or gravel. This strip should surround the house and extend under any decks to 2 feet out past the drip line of the decks.

Thinning and pruning are necessary to create defensible space at the site. **All trees marked in blue should be removed.** Trees for removal were selected because of their poor form and/or lack of vigor in addition to their close spacing. Tree removal will improve the health of the remaining trees in addition to mitigating wildfire hazards.

Remove ladder fuels from beneath trees. Ladder fuels are small shrubs, trees, tree limbs, etc. that allow a fire to climb into a tree's crown. **Limb trees to a height of 6 to 8 feet** on the remaining trees in this zone. For young, small trees in this zone, limb the lower third of the tree's height. All slash generated during thinning operation should be removed completely (either chipped or hauled away) from Zone 1.

ZONE 2

Typically zone 2 is a transition zone between the heavily thinned areas near the house to a more traditional forest setting. In this zone, some clusters of trees are acceptable if there is adequate spacing between clusters. All trees marked in blue should be removed. Prune off branches up to six feet for the remaining trees from 15 feet from the house to the property line. Branches of young, small trees in this zone should also be pruned off to 1/3 of the tree's height.

ZONE 3

Typically zone 3 extends from zone 2 and is of no set shape or size. Zone 3 adds some protection, but is more directed at forest health. At your site zone 3 falls beyond your property boundaries.

All cutting, limbing and slash treatments must be completed prior to scheduling a wildfire hazard re-inspection. Contact this office to set up an inspection date at least two weeks before you need the approval.

Implementing this wildfire mitigation plan and maintaining your defensible space will help reduce the threat of wildfire to your home, but does not guarantee its safety.

In addition to the above recommendations, several other measures can be taken to make your home and family more prepared for and adapted to life in a fire prone ecosystem. While not required through Site Plan Review, other measures should be practiced by those who live in the wildland-urban interface. These include:

- Be aware of fire danger. Signs are posted at the entrances of most major canyons.
- Clean roof and gutters at least twice a year.
- Stack firewood uphill at least 15 feet from buildings.
- Do not store combustibles under decks.
- Screen off foundations, roof and attic openings.
- Screen and maintain spark arresters on chimneys.
- When possible, maintain an irrigated greenbelt around the home.
- Connect and have available at least 50 feet of garden hose during fire season.
- Post lot and house numbers so that they are clearly visible.
- Maintain the site's defensible space annually. Contact the Colorado State Forest Service for a 5-year maintenance inspection.

DEFINITIONS

Aspect – Exposure. The direction a slope faces.

Canopy – The cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by crowns of adjacent trees.

Crown – Branches and foliage of a tree.

Dominant fuel type – Matter that would carry a fire, found on the ground.

Fuel continuity – The proximity of fuels to each other. Helps determine if a fire can sustain itself.

Limb (verb) – To remove the branches from a tree.

Overstory – The tree species that forms the uppermost forest layer.

Snag – Standing dead tree, often used by wildlife such as woodpeckers, owls, and sometimes squirrels.

Wildfire mitigation plan – A plan to reduce wildfire hazards around a home or other structure through fuels reduction and landowner awareness.

To: Ernie Sanchez
4658 Williams St.
Denver CO 80216

Invoice No. 54847

Colorado
State
FOREST
SERVICE

Date: 5/31/01

Item	Unit Cost	Total
1 <u>SPR-site plan review</u>		
2 <u>D-spacemarking & written plan.</u>	<u>150⁰⁰</u>	
3 <u>inspection</u>	<u>45⁰⁰</u>	
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
Tax Exempt No. _____	Sales Tax	

pd

CSFS Originator _____
Payment Due By _____

Remit to:

COLORADO STATE FOREST SERVICE
BOULDER DISTRICT
936 LEFTHAND CANYON DRIVE
BOULDER CO 80302

Total		<u>195⁰⁰</u>
CK-CA-MO Amount Paid:		
Amount Due		<u>195⁰⁰</u>
Ck# <u>3026</u>	Dated <u>6/18/01</u>	
Rcv'd By <u>mm</u>	F.Y. <u>00-01</u>	
Funding		Amount
<u>223530</u>	<u>0615</u>	<u>195⁰⁰</u>

Deposit No.

Date

White-Customer copy; Yellow-State Office copy; Pink-Project copy