WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLAN

For Todd Price 513 Horseshoe Place, Nederland, CO 80466 Docket: SPR - 07 - 017

Inspection date: 3/7/2008

Prepared for:

Todd Price PO Box 6402 Annapolis, MD 21401 Phone: 443-223-1863 Prepared by:

Matthew Jedra Forester - Boulder District

Phone: (303) 823-5774 E-mail: mjedra@lamar.colostate.edu Colorado State FOREST SERVICE

Boulder District 5625 Ute Highway Longmont, CO 80503 (303) 823-5774 FAX: (303) 823-5768

PURPOSE OF A WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLAN

The purpose of a Wildfire Mitigation Plan is to give guidelines for reducing wildfire hazards around a home or other structures through fuels reduction. It is a document to inform urban interface home owners of the dangers and responsibilities of living in the interface. This plan will help outline the initial and ongoing fuels reduction needed to create and maintain an effective wildfire defensible space. However, having a wildfire mitigation plan, implementation of a defensible space thinning, and following all the recommendations as outlined in this plan does not guarantee that your home will survive a wildland fire; however, in combination they will give your home the best potential probability to survive a wildland fire.

SITE LOCATION AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property is located in Section 18, Township 1S, and Range 72W, lot 29 of Whispering Pines 1. The property is located within the Nederland Fire Protection District (303-258-9161). A 3,500 sq.ft residence is proposed for the site. The lot is 1.2 acres in size and has a modest ~0-15 percent slope with a southwest aspect. The site is at ~8,370 feet in elevation and located on a mid-slope which is relatively dry and moist. Horseshoe PI to the north and west and Switzerland Trail to the south create a small natural barrier that may help slow the spread of a surface fire on the site.

CONSTRUCTION DESIGN AND MATERIALS

The proposed residence will have a moderately complex design with a moderately complex roofline and will be oriented with a south aspect. The overall design of the structure greatly influences how it will withstand a wildfire. Complex building forms create heat traps, areas where the walls and roof members intersect on another where eddies form and hot air and embers from a fire can collect. It is important to keep these areas clear of combustibles such as needles and brush.

The roofing material will consist of class-A laminated asphalt shingles. Falling embers and fire brands from a wildfire can land on a roof and ignite the roof, either by directly heating the roofing material, or by igniting light fuels (pine needles) that have collected on the roof. It is recommended to place screening over gutters and/or make a yearly check to keep them clear of leaves and needles.

The exterior wall material is to be cement board. Soffits and fascia are to be 3/8" thick cement board. The structure will have 11 medium sized windows with the primary viewing direction being toward the south side of the structure. Windows will be double glazed with Low-E coating and tempered glass where required. Frames are to be made of aluminum. Exterior doors are to be 1¾", fire-rated, and made of fiberglass. The structure will have 3 sliding glass doors located on the west side of the structure. All operable windows must be provided with screening that is constructed of either aluminum, galvanized steel, copper or of an approved material that when exposed to flame for 15 seconds, will not burn through or melt, and remains intact. Windows are one of the weakest parts of a structure with regards to wildfire. They often crack and fail before the structure itself ignites, providing a direct path for embers and radiant heat to reach the interior. It is best to minimize the number of windows, especially on the downhill side of the structure. Fire typically burns up hill faster and will create a great deal of radiant heat.

A deck will be constructed of trex composite decking material with 6" timber posts. The deck will be open overhead and underneath. The deck will have a buffer material of crushed decorative stone on top of a non-combustible polyester weed barrier. Decks must be kept clean and free of combustible materials. Keep debris such as pine needles, wood, and vegetation away from your deck. Each year rake pine needles and other combustible material from underneath decks and overhangs.

UTLITIES

Utilities for the property are buried from a pole ~130 ft. southeast of the residence. The septic field is located ~115 ft north of the residence. A well is located ~20 ft. south.

DRIVEWAY ACCESS FOR EMERGENCY VEHICLES

Access the property from Boulder by heading west on Boulder Canyon Drive, turn right on Tungsten Tr, turn right on Switzerland Trail, left on Horseshoe Pl, end at 513 Horseshoe Pl. Emergency evacuation from this property is dependent on the location of a fire at a given time. Two main evacuation routes could be east on Boulder Canyon to Boulder or west on Boulder Canyon to the town of Nederland.

The new driveway will create a significant amount of site distrubance and soil compaction and will require the removal of few trees. The driveway is to be ~12 feet wide with a vertical clearance of 13'6" and a grade that is less than 12 percent. The driveway is approximately 220 ft long. A hammerhead turnout will be created within 50 feet from the residence.

EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY FOR FIRE FIGHTING

The water source will be from a Community cistern. The residence will be making a donation to the community fire cistern. Contact the Nederland Fire Protection District (303-258-9161) for more information and specific details.

FUELS REDUCTION

All trees to be removed are marked with blue spray paint. All trees that are to remain within zones 1 and 2 will be unmarked and need to be pruned to a height of 8 ft or 1/3 the height of the tree, whichever is less. If the property is less than 1 acre it may not have zones marked due to boundary interference. Harvested wood that remains on site will be stacked at least 30 feet from the house and at the same elevation when possible. Slash from the harvest will be hauled off site. Note that if you decide to burn piles, you must obtain a valid Open Burning Permit from the Boulder County Environmental Health Department (303-441-1180) and notify your local fire protection district Nederland Fire Protection District (303-258-9161).

FOREST COMPONENT AND HEALTH

The site has a dominant overstory consisting of lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) with a lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine (*Pinus pondersoa*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and limber pine (*Pinus flexilus*) component. The understory consists of a dense/sparse cover of native grasses, forbs, and shrubs. The forested area is best represented by Fuel Model 8. Fuel Model 8 is represented by closed canopy stands of lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine and mixed conifer. Understory may consist of small trees and shrubs, grasses and moderate concentrations of down, dead woody litter. High amounts of needle litter may be present. This model can exist from foothills to subalpine.

Mountain Pine Beetle (*Dendroctonus ponderoase*) was noted in a few trees on the western edge of property and adjacent to the property. Refer to the enclosed material or contact the Colorado State Forest Service for management recommendations.

DEFENSIBLE SPACE MANAGEMENT

There are three defensible space zones to be created around the structure(s) on the site. Please note that it is possible that one or more of these zones will cross over the subject property onto adjacent properties. Property boundaries must be respected; mitigation work is not required beyond immediate boundaries. However, landowners are encouraged to contact and work with neighbors if property lines limit the ability to mitigate within the prescribed area. **Defensible space** is a benefit, not only to the individual but also to the community as a whole.

- **Zone 1** Starts at the foundation and extends out 15 feet in all directions from the outside edge of the structure(s). Zone 1 is broken down into three segments:
 - **Zone 1A** Consists of the structure(s) themselves and the area immediately adjacent to and surrounding the structure(s) on all sides. A five-foot wide, non-flammable strip should be created using gravel over a polyester weed barrier material. This strip will also extend back under, and out to, two feet past the drip line of any decks.
 - **Zone 1B** Extends out from Zone 1A. In this zone, all highly flammable vegetation should be removed. Any large dead woody material on the ground should also be removed. Firewise plants should be used for landscaping and re-vegetation. Grasses should be irrigated when possible and mowed to a maximum height of 6 to 8 inches twice per growing season to a distance of 30 feet from the structure.
 - **Zone 1C** This zone extends out from Zone 1B to 15 feet from the house. All understory trees (ladder fuels) should be removed as marked. These are small seedling and sapling size trees that can be ladders for fire to get in the crowns of the larger trees. A few of the larger, healthy trees can to be retained for screening. All remaining trees in this zone should be pruned to a height of 10 feet. They must be well spaced so that the crowns are not touching (10 foot minimum crown spacing). No trees should overhang the house or decks, unless

approved by Boulder County or CSFS as "part of the structure" with additional fuels reduction around those trees to insure the defensible space integrity. Trees should be at least 15 feet away from the house on all sides, and a minimum of 20 feet from chimneys.

Zone 2 - This zone extends out from Zone 1C, and acts as a transition zone between the heavily thinned areas near the house to the existing forest setting. It extends down slope between 100-170 feet depending upon slope steepness. Zone 2 also extends on either side of the structure a minimum of 100 feet and behind the house between 70-100 feet assuming no boundary restrictions. Tree spacing begins as in Zone 1C and gradually decreases as you approach the outer edge of the zone. Thinning and crown spacing becomes greater in areas of steep slopes. Ladder fuels and poor quality, suppressed and/or diseased trees, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, make up the majority of the removals. The remaining mature trees should be pruned to a height of 10 feet at the intersection of Zones 1 and 2 with limbing reduced in height to 6 feet as you approach Zone 3. If there are any questions pertaining to slope and the changes in thinning spacing and distance regulations please refer to http://www.ext.colostate.edu/pubs/natres/pubnatr.html and find the Quick Facts 6.302 Creating Wildfire Defensible Space.

Zone 3 - This zone extends out from Zone 2 to the edge of the property. It may extend out to areas that are not part of the immediate mitigation efforts. In this zone, a few thicker clumps of trees are acceptable, as well as some unpruned trees near the outer edge. Thinning in this zone adds some protection, but is aimed more at forest health. Trees that are of poor quality or form, or have insect or disease infestations, should be removed. Slash in this zone can be lopped and scattered and/or piled for wildlife use.

- · Thin suppressed trees and trees with disease and insect infestations and retain the larger, healthier trees.
- Snags can be retained for wildlife.
- Some slash in this zone can be lopped and scattered and/or piled for wildlife enhancement and shelter.
- Large amounts of slash should be disposed of by chipping, hauling to an approved site, or burning.
- For burning permits, check with your local fire protection district.

MAINTENANCE AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As detailed in fact sheet 6.302, <u>Creating Wildfire Defensible Zones</u>, 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, zone 1 and 2, area into zone 3.

In addition to the above recommendations, several other measures can be taken to make your home more fire safe and add an additional measure of safety for your family. While not required through site plan review, the following measures should be undertaken to maintain the home and defensible space in the future.

- Maintain your defensible space yearly; contact your local forester for a 5-year maintenance inspection
- · Establish an escape route and safety zone with the aid of your local fire protection district
- Keep firewood at least 30 feet away from buildings; clear weeds and grass from around pile
- Do not stack fresh cut wood against live trees this could invite unwanted insects
- When possible, maintain an irrigated green space; mow grasses 6" to 8" high
- · Connect, and have available, a minimum of 50 feet of garden hose with an adjustable nozzle
- Have an emergency evacuation plan in place (included in wildfire mitigation plan)
- Be aware of fire danger; your nearest fire danger sign is located at your fire station or check the Boulder Fire Weather website at www.crh.noaa.gov/bou
- · Keep driveways and property address marked with reflective easy to see signs
- Maintain screens on foundations, soffit vents, roof vents, and attic openings
- · Get rid of unnecessary accumulations of debris and trash from yards
- Keep tools such as shovels, rakes, ladders, and axes available and ready for use
- Clean debris from the roof and gutters at least two times annually
- Check screens and maintain spark arresters on chimneys annually
- Avoid storing combustibles under decks such as wood piles, scrap lumber, and fuels

DEFINITIONS

Aspect - Exposure. The direction a slope faces.

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

<u>Crown</u> – Branches and foliage of a tree.

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

<u>Duff</u> – a layer of accumulated dead organic matter (pine needles).

Eddies - Small wind occurrences that are separate from normal wind flows.

<u>Fuel Model</u> – A number system that identifies the types of fuels found on the property that will directly influence fire behavior.

<u>Fire danger</u> - An assessment of both fixed and variable factors of the fire environment, which determine the ease of ignition, rate of spread, difficulty of control, and the fire impact.

<u>Fire hazard</u> - The potential fire behavior for a fuel type, regardless of the fuel type's weather-influenced fuel moisture content or its resistance to fireguard construction. Assessment is based on physical fuel characteristics, such as fuel arrangement, fuel load, condition of herbaceous vegetation, and presence of elevated fuels.

<u>Fire management</u> - The activities concerned with the protection of people, property and forest areas from wildfire and the use of prescribed burning for the attainment of forest management and other land use objectives, all conducted in a manner that considers environmental, social and economic criteria.

<u>Fire risk</u> - The probability or chance of fire starting determined by the presence and activities of causative agents.

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

<u>Forest health</u> - A forest condition that is naturally resilient to damage; characterized by biodiversity, it contains sustained habitat for timber, fish, wildlife, and humans, and meets present and future resource management objectives.

<u>Ladder fuels</u> - Fuels that provide vertical continuity between the surface fuels and crown fuels in a forest stand, thus contributing to the ease of torching and crowning.

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

Noxious weeds - Any weed so designated by the Weed Control Regulations and identified on a regional district noxious weed control list.

Overstory - The tree species that forms the uppermost forest layer (dominant and co-dominant).

<u>Slash</u> – The residue left on the ground as a result of forest and other vegetation being altered by forest practices or other land use activities.

Snag - Standing dead tree, often used by wildlife such as woodpeckers, owls, and other various mammals.

Understory – Plants that grow underneath the overstory species.

<u>Wildland urban interface</u> – a popular term used to describe an area where various structures (most notably private homes) and human developments meet or are intermingled with forest and other vegetative fuel types.





Annual Fire Safety Checklist

- · Thin trees and brush properly within defensible space.
- · Remove trash and debris from defensible space.
- Remove needles and pine cones from window wells.
- Remove trees growing through a porch or other portions of a structure.
- Clear leaves and debris from the roof and gutters of structures.
- Remove branches that overhang a chimney or roof.
- Stack firewood uphill from a home or on a contour away from the home.
- Use noncombustible roof materials.
- Place shutters, fire curtains or heavy drapes on windows.
- Place screens on foundation and eave vents.
- Enclose sides of stilt foundations and decks.
- Remove any combustibles from under decks, porches or entrances ways.
- Use a chimney screen or spark arrester in fireplaces.
- Clear vegetation from around fire hydrants, cisterns, propane tanks, etc.
- Place placards on garages if storing flammable materials inside.
- Make sure that an outdoor water supply is available with a hose, nozzle and pump.
- · Post address signs that are clearly visible from the street or road.
- Make sure that driveways are wide enough for fire trucks and equipment.
- Check with appropriate highway agencies to make sure load limits are posted on bridges and for the appropriate protocol for posting load limits for bridges on private property.
- · Install and test smoke detectors.
- Practice a family fire drill and evacuation plan.

Evacuation Tips

- If a wildfire is threatening your area, listen to the radio for updated reports and evacuation information.
- Confine pets to one room and make plans to take care of them in the event of evacuation.
- Arrange for temporary housing with a friend or relative whose home is outside the threatened area.
 Leave a note in a prominent place in your home that says where and how you can be contacted.
- If your home is threatened by wildfire, you will be contacted and advised by law enforcement officers
 to evacuate. If you are not contacted or you decide to stay and help defend your home, evacuate
 pets and family members who are not needed to protect your home.
- Remove important documents, mementos, etc. from the possible fire area.
- Choose an evacuation route away from the fire if possible. Watch for changes in the speed and direction of the fire and smoke.

Take a disaster supply kit containing:

- Drinking water.
- · A change of clothing and footwear for each family member.
- Blanket or sleeping bag for each person.
- · First-aid kit and prescription medications.
- Emergency tools including a battery-powered radio, flashlight and extra batteries.
- Extra set of car kevs and credit cards, cash or traveler's checks.
- Extra pairs of eyeglasses or other special items for infants, elderly or disabled family members.

Defending Your Home

Whether you choose to stay to defend your home or to evacuate, complete as many of the following preparations as possible.

- DO NOT JEOPARDIZE YOUR LIFE. NO MATERIAL ITEM IS WORTH A LIFE.
- Wear fire-resistant clothing and protective gear.
- Remove combustible materials from around structures.
- Close or cover outside vents and shutters.
- Position garden hoses to reach the entire house, but do not turn the water on until it is needed.
 Hoses should have an adjustable nozzle.
- Place large, full water containers around the house. Soak burlap sacks, small rugs or large rags in the containers.
- Place a ladder against the roof of the house on the opposite side of the approaching wildfire. Place a
 garden hose near the ladder, prepared as described previously.
- Place portable pumps near available water supplies, such as pools, hot tubs, creeks, etc.
- · Close all windows and doors. Do not lock them.
- Close all inside doors.
- Turn on a light in each room and all outside lights. Leave them on even during daylight hours.
- · Fill tubs, sinks and similar containers with water.
- Shut off gas supplies to structures at outside meters. Shut of propane supplies at the outside meter
 of the tank.
- Remove curtains made of lace, nylon or other light materials. Close blinds, heavy drapes and fire resistant window covers.
- Move overstuffed furniture into the center of the house, away from windows and sliding doors.
- Cars should be parked in the garage, facing out. Close the windows of the vehicle but do not lock the doors. Leave the keys in the ignition.
- Close the garage door but leave it unlocked. Disconnect automatic garage door openers.

For additional copies of these checklists, visit www.colostate.edu and search for wildfire, view the Colorado State Cooperative Extension fact sheet at http://www.ext.colostate.edu/PUBS/NATRES/06304.html, or contact the local Cooperative Extension office usually listed under the county government section of your local phone book.

(Information provided by Colorado State University Cooperative Extension and the Colorado State Forest Service.)

Safety Zone Guidelines

A Safety Zone is an area that in the event of a wildland fire you could survive the passing fire without the aid of a fire shelter. A natural safety zone could be an area already burned clean by the fire (in the black), rock areas where flashy fuels are absent, or large bodies of water. A manmade safety zones could be preconstructed sites such as clear cuts. It should be close enough to your home to consider escape time to reach the safety zone. They should not be located upslope or downwind of the fire or in heavy fuels.

- 1. Avoid locations that are downwind from the fire.
- 2. Avoid locations that are in chimneys, saddles, or narrow canyons.
- 3. Avoid locations that require a steep uphill escape route.
- 4. Take advantage of heat barriers such as lee side of ridges, large rocks, or solid structures.
- 5. Burn out safety zones prior to flame front approach.
- 6. For <u>radiant heat only</u>, the distance separation between you and the flames must be at least four times the maximum flame height. This distance must be maintained on all sides, if the

fire has ability to burn completely around the safety zone. Convective heat from wind and/or terrain influences will increase this distance requirement.

Calculations Assuming No Slope and No Wind

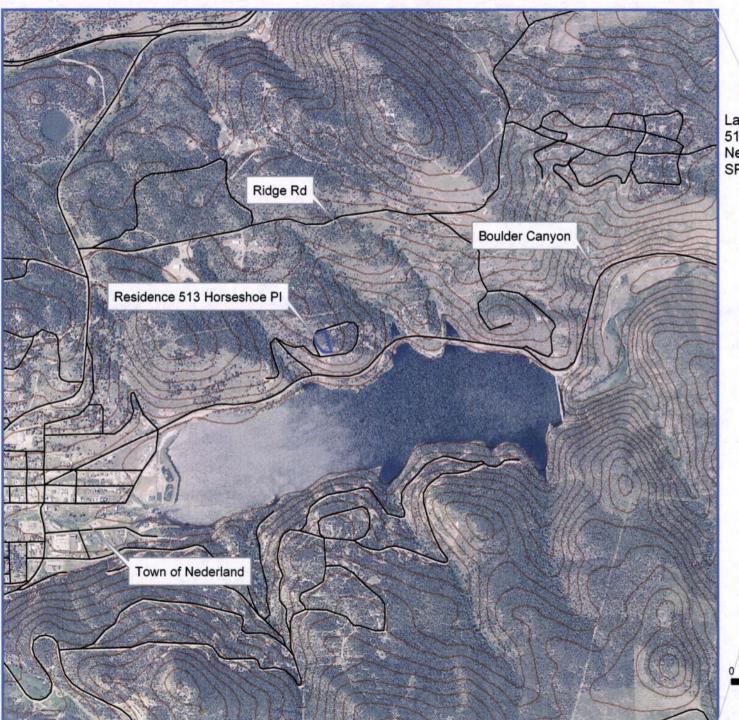
Flame Heights	Distance separation	Area in Acres
10 feet	40 feet	1/10 acre
20 feet	80 feet	1/2 acre
50 feet	200 feet	3 acres
75 feet	300 feet	7 acres
100 feet	400 feet	12 acres
200 feet	800 feet	50 acres

<u>Note</u>: Distance separation is the radius from the center of the safety zone to the nearest fuels. When fuels are present that will allow the fire to burn on all sides of the safety zone this distance must be doubled in order to maintain effective separation in front, to the sides, and behind the person.

Area in Acres is calculated to allow for distance separation on all sides for a https://example.com/three-person family and a vehicle. One acre is approximately the size of a football field or exactly 208 feet x 208 feet.

Example: Given a fire with 10 foot flame heights (no wind or slope). You would need a minimum of 40 feet between you and the flames. So your total safety zone should be 80 feet x 80 feet. If you are settled into the middle of the safety zone you will have a minimum distance of 40 feet to each edge of the zone.

Boulder County Wildfire Mitigation Plan Map





Landscape view of the Todd Price Property 513 Horseshoe PI Nederland, CO SPR - 07 - 017

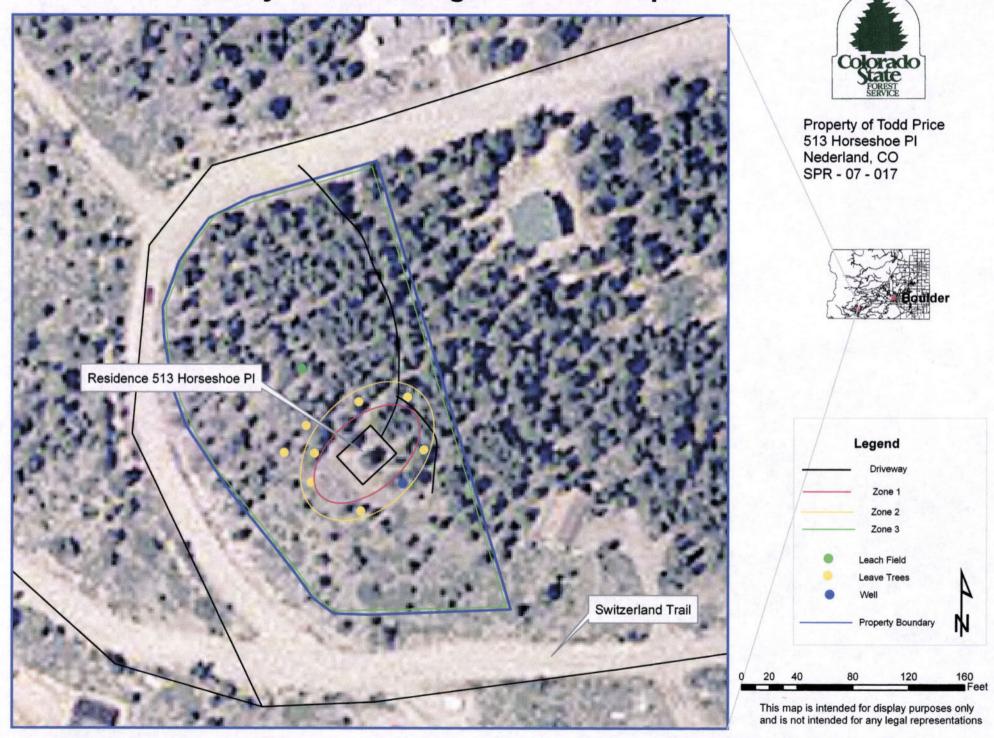


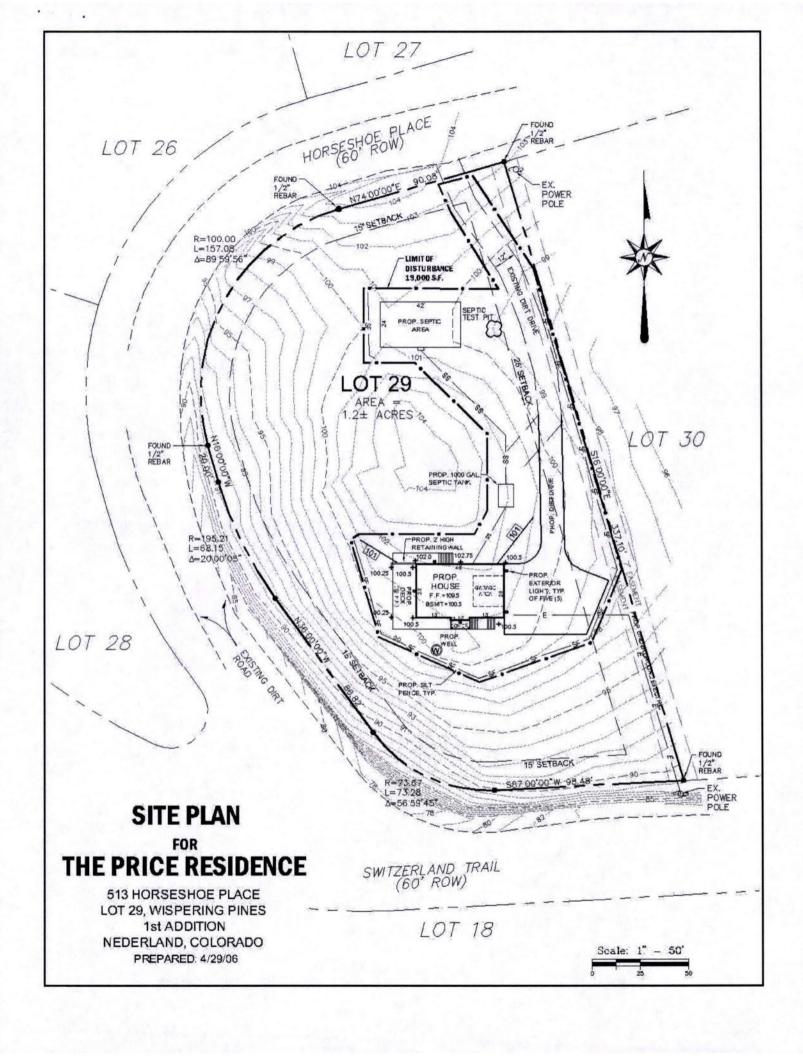


0 425 850 1,700 2,550 3,400 Feet

This map is intended for display purposes only and is not intended for any legal representations

Boulder County Wildfire Mitigation Plan Map





Colorado State Forest Service

Wildfire Mitigation Plan Data Form



Please be specific. Fill out the data form as completely and as accurately as possible, **do not** leave any blanks. Leaving blanks can delay the process of your wildfire mitigation plan. You may email it to Matthew Jedra at miedra@lamar.colostate.edu or fax it to 303-823-5768, or bring it to the scheduled appointment.

The cost of the Wildfire Mitigation Plan is \$300.00. An invoice will be included when you receive the plan. Payment is due within 30 days from the date of the invoice. Any **Bolded** categories will be filled in by the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) representative at the time of initial site visit. If you have any questions about this form please contact Matthew Jedra at 303-823-5774.

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Inspection Date:	36/08
Landowner name:	Todd Price
Mailing address:	P.O. Box 6402
City, State, Zip:	Annapolis, MD 21401
Site address:	513 Horseshoe Place, Nederland CO
Phone number:	443-223-1863
Road access: (Direct	ions from main access road)
From Boulde	r: West on Boulder Canyon Dr. Turn right
at Tungste	Tr. At intersection term right.
De dest musik m	67 AID CORN III EAD
Docket number:	67-017 (SPR, SPRW, LU, Etc.)
Section:	18
Township:	15
Range:	72 W_
Legal Description:	
513 Houses	hoe Place, Lot 29, Whispening Pines 1
Elevation: 83	570 (feet)

Lot size: 1.2	(Acres)	
Driveway length:	220'	(Actual length in feet from road to home)
Driveway trees remove	ed: Few (few/many/	/none)
House design: any shaped with a num	ber of alcoves complex design	tely complex— any shape with a few alcoves or complex—gn)
Home buffer material: stone/crushed gravel/de	to be determined ecorative stone)	_ (Material that is spread 5 ft. wide around the house -
Roof Design:	mod (moderately	complex/complex)
Roof material: is not permitted ion Bo	Class A - Asphalt ulder County))	Class A-Asphalt shingles/concrete tiles/metal (wood roof
Soffit type and thickness	ss: 3/8" cenent	(3/4" Plywood or 3/8" hardboard/cement board)
Siding material: siding is not permitted	Cement Fiber d on high hazard sites)	(Cement/hardboard/log/stucco/stone/wood - wood
Windows (#):	(number of wi	ndows in the structure)
Window Size:	Med. (On average: sr	mall - <3x4', medium - 4x5', large <5x6')
Window Frames: high hazard sites)	Aluminum	(Wood or aluminum clad wood/ vinyl is not permitted on
Window Aspect:	South	(Dominant viewing direction)
Window Construction:	Con E	_(Low E- Coating/Tempered glass/etc)
Window Wells: that site below ground	none level, usually in a basement)	(Number and location if present, these are windows
Sliding Glass Doors:	3/ West side	_(Location and Number)
Door Material:	Fiberglass	(Wood/steel/fiberglass/composite)
Deck material:	Trev composite	(type of composite materials, wood is not permitted)
Deck Description: underneath)	Open	(Enclosed deck/open deck/enclosed underneath/open
Deck support type:	Timber part	(Timber posts/logs/steel/concrete/decorative stone) 2

Deck buffer material: _stone)	deconative	Stare (Crushed rock/gravel/decorative
Deck weed barrier:	Polyestm	(Fiberglass/polyester)
Number of Structures:	(All stru	actures to be present, including sheds, garages and out buildings)
Existing Structures:	0	(House/barn/garage/etc.)
New Structure:	House	(House/Barn/garage/new addition/etc)
Structure Square feet: the sq.ft that you subm	3,500 nitted for SPR, if it h	(Total sq.ft. of structure – this must be accurate and match as changed, please specify)
Structure aspect:	South	(Dominant facing direction/view, N, S, E, W)
Utility Location: E, W/20ft, 30ft, 40ft, et	c)	SE (Pole/buried: Direction and distance from residence - N, S,
Detached Garage (if ap	plicable): w/a	(Total square feet)
Out buildings:	~/2	(Total square feet of any and all sheds, cabins, ect)
Leach field:	112, N	(Direction and distance from residence - N, S, E, W/20ft,
Cistern size (if applicab sq.ft – 2,400 gal., >2,40 Boulder County)	ole):/ 00 gal. to 3,599 – 3,600	(gallons - <2,000 sq.ft - 1,800 gal., >2,000 to 2,500 gal., and >3,600 full interior NFPA 13 D Sprinkler system per
Cistern Location: W/20ft, 30ft, 40ft, etc	.) Na	(Direction and distance from residence – N, S, E,
Cistern Type:	2/4	(Domestic Cistern or Fire Cistern)
Making a donation to co	ommunity cistern : _ Y	Yes or No)
Have you talked to the I	ocal fire department:	No (Yes or No)
Are you required to hav sq.ft. you are required to	e a sprinkler system :_ o have an a full interior	(Yes or No) (If your house/addition is greater than 3,600 r NFPA 13 D Sprinkler system per Boulder County)
Water supply:	Well	(Well or main line)

Well (if applicable): _ 30ft, 40ft, etc)	<u>zo` 5</u> (1	Direction and distance from residence - N, S, E, W/20ft,
Propane or natural gas:	N/m	
Propane Tank location: 30ft, 40ft, etc)	_ 1/a(I	Direction and distance from residence - N, S, E, W/20ft,
Slash disposal:	hauted (Chip	ped/hauled/burned/lop-scatter)
Can you provide a map leach field, well, cisterr		perty: Yes (e.g. location of propane, tank,
Comments: \(\mathcal{L}_1 \)	provide approved si	the plan with utility locations
	This part will be filled out l	by the CSFS inspecting forester
FPD:	Ned	
Dominant fuel type:	L.P. (6PS	(Grass/forbs/shrubs/slash/etc)
Dominant overstory:	LP	
Co-dominant overstor	y: UP DR Capu	_
Fuel model type:	9	
Aspect:	W	(Direction of slope)
Slope:	0-15	(Percent)
Building site:	Rike (1	Chimney/saddle/valley/ridge/mid-slope)
Site moisture:	Moop	
Natural fire barrier:	Bold Cally Suntaly	1. Phospie
Insect & Disease Diag	nosis: V. Gall het 3	S
Comments:		

Post Office Box 471+ Boulder, Colorado 80306



Land Use Department

2045 13th Street • 13th & Spruce Streets • Boulder, Colorado 80302 • (303) 441-3930 http://www.boulder.county.usdu/

MEMO TO: County Transportation, Health and Parks Departments, and Nederland FPD.

FROM: Kim Sanchez, Staff Planner

DATE: February 28, 2007

RE: Site Plan Review application SPR-07-017.

Docket	SPR-	7-0	17:	PRICE	residence	Site Plan	Review
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Request: Site Plan Review for the construction of a 3,500 sq. ft. residence: 1,288

sq. ft. basement; 1,288 sq. ft. first floor, 852 sq. ft. second floor, 72 sq. ft. covered deck, 40 cu. yds. site grading, 200 cu. yds. foundation grading.

Location: At 513 Horseshoe Pl, Lot 29, Whispering Pines 1 in Section 18,

Township 1S, Range 72W

Zoning:

Forestry (F) Todd Price

Applicant:

Site Plan Review by the Boulder County Land Use Director is required for new building / grading / access or floodplain development permits in the plains and mountainous areas of unincorporated Boulder County. The review considers potential significant impact to the ecosystem, surrounding land uses and infrastructure, and safety concerns due to natural hazards.

The Land Use staff values comments from individuals and referral agencies. Please check the appropriate response below or send a letter. Late responses will be reviewed as the process permits; all comments will be made part of the public record and given to the applicant. Only a portion of the submitted documents may have been enclosed; you are welcome to review the entire file at the Land Use Department, 13th and Spruce, Boulder.

Please return responses to the above address by March 16, 2007.

We have	reviewed the proposal and have no conflicts.	
Letter is e	enclosed.	-
Signed	PRINTED Name	
Agency or Address		



Boulder County Land Use Department
2045 13th Street / 13th & Spruce Streets / Courthouse Annex
Mailing address: PO Box 471; Boulder, CO 80306
Phone 303-441-3930 / Fax 303-441-4856
http://www.co.boulder.co.us/lu e-mail: planner@co.boulder.co.us

1000 1190 und in I masion SHADED AREAS FOR STAFF ONLY

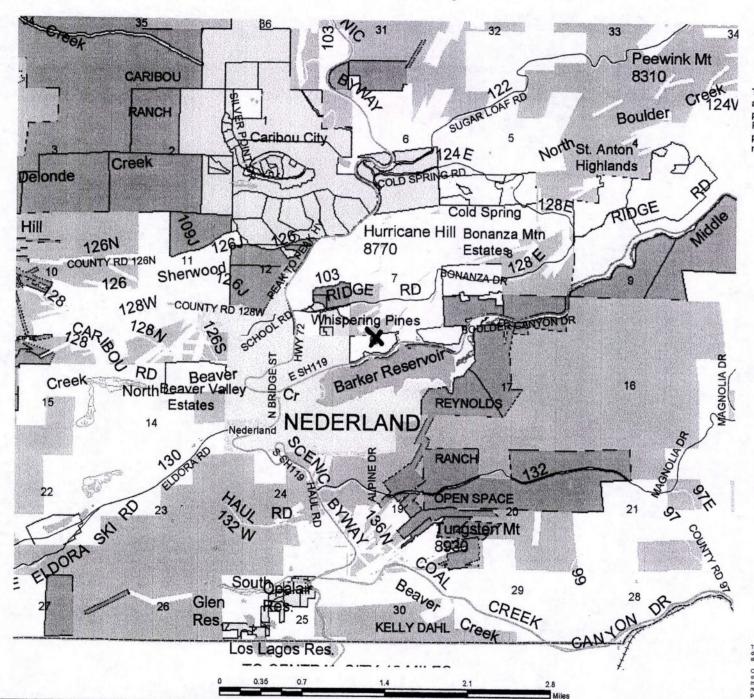
APPLICATION FORM

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		7.		
No Application Deadline: O LIMITED IMPACT SPECIAL USE SITE PLAN REVIEW O SITE PLAN REVIEW WAIVER O SUBDIVISION EXEMPTION D 1041-STATE INTEREST REVIEW O OTHER	*Application Deadline - 1st Wednesday of the month: OVARIANCE OAPPEAL	*Application Deadline - 2nd O EXEMPTION PLAT O LOCATION AND EXTENT O RESUBDIVISION (REPLAT O ROAD/EASEMENT VACAT	O PRELIMINARY PLAN O ROAD NAME CHANGE O SPECIAL USE/SSDP	O REZONING
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Hederland.	CO 80466			
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OT(S) ZG BLOCK	(S) SECTION	NS(S) TOWNS	HIP(S)	RANGE(S)
REA IN ACRES	EXISTING ZONING	EXISTING USE OF PROPER	NUMBER OF PROF	POSED LOTS
OPOSED WATER SUPPLY		PROPOSED SEWAGE DISPO	DSAL METHOD	
vell		Septic		3/0 and / 1 mm
PLICANT/PROPERTY OWNER	上海水产生。在南部,大·南部	APPLICANTS EMAIL A	DDRESS	
Todd Price			oprice & Conca	st-net
REETADDRESS 814 Cedan T	ack Pd			
TY STATE	ZIP CODE	PHONE NUMBER	FAX NUMBER	
Annapolis M	D 21401	443-223-	1863 410-6	26-0366
PPLICANT/PROPERTY OWNER		STREET	ADDRESS	
TY STATE	ZIP CODE	PHONE NUMBER	FAX NUMBER	
ENT/CONSULTANT		EMAIL A	DDRESS .	
REET ADDRESS				
Y STATE	ZIP CODE	PHONE NUMBER	FAX NUMBER	
GENT/CONSULTANT		I STORET	ADDRESS	
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TY STATE	ZIP CODE	PHONE NUMBER	FAX NUMBER	
		CERTIFICATION		:
certify that the information and e		CERTIFICATION	est of my knowledge. In fili	ng the application
ertify that the information and on acting with the knowledge an inderstand that all materials recollic hearings or meetings may one which may arise in the prondition of approval, inderstand that I am consenting subject property at any reaso	Id consent of those persons quired by Boulder County makes to be required. I understand to deessing of this docket. I under g to allow the County Staff in	s who are owners of the sunust be submitted prior to that additional fees or mate derstand that the road, so involved in this application	bject property or are partie having this matter processe erials may be required as a hool and park dedications in	s to this application of the stand the stand the stand the stand the standard area of the standard as the standard the st
GNATURE			DATE 2/12	107
SNATURE			DATE	

● PLEASE REFER TO THE REGULATIONS AND APPLICATION SUBMITTAL PACKAGE FOR COMPLETE APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS ●

Form: P/02 Revised: 2/6/06

Boulder County PreApp - Vicinity Map





This map is for informational purposes only and, in itself, does not indicate whether property will conflict with any Comprehensive Plan or Environmental Resources. Review processes may also reveal environmental resources not found on County maps.

Legend

Open Space
Federal

Local

Conservation Easements

Gravel resources

Utilities and other

Subdivision

Lots

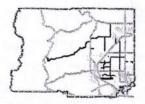
Nupud

8

Floodplain

FO Zoning District

Map Location

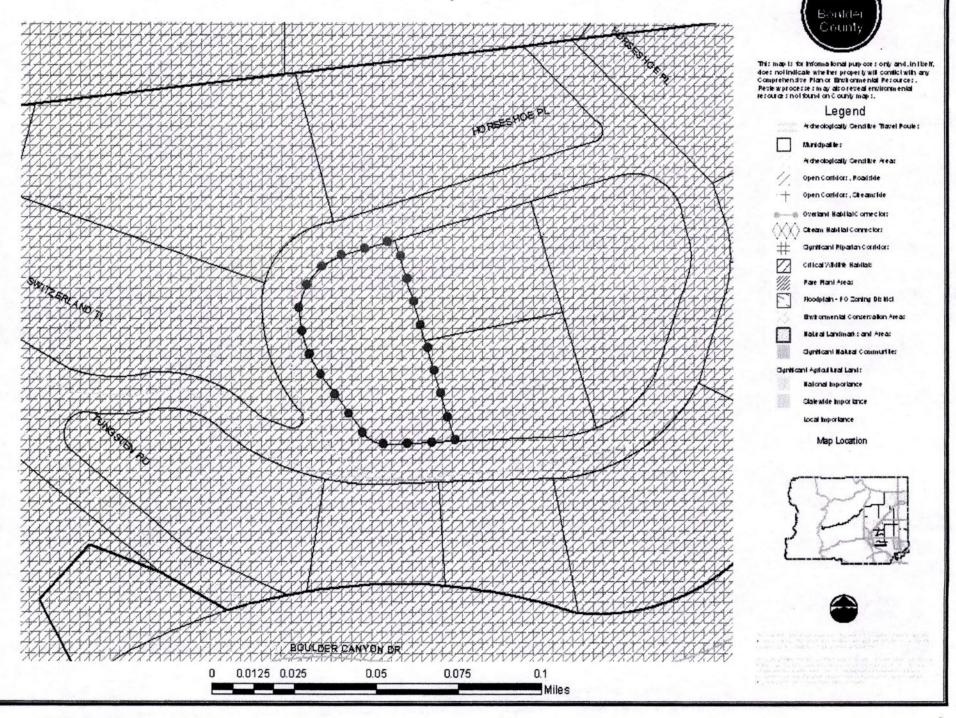




This map is for illustrative purposes only, and is not suitable for parcel-specific decision making. The areas depicted here are approximate. More ste-specific studies may be required to draw accurate conclusions.

Copyright 2004 by the County of Boulder, Coloredo. All rights reserved. No part of this map may be copied, reproduced, or furnmental or a try form or by any means whether graphic, electrons, or mecanical, including photocopying, recording, or by an information storage and rethreel system, without written permission from the County of Boulder, Colorado.

Boulder County Land Use Department PreApp - Location Map





Boulder County Land Use Department Planning Publications

Site Plan Review Fact Sheet

Each section of this Fact Sheet is required to be completed, even if the information is duplicated elsewhere in the application. Completed Fact Sheets cut application review time, and assist staff in expediting determinations. Please make duplicates of this page if the project involves more than two structures.

Structure Information Pesidence TYPE OF STRUCTURE: (e.g. residence, studio, barn, etc. TOTAL EXISTING FLOOR AREA: sq/ft DEMOLISH: (Finished + Unfinished sq.ft. - always include garage if attached) PROPOSED FLOOR AREA Height above (new construction only) existing grade 30 10 STRUCTURE #1 Finished Total Unfinished 1288sg/ft 498 sq/ft Exterior wall: Basement 790 sq/ft - Material Z88sq/ft 1st Floor 1288 sq/ft - Color 2nd Floor 85Z sq/ft 852 sq/ft sq/ft Roofing: Garage □ Detached □ Attached - Material O sq/ft O sq/ft sq/ft Covered -.Color 77 sq/ft sq/ft Deck Total 3500sq/ft 300 Zsq/ft 498 sq/ft bedrooms. When completed, this structure will have a total of

TOTAL EX (Finished +	ISTING FLOOR - Unfinished sq.f.	AREA: . t always include	sq/ft garage if at	DEMOLISH:sq tached)
	PROPOSED F			Height above
	Finished	Unfinished	Total	existing grade
Basement	sq/ft	sq/ft	sq/ft	Exterior wall:
1st Floor	sq/ft	sq/ft	sq/ft	- Material
2nd Floor	sg/ft	sq/ft	sq/ft	- Color
Garage Detached Attached	sq/ft	sq/ft	sq/ft	Roofing: - Material
Covered Deck		sq/ft	sq/ft	- Color
Total	sq/ft	sq/ft	sq/ft	

Project Identification Project Name: Price Residence Property Address/Location: 513 Houseshoe Pl Nederland CO Current Owner: Todd & Laura Price Size of Property in Acres: 1.2 Ac.

	1	Porch overhang
Determini	ing	Covered Porch
Floor	-	
Area:		
Floor		Living Room
area is		大学的特别
mea-		ALL PARTY
sured in	#	Kitcher
terms of	Section 2	THE PARTY OF THE P
	Exterior	r wall

feet as everything within the inside of the outside walls and includes covered porches, garages and basements. The shaded area on the diagram above indicates the area counted as square feet.

If a Limited Impact Special Use Review is required, then call 303-441-3930 and ask for a new Preapplication conference for the Limited Impact Review.

Boulder County Land Use Dept. Courthouse Annex, 13th & Spruce St. PO Box 471; Boulder, CO 80306 Phone: 303-441-3930 Fax: 303-441-4856 Web Site: http://www.co.boulder.co.us/lu/ or http://www.bouldercounty.us/lu E-mail:
PO Box 471; Boulder, CO 80306 Phone: 303-441-3930 Fax: 303-441-4856 Web Site: http://www.co.boulder.co.us/lu/ or http://www.bouldercounty.us/lu E-mail:
Phone: 303-441-3930 Fax: 303-441-4856 Web Site: http://www.co.boulder.co.us/lu/ or http://www.bouldercounty.us/lu E-mail:
Fax: 303-441-4856 Web Site: http://www.co.boulder.co.us/lu/ or http://www.bouldercounty.us/lu E-mail:
Web Site: http://www.co.boulder.co.us/lu/ or http://www.bouldercounty.us/lu E-mail:
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or http://www.bouldercounty.us/lu E-mail;
E-mail:
E-mail:
-landa One bandlane as
planner@co.boulder.co.us
Office Hours
Monday through Friday
8:00 AM to 4:30 PM

Earth Work / Grading Total Cut Fill This worksheet is to help you Driveway & accurately determine the 20 20 Parking Areas mount of grading for the property in accordance with Berms the Boulder County Land 20 20 Use Code. Please fill in all Other Grading: applicable boxes. Note that applicants must Box 1 Total fill in the shaded boxes even though foundation work If the total in Box I is more than 500 cubic yards, then a Limited Impact Special Review is required does not contribute toward Cut Total the 500 cubic yard trigger requiring Limited Impact 100 100 Foundation 000 Special Use Review. Also, note that all areas of Material cut from foundation @ excavation to be removed from earthwork must be reprethe property. Excess material sented on the site plan. will be transported to the following location: Narrative Use this space to describe any special circumstances that you feel the Land Use Office should be aware of when riewing your application. If more room is needed, feel free to attach a separate sheet. of the property. The proposed house is to be built

If any cut material is available it can be used to create a more level parking arec at the front of the horse

Grading Calculation Note

Cut and fill calculations are necessary to evaluate the disturbance of a project and to verify that a Limited Impact Review (LU) is not required. A LU is required when grading for a project involves more than 500 cubic yards (minus normal cut/fill and backfill contained within the foundation footprint). If grading totals are close to the 500 yard trigger, additional information may be required, such as a grading plan stamped by a Colorado Registered Professional Engineer.

Certification

I certify that the information submitted is complete and correct. I agree to clearly identify the property (if not already addressed) and stake the location of the improvements on the site within four days of submitting this application. I understand that the intent of the Site Plan Review process is to address the impacts of location and type of structures, and that modifications may be required. Site work will not be done prior to issuance of a Grading or Building Permit.

Signature

Date 2/12/07

Is your property gated and locked? If county personnel cannot access the property, then it could cause delays in reviewing your

application.

Form: spr fact Revised: 12/9/04 g:\handouts\planning\siteplanreview\spr_fact.pmd

