

WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLAN

For Bay Roberts & Scott Lehman Residence
79 Barber Lane, Eldorado Springs, CO
Docket: SPRW - 06 - 096 BP - 06 - 1870
Inspection date: 11/7/2006



Knowledge to Go Places

Prepared for:

Bay Roberts & Scott Lehman
3167 7th Street
Boulder, CO 80304
Phone: 303-447-8836

Prepared by:

Nicole Palestro
Boulder District
Phone: (303) 823-5774
Email: Palestro@lamar.colostate.edu

Boulder District

5625 Ute Highway
Longmont, Colorado 80503-9130
(303) 823-5774

PURPOSE OF A WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLAN

The purpose of a Wildfire Mitigation plan is to give guidelines to reduce 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 at Section 30, Township 1S, and Range 70W, Lot A, Boulder, CO. The fire protection district is Cherryvale Fire Protection District (303-494-3735). There is an existing house and shed on the site. There will be a new 1,000 sq. ft. addition to the residence and a 500 square foot shed built on the site. The lot is .77 acres in size and has a modest ~0-30% percent slope with a south aspect. The residence is at 5,610 feet in elevation, and has total of 2,100 square feet. The proposed building site is in a valley and it is a relatively dry site. There is an open meadow to the east of the residence that will create a natural barrier that may help stop or slow the spread of a surface/crown fire on the site.

CONSTRUCTION DESIGN AND MATERIALS

The proposed house has a simple design with a moderately complex roofline and is 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 one 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 metal. **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 them or make a yearly check to keep them clear of leaves and needles.**

The exterior wall material is to be 75% stone and 25% wood. The trim and fascia are to be ¾" thick wood and the soffits will be hardboard.

The structure has 16 small to medium sized windows with the primary viewing direction being toward the south and north side of the structure. Windows will be double glazed with low e-coated and tempered glass where required by building code. Frames will be made of wood. Exterior doors are to be 1-3/4", fire-rated, and made of wood and with tempered glass panes. **All operable windows must be provided with screening that is constructed of either aluminum, galvanized steel, stainless 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 home.**

The deck will be constructed of wood materials and supported by concrete and timber posts. The deck will be covered over head and over hangs the roof of the residence.

UTILITIES

Natural gas will be run from the main line.

Utilities for the property will be buried from a pole which is located south of the residence. The septic field is located ~150 feet to the north of the residence. Water will be from the main line.

DRIVEWAY ACCESS FOR EMERGENCY VEHICLES

Accesses to the property Take-Eldorado Springs Drive west to the first right, across bridge then turn right on Barber Lane. There will be no driveway present and will not create additional site disturbance or soil compaction.

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildland fire evacuation routes would be to the east or west on Eldorado Springs Drive.

EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY FOR FIRE FIGHTING

There is no cistern required by the local fire department. The emergency water supply will be from the river which is located south of the residence. Contact the Cherryvale Fire Protection District (303-494-3735) for more information and specific details.

FUELS REDUCTION

Three trees will be removed to make room for construction. Slash from the harvest will be chipped and hauled.

FOREST COMPONENT AND HEALTH

The site has a dominant overstory consisting of black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) with a common juniper (*Juniperus communis*) component. The understory consists of a sparse cover of native grasses (western wheat-grass (*Agropyron smithii*) red fescue (*Festuca rubra*) and shrubs rocky mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*) choke cherry (*Prunus virginiana*)). The area is predominantly fuel model 2 with ground fuels consisting of grasses and shrubs. Trees are widely spaced with few understory shrubs or regeneration. Ground cover consists of mountain grasses in the foothill to montane zone.

There were no signs of any insect and disease problems on the property at the time of the inspection.

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 three-foot wide, non-flammable strip will be created using fire resistant landscaping and stone patio over a 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 is to be removed. Any large dead woody material on the ground will also be removed. Firewise plants will be used for landscaping and re-vegetation. Grasses will 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) will 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 be retained for screening. All remaining trees in this zone will 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 will 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 10 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 will 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 www.colostate.edu/Depts/CSFS/ 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 should 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, *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, 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; check the Boulder Fire Weather website at www.crh.noaa.gov/bou/awebphp/fireindx.php.html
- 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.

Crown – Branches and foliage of a tree.

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

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

Fire danger - 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.

Fire hazard - 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.

Fire management - 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.

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

Fire season - The period(s) of the year during which fires are likely to start, spread and do damage to values-at-risk sufficient to warrant organized fire suppression; a period of the year set out and commonly referred to in fire prevention legislation. In B.C. the fire season is considered to extend from April 1 to October 31.

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

Forest ecology - The relationships between forest organisms and their environment.

Forest health - 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.

Ladder fuels - 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.

New forestry - A philosophy or approach to forest management that has as its basic premise the protection and maintenance of ecological systems. In new forestry the ecological processes of natural forests are used as a model to guide the design of the managed forest.

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).

Understory – Plants that grow underneath the overstory species.

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

Wildfire Mitigation Plan – A plan to reduce wildfire hazards around a home or property.



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 needles from porches, decks and entrance ways.
- 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 entrance 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 keys 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 off 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 on [Forest Home Fire Safety](#), 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 pre-constructed 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 radiant heat only, 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

<u>Flame Heights</u>	<u>Distance separation</u>	<u>Area in Acres</u>
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

Note: 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.

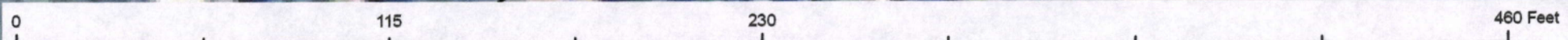
Area in Acres is calculated to allow for distance separation on all sides for a three person family and a vehicle. One acre is approximately the size of a football field or exactly 208 feet x 208 feet.

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.

Property of Bay Roberts & Steve Lehman
79 Barber Lane, Eldorado Springs, CO
SPRW - 06 - 096

Legend

- Zone 1
- Zone 2
- None Cistern
- None Propane
- None Well
- Leach Field
- Large Leave Trees



These/properties are historic landmarks

properties

Nicole Palestro
303-823-5774

Dec 6th
Rocky Mt Fire Dist

Only trees to be removed at back of old house
Some trees "historic" (planted by BARBERS)

DIRECTIONS FOR FILLING OUT FORM:

Please fill out as complete as possible and fax to Nicole Palestro at 303-823-5768 or mail to 5625 Ute Highway, Longmont CO 80503-9130, or bring to scheduled marking appointment.

Any **Bolded** categories will be filled in by the CSFS representative at the time of initial site visit and tree marking for the defensible space. If you have any questions about this form please contact Nicole Palestro at 303-823-5774 or Palestro@lamar.colostate.edu

Wildfire Mitigation Plan
FIELD DATA FORM

Inspection Date: 11-7-06
Landowner name: Bay Roberts and Scott Zehman
Mailing address: 3167 7th Street
City, State, Zip: Boulder, CO 80304
Site address: 79 Barber Lane Eldorado Springs, CO 80025
Phone number: 303-447-8836 Hm 303-883-3312 cell
Road access: Eldorado Springs Ave ^{start} (Directions from main access road) _{first bridge right to end}
Docket Number: SPRW-06-096 (SPR, LU, Etc.)
Section: 30 BPO61870
Township: 1 south
Range: 70 W
Legal Description: Lot A IN N 1/2 SW 1/4 30-15-70
79 Barber Ln
Eldorado Springs, CO
80025

Elevation: _____ (feet)

Lot size (acres): .77 (Acres)

Number of Structures: 2 (All structures present)

Existing Structures: Historic home; small storage shed (House/barn/garage/etc.)

New Structure: less than 1,000 sq foot New footprint remodel old home; add small guest building (House/Barn/new addition/etc..)

Driveway length: No drive (Actual length in feet from road to home)

Driveway trees removed: 0 (few/many/none)

Home buffer material: Some stone PATIOS (Stone/crushed gravel/decorative stone)

House design: _____ (simple/complex)

Roof Design: _____ (simple/complex)

Roof material: _____ (Asphalt shingles/concrete tiles/metal)

Historic Soffits type: home: decking over rafters (Plywood/hardboard/cement board)
TRUS

Siding material: stone, some wood (Cement/hardboard/log/stucco/stone/wood)

Windows (#): ~8 old & new (approximate number of windows) (new windows are in Addition)

Sliding Glass Doors (#) none

Window wells (#) none

Windows Size: S-M (On average: small/medium/large)

Historic Windows Frames: wood (aluminum/aluminum clad)

Windows Aspect: ~S (Dominant viewing direction)

Window Construction: low E (Tempered glass/e-coating/etc.)

Door Material: wood + glass (Wood/steel/fiberglass/composite)

Deck material: one small wood deck at Addition (Wood/composite materials)

Deck Description: w/ roof over (Enclosed/open underneath and overhead)

Deck support type: Concrete + ~~post~~ ^{piers} (Timber posts/logs/steel/concrete/stone)

Deck buffer material: 0 (Crushed rock/gravel)

Deck weed barrier: 0 (Fiberglass/polyester)

Structure SQR. FT.: ~ 2100 SF (Total square feet of structure)

Garage if detached: - none (Total square feet of garage)

Out buildings: ~ 800 SF (Total square feet of sheds, cabins, ect...)

Utility Location: NOT DETERMINED (Pole/buried: Direction from structure)

Structure aspect: ~ S (Dominant facing direction/view)

Leach field: 100' - 200' N (Distance from house, and direction)

Making a donation to community cistern: ? (Yes or No) *Water drawn from*

Have you talked to your local fire department: NOT yet (Yes or No) *RIVER*

Are you required to have a sprinkler system: N (Yes or No)

Cistern: none (Distance from house, and direction)

Cistern Type: ↓ (Individual Cistern or Fire Cistern)

Cistern size: ↓ (gallons)

Water supply: Artesian (well or main line)

Well (if applicable): NO (Distance from house and direction)

Propane or natural gas: ~~LP~~ NG

Propane Tank location: _____ (Distance from house and direction)

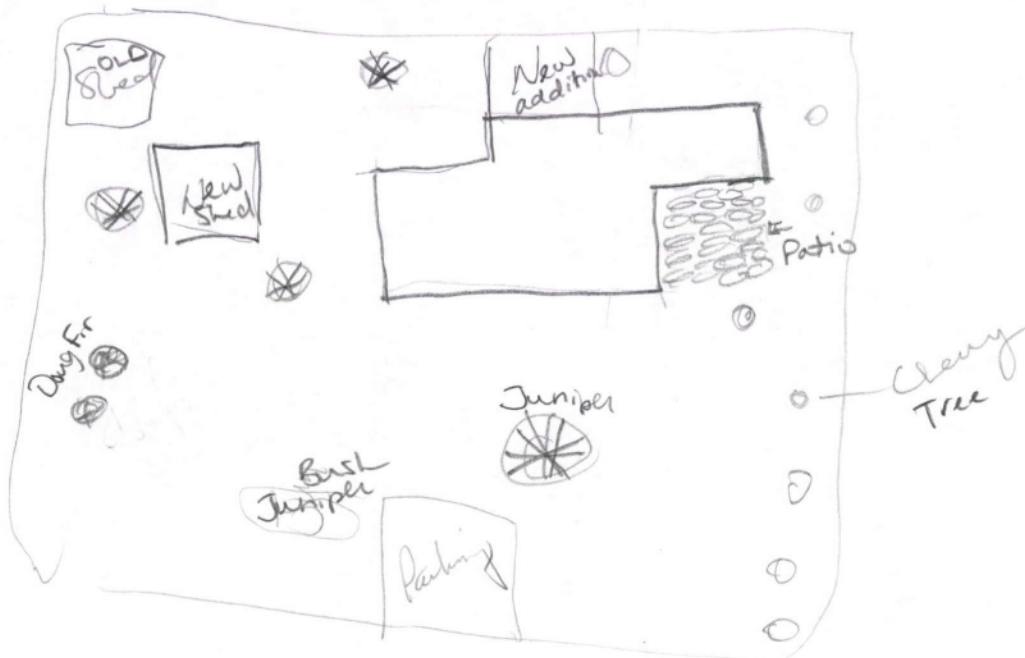
Slash disposal: chipped / hauled (Chipped/hauled/burned/lop-scatter)

Can you provide a copy of the plan: N (Yes or No)

to be relocated by SWTP

Portion to be filled out at time of inspection

FPD: Cherryvale
Dominant fuel type: Grasses / shrubs (Grass/forbs/shrubs/slash/etc)
Dominant overstory: Black walnut
Co-dominant overstory: Black walnut Juniper ^{Bush} Oak, Cherry tree
Shrubs: Scrub- Oak Juniper
Fuel model type: 2
Aspect: South (Direction of slope)
Slope: 0 on property 30% off
Building site: valley (Chimney/saddle/valley/ridge/mid-slope)
Site moisture: Dry
Natural fire barrier: meadow east
Insect & Disease Diagnosis: NONE



WebMail - WMP for 79 Barber Ln X

Delete File Create Reply Reply All Forward Previous Next Options Inbox

Help

Date Sent: Wednesday, November 29, 2006 10:15 AM

From: "Philips, Eric" <ephilips@co.boulder.co.us> Add to Address Book

To: <scott.lehman@colorado.edu>

Cc: "Nicole Palestro (E-mail)" <palestro@lamar.colostate.edu>

Subject: WMP for 79 Barber Ln

Status: Urgent New

After reviewing the WMP submitted by the CSFS for this site, I noted that under "Emergency Water Supply for Firefighting" it stated that, "There is no cistern required by the local fire department. The emergency water supply will be from the river which is located south of the residence." This statement is somewhat misleading and does not adequately address the emergency water supply requirements for this site. While it is possible that the FPD is not specifically requesting a cistern for this site, Boulder County regulations require that an emergency water supply for firefighting be secured for the site. This means that one of the following conditions must be met:

- a) an individual fire cistern (of at least 1,800 gallons capacity) must be installed on-site, be filled and have a dry hydrant connection (minimum 6" diameter pipe with a 6" NH thread connection and cap)
- b) a contribution must be made to the applicable FPD (usually in the amount of \$2,500) for the installation, use and/or maintenance of a community cistern
- c) a dry hydrant be installed in a local body of water (with a sufficient accessible year round supply of water). This must be within 1000' feet of the residence for it to be applicable to meet the requirements
- d) a fire hydrant (with sufficient pressure/fire flow) must be located within 1000' of the residence
- e) an NFPA 13-D residential sprinkler system be installed in the residence

I need to know which option you are going to go with so I can make the necessary revisions to the WMP. Please also note that in all of these cases (except the sprinkler system), a water supply must be in place prior to your foundation form inspections.