

CORY - HEY THE FAX JUST RANG AND RANG,
SO I TOSSED IT IN THE MAIL

thanks

CIC

DIRECTIONS FOR FILLING OUT FORM:

Please fill out as complete as possible and fax to Cory Secher at 303-823-5768 or mail to 5625 Ute Highway, Longmont CO 80503-9130.

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 Cory Secher at 303-823-5774 or by email at csecher@lamar.colostate.edu.

Wildfire Mitigation Plan
FIELD DATA FORM

Inspection Date:

5-5-04

Landowner name:

KENDLER, CHRIS

Mailing address:

18895 W 59TH PLACE

City, State. Zip:

GOLDEN, CO 80403

Site address:

34519 LITTLE DOWDLE DR.

Phone number:

3618 9963 C / 3273 9239 H

Road access: 72 to TWIN SPRUCE to GAP to Ly (Name of access road)

Docket Number:

(SPR, LU, Etc.)

Section:

~~18~~ 13

Township:

2

Range:

72

Legal Description:

LOT 13, DOWDLE ACRES, BLOCK 1

Directing:

From Hwy 72; East Twin Spur (R)

~2 miles Gap road. Continue up Gap

Right on Little Dottle



FPD:

Black Hawk FPD

307-582-0426

Dominant fuel type:

~~Lodgepole~~

(Grass/forbs/shrubs/slash/etc)

Dominant overstory:

Lodgepole

Co-dominant overstory:

Douglas fir, Ponderosa, Limb pine.

Fuel model type:

9

Slash disposal:

(Chipped/hailed/burned/top-scatter)

Aspect:

Southern

(Direction of slope)

Slope:

28 DEGREES

Elevation: →

6,500

(feet)

Building site:

(Chimney/saddle/valley/ridge/mid-slope)

Site moisture:

Poor

Natural fire barrier:

NONE

Insect & Disease Diagnosis:

Cambium Rust in Lodgepole.

Lot size (acres):

2

(Acres)

Number of Structures:

1

Type of Structures:

HOUSE

(House/barn/garage/etc.)

Driveway length:

30 ft

(Actual length in feet from road to home)

Driveway trees removed:

(few/many/none)

Home buffer material:

(Stone/crushed gravel/etc.)

House design:

30x50

(simple/complex)

Roof Design:

Simple

(simple/complex)

Roof material:

METAL

(Asphalt shingles/concrete tiles/metal)

Soffits type:

PINE TONGUE

(Plywood/hardboard/cement board)

+
GROOVE

Siding material: 12-15 INCH LOG (Cement/hardboard/log/stucco/stone/wood)

Windows (#): 25 (approximate number of windows)

Windows Size: LG. (On average: small/medium/large)

Windows Frames: CLAD (Wood/aluminum/aluminum clad)

Windows Aspect: SOUTH - ^{TO} EVANS (Predominant viewing direction)

Window Construction: BOTH (Tempered glass/e-coating)

Door Material: WOOD (Wood/steel/fiberglass/composite)

Deck material: WOOD (Wood/composite materials)

Deck Description: OPEN (Enclosed/open)

Deck support type: POSTS - WOOD (Timber posts/logs/steel/concrete/stone)

Deck buffer material: ? (Crushed rock/gravel)

Deck weed barrier: (Fiberglass/polyester)

Structure SQR. FT.: 3000 - 4000 ft²

Utility Location: POLE (Pole/buried: direction it goes from house)

Structure aspect: SOUTH (Predominant facing direction - view)

Leach field: 200 ft downhill (Distance from house, and direction)

Cistern or Well: Well - N ~ 30' (Distance from house, and direction)

① - Cistern size: ~~X~~ 1,900 (gallons) - where N ~ 30'

② - Propane Tank location: ~~EB~~ (Distance from house and direction)
SE 40'

WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLAN

Docket SPR- # _____

Inspection date: 5/5/2004

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

Prepared for:

Chris Kendler
78895 W. 59th Place
Golden, CO 80403
Phone: 303-273-9239

Prepared by:

Cory Secher - Forester
Boulder District
Phone: (303) 823-5774
E-mail: csecher@lamar.colostate.edu

SITE LOCATION AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property is located at 34519 Lyttle Dowdle Drive, Golden CO 80403. Access to the property is from Highway 72 turn east on Twin Spruce Rd. and continue about 2 miles where it turns into Gap Road, then turn right on Dowdle Dr. and then a left on Lyttle Dowdle Drive. The legal description is Section 13, Township 2N, and Range 72W Lot 13, Dowdle Acres, Block 1. The fire protection district is the Black Hawk fire protection district (303-582-0426). There will be only 1 structure located on site, including a new residence. The lot is 2 acre in size and has a ~28% percent slope with a southern aspect. It is at 6,500 feet in elevation. The proposed building site is mis-slope and it is a relatively dry site. There are no natural barriers in the immediate area that will help stop or slow the spread of a surface/crown fire on the site.

The site has a dominant overstory consisting of Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) with a Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), and Limber pine (*Pinus flexilis*) understory component. The area is predominantly fuel model 9 with ground fuels consisting of grasses and shrubs. Fuel model 9 is represented by closed canopy stands of ponderosa pine and mixed conifer. Understory may consist of small trees and shrubs, grasses, and moderate concentrations of down, dead woody litter. There is some Comandra rust in the Lodgepole pines, which are marked for removal, but no other sign of disease or insects at the time of inspection.

CONSTRUCTION DESIGN AND MATERIALS

The proposed house has a relatively simple (30ft*50ft) design with a simple roofline and is oriented with a southern aspect.

The roofing material will consist of metal. The exterior wall material is to be log (12-15 inches thick). Soffits are to be 3/4" thick pine tongue and groove.

The structure has ~25 large sized windows with the primary viewing direction being toward the southern side of the structure. Windows will be double glazed with low e-coated tempered glass and frames made of aluminum clad. Exterior doors are to be 1-3/4", fire-rated, and made of wood.

The one deck will be constructed of wood materials and supported by timber posts and logs. The deck will be open and isolated from the surrounding landscape with crushed rock over a fiberglass weed barrier.

EMERGENCY ACCESS

The existing driveway will will not create additional site disturbance or soil compaction and will require the removal of only a few trees. The driveway will be 12 feet wide with a vertical clearance of 13'6" and a grade that is less than 12%. The driveway is less than 150 feet therefore no turn around is needed (see plan for details). The driveway is less than 400 feet therefore no pull-outs will be required

WATER SUPPLY / UTILITIES / SEPTIC FIELD

The water source will be from a fire Cistern is located about 30 feet north of the residence and accessible from driveway/road. A well will be located ~30 feet north of residence near the fire cistern. The propane tank will be set on a pad of crushed rock overlaying a fiberglass weedbarrier approximately 40 feet to the southeast of the residence. Vegetation within 10 feet of the cistern/well and propane tank will be kept cleared. Utilities for the property will will be above ground on a pole located north of strucure along the road. The septic field is located 200 feet to the south of the residence.

FUELS REDUCTION

All trees to be removed are marked with blue spray paint on the uphill side of trees. All trees that are to remain within zones 1 and 2 will be unmarked and limbed to a height of 6-10 feet. If the property is less than 1 acre or has an irregular shape 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 chipped. Note that before burning piles, you must obtain a valid Open Burning Permit from the Boulder County Environmental Health Department and notify your local fire protection district (Black Hawk fire protection district (303-582-0426)).

DEFENSIBLE SPACE ZONES

There are three defensible space zones to be created around the structure(s) on the site.

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 crushed gravel over a fiberglass 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 are to 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
- 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.hoaa.gov/den/fireindx.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

Wildfire mitigation plan – A plan to reduce wildfire hazards around a home or other structure through fuels reduction. A document to inform urban interface home owners of the dangers and responsibilities of living in the interface. A plan to help outline the initial and ongoing fuels reduction needed to maintain an effective and healthy wildfire defensible space.

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

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.

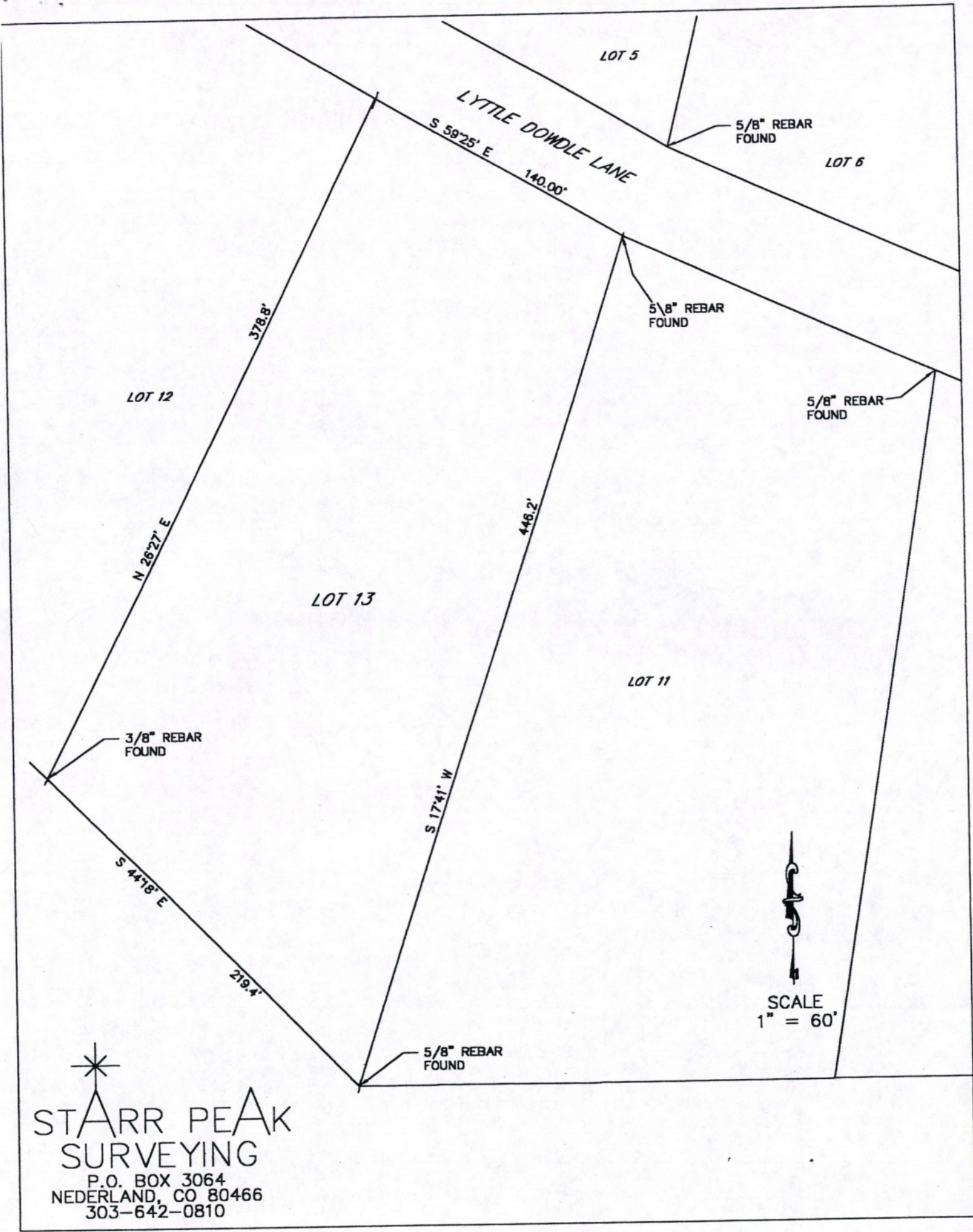
Dominant fuel type – Matter that would carry a fire, found on the ground.

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

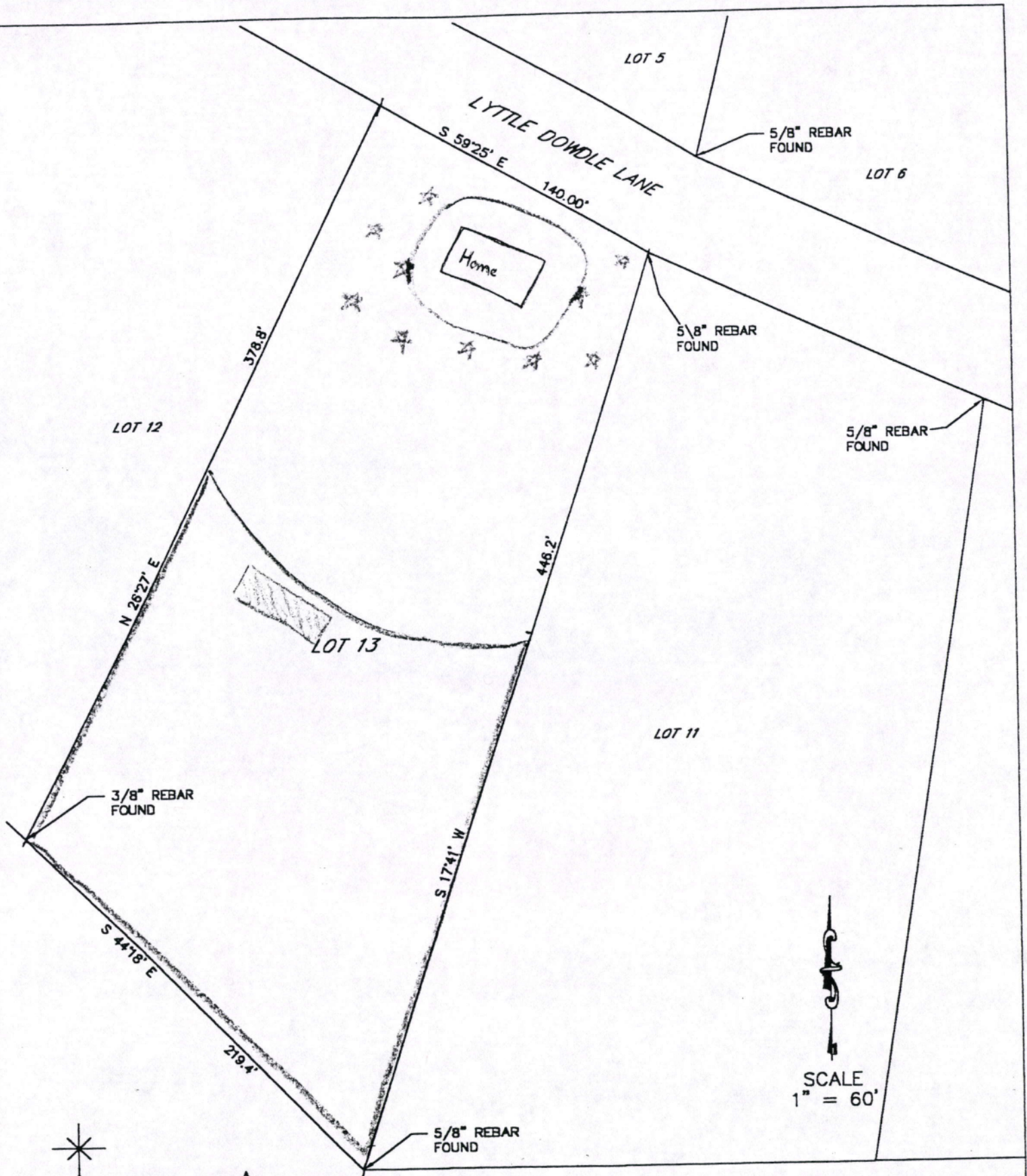
Limb (verb) – To remove the branches from a tree.


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

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



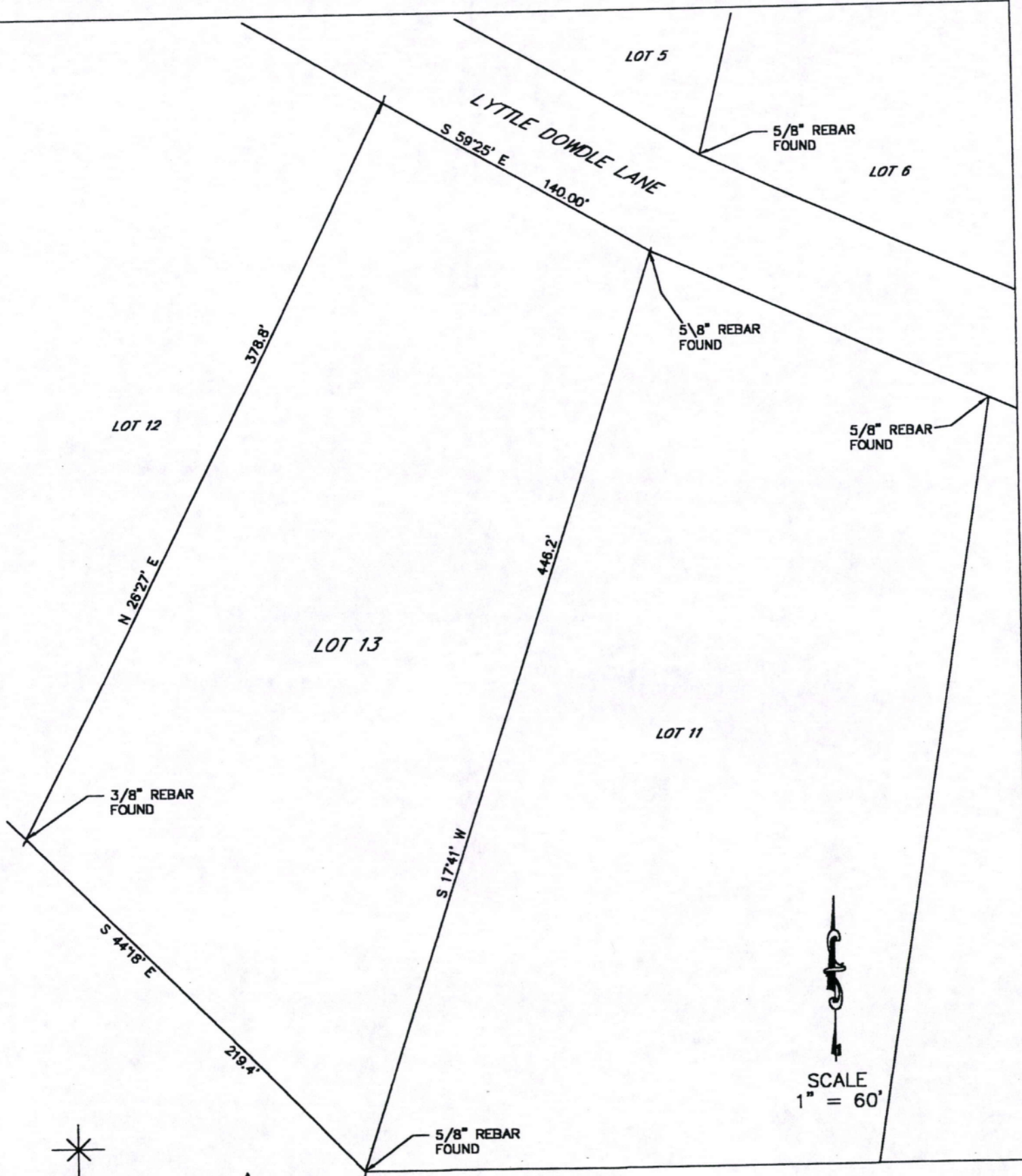
STARR PEAK
SURVEYING
P.O. BOX 3064
NEDERLAND, CO 80466
303-642-0810





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— Zone 1
 — Zone 2
 — Zone 3

* - Large Leave Trees near Home
 [shaded rectangle] - Leach Field




STARR PEAK
SURVEYING
P.O. BOX 3064
NEDERLAND, CO 80466
303-642-0810

→ Fax: 303-642-0600

* Send Info. back

~~\$~~ 250. =

SPR

Colorado
State
FOREST
SERVICE

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

Chris Kessler

Name: ~~Guy Scate~~

Address: 974 Copperdale Ln

Phone: 303-642-0270

Appointment Date: _____

☒ Defensible Space

☐ Fire Mitigation

☐ Insect and Disease Control

☐ Interested Neighbors

☒ Acreage/Size: 1.1

Directions:

~~93rd~~

93rd → Right HWY 72 → (8-9 miles)

* Copperdale Ln (left) ~ 1 mile down Rd.

Comments:

* blue Subaru Wagon