



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

March 2, 2007

To Whom It May Concern:

The attached is a Wildfire Mitigation Plan for Robert Prucha of Nederland. He is planning to build a new garage and an addition to his main house. Colorado State Forest Service has done a preliminary site visit and defensible space consultation and marking for Mr. Prucha so he will be able to move forward with the SPR waiver process. **This plan will be altered in the event there are changes made by Boulder County Planners.**

Mr. Prucha has also had a forest health and management plan written for the entire property. He plans to do some follow up work in the years to come to maintain a fire safe and healthy forest.

Any questions about this plan please feel free to contact me at the CSFS office (303-823-5774) or by email palestro@lamar.colostate.edu.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Nicole Palestro".

Nicole Palestro
Boulder District

WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLAN

For Robert H. Prucha
7578 Magnolia Road, Nederland, CO
Docket: Not issued yet
Inspection date: 2/10/2007



Prepared for:

Robert H. Prucha
7578 Magnolia Road
Nederland, CO 80466
Phone: 303-642-0366

Prepared by:

Nicole Palestro
Boulder District
Phone: (303) 823-5774
E-mail: 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 15, Township 1S, and Range 72W, TR 3707, Boulder County. The fire protection district is the Indian Peaks Fire Protection District (303-459-3452). There is 1 existing structure on the site. There will be a new detached garage and an addition to the main structure built on site. The lot is 9.4 acres in size and has a ~10-15% percent slope with an eastern aspect. The residence is at 8,300 feet in elevation, and has total of 1,642 square feet. The proposed building site is in a valley and it is a relatively dry site. The open meadow to the southwest of the residence creates a small natural barrier that may help stop or slow the spread of a surface/crown fire on the site.

CONSTRUCTION DESIGN AND MATERIALS

The existing house has a moderately complex design with a moderately complex roofline and is oriented with a southeast aspect. The roofing material consists of asphalt shingles. The exterior wall material is wood. Soffits are 3/4" thick plywood. The structure has 17 medium sized windows with the primary viewing direction being toward the east side of the structure. Windows are double glazed with low e-coating and tempered glass where required by building codes and frames made of wood. Exterior doors are 1-3/4", fire-rated, and made of steel. One deck is constructed of wood materials and supported by timber posts. The deck is open underneath and overhead and isolated from the surrounding landscape with rock over a weed barrier.

The addition to the main structure will consist of either asphalt shingles or metal roofing material. The siding material will consist of either hardboard or matching cedar with underlying gypsum. It will have a total of 584 square feet and be located on the southwest side of the main structure.

The new garage will be a total of 1,413 square feet and will be located southwest of the residence. The garage will have a simple design with a simple roofline and will be oriented with a east aspect. The roofing material will be of asphalt shingles or metal. The exterior wall material will consist of either metal, or hardboard, or possibly cedar with underlying gypsum-board (all to code). The garage will have 17 medium sized windows and 3 bay doors.

UTILITIES for the main structure and new garage

The propane tank is set on a pad of crushed rock over a weedbarrier approximately 75 feet east of the residence. Utilities for the property are buried from a pole which is located ~200 feet to the east of the structure. The septic field is located ~50 feet to the east of the residence. A well is located ~200 feet to the east of the residence. The utilities for the garage will be run from the main structure.

DRIVEWAY ACCESS FOR EMERGENCY VEHICLES

Access to the property from Boulder, take Boulder Canyon Drive west to Magnolia Road.

The existing driveway is 12 feet wide with a vertical clearance of 13'6" and a grade that is less than 12%. The driveway is approximately 700 feet long. The driveway is greater than 400 feet long and has at least 3 pull-outs. There is also a small road that leads to a pump house which is approximately 350 feet up the driveway that can also be used as a pull-out. There will be a new addition to the main driveway which will add 200 feet and will make a complete circle from the main driveway to the garage/house and back to the main driveway. The new driveway will create a little additional site disturbance and soil compaction and will require the removal of a few trees.

EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY FOR FIRE FIGHTING

One water source will be from community cistern. There is also a water faucet located approximately 100 feet to the east of the residence which runs directly off the well. Contact the Indian Peaks Fire Protection District (303-459-3452) for more information and specific details.

FUELS REDUCTION

All trees to be removed are marked with orange flagging. All trees that are to remain within zones 1 and 2 will be unmarked. The site is in a fairly open area and will require the removal of only a few flagged trees. All other trees will be limbed to a height of 6 feet or $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ the height whichever is less. 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 piled and burned. 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 (Indian Peaks Fire Protection District (303-459-3452)).

FOREST HEALTH AND COMPONENT

The site has a dominant overstory consisting of ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) with a ponderosa pine, Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*), douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), and trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) component. The area is predominantly fuel model 9 with ground fuels consisting of grasses, shrubs and forbs. 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. High amounts of needle litter may be present. This model can exist from foothills to subalpine. There is a moderate infestation of dwarf mistletoe in the ponderosa pine at the time of 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 stone 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 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
- 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).

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



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 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 Robert Prucha
7578 Magnolia Road, Nederland, CO

New house addition

New garage

New driveway addition

Legend

- Zone 1
- Zone 2
- Well
- Faucet
- Propane
- Leach field
- Leave tress
- Driveway



0 312.5 625 1,250 Feet

Landscape Map
7578 Magnolia Road, Nederland, CO

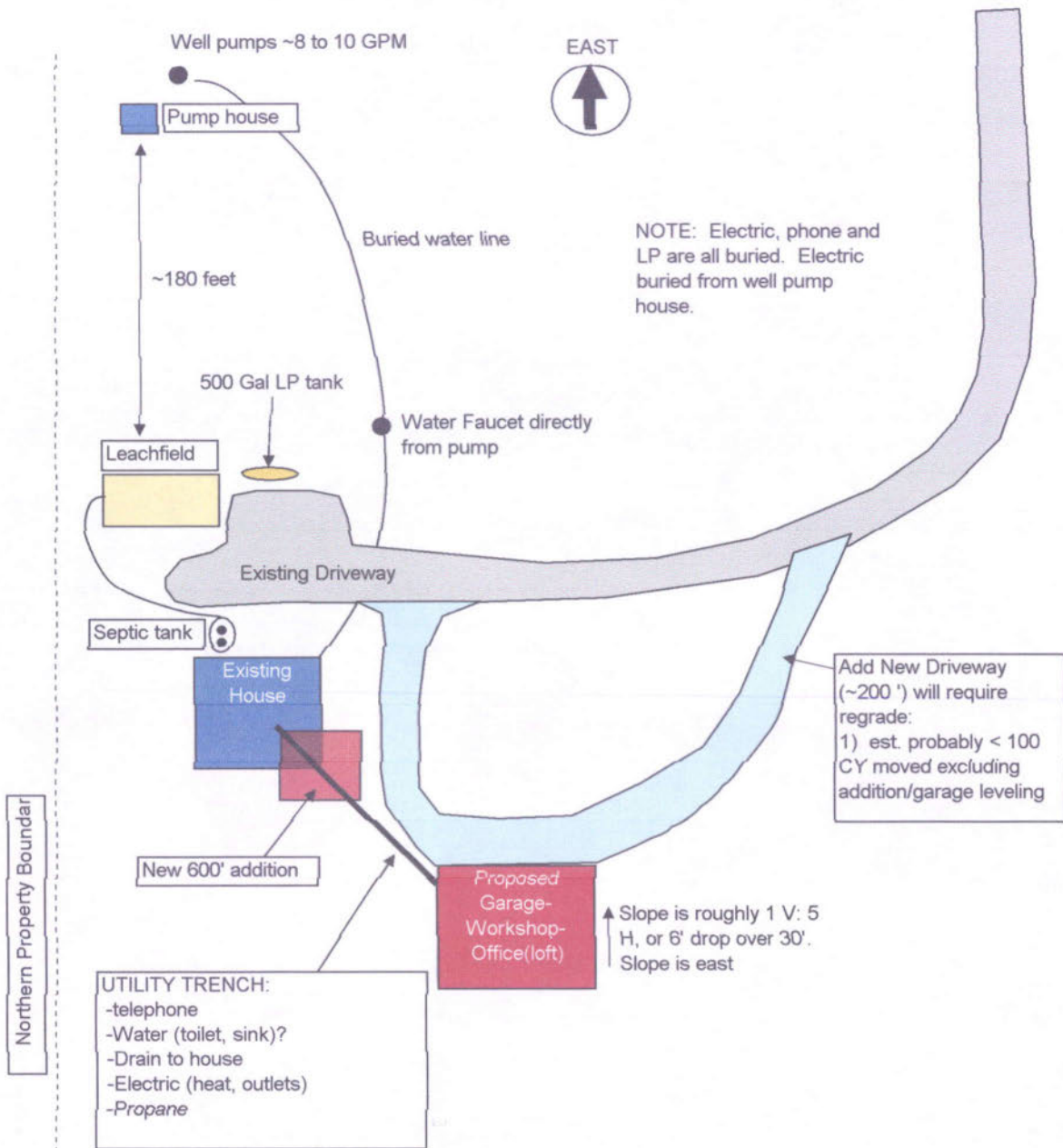
Magnolia Road

N

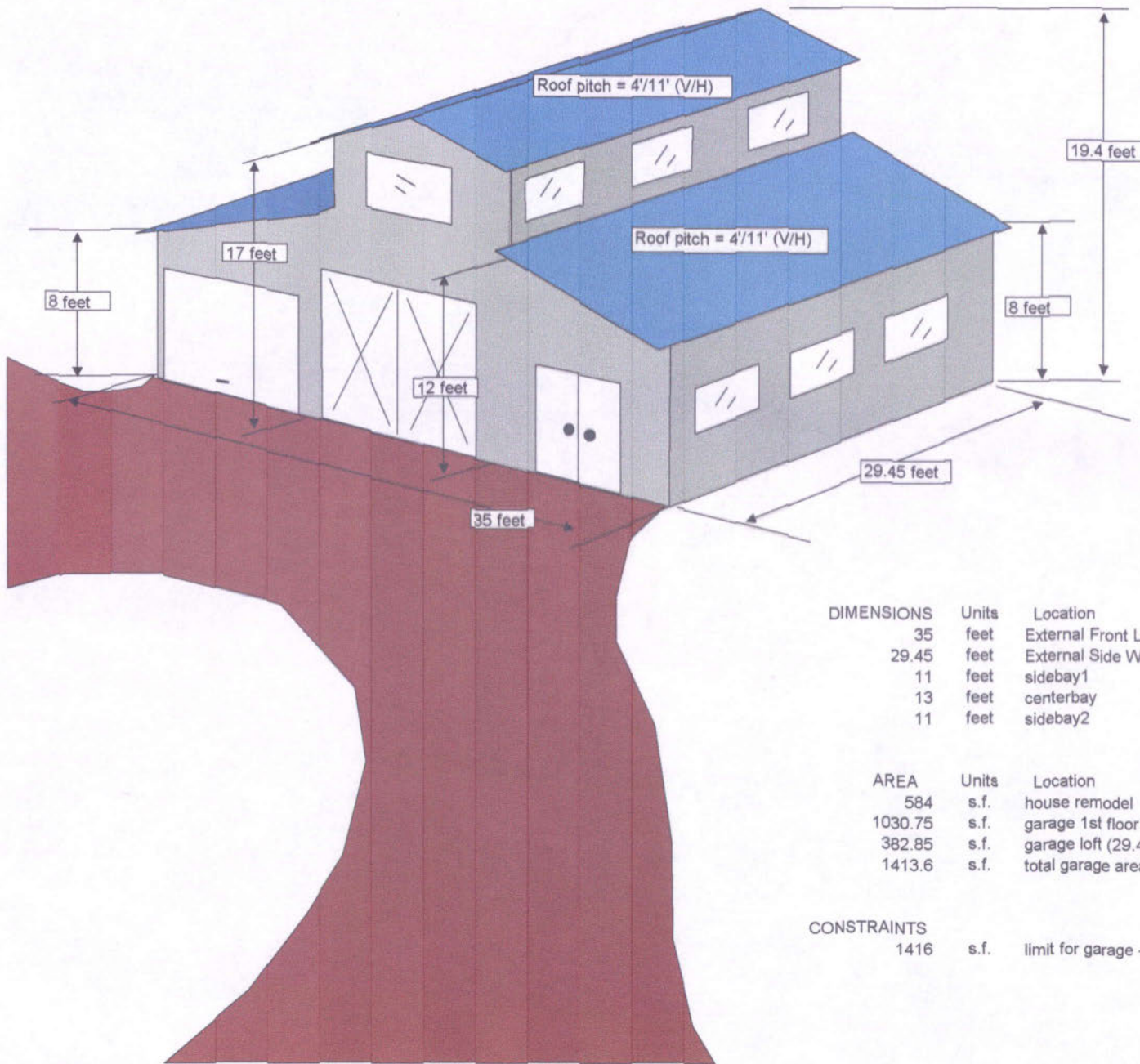


0 625 1,250 2,500 Feet

SITE PLAN - 7578 Magnolia Drive
(House Addition Garage)



3-Dimensional External Garage View with Dimensions



DIMENSIONS	Units	Location
35	feet	External Front Length
29.45	feet	External Side Width
11	feet	sidebay1
13	feet	centerbay
11	feet	sidebay2

AREA	Units	Location
584	s.f.	house remodel
1030.75	s.f.	garage 1st floor footprint
382.85	s.f.	garage loft (29.45' * 13')
1413.6	s.f.	total garage area

CONSTRAINTS		
1416	s.f.	limit for garage - given Site Waiver 2000 sf.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 291 \\
 12 \\
 \hline
 582 \\
 291 \\
 3492
 \end{array}$$

RICHARD NICOLE PALESTRO

From: "Bob Prucha" <prucha@integratedhydro.com>
To: "RICHARD NICOLE PALESTRO" <wildfire2283@msn.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2007 9:13 PM
Subject: RE: Wildfire Mit Paln and forest health

Hi Rich and Nicole.

First of all, thanks for coming out recently to mark the trees, drop off wood and walk the site. I really appreciate the help. And thanks for getting me some initial documents here.

After our meeting though, I thought you were going to send me a proposal, detailing costs for the WMP document and cutting down trees, cutting them up into stove-length sizes, and piling/placing slash out of Zones 1 and 2 (as per Boulder land use WMP document)? It seemed the alternative was to chip. Either way, boulder county won't sign off of any foundation work, unless all marked trees are first removed, and all slash is moved out of Zones 1 and 2. This could be put in an open area at the end of the 2nd driveway to the pump house, clearly located in Zone3.

Would it be possible for you to send me the proposal for above work?

I also read through the two plans and had a few thoughts before we finalize:

- a) In the plan that needs to be submitted to the county – there is no site plan (seems required by the landuse publication)? Were you going to use my drawing – and modify to show approx. Zones 1 and 2 and 3, like in the sample landuse WMP document?
- b) You don't indicate anywhere in this plan that the Site location, and proposed garage (and house addition) are OK from your perspective – with specific 'fixes' I need to address. This seems essential to the plan. In otherwords, I would very much like to see that you and Rich both walked Zones 1, 2 and 3, and felt that overall the site was good, except some trees need to come out that you marked etc. Is this possible to add – can we discuss via phone if not?
- c) You didn't include a description of the house addition (in the paperwork I gave you) – I thought we talked about including both the house addition and garage in the plan so that if I decide to include the house, I don't have to go through this procedure again?
- d) The external garage material siding will be either metal, or hardiboard, or possibly cedar w/underlying gypsum-board (all to code of course). The external house addition siding material will be either hardiboard or matching cedar w/underlying gypsum. Both structures will have either metal, or asphalt shingles.
- e) I thought you would discuss the (benefits of) water faucet about 100 feet from the house, directly off of the well? I didn't see this referenced.
- f) I didn't think the house/garage was really located in a valley – but instead on a higher, drier flank off of a riparian drainage feature (to the south).
- g) Your plan indicates that I need a pull-out at 400 feet because total length of drive is ~700 feet. With all the snow, you didn't see the driveway to the wellhouse at about 350 feet up driveway – which could easily be 'pullout'. Of course, you'd need to describe this, and indicate on the Site Plan, right? The alternative is that the start of the new loop drive to the garage and house is about 400 feet up the driveway and could be another pullout – the existing driveway to the right where you parked with Rich would count as a Hammerhead/or Y turnaround.
- h) Nicole, because I paid you initial \$75 fee through Colorado Sate Forest Service, I wonder if this could be indicated somewhere in the document to the county? Would it matter?
- i) I wasn't clear on what the second plan was – but it seems like a generic game plan for larger area management (i.e., Z1 to Z3)? Is that right? Because this information is so similar, but less detailed than the WMP, is there anyway we could just combine essential information into the WMP?

Perhaps we could discuss these via phone to see what you think?

Thanks Nicole/Rich.



Conceptual Drawings for
House Addition & Separate Garage/Barn/Workshop Building
at 7578 Magnolia Drive, Nederland CO 80466

Friday, February 09, 2007

Contact Info:
Bob Prucha - Owner
303-642-0366 (phone)
303-596-7363 (cell)
303-258-7214 (fax)

Site Drawings can be viewed online at:
http://www.integratedhydro.com/SITE_PLAN_2_5_2007.htm

Existing house was built in 1977 based on available architectural drawings.
The house exterior walls are cantilevered on internal foundation (i.e., smaller footprint than exterior walls).

Key Criteria Total square-footage must remain less than 2000 s.f. to qualify for Site Plan Review Waiver w/Boulder County

Project 1 - Garage.

Style: Monitor Style (Pole?) Barn - 2 story w/loft area. Siding - metal/wood/other?
Start Date: Anytime weather permits, grading can be done, permitting OK
Completion Date: By early summer (i.e., end of June 2007).
Cost estimates: Estimate a range from full 'external' completion (cheaper) versus more costly internal completion w/drywall.
Priority: This project has priority over the 2nd project.

Project 2 - House Addition.

Start Date: Ideally, concurrent w/Garage.
Completion Date: Concurrent, or after garage
Cost estimates: Depending on cost estimate range (i.e., cheaper external build vs. completing internal), this may be done concurrent w/Garage, or shortly afterwards, or not at all.
Utilities to garage will still need to be trenched from house.
Priority: Secondary to garage.
Materials: Looking for some options on finishing, windows, structure etc.

Bob

Robert H. Prucha, Ph.D., P.E.,
Integrated Hydro Systems, LLC
PO Box 3375
Boulder, CO 80307-3375
303-642-0366
303-596-7363 (cell)
www.integratedhydro.com

From: RICHARD NICOLE PALESTRO [mailto:wildfire2283@msn.com]
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2007 6:35 PM
To: prucha@integratedhydro.com
Subject: Wildfire Mit Paln and forest health

Hello.

Here are the plans I said we would write. One is the Wildfire Mitigation Plan that we will use for the county. The other is a Forest Health report. I am also sending you a hard copy of both. Let us know what you think.

Sincerely,

Rich and Nicole Palestro
Healthy Forest Mitigation

2/24/2007



303-779-2659
Crowd CPA
20-1769-8012

Well - 200 east

Propane - 15 east

Wach field - 50 east

2004 1322 535

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: 2-10-07

Landowner name: Robert A. PROCHA

Mailing address: 7578 Magnolia Dr

City, State, Zip: Nederland CO 80466

Site address: 7578 Magnolia Dr, Nederland CO 80466

Phone number: 303-642-0366

Road access: ON Magnolia (Directions from main access road)

Docket Number: _____ (SPR, LU, Etc.)

Section: 15

Township: 15

Range: 72

Legal Description: TR 3707 15-15-72 9.41 Ac

Deck support type: timber post (Timber posts/logs/steel/concrete/stone)

Deck buffer material: Rock (Crushed rock/gravel)

Deck weed barrier: _____ (Fiberglass/polyester)

Structure SQR. FT.: 1642 (Total square feet of structure)

Garage if detached: Ø (Total square feet of garage)

Out buildings: 12 S.F. pump house (Total square feet of sheds, cabins, ect...)

Utility Location: buried to pole ^{east of house} 200 feet. (Pole/buried: Direction from structure)

Structure aspect: east (Dominant facing direction/view)

Leach field: 50' east (Distance from house, and direction)

Making a donation to community cistern: _____ (Yes or No)

Have you talked to your local fire department: _____ (Yes or No)

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

Cistern: Ø (Distance from house, and direction)

Cistern Type: - (Individual Cistern or Fire Cistern)

Cistern size: - (gallons)

Water supply: Well (well or main line)

Well (if applicable): 200 east (Distance from house and direction)

Propane or natural gas: propane

Propane Tank location: 75' east of house (Distance from house and direction)

Slash disposal: _____ (Chipped/hailed/burned/lop-scatter)

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

Elevation: 8300 (feet)

Lot size (acres): 9.4 (Acres)

Number of Structures: 1 (All structures present)

Existing Structures: House (House/barn/garage/etc.)

New Structure: _____ (House/Barn/new addition/etc..)

Driveway length: 700 +' (Actual length in feet from road to home)

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

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

House design: _____ (simple/complex)

Roof Design: _____ (simple/complex)

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

Soffits type: plywood (Plywood/hardboard/cement board)

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

Windows (#): ~~14~~ 17 (approximate number of windows)

Sliding Glass Doors (#) 0

Window wells (#) _____

Windows Size: Medium (On average: small/medium/large)

Windows Frames: wood (aluminum/aluminum clad)

Windows Aspect: east (Dominant viewing direction)

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

Door Material: interior wood/steel ext. (Wood/steel/fiberglass/composite)

Deck material: wood (Wood/composite materials)

Deck Description: open above & below (Enclosed/open underneath and overhead)

Portion to be filled out at time of inspection

FPD: _____

Dominant fuel type: _____ (Grass/forbs/shrubs/slash/etc)

Dominant overstory: _____

Co-dominant overstory: _____

Shrubs: _____

Fuel model type: _____

Aspect: _____ (Direction of slope)

Slope: _____

Building site: _____ (Chimney/saddle/valley/ridge/mid-slope)

Site moisture: _____

Natural fire barrier: _____

Insect & Disease Diagnosis: _____