

**WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE FUELS REDUCTION PROGRAM
APPLICATION FOR INCENTIVES PROGRAM**

PROJECT NUMBER: 75-074

(For Official Use Only)

NAME: Glenn E Johnson
ADDRESS: 15491 Rist Canyon Rd
City: Bellvue **State:** CO
Zipcode: 80512

TELEPHONE NO: 970-484-2012

PROJECT LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Parcels #18350-00-008 150 Acres in S 1/2 of

PRACTICE OBJECTIVE: Sec 35 T8N R71W of 6th Pm, Larimer City
Forest Thinning, Chipping, Pruning, Burning

START DATE: 4-30-02

COMPLETION DATE: 9-1-02 (No later than Sept. 1, 2002)

Practice Title (From green sheet)	Quantity Requested	Quantity Approved	Rate	C/S Amount Requested	C/S Amount Approved
Example: Thinning	5	4	\$200	\$1000	800
Thinning	10	10	200	2000	
Chipping	10	10	300	3000	
Pruning	10	10	75	750	
Burning	10		100	1000	

Total Amount Approved: _____

Request for cost-share assistance under this program is to meet the objective stated above. If cost-sharing is approved for the requested practice, I agree to cover expenses at the time of implementation, knowing I will be receiving cost-share funds not exceeding 50% of actual cost. (*Examples: if actual cost of the example above is \$1600, cost-share reimbursed is \$800, the approved amount. If the actual cost is \$1200, the reimbursement is \$600. If the actual cost is \$2,000, a cost-share payment of \$800 is made.* I understand that I will not be reimbursed for any expenses incurred prior to approval of my application. I also understand that the practice needs to be completed by September 1, 2002.

LANDOWNER SIGNATURE: [Signature] **DATE:** 4-30-02

CSFS FIELD REVIEW SIGNATURE: [Signature] **DATE:** 4-30-02

C/S APPROVED: \$ 5750 - pile burning will be reimbursed pending availability of funds.

APPROVING OFFICIAL: [Signature] **DATE:** 5-7-02

Program eligibility is without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, age, sex, marital status or disability. For more information contact the Colorado State Forest Service at (970) 491-6303.

**Colorado
State
FOREST
SERVICE**

2001
2002-SFA Grants



Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado 80523-5060
(970) 491-6303
FAX: (970) 491-7736

January 7, 2002

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Fuels Reduction Program
Incentives Program

Dear Concerned Landowner,

Thank you for your interest in reducing wildfire hazards on your property. Fuels reduction is an effective means of decreasing the potential threat of catastrophic wildfire. Your efforts will assist in the protection of your home and community.

Included in this packet are the following:

1. Application for cost-share (blue):
2. Project Plan (yellow).
3. List of Practices (green) with cost-share rates.
4. D-space standards.
5. CSFS Districts with phone numbers.

General procedures are:

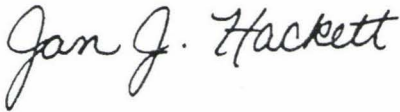
1. **Landowner (LO) application.** LO completes the project plan and fills out cost-share application (blue). Assistance can be obtained through the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS).
2. **CSFS field review.** If approved, cost-share application is signed in "field review" space by CSFS. CSFS district office keeps the application and the project plan. Please keep copies for your files. (**Expenses incurred prior to approval of application will not be reimbursed**).
3. **Application submission:** CSFS District Office will mail the application (blue form) to the CSFS State Office (SO).
4. **Application approval.** SO approves application, and a letter with the Accomplishment-Reimbursement form (pink) is sent to the landowner or Homeowner's Association (HOA). This form serves as a request for payment, and documents completed activities and expenditures.

5. **LO implementation.** Landowner implements project(s) according to project plan.
6. **CSFS field approval.** Upon completion of practices, landowner notifies local CSFS personnel, or designated professional. Landowner completes accomplishment form (pink) that serves as a request for payment. If any wood product is sold, this amount is deducted from the total project cost. Landowner documents all costs and revenues, and includes receipts. CSFS certifies practice(s) completed according to specifications and approves landowner payment (on the pink accomplishment form).
7. **LO Accomplishment submission.** District sends completed accomplishment form to SO. One form, with total, may be submitted by HOA, but all projects are itemized.
8. **SO payment issued.** Cost-share payment is sent from SO to landowner.

Please look through this packet and review the instructions. If your project(s) qualifies, and you are interested in participating please begin the process on the prior page (step #1). Contact your local Colorado State Forest Service office or your HOA if you have any questions. A map of districts with phone numbers is enclosed.

We appreciate your efforts and hope you find your accomplishments rewarding.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jan J. Hackett". The ink is dark and the signature is fluid.

Jan J. Hackett
Colorado State Forest Service
WUI Incentives Program

COLORADO STATE FOREST SERVICE

*James E. Hubbard, State Forester
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado 80523-5060
(970) 491-6303*

ALAMOSA DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
P. O. Box 1137
401 Santa Fe
Alamosa, CO 81101-1137
(719) 589-2271*

BOULDER DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
5625 Ute Highway
Longmont, CO 80503-9130
(303) 823-5774*

CANON CITY DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
515 McDaniel Blvd., Industrial Park
Canon City, CO 81212-4164
(719) 275-6865*

DURANGO DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
P. O. Box 7233
Fort Lewis College Campus
Durango, CO 81301-3908
(970) 247-5250*

FORT COLLINS DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
Building #1052, Foothills Campus
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, CO 80523-5075
(970) 491-8660*

FORT MORGAN DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
801 East Burlington
Fort Morgan, CO 80701-3638
(970) 867-5610*

FRANKTOWN DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
P.O. Box 485
2068 North State Highway 83
Franktown, CO 80116-0485
(303) 660-9625*

GOLDEN DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
1504 Quaker Street
Golden, CO 80401-2956
(303) 279-9757*

GRANBY DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
P. O. Box 69
201 E. Jasper Avenue
Granby, CO 80446-0069
(970) 887-3121*

GRAND JUNCTION DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
State Services Building
222 South 6th Street, Room 416
Grand Junction, CO 81501-2771
(970) 248-7325*

GUNNISON DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
P. O. Box 1390
Gunnison, CO 81230-1390
(970) 641-6852*

LA JUNTA DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
208 Santa Fe Avenue, Suite #21
La Junta, CO 81050
(719) 384-9087*

LA VETA DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
P. O. Box 81
Moore & Poplar Streets
La Veta, CO 81055-0081
(719) 742-3588*

MONTROSE DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
102 Par Place, Suite 3
Montrose, CO 81401-4196
(970) 249-9051*

SALIDA DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
7980 West Highway 50
Salida, CO 81201-9571
(719) 539-2579*

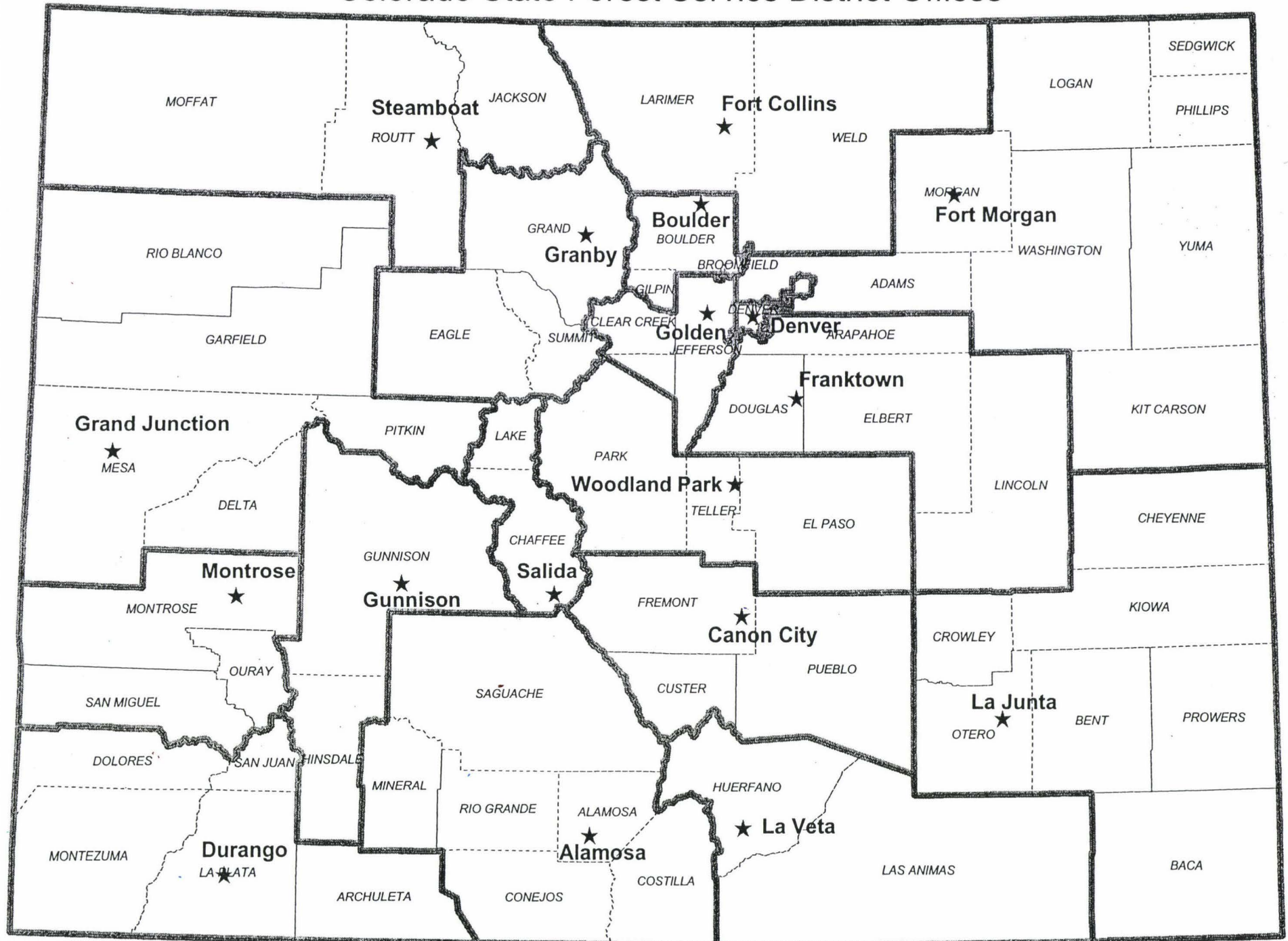
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
P. O. Box 773657
1475 Pine Grove Road, Suite 202A
Steamboat Springs, CO 80477-3657
(970) 879-0475*

WOODLAND PARK DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
P. O. Box 9024
113 South Boundary
Woodland Park, CO 80866-9024
(719) 687-2921*

Colorado State Forest Service District Offices



December 2001

**WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE FUELS REDUCTION
INCENTIVES PROGRAM PROJECT PLAN**

Glenn E Johnson

Landowner/HOA

15491 Rist Canyon Rd

Street or PO Box

Bellvue, CO 80512

City, State, Zip Code

970-484-2012

Telephone Number

Mike Hughes / Mike Hughes
Resource Professional

4/30/02
Date

CSFS, Ft Collins
Address

491-8660
Telephone #

The Wildland Urban Interface Incentives Program project plan, prepared at my request, reflects objectives that I have for my property to reduce hazardous fuels. It contains implementation recommendations that have been reviewed with me by a natural resource professional.

GEJ
Landowner

4-30-02
Date

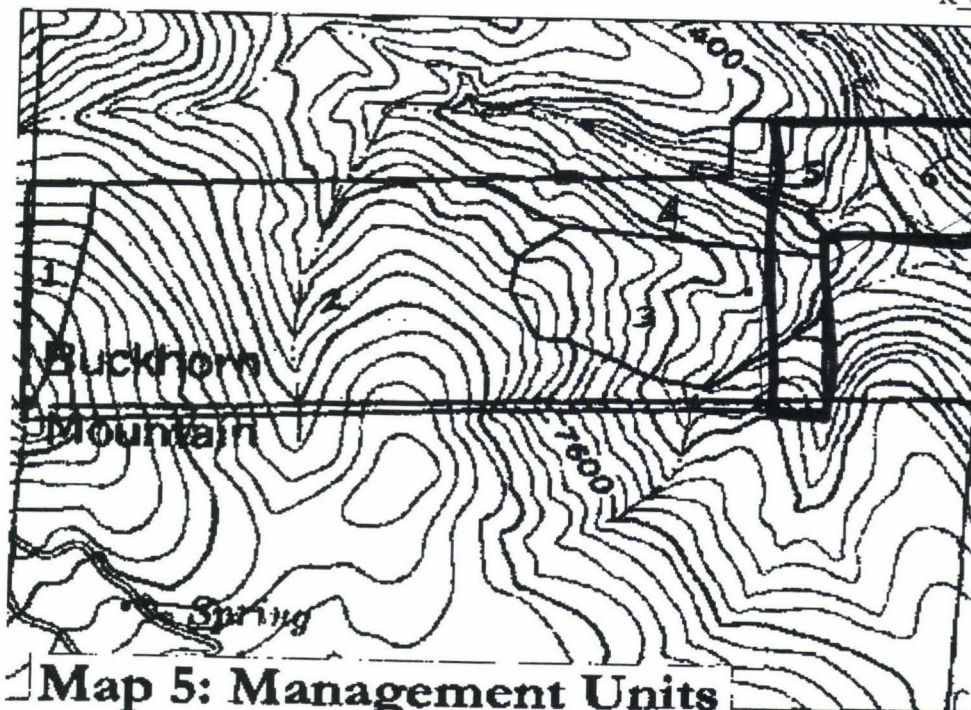
**Colorado
State
FOREST
SERVICE**

WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE FUELS REDUCTION PROGRAM PROJECT PLAN ILLUSTRATION

Sketch project area. Include structures and landmarks. Indicate, by location, fuels reduction practices to be implemented. Where appropriate, illustrate distances. Illustrate road access.

T 8 N

R 7 W



Please provide any other valuable information:

TREATMENT
AREA

Colorado
State
FOREST
SERVICE

**WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE FUELS REDUCTION PROGRAM
PROJECT PLAN**

OBJECTIVES: What do you want to achieve by this practice? (if more than one objective list priority)

Example: To decrease hazardous fuels around my home and improve forest health).

Decrease hazardous fuels & improve forest health

PROJECT LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Section: 35 T 8 N R 71 W
(treatment area)

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CURRENT CONDITIONS OF THE TREATMENT AREA:

(Vegetation, Soils, Water, Wildlife, etc., worth noting for planning purposes. Please use additional paper if needed.)

see attached

LIST PRACTICE WITH PROJECTED COMPLETION DATE:

PRACTICE	COMPLETION DATE
Thin	Projected NB 9/1/02
Prune	NB 9/1/02
CHIP	NB 9/1/02
BURN	NB 4/1/03

WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE FUELS REDUCTION PROGRAM

List of Eligible Fuels Reduction Practices

The following is a list of practices eligible for cost-share reimbursement, and the maximum reimbursable rate for that practice. An approved project plan and application are necessary for participation. Cost-share approved is based on available amounts. Equipment purchased is not reimbursable, but cost-share can cover equipment rental to accomplish the following:

<u>Practice</u>	<u>Maximum Cost-Share Rate</u>
Defensible space <i>Removal of both horizontal and vertical fuel hazard around a home.</i> <i>See Defensible Space Thinning Standards.</i>	\$1,000 per homesite. This includes tree cutting and slash disposal.
Forest Thinning <i>Treatment made to reduce forest density, decreasing heavier fuels, enhancing growth and improving forest health.</i> <i>See Defensible Space Thinning Standards.</i>	\$200/acre
Tree Pruning <i>Removal of branches from a standing tree</i> <i>To remove vertical fuel continuity.</i> <i>See Defensible Space Thinning Standards.</i>	\$75/acre
Interface Broadcast Burn <i>A planned fire within well-defined boundaries to reduce hazardous fuel loading.</i> <i>See standards.</i>	\$200/acre
Slash Disposal <i>The removal/treatment of treetops and branches after forest management activities.</i>	
Burning	\$100/acre
Chipping	\$300/acre
Hauling	\$250/acre
Fuel breaks <i>A wide strip of land, usually 132'-198' wide, on which vegetation has been removed or reduced.</i>	\$1,000/acre

- Rates are not-to-exceed amounts and represent 50% of total cost. The value of wood products generated from these activities must be deducted from total project cost to determine actual cost.
- Use \$10.96/hr labor rate if landowner is doing the work. 491-8660
- For more information contact your local CSFS district office or call 970-491-6303.
- Local conditions may warrant rate adjustments and require receiving bids. When contractor estimates are over maximum amounts, obtain bids.

Defensible Space Thinning Standards

One measure of fuel hazard refers to its **continuity**, both horizontal (across the ground) and vertical (from the ground up into the vegetation crown) continuity.

Fuels with a high degree of both vertical and horizontal continuity are the most hazardous, particularly when they occur on slopes. Heavier fuels (brush and trees) are more hazardous (i.e. produce a more intense fire) than light fuels such as grass. Mitigation of wildfire fuel hazards focuses on breaking up the continuity of fuels, both horizontally and vertically. Additional distance between fuels is required on slopes.

STANDARDS

for wildland fire fuel mitigation

Tree: a woody perennial, usually having one dominant vertical trunk and a height greater than 15 feet at maturity.

Spacing Requirements: spacing between trees must be a **minimum of 10 feet** between the edges of the crowns. This does not apply to mature stands of aspen trees where the recommendations for removal of ladder fuels (listed below) have been complied with. However, in areas of aspen regeneration (young trees) the spacing guidelines shall be followed.

Brush and Shrubs: woody plants, smaller than trees, often formed by a number of vertical or semi-upright branches arising close to the ground. Brush is smaller than shrubs and can be either woody or herbaceous vegetation.

Spacing Requirements: Spacing between clumps of brush and/or shrubs must be **2½ times (2½X)** the height of the vegetation. Maximum diameter of clumps shall be **2 times (2X)** the height of the vegetation. All measurements are made from the edges of vegetation crowns.

For example: For shrubs 6 ft.-high-spacing between shrub clumps must be 15 feet or more apart (measured from the edges of the crowns of vegetation clumps). The diameter of shrub clumps must not exceed 12 feet (measured from the edges of the crowns). Branches must be pruned to a height of 3 feet.



Certain brush species such as Gambel oak, serviceberry, and snowberry will resprout vigorously following cutting. Applying herbicide to stumps will be necessary for these species, in order to effectively reduce the long term fire hazard.

Ladder Fuels: vegetative materials with vertical continuity that allows fire to burn from ground level up into the branches and crowns of trees. Potentially very hazardous, but easy to mitigate. No ladder fuels can be allowed under tree canopies. In all other areas, prune all branches of shrubs (or trees) up to a height of 10 feet above ground (or one-half [½] the height, whichever is least). The pruned material must be chipped on or removed from the site.

Grasses: Keep dead, dry grass mowed to less than 6 inches.

Slope Adjustment Factors distance from structure for fuel modification:

Minimum distance from a structure for brush, shrub, and tree fuel modification is **70 feet on level ground**. Where only grasses exist *and no additional vegetative landscaping* is planned, minimum distance is 30 feet. Otherwise follow the slope adjustment table below.

On slopes *downhill* from the house, defensible space thinning must be completed following the distances in the table below. Uphill and side distance remains 70 feet unless your lot slopes in multiple directions.

1% to 20% slope =

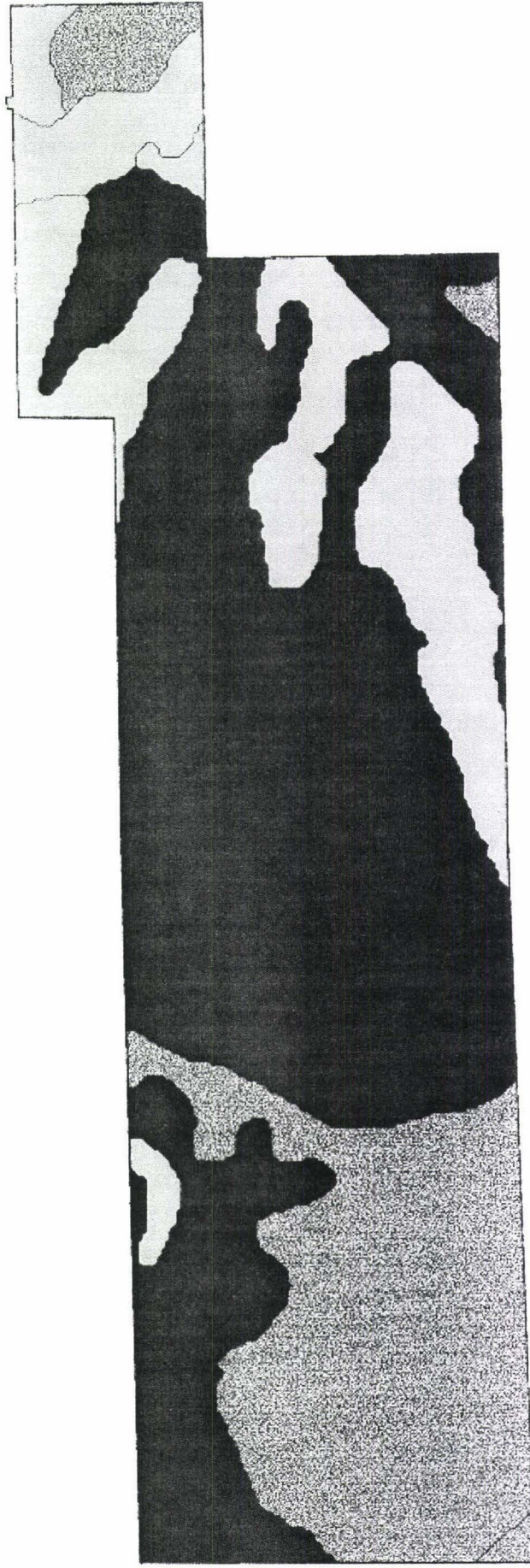
100' for brush/shrubs with 3x height separation distance
100' for trees with 10-foot crown separation distance
30' for grass; keep dead, dry grass mowed to 6 inches

21% to 40% slope =

150' for brush/shrubs with 4x height separation distance
150' for trees with a 20-foot crown separation distance
50' for grass; keep dead, dry grass mowed to 6 inches

>40% slope =

200' for brush/shrubs with 6x height separation distance
200' for trees with a 30-foot crown separation distance
75' for grass; keep dead, dry grass mowed to 6 inches



Map Legend

Wildfire Hazards



HIGH

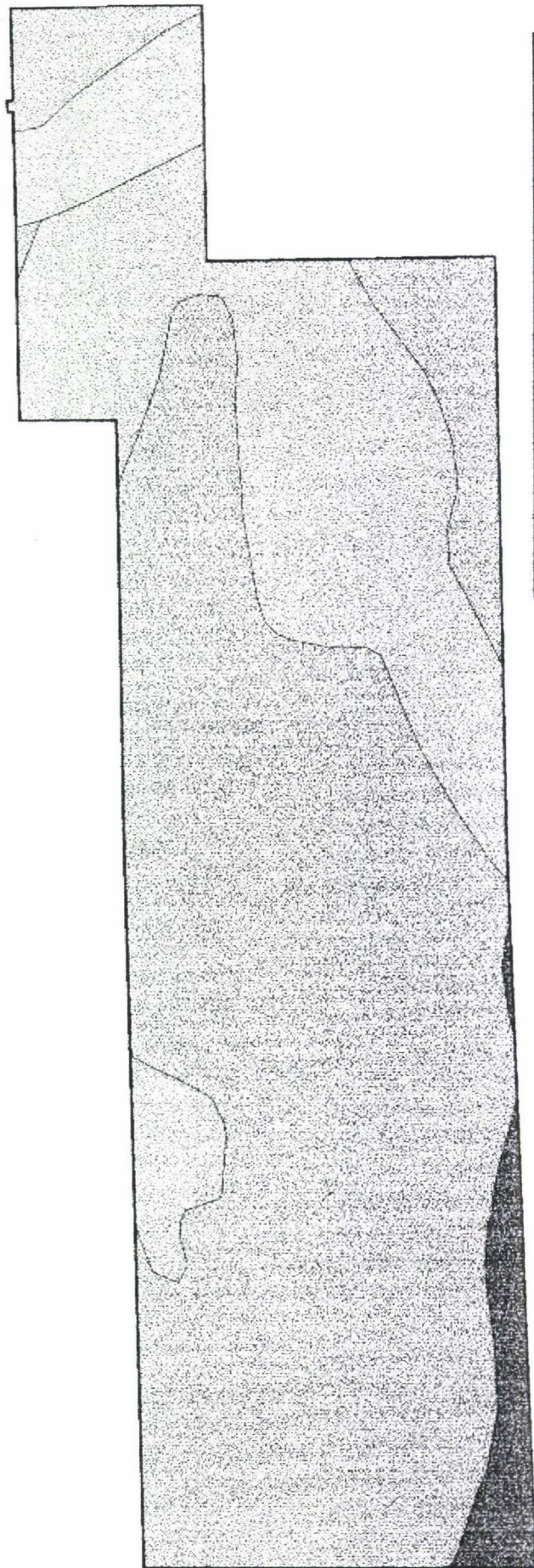


MODERATE



LOW

Map: 4 Wildfire Hazards



Map Legend

Soil Types

	Westmore-Boyle-Moen complex
	Breese coarse sandy loam
	Elbeth-Moen loams
	Redfeather sandy loam

Map 3: Soil Types

Management Unit 5



Description: This unit is in the northeastern portion of the property. This unit is approximately 10 acres in size. The aspects on this unit are east to southeast. The slopes in this unit range from flat to 40 percent. Ponderosa pine is the primary overstory species in the unit. The trees range in DBH from 6 inches to 18 inches. The access to this unit is good. The spur road off of the main road provides this access. The stand is moderately open with more dense groups of trees within the stand. The regeneration is low to moderate.

The principal understory species include: fringed sage, currant and mountain mahogany, as well as variety of grass species.

There was no significant insect or disease activity noted on this unit.

The following summarizes stand data:

Management Unit 5 - Stand data

Forest cover type	Ponderosa pine
Unit size	15 acres
Slope	15- 40%
Aspect	Southeast
Basal area (average)	100 square feet/acre
Trees/acre	173
Average tree diameter	10.3" Dbh
Average tree height	36'
Estimated stand age	131 years
Stocking	Understocked for GSL 60
Regeneration	Low < 100 stems per acre
Estimated stand volumes	1348 cubic feet/acre 3733 board feet/acre
Wildfire hazard rating	Extreme (X), Moderate (B)
Mistletoe rating	Low, 0

Recommendations: This unit has the second highest priority for timber harvest. The access to the road and the decent volume in the stand contribute to this conclusion. The steep slopes in this unit will hinder harvesting activities. Starting at the spur road and working up the steep slope can minimize this issue.

The Ponderosa pine ecotype is historically an open savanna type forest with trees well spaced for maximum growth and vigor. The prescribed management activities involve thinning dense

pockets of trees and leaving 10 to 14 foot crown spacing between the leave trees. The leave trees should have good form (straight), but the largest trees do not need to be retained. The secondary benefit of harvesting usable timber is a stand with increased resistance to disturbance (i.e. insects and disease, wildfire).

Natural regeneration should be established as trees are removed. The ultimate objective is to develop a stand with trees of different sizes. Leave 2-3 large diameter, dead trees per acre to provide habitat for cavity nesting birds and perches for raptors.

The areas that are inaccessible to timber harvest, due to steep slope, can still be managed in a similar fashion as unit 3. The reduction of suppressed understory saplings will increase the vigor of the remaining trees.

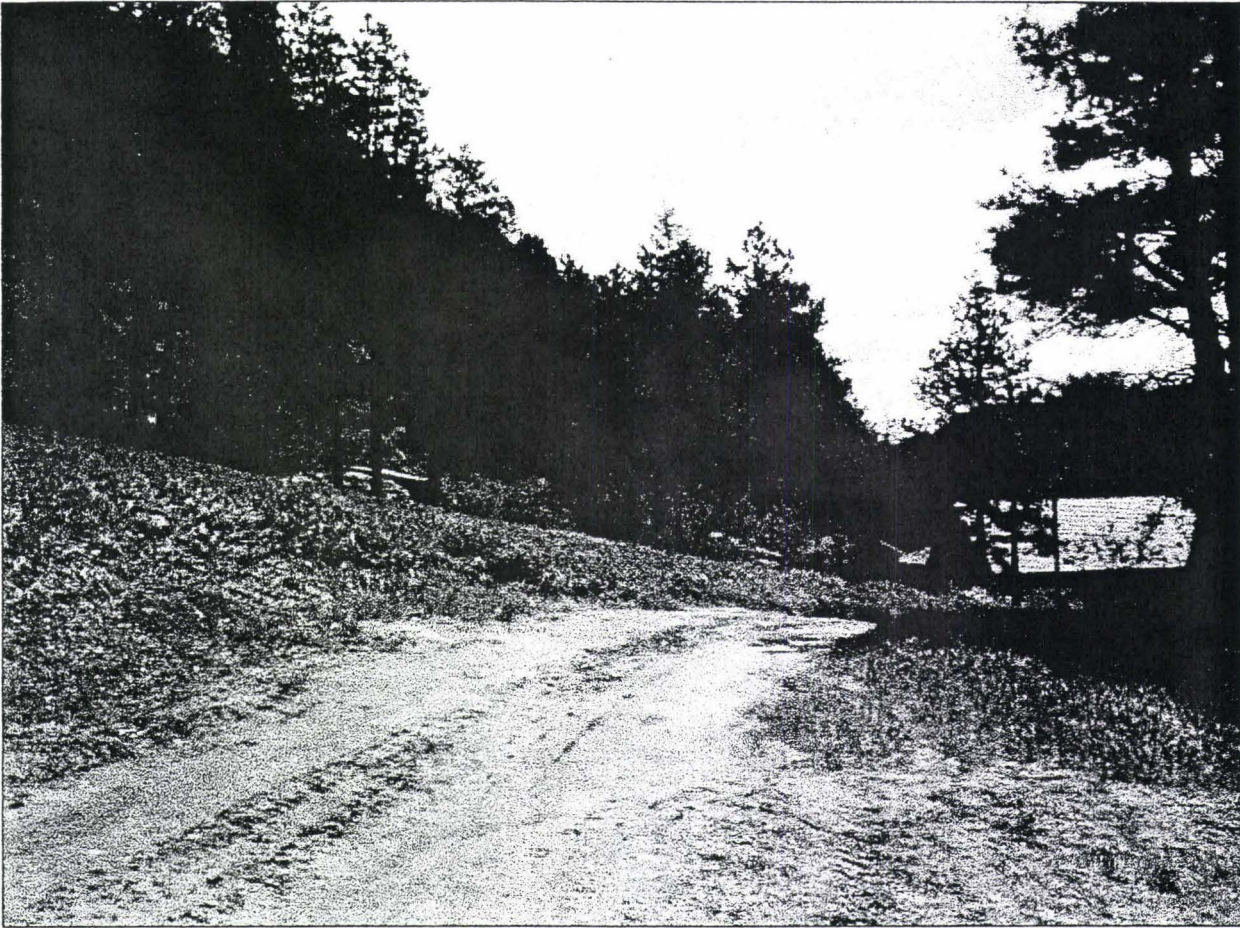
Lop, pile, and burn slash. "Dirty pile" slash by leaving the very small branches with mature pinecones on them for seed source. Pile slash in openings and burn, with a permit, when safe. Waste wood (tops and branches) may also be chipped or hauled away. In some cases, slash piles can remain on sight to serve as wildlife habitat.

The range will improve with forest management. The decrease in overstory will increase the amount of light that reaches the ground. The added sunlight will translate into increased range production. This increase in production will provide for an increase in forage available for grazing wildlife.

The amount of overland flow will increase with the reduction in stand density. Every tree transpires water from the soil. A decrease in the number of trees will equate to less water removed from the soil. The soil will become saturated with less water input. Addition water input will then cause run off. The net effect will be more water available for understory vegetation and stream flow.

Be cautious when cutting between July 1st and September 1st due to the mountain pine beetle flight.

Management Unit 6



Description: This unit is 12 acres and is in the northeastern corner of the property. The slopes in this unit range from flat to 45 percent. Ponderosa pine is the primary overstory species in the unit. The trees range in DBH from 6 inches to 22 inches. This unit has good access from the main road. The stand is moderately open with more dense groups of trees within the stand. Regeneration is low to moderate. The Johnson house is included in this unit.

The principal understory species include: fringed sage, currant and mountain mahogany, as well as variety of grass species.

There was no significant insect or disease activity noted on this unit. However, there is significant mistletoe activity to the east and north of the property. If the activity begins to encroach on the property, aggressive management is recommended to prevent the spread of the mistletoe.

The following summarizes stand data:

Management Unit 6 - Stand data

Forest cover type	Ponderosa pine
Unit size	12 acres
Slope	15- 40%
Aspect	Southwest
Basal area (average)	60 square feet/acre
Trees/acre	113
Average tree diameter	9.9" Dbh
Average tree height	37'
Estimated stand age	128 years
Stocking	Understocked for GSL 60
Regeneration	Low < 100 stems per acre
Estimated stand volumes	821 cubic feet/acre 3458 board feet/acre
Wildfire hazard rating	Low (A)
Mistletoe rating	Low, 0

Recommendations: This unit has the highest priority for timber harvest. The access to this unit is good from the main road. There is good volume in this unit on relatively moderate slopes.

The thinning guidelines are the same as those presented in unit 5. The 10-15 foot crown spacing will help to reduce the vulnerability of the stand to insect and disease encroachment from the east. This will also reduce the fire hazard in this unit. This is especially important giving the structure on this unit.

The house has good defensible space presently. The fact that the house is at the bottom of a slope, as opposed to the top of the slope, is a very beneficial when rating the "defensive ability" of the house. The non-flammable building materials are another positive in rating the house. Management of the stand directly east of the house will only increase the rating for the house. Further information about defensible space can be found in Appendix D.

Natural regeneration should be established as trees are removed. The ultimate objective is to develop a stand with trees of age classes. Leave 2-3 large diameter, dead trees per acre to provide habitat for cavity nesting birds and perches for raptors.

Lop, pile, and burn slash. "Dirty pile" slash by leaving the very small branches with mature pinecones on them for seed source. Pile slash in openings and burn, with a permit, when safe. Waste wood (tops and branches) may also be chipped or hauled away. In some cases, slash piles can remain on sight to serve as wildlife habitat.

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WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE FUELS REDUCTION PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT FOR REIMBURSEMENT

70
FILE

Project No. 75-074
(For official use only)

Applicant name (please print): Glenn E. Johnson

	Landowner Services	Contracted Services ¹	Totals
Project(s) Completed	Thinning, Chipping, Pruning	none	
Accomplishment: (acres thinned, defensible spaces, cubic yards, miles of fuel break, etc.)			
Labor Cost ²	5453.81		A Labor Cost=
Operating Exp ³	349.32		B Oper. Exp.=
Revenue Generated ⁴	--		C Revenue=
Project Cost	5803.13		D Total Project (A+B-C) =
Reimbursable to Applicant ⁵	2901.56		Reimbursable Amount (.5 X D) =
			Amount Approved=

¹ Any contracted services where payment was made for services (including contracts with CSFS).

² Use up to \$10.96/hour for Landowner time. This is the maximum allowable. For projects such as defensible spaces, all contractor costs can be included here (one invoice).

³ Equipment rental, materials, etc. needed to complete project. (Capital Equipment purchases are not reimbursable.)

⁴ Any revenue generated from the sale of wood products is deducted from total project cost.

⁵ Reimbursement amount cannot exceed amount approved.

Landowner Signature: [Signature]

Date: 7-18-02

Address: 15491 Rist Canyon Rd, Bellvue

City: _____

County: Larimer State: CO Zip: 80512

Phone: 970-484-2012

CSFS Field Approval: [Signature]

Reimbursement Approval: _____

Return this form to your local Colorado State Forest Service District Office. Retain documentation such as receipts and payment for six (6) years. The IRS considers reimbursable funds ordinary income. Please consult your tax advisor.

**Colorado
State
FOREST
SERVICE**

2002 SFA GRANTS

Colorado State Forest Service
Fort Collins District
Memorandum

file

MB 4/30
SM SM 5/2
DF 2A7 4/3
MT 11/5/3
KP file

TO: Jan Hackett

FROM: Mike Babler

Mike

DATE: 5/1/02

SUBJECT: Glenn Johnson WUI Grant

Attached is a request for WUI fuels reduction project for Glenn Johnson. Looks like a good project to me. One question is how can they burn and be done by Sept 1. I see two options; 1. not approve burning, or, 2. approve burning with payment on that part of the project after it is done, i.e. we reimburse for thinning, pruning, piling when that is complete (\$5750), then later reimburse for pile burns (\$1000). How would you like to deal with this?

If you have any questions please give me a call.

#R+ 11
1.4 on left

Glenn
Johnson

File Copy
**Colorado
State
FOREST
SERVICE**

Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado 80523-5060
(970) 491-6303
FAX: (970) 491-7736

January 7, 2002

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Fuels Reduction Program
Incentives Program

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PROJECT NUMBER: _____
(For Official Use Only)

NAME: Glenn E Johnson
ADDRESS: 15491 Rist Canyon Rd
City: Bellvue **State:** CO
Zipcode: 80512

TELEPHONE NO: 970-484-2012
PROJECT LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Parcels #18350-00-008 150 Acres in S 1/2 of
PRACTICE OBJECTIVE: Sec 35, T8N, R71W OF 6th Pm, Larimer Cty
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LANDOWNER SIGNATURE: [Signature] **DATE:** 4-30-02

CSFS FIELD REVIEW SIGNATURE: _____ **DATE:** _____

C/S APPROVED: \$ _____

APPROVING OFFICIAL: _____ **DATE:** _____

Program eligibility is without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, age, sex, marital status or disability. For more information contact the Colorado State Forest Service at (970) 491-6303.

**Colorado
State**
FOREST
SERVICE

2002 SFA Grants

**WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE FUELS REDUCTION
INCENTIVES PROGRAM PROJECT PLAN**

Glenn E Johnson

Landowner/HOA

15491 Rist Canyon Rd

Street or PO Box

Bellvue Co 80512

City, State, Zip Code

970-484-2012

Telephone Number

Mike Hughes / Mike Hughes
Resource Professional

4/30/02
Date

CSFS, Ft Collins
Address

491-8660
Telephone #

The Wildland Urban Interface Incentives Program project plan, prepared at my request, reflects objectives that I have for my property to reduce hazardous fuels. It contains implementation recommendations that have been reviewed with me by a natural resource professional.

[Signature]
Landowner

4-30-02
Date

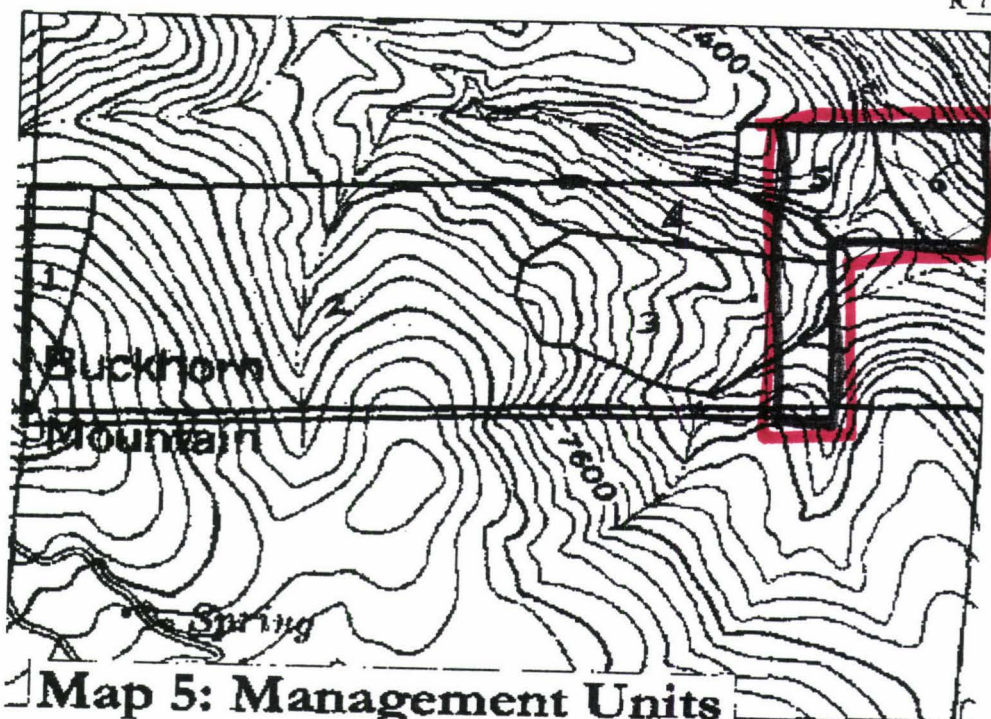
**Colorado
State**
FOREST
SERVICE

WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE FUELS REDUCTION PROGRAM PROJECT PLAN ILLUSTRATION

Sketch project area. Include structures and landmarks. Indicate, by location, fuels reduction practices to be implemented. Where appropriate, illustrate distances. Illustrate road access.

T 8 N

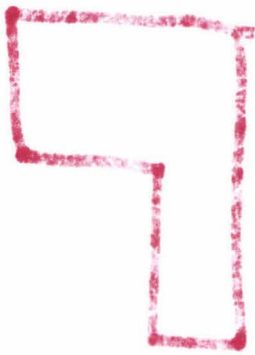
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Please provide any other valuable information:



Colorado
State
FOREST
SERVICE



**WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE FUELS REDUCTION PROGRAM
PROJECT PLAN**

OBJECTIVES: What do you want to achieve by this practice? (if more than one objective list priority)

Example: To decrease hazardous fuels around my home and improve forest health).

Decrease hazardous fuels & improve forest health

PROJECT LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Section: 35 T 8 N R 71 W
(treatment area)

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CURRENT CONDITIONS OF THE TREATMENT AREA:

(Vegetation, Soils, Water, Wildlife, etc., worth noting for planning purposes. Please use additional paper if needed.)

see attached

LIST PRACTICE WITH PROJECTED COMPLETION DATE:

PRACTICE	COMPLETION DATE
Thin	Projected 7/1/02
Prune	9/1/02
CHIP	9/1/02
BURN	4/1/03

WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE FUELS REDUCTION PROGRAM

List of Eligible Fuels Reduction Practices

The following is a list of practices eligible for cost-share reimbursement, and the maximum reimbursable rate for that practice. An approved project plan and application are necessary for participation. Cost-share approved is based on available amounts. Equipment purchased is not reimbursable, but cost-share can cover equipment rental to accomplish the following:

Practice

Maximum Cost-Share Rate

Defensible space

*Removal of both horizontal and vertical fuel hazard around a home.
See Defensible Space Thinning Standards.*

\$1,000 per homesite. This includes tree cutting and slash disposal.

Forest Thinning

*Treatment made to reduce forest density, decreasing heavier fuels, enhancing growth and improving forest health.
See Defensible Space Thinning Standards.*

\$200/acre

Tree Pruning

*Removal of branches from a standing tree
To remove vertical fuel continuity.
See Defensible Space Thinning Standards.*

\$75/acre

Interface Broadcast Burn

*A planned fire within well-defined boundaries to reduce hazardous fuel loading.
See standards.*

\$200/acre

Slash Disposal

The removal/treatment of treetops and branches after forest management activities.

Burning

\$100/acre

Chipping

\$300/acre

Hauling

\$250/acre

Fuel breaks

A wide strip of land, usually 132'-198' wide, on which vegetation has been removed or reduced.

\$1,000/acre

- Rates are not-to-exceed amounts and represent 50% of total cost. The value of wood products generated from these activities must be deducted from total project cost to determine actual cost.
- Use \$10.96/hr labor rate if landowner is doing the work. 491-8660
- For more information contact your local CSFS district office or call 970-491-6303.
- Local conditions may warrant rate adjustments and require receiving bids. When contractor estimates are over maximum amounts, obtain bids.

Defensible Space Thinning Standards



One measure of fuel hazard refers to its *continuity*, both horizontal (across the ground) and vertical (from the ground up into the vegetation crown) continuity.

Fuels with a high degree of both vertical and horizontal continuity are the most hazardous, particularly when they occur on slopes. Heavier fuels (brush and trees) are more hazardous (i.e. produce a more intense fire) than light fuels such as grass.

Mitigation of wildfire fuel hazards focuses on breaking up the continuity of fuels, both horizontally and vertically. Additional distance between fuels is required on slopes.

STANDARDS

for wildland fire fuel mitigation

Tree: a woody perennial, usually having one dominant vertical trunk and a height greater than 15 feet at maturity.

Spacing Requirements: spacing between trees must be a **minimum of 10 feet** between the edges of the crowns. This does not apply to mature stands of aspen trees where the recommendations for removal of ladder fuels (listed below) have been complied with. However, in areas of aspen regeneration (young trees) the spacing guidelines shall be followed.

Brush and Shrubs: woody plants, smaller than trees, often formed by a number of vertical or semi-upright branches arising close to the ground. Brush is smaller than shrubs and can be either woody or herbaceous vegetation.

Spacing Requirements: Spacing between clumps of brush and/or shrubs must be **2½ times (2½X)** the height of the vegetation. Maximum diameter of clumps shall be **2 times (2X)** the height of the vegetation. All measurements are made from the edges of vegetation crowns.

For example: For shrubs 6 ft.-high-spacing between shrub clumps must be 15 feet or more apart (measured from the edges of the crowns of vegetation clumps). The diameter of shrub clumps must not exceed 12 feet (measured from the edges of the crowns). Branches must be pruned to a height of 3 feet.

Certain brush species such as Gambel oak, serviceberry, and snowberry will resprout vigorously following cutting. Applying herbicide to stumps will be necessary for these species, in order to effectively reduce the long term fire hazard.

Ladder Fuels: vegetative materials with vertical continuity that allows fire to burn from ground level up into the branches and crowns of trees. Potentially very hazardous, but easy to mitigate. No ladder fuels can be allowed under tree canopies. In all other areas, prune all branches of shrubs (or trees) up to a height of 10 feet above ground (or one-half [½] the height, whichever is least). The pruned material must be chipped on or removed from the site.

Grasses: Keep dead, dry grass mowed to less than 6 inches.

Slope Adjustment Factors distance from structure for fuel modification:

Minimum distance from a structure for brush, shrub, and tree fuel modification is **70 feet on level ground**. Where only grasses exist and no additional vegetative landscaping is planned, minimum distance is 30 feet. Otherwise follow the slope adjustment table below.

On slopes *downhill* from the house, defensible space thinning must be completed following the distances in the table below. Uphill and side distance remains 70 feet unless your lot slopes in multiple directions.

1% to 20% slope =

100' for brush/shrubs with 3x height separation distance
100' for trees with 10-foot crown separation distance
30' for grass; keep dead, dry grass mowed to 6 inches

21% to 40% slope =

150' for brush/shrubs with 4x height separation distance
150' for trees with a 20-foot crown separation distance
50' for grass; keep dead, dry grass mowed to 6 inches

>40% slope =

200' for brush/shrubs with 6x height separation distance
200' for trees with a 30-foot crown separation distance
75' for grass; keep dead, dry grass mowed to 6 inches

COLORADO STATE FOREST SERVICE

*James E. Hubbard, State Forester
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado 80523-5060
(970) 491-6303*

ALAMOSA DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
P. O. Box 1137
401 Santa Fe
Alamosa, CO 81101-1137
(719) 589-2271*

BOULDER DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
5625 Ute Highway
Longmont, CO 80503-9130
(303) 823-5774*

CANON CITY DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
515 McDaniel Blvd., Industrial Park
Canon City, CO 81212-4164
(719) 275-6865*

DURANGO DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
P. O. Box 7233
Fort Lewis College Campus
Durango, CO 81301-3908
(970) 247-5250*

FORT COLLINS DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
Building #1052, Foothills Campus
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, CO 80523-5075
(970) 491-8660*

FORT MORGAN DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
801 East Burlington
Fort Morgan, CO 80701-3638
(970) 867-5610*

FRANKTOWN DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
P.O. Box 485
2068 North State Highway 83
Franktown, CO 80116-0485
(303) 660-9625*

GOLDEN DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
1504 Quaker Street
Golden, CO 80401-2956
(303) 279-9757*

GRANBY DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
P. O. Box 69
201 E. Jasper Avenue
Granby, CO 80446-0069
(970) 887-3121*

GRAND JUNCTION DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
State Services Building
222 South 6th Street, Room 416
Grand Junction, CO 81501-2771
(970) 248-7325*

GUNNISON DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
P. O. Box 1390
Gunnison, CO 81230-1390
(970) 641-6852*

LA JUNTA DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
208 Santa Fe Avenue, Suite #21
La Junta, CO 81050
(719) 384-9087*

LA VETA DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
P. O. Box 81
Moore & Poplar Streets
La Veta, CO 81055-0081
(719) 742-3588*

MONTROSE DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
102 Par Place, Suite 3
Montrose, CO 81401-4196
(970) 249-9051*

SALIDA DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
7980 West Highway 50
Salida, CO 81201-9571
(719) 539-2579*

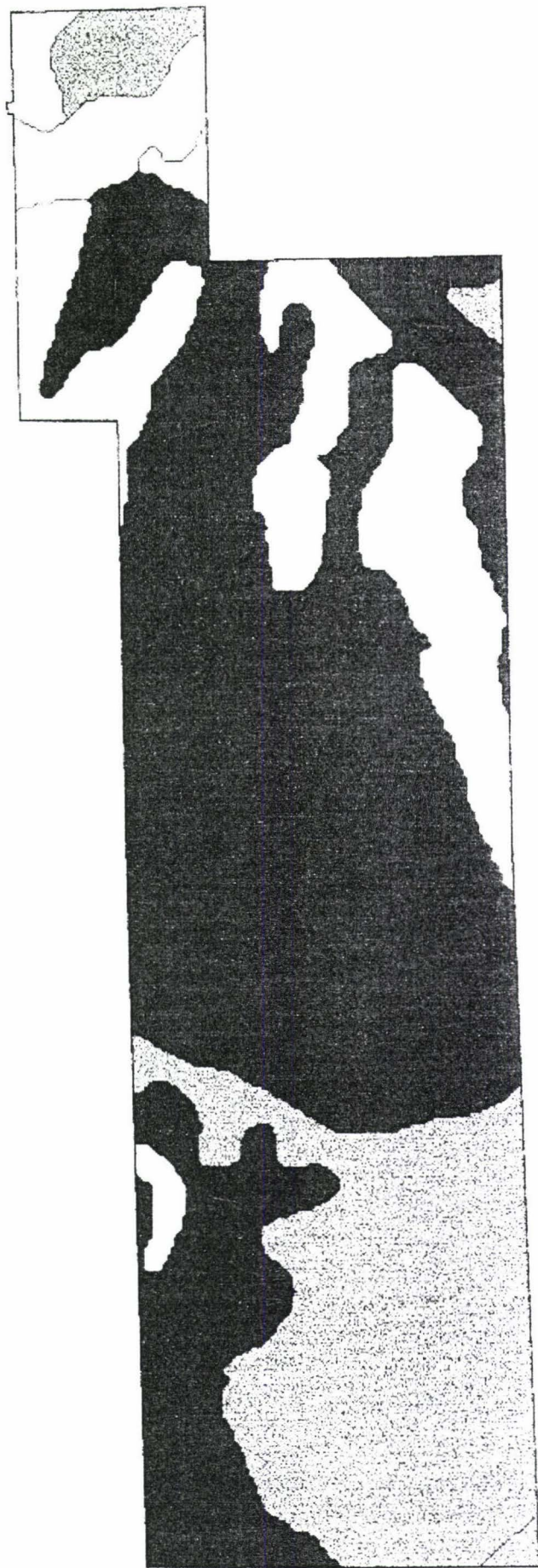
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
P. O. Box 773657
1475 Pine Grove Road, Suite 202A
Steamboat Springs, CO 80477-3657
(970) 879-0475*

WOODLAND PARK DISTRICT

*Colorado State Forest Service
P. O. Box 9024
113 South Boundary
Woodland Park, CO 80866-9024
(719) 687-2921*

Der...



Map Legend

Wildfire Hazards



HIGH



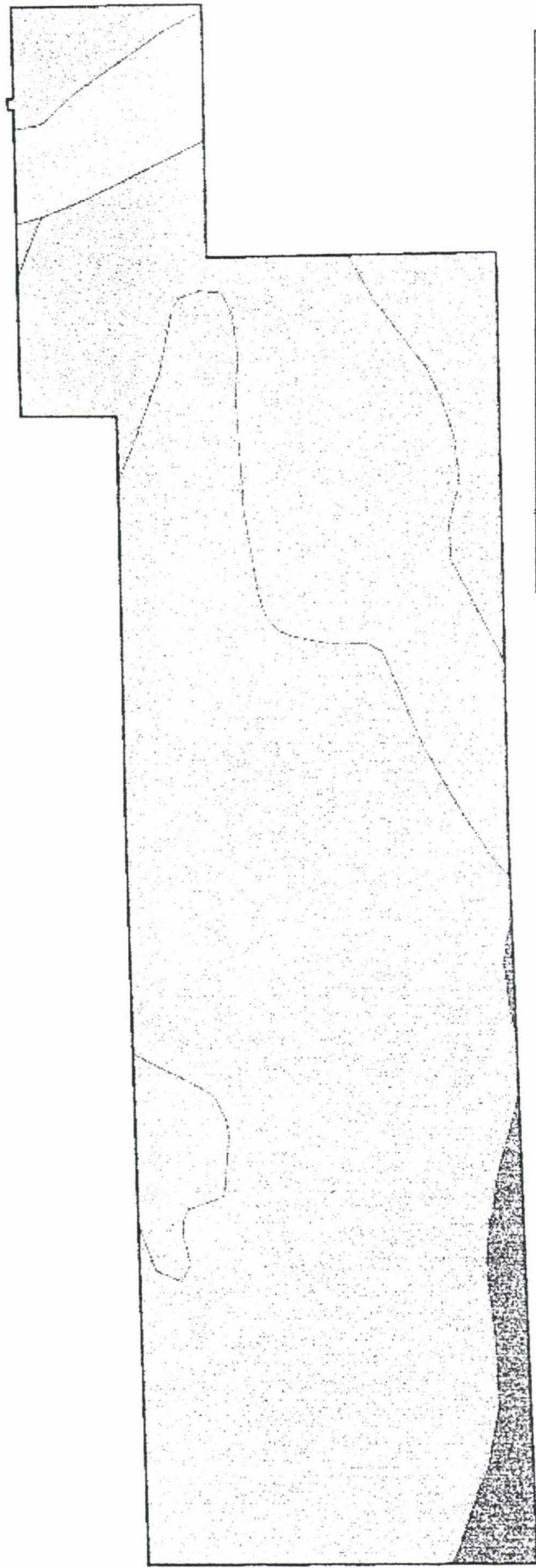
MODERATE



LOW

Map: 4 Wildfire Hazards

Map 3: Soil Types



Map Legend

Soil Types



Westmore-Boyle-Moen complex



Breese coarse sandy loam



Elbeth-Moen loams



Redfeather sandy loam

The following summarizes stand data:

Management Unit 5 - Stand data

Forest cover type	Ponderosa pine
Unit size	15 acres
Slope	15- 40%
Aspect	Southeast
Basal area (average)	100 square feet/acre
Trees/acre	173
Average tree diameter	10.3" Dbh
Average tree height	36'
Estimated stand age	131 years
Stocking	Understocked for GSL 60
Regeneration	Low < 100 stems per acre
Estimated stand volumes	1348 cubic feet/acre 3733 board feet/acre
Wildfire hazard rating	Extreme (X), Moderate (B)
Mistletoe rating	Low, 0

Recommendations: This unit has the second highest priority for timber harvest. The access to the road and the decent volume in the stand contribute to this conclusion. The steep slopes in this unit will hinder harvesting activities. Starting at the spur road and working up the steep slope can minimize this issue.

The Ponderosa pine ecotype is historically an open savanna type forest with trees well spaced for maximum growth and vigor. The prescribed management activities involve thinning dense

pockets of trees and leaving 10 to 14 foot crown spacing between the leave trees. The leave trees should have good form (straight), but the largest trees do not need to be retained. The secondary benefit of harvesting usable timber is a stand with increased resistance to disturbance (i.e. insects and disease, wildfire).

Natural regeneration should be established as trees are removed. The ultimate objective is to develop a stand with trees of different sizes. Leave 2-3 large diameter, dead trees per acre to provide habitat for cavity nesting birds and perches for raptors.

The areas that are inaccessible to timber harvest, due to steep slope, can still be managed in a similar fashion as unit 3. The reduction of suppressed understory saplings will increase the vigor of the remaining trees.

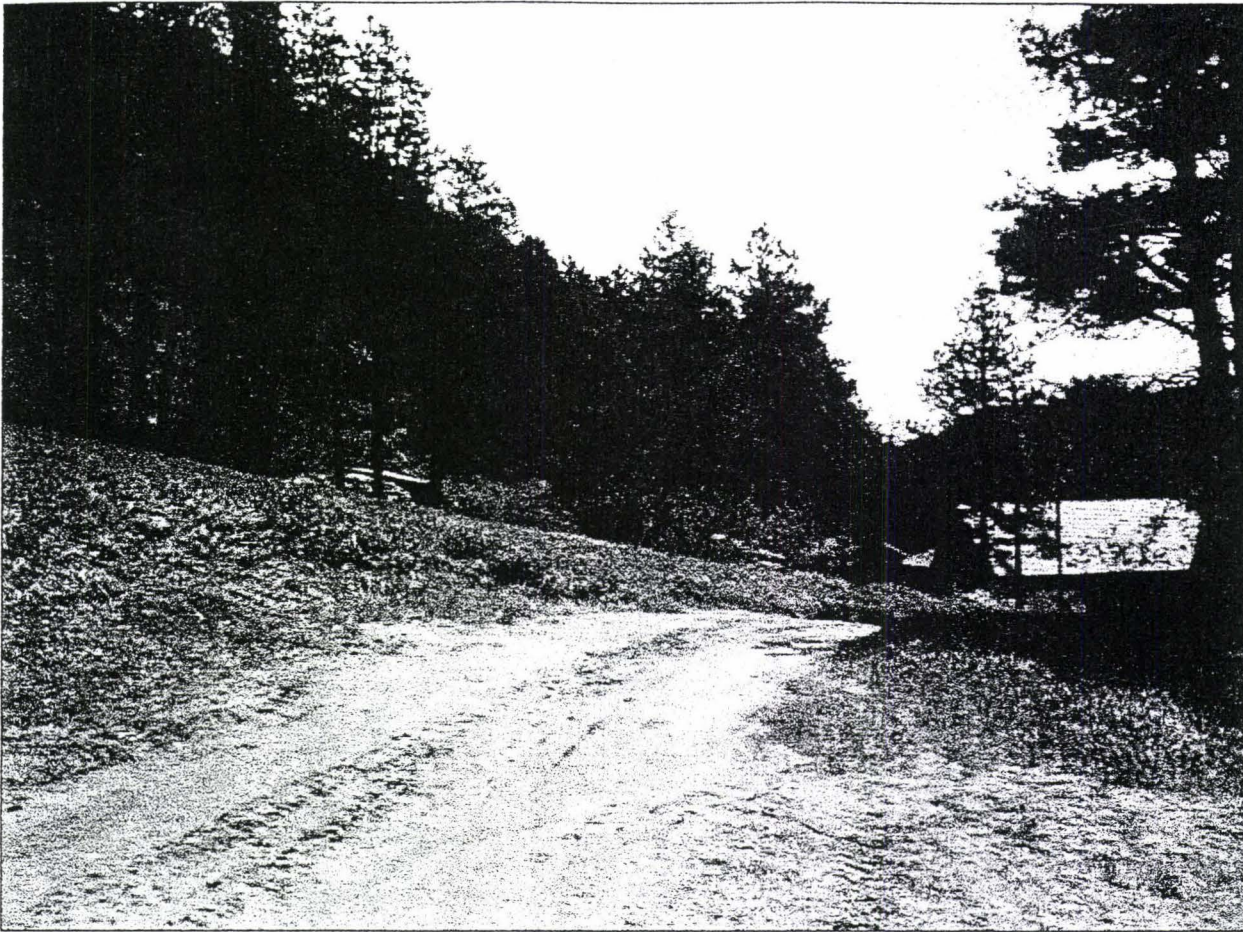
Lop, pile, and burn slash. "Dirty pile" slash by leaving the very small branches with mature pinecones on them for seed source. Pile slash in openings and burn, with a permit, when safe. Waste wood (tops and branches) may also be chipped or hauled away. In some cases, slash piles can remain on sight to serve as wildlife habitat.

The range will improve with forest management. The decrease in overstory will increase the amount of light that reaches the ground. The added sunlight will translate into increased range production. This increase in production will provide for an increase in forage available for grazing wildlife.

The amount of overland flow will increase with the reduction in stand density. Every tree transpires water from the soil. A decrease in the number of trees will equate to less water removed from the soil. The soil will become saturated with less water input. Addition water input will then cause run off. The net effect will be more water available for understory vegetation and stream flow.

Be cautious when cutting between July 1st and September 1st due to the mountain pine beetle flight.

Management Unit 6



Description: This unit is 12 acres and is in the northeastern corner of the property. The slopes in this unit range from flat to 45 percent. Ponderosa pine is the primary overstory species in the unit. The trees range in DBH from 6 inches to 22 inches. This unit has good access from the main road. The stand is moderately open with more dense groups of trees within the stand. Regeneration is low to moderate. The Johnson house is included in this unit.

The principal understory species include: fringed sage, currant and mountain mahogany, as well as variety of grass species.

There was no significant insect or disease activity noted on this unit. However, there is significant mistletoe activity to the east and north of the property. If the activity begins to encroach on the property, aggressive management is recommended to prevent the spread of the mistletoe.

The following summarizes stand data:

Management Unit 6 - Stand data

Forest cover type	Ponderosa pine
Unit size	12 acres
Slope	15- 40%
Aspect	Southwest
Basal area (average)	60 square feet/acre
Trees/acre	113
Average tree diameter	9.9" Dbh
Average tree height	37'
Estimated stand age	128 years
Stocking	Understocked for GSL 60
Regeneration	Low < 100 stems per acre
Estimated stand volumes	821 cubic feet/acre 3458 board feet/acre
Wildfire hazard rating	Low (A)
Mistletoe rating	Low, 0

Recommendations: This unit has the highest priority for timber harvest. The access to this unit is good from the main road. There is good volume in this unit on relatively moderate slopes.

The thinning guidelines are the same as those presented in unit 5. The 10-15 foot crown spacing will help to reduce the vulnerability of the stand to insect and disease encroachment from the east. This will also reduce the fire hazard in this unit. This is especially important giving the structure on this unit.

The house has good defendable space presently. The fact that the house is at the bottom of a slope, as apposed to the top of the slope, is a very beneficial when rating the "defensive ability" of the house. The non-flammable building materials are another positive in rating the house. Management of the stand directly east of the house will only increase the rating for the house. Further information about defendable space can be found in Appendix D.

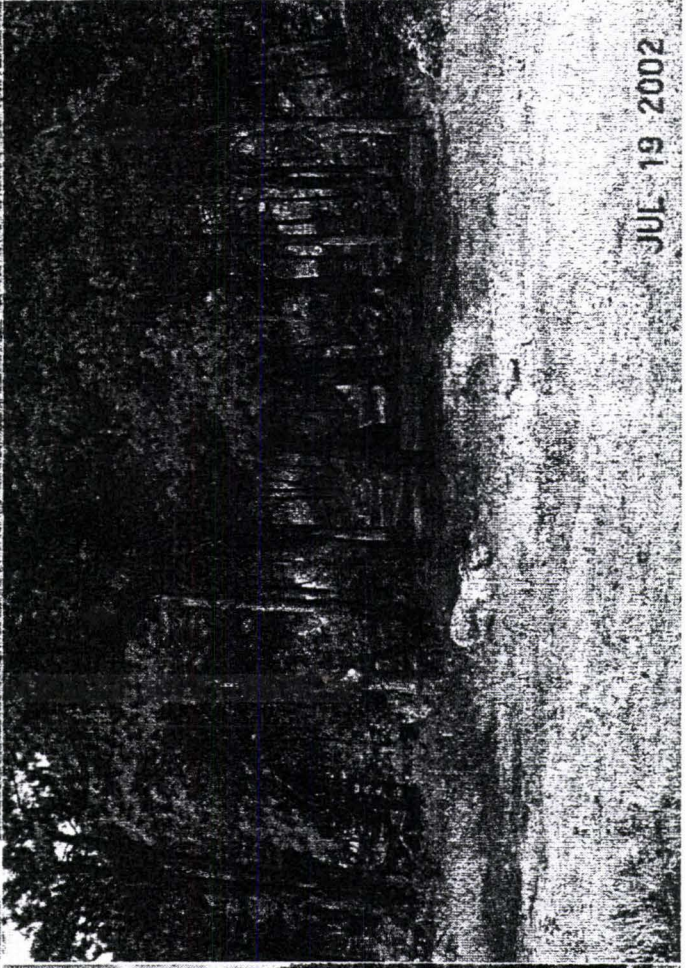
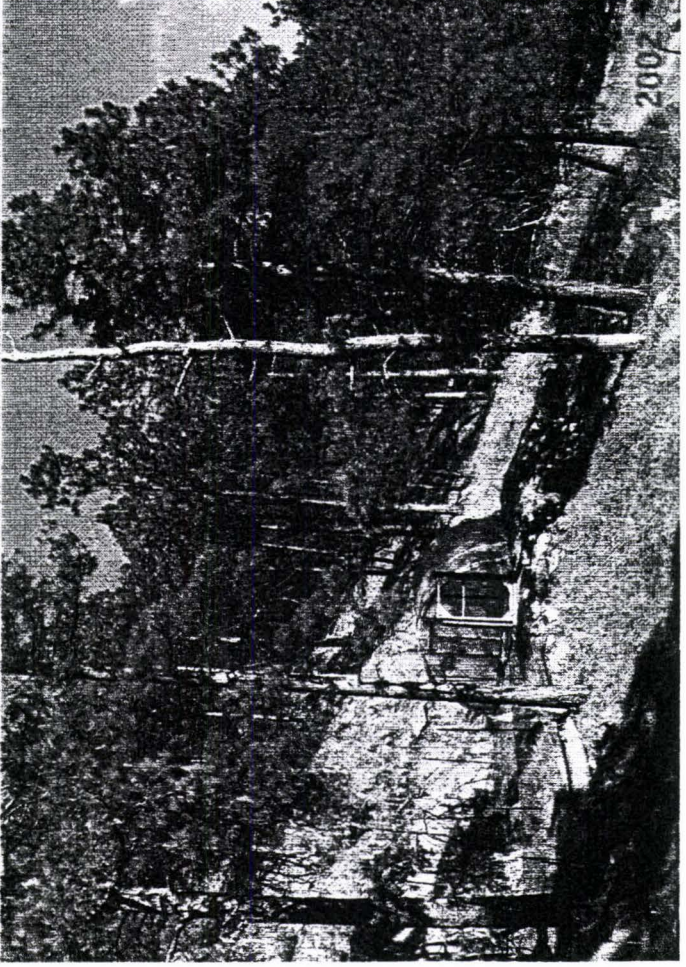
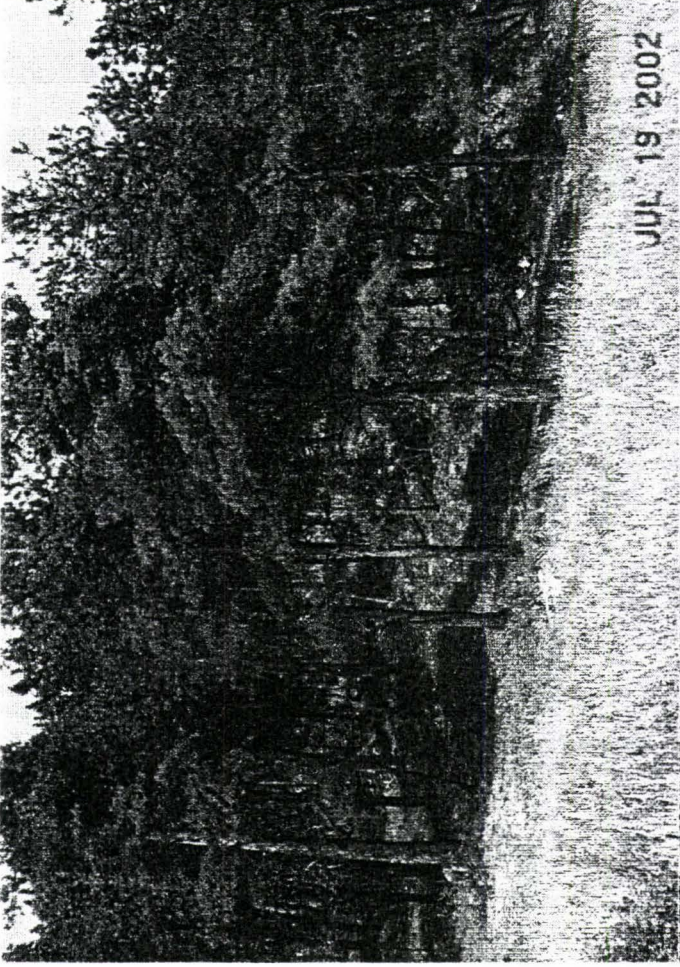
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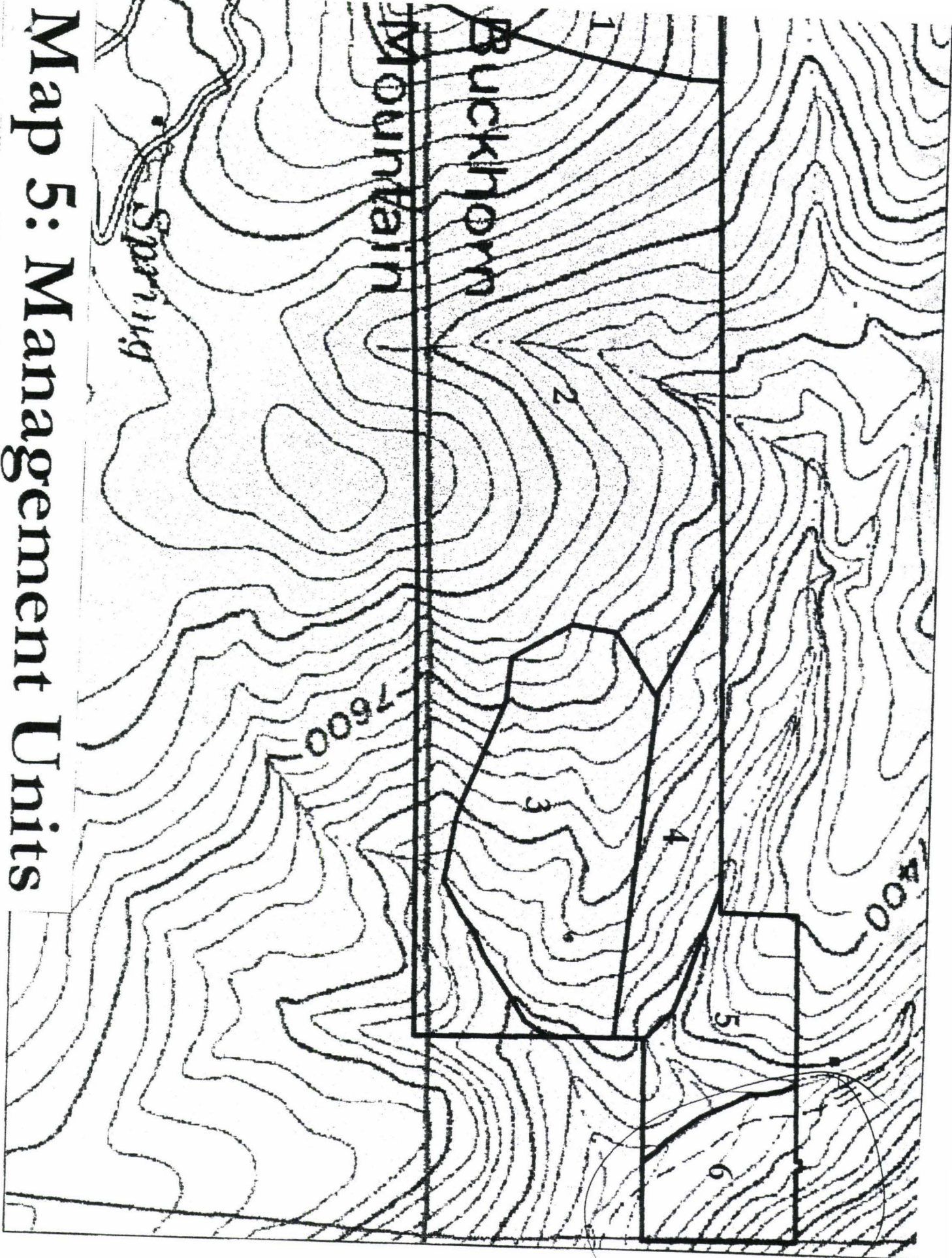
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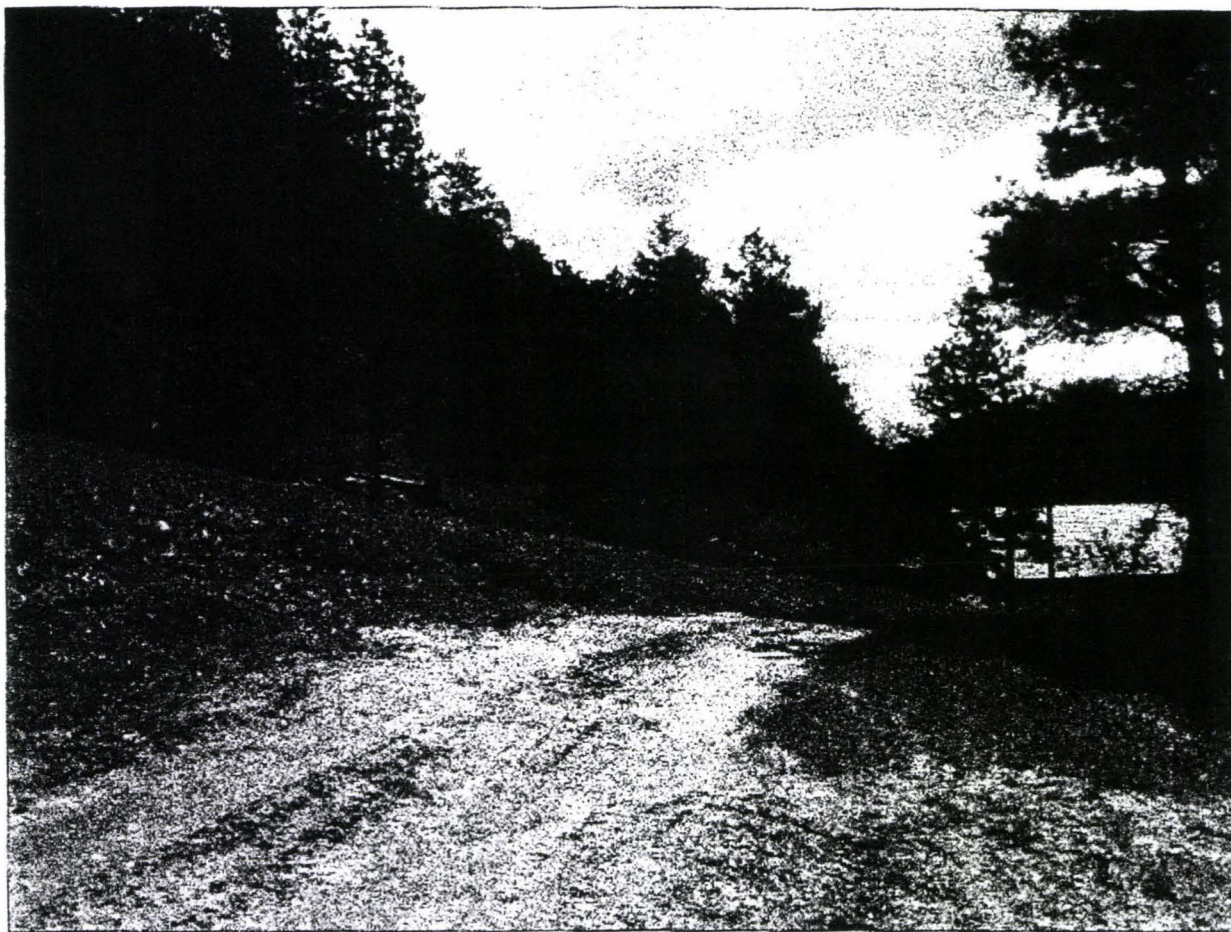
Map 5: Management Units



THIS MAP SHOWS THE
EXACT MAPPING (UNIT 6) OF
THE TREATMENT AREA.

OLIVER

Management Unit 6



Description: This unit is 12 acres and is in the northeastern corner of the property. The slopes in this unit range from flat to 45 percent. Ponderosa pine is the primary overstory species in the unit. The trees range in DBH from 6 inches to 22 inches. This unit has good access from the main road. The stand is moderately open with more dense groups of trees within the stand. Regeneration is low to moderate. The Johnson house is included in this unit.

The principal understory species include: fringed sage, currant and mountain mahogany, as well as variety of grass species.

There was no significant insect or disease activity noted on this unit. However, there is significant mistletoe activity to the east and north of the property. If the activity begins to encroach on the property, aggressive management is recommended to prevent the spread of the mistletoe.