



Knowledge to Go Places

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

May 15, 2002

Dominique Getliffe
2970 Washington St.
Boulder, CO 80304

Dear Mr. Getliffe,

I hope all is well. Enclosed is a copy of your Wildfire Mitigation Site Plan Review # 02-039, for the Metzger property on 3365 Sunshine Canyon Road.

As soon as I receive payment for the plan and complete the inspection, I will submit your plan to Boulder County Land Use. If you have any further questions about the SPR process or concerns about forest management issues, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Holly Asmus
Forester



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WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLAN - SPR # 02-039

Prepared for:

John and Suzanne Metzger
C/o Gettliffe Architecture
2970 Washington St.
Boulder, CO 80304

Prepared by:

Holly Asmus
Forester
Colorado State Forest Service
hasmus@lamar.colostate.edu
On May 15, 2002

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The property is located at **3365 Sunshine Canyon**, S22, T1N, R71W, Boulder County. The dominant fuel type is grass. The overstory is ponderosa pine. The property has a northeast aspect with slopes of 15-30 %. Access to the property will be via a driveway off of Sunshine Canyon Road. The property has fairly open tree spacing.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The trees that are to be removed from the property have been marked with blue tree marking paint.

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 area.

There are three zones of protection to be created around the homesite for defensible space. Zone 1 is the most critical and affords the most protection to the site. Zones 2 and 3 are extensions of this protection.

ZONE 1

Zone 1 starts at the foundation and extends out 15 feet in all directions. As per Boulder County Land Use Department, create a 3 foot wide strip of nonflammable groundcover immediately adjacent to the structure. This can be accomplished by using decorative rock or gravel. This strip should surround the house and extend under any decks to 2 feet out past the drip line of the decks.

Thinning and pruning are necessary to create defensible space at the site. **All trees marked in blue should be removed.** Trees for removal were selected because of their poor form and/or lack of vigor in

addition to their close spacing. Tree removal will improve the health of the remaining trees in addition to mitigating wildfire hazards.

Remove ladder fuels from beneath trees. Ladder fuels are small shrubs, trees, tree limbs, etc. that allow a fire to climb into a tree's crown. Limb trees to a height of ten feet on the remaining trees in this zone. For young, small trees in this zone, limb the lower third of the tree's height.

ZONE 2

Zone 2 extends out from zone 1; it is a transition zone between the heavily thinned area near the house to a more traditional forest setting. In this zone, some clusters of trees are acceptable if there is adequate spacing between clusters. Poor quality, suppressed trees and saplings made up all of the removals.

Limb remaining trees in this zone to a height of eight feet from where zone 2 extends from the outer edge of zone 1 (15 feet from the structure). As you approach the outer edge of zone 2, reduce limbing height to six feet. Lower branches of young, small trees in this zone should be limbed to one third of the tree's height.

ZONE 3

Zone 3 extends out from zone 2, and is of no set shape or size. The following guidelines apply if you and your neighbors decide to work in these areas.

- Thin suppressed trees and trees with insect and disease infestations and retain the larger, healthier trees.
- Some slash in this zone could be lopped and scattered and/or piled for wildlife.
- 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.

All cutting, limbing and slash treatments must be completed prior to scheduling a C/O inspection. Contact me to set up an inspection date at least two weeks before you need the approval.

Implementing this wildfire mitigation plan and maintaining your defensible space will help reduce the threat of wildfire to your home, but does not guarantee its safety.

In addition to the above recommendations, several other measures can be taken to make your home and family more prepared for and adapted to life in a fire prone ecosystem. While not required through Site Plan Review, other measures should be practiced by those who live in the wildland-urban interface. These include:

1. Be aware of fire danger. Signs are posted at the entrances of most major canyons.
2. Clean roof and gutters at least twice a year.
3. Stack firewood uphill at least 15 feet from buildings.
4. Do not store combustibles under decks.
5. Screen off foundations, roof and attic openings.
6. Screen and maintain spark arresters on chimneys.
7. When possible, maintain an irrigated greenbelt around the home.

8. Connect and have available at least 50 feet of garden hose during fire season.
9. Post lot and house numbers so that they are clearly visible.
10. Maintain the site's defensible space annually. Contact the Colorado State Forest Service for a 5 year maintenance inspection.

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 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.

Wildfire mitigation plan – A plan to reduce wildfire hazards around a home or other structure through fuels reduction and landowner awareness.

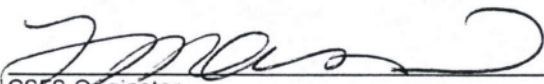
To: Gettiffe Architecture
2970 Washington St.
Boulder, CO 80304

Invoice No. 58372

**Colorado
State**
FOREST
SERVICE

Date: 5/8/02

Item	Unit Cost	Total
1 <u>SPB - Fire Mitigation Plan for Metzger</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>150⁰⁰</u>
2 <u>#02-039</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>45⁰⁰</u>
3 <u>3365 Sunshine Canyon</u>		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
Tax Exempt No. _____		Sales Tax


CSFS Originator

Payment Due By 6/8/02

Remit to:

COLORADO STATE FOREST SERVICE
BOULDER DISTRICT
5625 UTE HIGHWAY
LONGMONT CO 80502-9130

Total		<u>195⁰⁰</u>
CK-CA-MO Amount Paid:		
Amount Due		<u>195⁰⁰</u>
Ck#	Dated	
Rcv'd By	F.Y. <u>01-02</u>	
Funding		Amount
<u>223530</u>	<u>0615</u>	<u>195⁰⁰</u>

Deposit No.

Date

SPR MITIGATION PLAN FORM

TODAY'S DATE:

5/8/02

2 copies
Gottliffe

LANDOWNER'S NAME:

John & Suzanne Metzger

MAILING ADDRESS:

3365 Sunshine Canyon

SITE ADDRESS:

SAME

SPR#

SECTION

TOWNSHIP

RANGE

DOMINANT
FUEL TYPE

PP

OVERSTORY

ASPECT

NE

SLOPE

25-30

% TOTAL ACERAGE

2.3

FUEL MODEL

I&D/FOREST HEALTH

SITE MAP INCLUDED? Y N

faxed to Eric

→ send Eric
parcel map of
property

VISIBLE SIGNAGE? Y N

DRIVEWAY (length, width, location)

ROAD ACCESS

BUILDING/STRUCTURE: MATERIALS

SQ. FT.

add on 1300

HEIGHT/STORIES

DECK

ROOFING

WINDOWS

LEECH FIELD

CISTERN (capacity)

PROPANE

FPD

Sunshine

COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS:

