

WILDFIRE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN - SPR # 01-171

Prepared for:

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SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The property is located at **799 Rudi Lane, off of Hwy 72 in Coal Creek Canyon**, S36, T1S, R72W, near Wondervu, Boulder County. The dominant fuel types is litter and small shrubs. The dominant overstory is lodgepole pine. This property consists of a medium to overstocked, even-aged lodgepole pine forest. Dwarf mistletoe is decadent on the property. There were no indications of observed mountain pine beetle. The site is on a on a 20-25 % slope with a north aspect. Access to the property is via a short driveway off of Rudi Lane. The property is located within the Coal Creek Canyon Fire Protection District.

The property is characterized by **Fuel Model 9**. Fuel Model 9 is represented by closed canopy stands of lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, and mixed conifer. Understory consists of small trees and shrubs, grasses, and moderate concentrations of down, dead woody litter.

The initial property inspection for a wildfire hazard mitigation consultation occurred on September 22, 2001. The property was marked with blue tree marking paint for thinning and clearing recommendations. The boundaries for Zones 1 and 2 where marked with pink flagging.

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 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. Considering the size of the property, the entire property will be considered in Zone 1, while exceptions will be made for screening and aesthetic considerations since the homesite is surrounded on three sides by dirt road.

ZONE 1

Zone 1 starts at the foundation and extends out 30-80 feet depending on the slope and aspect of the site. On your property we have considered Zone 1 to be approximately 30 feet above and from each side of the stakes for the home site. Zone 1 extends 50 feet below the home site; this estimated includes slope and aspect calculations. The property site is .87 acres, therefore the entire property, except for a small portion between the property site and Rudi Lane, has been considered to be within Zone 1.

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 6 to 8 feet** on the remaining trees in this zone. For young, small trees in this zone, limb the lower third of the tree's height. All slash generated during thinning operation should be removed completely (either chipped or hauled away) from Zone 1.

ZONE 2

Typically zone 2 is a transition zone between the heavily thinned areas 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. All trees marked in blue should be removed. Prune off branches up to six feet for the remaining trees from 15 feet from the house to the property line. Branches of young, small trees in this zone should also be pruned off to 1/3 of the tree's height.

ZONE 3

Typically zone 3 extends from zone 2 and is of no set shape or size. Zone 3 adds some protection, but is more directed at forest health. At your site zone 3 falls beyond your property boundaries.

All cutting, limbing and slash treatments must be completed prior to scheduling a wildfire hazard re-inspection. Contact this office 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:

- Be aware of fire danger. Signs are posted at the entrances of most major canyons.
- Clean roof and gutters at least twice a year.
- Stack firewood uphill at least 15 feet from buildings.
- Do not store combustibles under decks.
- Screen off foundations, roof and attic openings.
- Screen and maintain spark arresters on chimneys.
- When possible, maintain an irrigated greenbelt around the home.
- Connect and have available at least 50 feet of garden hose during fire season.
- Post lot and house numbers so that they are clearly visible.
- 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.

Snag – Standing dead tree, often used by wildlife such as woodpeckers, owls, and sometimes squirrels.

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

their reduction and randomised assignment

Middle management bias - A bias to reduce middle management's power or other activities through

staff - including head office, often called middle management, lower and sometimes senior

Overload - The time pressure that forces the arbitrator to act

Group (year) - To reduce the pressure down a case

Not completely - The possibility of there to each other, might determine if a case can survive itself

Dominate the case - Matters that would cause a case to end on the ground

Group - Branches and joints of a case

Group - The cover of branches and joints formed, or covered, by groups of adjacent cases

Group - Excludes. The question is jobs done

CONCLUSION

Year maintenance procedure

- Maintain the size & determine space annually. Consider the Corporate Size Policy, 2000 for a 2-
- List for and range numbers so that they are clearly visible
- Consider and take available at least 20% of total time during the season
- When possible, maintain an unbroken sequence around the route
- Select and maintain work patterns on circuits
- Select out formations, road and time objectives
- Do not do as companies under check
- Check the road length at least 10% from rounding
- Check road and times at least twice a year
- Be aware of the danger, giving the benefit of the experience of those under control

include:

But beware! other mistakes should be avoided by those who live in the unending urban landscape. These

Holly –

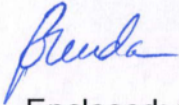
Sorry for not getting this into the mail ASAP. My husband used the last stamp prior to the Holiday and forgot to let me know so I could replenish the stock.

Randy and I would like to take this opportunity to express our gratefulness for your prompt response regarding our time crunch to get this part of the approval process passed through Boulder County.

We hope you had a Happy Thanksgiving and may the remainder of the Holidays bring you peace and joy.

Sincerely,

Brenda and Randy Schneider



Enclosed: Check # 1382

F A C S I M I L E C O V E R S H E E T

Date: 11/16/01

Number of pages including this cover sheet: 4

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