



COPY

Colorado State Forest Service Program Payment Request

GRANT PROGRAM (CHECK APPROPRIATE PROGRAM TYPE):	
Forest Restoration Grant (SB71 and HB1199)	
Volunteer or Rural Fire Assistance (a.k.a.: VFA/RFA)	
Insect and Disease Prevention and Suppression Program (Allard)	✓
State Fire Assistance (a.k.a.: SFA)	
Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership (a.k.a.: FRFTP)	✓
Stevens Fuels Treatment Funds	
Cooperative Fire Agreement (Active Fire Suppression Cooperators; CRS#R-24-103-206-01)	
Emergency Supplemental Funds (a.k.a.: ESF)	

☒ Checked for Federal suspension and debarment (State Office) <http://www.epls.gov/>

08-31-10

(Kc)

Name: Little Valley Owners AssociationAddress: 5000 Little Valley Rd.Estes Park, CO 80517 ✓

Approved for Payment

C.S.F.S.

939130

08-31-10

Kc

The above named has submitted a project application that has been reviewed and approved by the Colorado State Forest Service for funding from Federal Assistance.

Grant Number: 536716-FCCooperator Match: \$21,875 ~Approved Funding: \$15,000 ~Total Project: \$36,875 ~CSFS Account Number: 536716-6693 ~Amount of Payment: \$4650 ~

'08 HAZ FUELS FC

Circle one: 1st Payment2nd Payment3rd Payment

Final Payment ~

Approved by

(Program manager signature)

Date:

8/30/10

EXHIBIT B
GRANT REPORT/REIMBURSEMENT REQUEST
COMPETITIVE GRANTS

Project Number: 536716

In order to receive reimbursement, you must provide documentation supporting your expenditures covered by this initial disbursement and the corresponding match. You may request reimbursement on a monthly basis as you incur expenses, however the final 10% of the award amount will not be released until the final closeout report is received and accepted. Reimbursement requests must be accompanied by receipts for costs incurred and documentation of matching funds. Federal Funds cannot be used as sources for meeting the cost sharing (matching) provisions. **Matching Funds are expenses for goods, services and labor necessary for project implementation and incurred by the applicant which are not reimbursed with Federal Funds.**

1. Project #:	536716	2. Project Funding Amount:	15,000
4. Make Payment To:		5. Period of Performance:	
Name: Little Valley Owners' Association		From: April, 2010	
Address: 5000 Little Valley Road		To: 1-Sep-10	
Estes Park, CO 80517			
3. Community Protected: Little Valley			

6. What was accomplished? (Quantity or Status of Project. Please provide a description of accomplishments. Please be specific and report numbers such as acres treated, numbers of defensible spaces, tons of cubic feet or yards of slash collected, number of presentations, number of plans written. Attach additional sheets as necessary.)

During April/May 2010, all properties within Little Valley were evaluated for Mountain Pine Beetle activity. Following evaluation, our contractor removed 160 actively infested lodge pole, ponderosa and limber pine trees. A map, list & invoice are attached showing properties where beetle trees were removed, and numbers & cost of trees removed. This project has helped our property owners minimize the impact of the pine beetle infestation as well as maintain and improve defensible space. The project also complies with our covenants which require that property owners remove diseased and/or infested trees.

Approximately 10 acres treated. DCS

7. Reimbursement Request:

Project to Date Reimbursement Request Amount cannot exceed the total Project obligation as identified in the Project Document. The Total Reimbursement Request Amount cannot exceed the Total Matching Funds amount for the period being billed.

	Current Period				Project to Date			
	Reimbursement Amount Requested For Out of Pocket Expenses	Matching Funds		Total Costs	Reimbursement Amount Requested For Out of Pocket Expenses	Matching Funds		Total Costs
		Cash (hard match)	Donated (Inkind match)			Cash (hard match)	Donated (Inkind match)	
Labor*	4650	11,525		16,175	15,000	21,875	26,525	36,875
Material**								
Total								

Donated time and materials can only be counted towards the matching component.

* Use actual costs or \$20.51/hour for donated or volunteers' time.

** Use actual costs or fair market value of donated materials, supplies, or equipment use.

8. Amount Paid to CSFS for Products and/Or Services : \$

9. I request reimbursement in the amount of \$ 4,650 for the work completed and documented above. I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief this report is correct and complete and that all outlays reported are for the purposes set forth in the project documents.

Signature:

[Signature]

Date: August 27, 2010

All expenses are true and accurate and all cost share is true and accurate.

10. Certification (To be completed by CSFS District):

Work meets minimum standards as set forth by CSFS.

Signature:

[Signature]

Date:

8/27/2010



Colorado State Forest Service Program Payment Request

GRANT PROGRAM (CHECK APPROPRIATE PROGRAM TYPE):	
Forest Restoration Grant (SB71 and HB1199)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Volunteer or Rural Fire Assistance (a.k.a.: VFA/RFA)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Insect and Disease Prevention and Suppression Program (Allard)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
State Fire Assistance (a.k.a.: SFA)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership (a.k.a.: FRFTP)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stevens Fuels Treatment Funds	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cooperative Fire Agreement (Active Fire Suppression Cooperators; CRS#R-24-103-206-01)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emergency Supplemental Funds (a.k.a.: ESF)	<input type="checkbox"/>

☐ Checked for Federal suspension and debarment (State Office) <http://www.epls.gov/>

Name: Little Valley Owners Association

Address: 5000 Little Valley Rd.
Estes Park, CO 80517

The above named has submitted a project application that has been reviewed and approved by the Colorado State Forest Service for funding from Federal Assistance.

Grant Number: 536716 Cooperator Match: \$21,875

Approved Funding: \$15,000 Total Project: \$36,875

CSFS Account Number: 536716-6693 Amount of Payment: \$4,650

Circle one: 1st Payment 2nd Payment 3rd Payment Final Payment

Approved by _____
 (Program manager signature)

Date: _____

Sheet 1 - Table 1

LITTLE VALLEY
BEETLE MITIGATION

APRIL - AUGUST 2010

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Actual trees removed				Initial evaluation (D)
2			Name	# Trees	Removal Plan
3	5		Addison	5	Debark, chip or lop/scatter
4	5		Addison/Lipse	5	Debark, chip or lop/scatter
5	8		Biehl	5	Debark, chip or lop/scatter
6	2		Black	2	Haul wood & chip
7	2		Burns	3	Debark, chip or lop/scatter
8	15		Glazer Glazer	4	Debark, chip or lop/scatter
9	7		Collingwood	6	Debark, chip or lop/scatter
10	4		Donnell	4	Haul wood & chip
11	8		Emslie/Barnett	8	Haul wood & chip
12	3		Fogarty	3	Haul wood & chip
13	4		Gobris	8	Haul wood & chip & Debark, chip or lop/scatter
14	5		Henry/Magee	3	Haul wood & chip
15			Kennicke/Bradley	10	Debark, chip or lop/scatter
16	7		Kennicke/Bradley & Fogarty	7	Debark, chip or lop/scatter
17	19		Kramer Nick	11	Haul wood & chip & Debark, chip or lop/scatter
18	0		LeDoux	3	Haul wood & chip
19	2		Liggett	42	Haul wood & chip & Debark, chip or lop/scatter
20			Loonsten	9	Haul wood & chip
21			Matthies	2	Haul wood & chip
22	2		McAleenan/Norman	2	Haul wood & chip
23	1		Moore	1	Haul wood & chip
24	1		Musslewhite/Daugherty	1	Haul wood & chip
25	4		Nicholson	3	Haul wood & chip
26			Otis	4	Haul wood & chip
27	3		Paul Ressue	3	Haul wood & chip
28	2		Simonds	2	Haul wood & chip
29			Smith	21	Haul wood & chip & Debark, chip or lop/scatter

30	3		Souvignier	2	Haul wood & chip
31	16		Stonecipher	20	Haul wood & chip & Debark, chip or lop/scatter
32	13		Wells	13	Haul wood & chip & Debark, chip or lop/scatter
33	19		West	29	Haul wood & chip & Debark, chip or lop/scatter
34			Wrobley	22	Haul wood & chip
35	2		LINDSTROM		" " "
	1		LOUGREN		" " "

160 TREES

Adam's Tree Service
P.O. Box 4420
Estes Park, CO 80517

Invoice



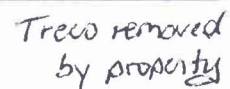
**ADAM'S TREE
SERVICE**
Estes Park, Co

Bill To:

Little Valley Owner's Association
5000 Little Valley Road
Estes Park, CO 80517

Date	Invoice No.
08/19/10	1088

Item	Description	Amount
Tree Removal	¹⁶⁰ Remove or debark 105 beetle infested trees, 299 man hours @ \$50 per hour	14,950.00
Total		\$14,950.00





Colorado State Forest Service Program Payment Request

GRANT PROGRAM (CHECK APPROPRIATE PROGRAM TYPE):	
Bureau of Land Management Task Order Program	
Volunteer or Rural Fire Assistance (a.k.a.: VFA/RFA)	
Forest Land Enhancement Program (a.k.a.: FLEP)	
Insect and Disease Prevention and Suppression Program	
State Fire Assistance (a.k.a.: SFA)	
Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership (a.k.a.: FRFTP)	
Stevens Fuels Treatment Funds	
Cooperative Fire Agreement (Active Fire Suppression Cooperators; CRS#R-24-103-206-01)	

☐ Checked for Federal suspension and debarment (State Office) <http://www.epls.gov/>

Name: Little Valley Owner's Association

Address: 5000 Little Valley Rd.

Estes Park, CO 80517

The above named has submitted a project application that has been reviewed and approved by the Colorado State Forest Service for funding from Federal Assistance.

Grant Number: 536716 Cooperator Match: \$10,350

Approved Funding: \$15,000 Total Project: \$20,700

CSFS Account Number: 536716-6693 Amount of Payment: \$10,350

Circle one: 1st Payment 2nd Payment 3rd Payment Final Payment

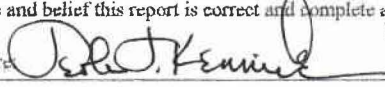
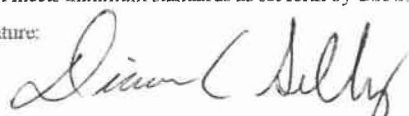
Approved by _____ Date: _____
(Program manager signature)

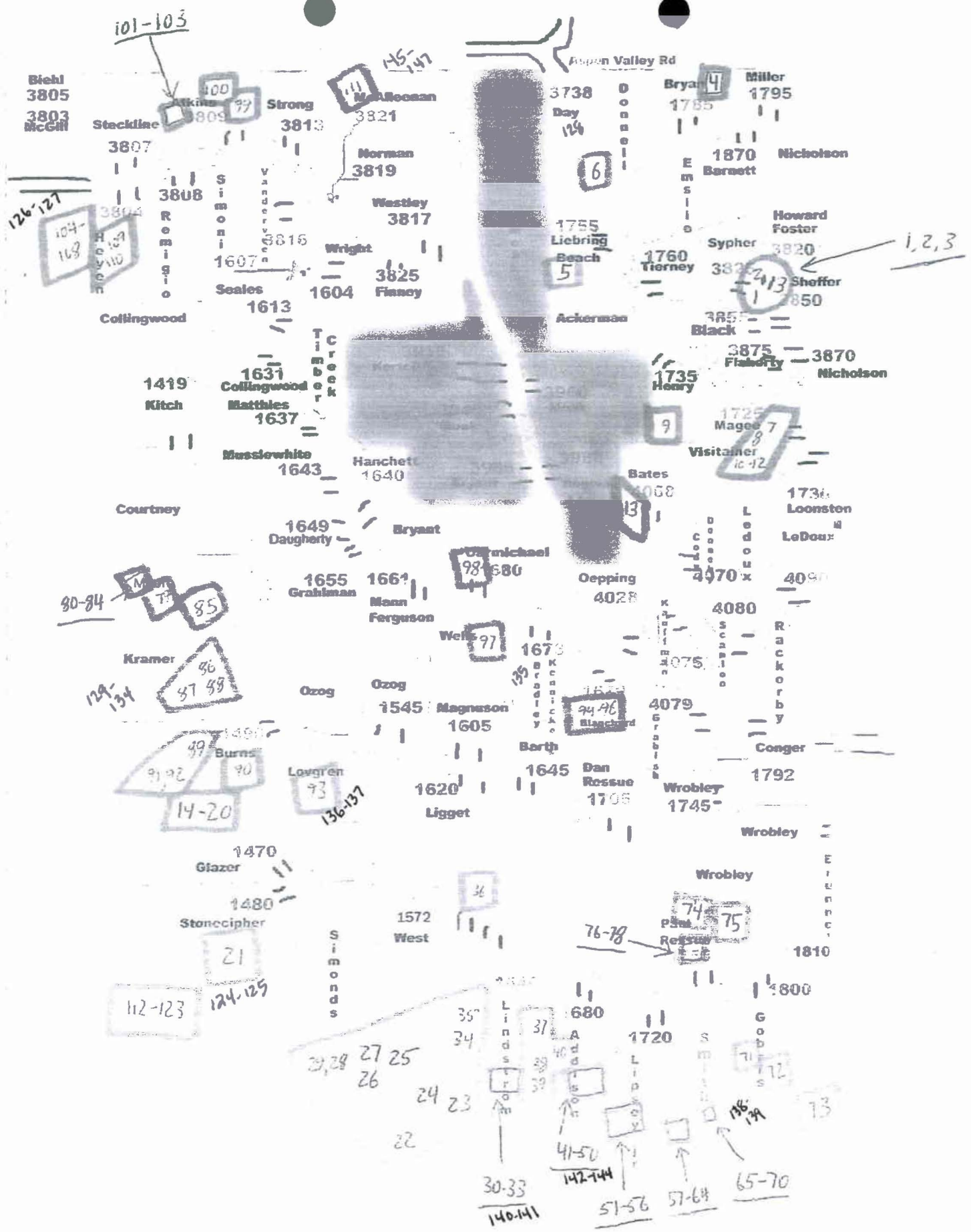
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Project Number: 536716

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1. Project #: 536716	2. Project Funding Amount: \$15,000	3. Community Protected: Little Valley																																														
4. Make Payment To: Name: Little Valley Owners' Association Address: 5000 Little Valley Rd. ESTES PARK, CO. 80517		5. Period of Performance: From: May 2009 To: Sept 1, 2009 We have received an extension until Sept. 1, 2010 so the remainder will be reported next year.																																														
6. What was accomplished? (Quantity or Status of Project. Please provide a description of accomplishments. Please be specific and report numbers such as acres treated, numbers of defensible spaces, tons of cubic feet or yards of slash collected, number of presentations, number of plans written. Attach additional sheets as necessary.) In May and June, 2009 all properties on the 235 acres within Little Valley were evaluated for Mountain Pine Beetle and mustletoe activity, as well as other dead and diseased trees for fuel reduction purposes. After the evaluation, our contractor removed approximately 150 trees, including ponderosa pines, lodge pole pines and lumber pines. Attached you will find 4 items: a map provided after the initial evaluation, a final map indicating the location of trees removed, a list showing type and size of trees cut, including property owner, and the invoices that were paid to this contractor. All trees removed were infested with mountain pine beetle unless otherwise indicated. In accordance with new covenants that are about to be filed, this project has helped minimize the impact of pine beetle infestation as well as continue to maintain defensible space. Approximately 21 acres treated on over 17 properties. (f)																																																
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<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="3"></th> <th colspan="3">Current Period</th> <th colspan="3">Project to Date</th> </tr> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Reimbursement Amount Requested For Out of Pocket Expenses</th> <th colspan="2">Matching Funds</th> <th rowspan="2">Total Costs</th> <th rowspan="2">Reimbursement Amount Requested For Out of Pocket Expenses</th> <th colspan="2">Matching Funds</th> <th rowspan="2">Total Costs</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Cash (hard match)</th> <th>Donated (Inkind match)</th> <th>Cash (hard match)</th> <th>Donated (Inkind match)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Labor*</td> <td></td> <td>\$20,700.00</td> <td></td> <td>\$20,700.00</td> <td></td> <td>\$20,700.00</td> <td></td> <td>\$20,700.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Material**</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>\$20,700.00</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>\$20,700.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Current Period			Project to Date			Reimbursement Amount Requested For Out of Pocket Expenses	Matching Funds		Total Costs	Reimbursement Amount Requested For Out of Pocket Expenses	Matching Funds		Total Costs	Cash (hard match)	Donated (Inkind match)	Cash (hard match)	Donated (Inkind match)	Labor*		\$20,700.00		\$20,700.00		\$20,700.00		\$20,700.00	Material**									Total				\$20,700.00				\$20,700.00
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Signature:  President LVOA Date: 9/3/09																																																
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Signature:  Date: 9/10/09																																																



Little Valley Beetle Infested Trees

p-ponderosa lp-lodgepole lmb-limber

- 1) lp, island, end of star way
- 2) lp, sypher
- 3) lp, sheffer
- 4) p, 22", bryan
- 5) p, 19", beach/liebring
- 6) p, day/donnell
- 7) p, 20" and tall, magee
- 8) p, 16", magee
- 9) p, 21", henry
- 10)p, 8", leppert
- 11)p, 14", leppert
- 12)p, 14", leppert
- 13)lmb, 13", otis
- 14)lp
- 15)lp
- 16)lp
- 17)lp
- 18)lp
- 19)lp
- 20)lp, 14-20 top of burns/glazer
- 21)lp, small, stonecipher
- 22)lp, 15" and tall, debark, west
- 23)lp, 20" and tall, debark, west
- 24)lp, 6", west
- 25)lp, 14", debark, west
- 26)lp, 20", debark, simonds
- 27)lp, 16", debark, simonds
- 28)lp, 12", debark, simonds
- 29) p, 20", debark, simonds
- 30) p, 17", lindstrom
- 31)lp, 20", lindstrom
- 32)lp, 18", lindstrom
- 33)lp, 16", lindstrom
- 34)lp, 20", west
- 35)lp, 18", west
- 36)lp, 12", next to moss rock
- 37)ips clump, addison/lindstrom
- 38)lp, 18", lindstrom
- 39)lp, 16", lindstrom
- 40)ips clump, addison

41)lp, 13", addison
42)lp, 12", addison
43)lp, 10", addison
44)lp, 10", addison
45)lp, 13", addison
46)lp, 16", addison
47)lp, 20", addison
48)lp, 10", addison
49)lp, 11", addison
50)lp, 9" , addison
51)lp, 12", debark, lipsey
52)lp, 14", debark, lipsey
53)lp, 14", debark, lipsey
54)lp, 24" and tall, debark, lipsey
55)lp, 18", debark, lipsey
56)lp, 12", debark, lipsey
57)lp, 18", debark, lipsey/smith
58)lp, 14", debark, lipsey/smith
59)lp, 14", debark, lipsey/smith
60)lp, 18", debark, lipsey/smith
61)lp, 17", debark, lipsey/smith
62)lp, 13", debark, lipsey/smith
63)lp, 16", debark, lipsey/smith
64)lp, 8" , debark, lipsey/smith
65)lp, 13", debark, smith
66)lp, 13", debark, smith
67)lp, 13", debark, smith
68)lp, 13", debark, smith
69)lp, 14", debark, smith
70)lp, 19", debark, smith
71)lp, 2 tops 12" and 15", gobris
72)lp, 10", gobris
73)lmb, 13", gobris
74)lp, 20", paul ressure
75)lp, 20", wrobley/paul ressure
76)lp, 12", paul ressure
77)lp, 12", paul ressure
78)lp, 14", paul ressure
79)lp, 11", moore
80)lp, 11", moore
81)lp, 11", moore
82)lp, 13", moore
83)lp, 12", moore
84)lp, 13", moore
85)lp, 6", moore
86)lp, 12", kramer

- 87)lp, 10", kramer
- 88)lp, 11", kramer
- 89)lp, 8", burns
- 90)lp, 12", burns
- 91)lp, 12", burns
- 92)lp, 8", burns
- 93)lp, 17", lovgren
- 94)lp, 13", blanchard
- 95)lp, 12", blanchard
- 96)lp, 10", blanchard
- 97)lp, 15", wells
- 98)lp, ips, charmichael
- 99)lmb, 18", atkins
- 100) p, 10", atkins
- 101) p, 12", atkins
- 102) lmb, 14", atkins
- 103) lmb, 6", atkins
- 104) lp, 19", biehl
- 105) lp, 18", biehl
- 106) lp, 16", biehl
- 107) lp, 16", biehl
- 108) lp, 15", biehl
- 109) lp, 13", heyen
- 110) lp, 11", heyen
- 111) p, 17", mc alleenan
- 112) 112-123, lp, 12"-20", debark, stonecipher

additional trees)

124, 125) lp, stonecipher 126) lp, biehl 127) lp, biehl

128) lp, day 129 & 130) lp, Kramer 131-134) lp, Kramer, debark

135) lmb, bradley/kennicke 136, 137) lp, lovgren

138, 139) lp, smith 140) lp, lindstrom 141) lp, lindstrom, debark

142, 143, 144) lp, Addison, debark

all trees are m.p.b. unless otherwise noted

Adam's Tree Service
P.O. Box 4420
Estes Park, CO 80517

Invoice

Bill To:

Little Valley Owner's Association
5000 Little Valley Road
Estes Park, CO 80517

Date	Invoice No.
05/19/09	833

Item	Description	Amount
Inspection	Inspect property for beetle infested trees, 72 hours @ \$25 per hour	1,800.00
<i>Ad ck #1151</i>		
Total		\$1,800.00

Adam's Tree Service
P.O. Box 4420
Estes Park, CO 80517

Invoice

Bill To:

Little Valley Owner's Association
5000 Little Valley Road
Estes Park, CO 80517

Date	Invoice No.
07/15/09	882

Item	Description	Amount
Tree Removal	Remove, chip and haul or debark, lop and scatter 144 beetle trees. 392 man hours at \$50 per hour.	19,600.00
Discount	High volume customer discount	-1,000.00
Total		\$18,600.00

7-28
ck # 1159

Adam's Tree Service
P.O. Box 4420
Estes Park, CO 80517

Invoice

Bill To:

Little Valley Owner's Association
5000 Little Valley Road
Estes Park, CO 80517

Date	Invoice No.
08/08/09	902

Item	Description	Amount
Tree Removal	Remove beetle infested ponderosa, 3 hrs, 2 men, \$100 per hour	300.00
Pd Ac # 1163		
Total		\$300.00

Selby,Diana

From: Selby,Diana [Diana.Selby@ColoState.EDU]
Sent: Tuesday, August 04, 2009 4:04 PM
To: leemare@airbits.com; Jack & Sandy Burns
Subject: Allard grant extension

Lee and Sandy,

I just got confirmation that I can extend the Allard grant for you as we discussed in our meeting today. This e-mail can serve as your confirmation that the grant # 536716 for LVOA in the amount of \$15,000 will now have a new deadline of September 1, 2010.

Diana Selby
Assistant District Forester

Colorado State Forest Service
Fort Collins District
5060 Campus Delivery, CSU
Fort Collins, CO 80523-5060
Phone: (970) 491-8839
FAX: (970) 491-8645

Summary - PO S037800**COPY****ENCUMBERED**

PO/Reference No. S037800
 Supplier LITTLE VALLEY H O A

General Information		Shipping Information		Billing/Payment	
PO/Reference No.	S037800	Ship To		Bill To	
Revision No.	0	Attention: Karen Carlin		Accounts Payable	
Priority	Normal	Building: 1050		Colorado State Univ	
Supplier Name	LITTLE VALLEY H O A	Room Number: -		6003 Campus Delivery	
Address	C/O IMA J MATHIAS 1637 BLACK SQUIRREL ESTES PARK, CO 80517 US	Department: 5060		Fort Collins, CO 80523-	
Phone		Colorado State University		6003	
Supplier Fax No.		200 West Lake Street		United States	
Purchase Order Date	5/29/2009	0001 Campus Delivery			
Total	15,000.00 USD	Fort Collins, CO 805230001			
Requisition Number	11042187	United States			
Contact Information		Delivery Options		Billing Options	
Owner Name	Karen Carlin	Expedite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accounting Date	
Owner Phone	+1 (970) 491-3006	Ship Via	Best Carrier-Best Way	Payment Terms	0% 0, Net 30
Owner Email	Karen.Carlin@ColoState.EDU	Delivery		F.O.B.	Destination

Distribution Information		Supplier Information	
Distribution Methods		Supplier Information	
The system will distribute purchase orders using the method(s) indicated below:		Contract	no value
Email (HTML Attachment)	JOHN.SWARO@COLOSTATE.EDU	Account Code	
❶ Distribution options have been overridden for this PO		Pricing Code	
Distribution Options		Quote number	
Supplier		Note to Supplier	no note
Terms and Conditions		Attachments for supplier	
Order acceptance	Purchase Order Terms and Conditions http://www.purchasing.colostate.edu/pages/pdf/potermconditions.pdf instructions		

Accounting Codes	
Account	Sub Code
536716	5980
08 HAZ FUELS FC -USDA-USFS-FOREST RESEARCH	

Line Item Details						
Product Description	Catalog No	Size / Packaging	Unit Price	Quantity	Ext. Price	
1 ✓ CHECK ORDER REQUESTS (AFE)			15,000.00 USD	1	15,000.00 USD	
AFE EXCEPTION LIST	3-Payments for program obligations which have been pre-	Taxable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Requisition Number	11042187	
Description of Goods or	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	Capital Expense <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		External Note	no note	
		Commodity Code	no value	Attachments for supplier		

6/3/2009

**Financial Assistance Program
Cooperative Match Project**

To be conducted by:

Little Valley Owners Association

Project Number:

Estimated Project Cost: \$30,000

Funding provided by CSFS: \$15,000

Minimum Recipient Match: \$15,000

Project to be completed by: September 1, 2009

Based on the strength of the application submitted by Little Valley Owners Association, the Colorado State Forest Service is providing funding in the amount up to but not exceeding \$15,000 to accomplish the project described in the attached scope of work.

As the cooperator, Little Valley Owners Association, will be reimbursed for actual (hard dollars spent) costs incurred in implementing the project up to the amount listed above once the following requirements are met:

- A. Complete work as described in "*Attachment A*" (scope of work).
- B. Provide documentation that project funds have been matched at a minimum ratio of 1:1.
- C. Complete and submit through the local CSFS District Office periodic Grant Report(s)/Reimbursement Request(s) using the form provided in "*Attachment B*", as needed, and a Final Report that provides details on expenditures and accomplishments as a result of this project. Submission to: CSFS Fort Collins District, 5060 Campus Delivery, CSU, Fort Collins, CO 80523-5060 (attn. Diana Selby).
- D. Certify that neither the cooperator nor any principals represented herein are presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any federal department or agency.

This funding will remain available until September 1, 2009. It may be extended at any time at the discretion of CSFS.

As a representative of the cooperator, I have read and understand the conditions of participating in this cooperative match project.

Cooperator Signature: *Ima J Matthes* **Date:** 10/27/08

Mailing Address: 1637 Black Squirrel
Estes Park, CO 80517

Telephone Number: 970-586-8588

Email Address: Ima_lvoa@msn.com

CSFS REQUEST FOR SUPPLIES OR SERVICES (other than GSA)

CSFS # 805 Rev. 02/04/05

Date: <u>4/29/2009</u>		Requested By: <u>Diana Selby</u>		Resale to:		CSFS Invoice #:	
Vendor: <u>Little Valley Owners Association</u> <u>11637 Black Squirrel</u> <u>Estes Park, CO 80517</u> (PLEASE PROVIDE COMPLETE ADDRESS)				Ship To: <u>Fort Collins District</u> (PLEASE PROVIDE COMPLETE DELIVERY ADDRESS)			
Reason for Vendor Selection: <input type="checkbox"/> Sole Source (attach completed Sole Source Justification Form) <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Supplier <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other						Terms:	
Shipping Instructions: <input type="checkbox"/> FOB Fort Collins, Colorado <input type="checkbox"/> FOB			Delivery Date:		Deliver to: Initials <u> </u> Bldg <u> </u> Room <u> </u> Phone <u> </u>		
#	Account	Subcode	Qty	UOM	Description of Supplies or Services	Unit Price	Item Total
1	536711e	5980			Little Valley Owners Association will	\$15,000	
2					treat 30 acres on common and		
3					private lands in mixed conifer		
4					forests to reduce wildfire		
5					risk and bark beetle impacts		
6					Thinning, chipping, pile burning, brush		
7					tree removal, & patch cuts will		
8					all be utilized.		
9							
10							
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:				Expenditure Approval: Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			Subtotal: \$ <u>15,000</u> Discount: \$ _____ TOTAL: \$ <u>15,000</u>

2009 Colorado "Allard Funds"

Wildfire Hazard Reduction in Bark Beetle-Impacted Areas Grant Application

District Submitting Project:	Fort Collins
District Priority Number:	2
Dollar Amount Requested:	\$15,000
Matching Share:	\$15,000

Applicant Information	
Applicant:	Little Valley
Contact Person:	Ima Matthies
Address:	1637 Black Squirrel
City/Zip Code:	Estes Park, CO/80517
Phone (Work/Cell):	970.586.8588
Email:	Ima_lvoa@msn.com
Fax:	N/A

Community At Risk Information			
2	Name of Project:	Little Valley Fire Mitigation	
	Community Name:	Little Valley	
	County:	Larimer	Congressional District: 4
	Latitude (decimal degrees):	40.33	Longitude (decimal degrees): 105.49

Grant Contributors (Matching Share)							
(Applications will be disqualified if insufficient match is identified; federal dollars DO NOT qualify- see criteria & instructions for exception) Please specify each match contributor and the dollar amount of each contribution. DO NOT show grant requested funds in this table. This is for matching share only.							
3	Contributors: (Please specify)	landowners					TOTAL
	Dollars (Hard Match):	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,000
	In-Kind (Soft Match):	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	TOTAL:	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,000

Total Project Expense (break down matching share totals from Block #3)					
4	Budget Detail (Provide additional information in Block #7)	Grant Share (\$ Amount Requested)	Match (from Block #3)		TOTAL
			Dollars	In-Kind	
	Personnel / Labor:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Fringe Benefits:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Travel:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Equipment:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Supplies:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Contractual:	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0	\$30,000
	Construction:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Other:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	TOTAL:	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0	\$30,000
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5	Project Summary (check all that apply and answer related questions)			
	What is the projected duration of this project? (check one) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Year <input type="checkbox"/> Two Years			
	Is this a new project? (check one) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
	Project Category: Hazard Fuels Reduction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
	Number of acres to be treated: 30		Estimated cost per acre: \$1,000.00	
	Number of communities directly affected by this project: 1			
	Project Category: Information & Education <input type="checkbox"/>			
	Number of citizens to be reached:			
Project Category: Planning <input type="checkbox"/>				
Number of residences affected:				

6	Project Area Description	
	<p>All information for the project must fit into the allotted character space provided below. Attachments will not be considered by the review committee.</p>	
	<p>Provide a brief overview of the project and the project area. (If applying for a fuels reduction project, identify vegetation types.) 1500 characters</p> <p>This project will take place within Little Valley and adjacent properties, located in the Estes Valley in Larimer County, Colorado. Little Valley encompasses 235 acres and adjacent property owners with the option of becoming associate members of the Little Valley Owner's Association and participating in fuel reduction work add an additional 32 acres. The community is directly adjacent to both NPS and USFS lands and is within the USFS Estes Valley Planning Area. Little Valley completed a CSFS approved CWPP in 2004 and owners have been actively implementing fuel treatments since that time.</p> <p>Vegetation type is mixed conifer consisting primarily of lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, and Douglas-fir. Stands are multi-storied with mostly closed canopies. Current basal area in project locations range from 85 to 123 square feet per acre. Slopes vary widely from 5 to over 70% with most averaging about 30-40%. Mountain pine beetle activity in the proposed project area has reached epidemic proportions.</p>	

7	Scope of Work / Project Timeline	
	<p>All information for the project must fit into the allotted character space provided below. Attachments will not be considered by the review committee.</p>	
	<p>Provide a brief scope of work which clearly describes how grant funds will be spent. (This should be more specific than the project description. Include any additional information regarding special budget detail in this section.) 1500 characters</p> <p>Patch cuts or near patch cuts will be utilized to remove bark beetle infested trees and susceptible pines. Primary trees targeted for removal will include any mountain pine beetle infested pine, mature lodgepole pine, and dwarf-mistletoe infested ponderosa pine in order to maintain young trees. Efforts will focus on areas within 300 feet of roads and structures where dead trees may pose as hazards. Locations of patch cuts will be determined by bark beetle infestations. Materials will be cut and chipped to a depth not to exceed 6 inches.</p> <p>Grant funds will be used to hire a contractor for tree removal and chipping. The HOA will pay the full cost of the project and be reimbursed 50% of the total project cost after CSFS approval.</p>	

Provide a timeline for the project. 500 characters

Within 1 month of approval and transmittal of funds, a scope of work agreement will be in place.

Evaluation of areas to identify mountain pine beetle patch cuts will be done within 2 months of grant approval.

Remaining planning, layout, and implementation of project will be complete within 9 months.

Final certifications, project inspections and close-out paperwork will be completed in the last month of grant period.

Interagency Collaboration

Specify the private, local, tribal, county, state, federal and/or non-governmental (501c3) organizations that will contribute to or participate in the completion of this project. Describe briefly the contributions each partner will make (i.e. – donating time/equipment, funding, etc.).

500 characters

Little Valley homeowners will match 50% of the project cost (HOA will organize and work with landowners)

CSFS will provide technical assistance and identify patch cuts

A private contractor will do the work

Larimer County Emergency Services will assist in structure assessments and defensible space

Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

Does this community have a wildfire protection plan that follows the Healthy Forest Restoration Act CWPP guidelines? (check one) ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ in development

Is this project part of the plan? (check one) ☒ yes ☐ no

Submit a copy of the CWPP with this application. Copy attached? ☒ yes ☐ no

Project Longevity / Maintenance

Clearly demonstrate how this project will remain effective over time. 500 characters

The Association is implementing a covenant requiring homeowners to implement defensible space and conduct fire mitigation. These practices will be required to be maintained by the individual homeowners. The association will also be hiring a contractor to review the entire property each year for mountain pine beetle infestation. All infested trees will be cut and treated accordingly.



LITTLE VALLEY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

September 8, 2004

Ellen Hodges, District Ranger
Richard Edwards, Planning Team Leader
Canyon Lakes Ranger District
1300 College
Fort Collins, CO 8054

Dear Ellen and Richard,

I would like for you and as well as others on my Carbon Copy List to know how much Little Valley Owners' Association appreciates the work of the entire Canyon Lakes ranger District. Neighbors have visited work areas in Piersen Park and say that the work is beautiful. Your communication with me on meetings, information and work being done is passed on to our homeowners as soon as possible.

Locking the gate to correct some damage in the park was supported not only because the traffic was less for a few days. But people who hike and use the park for recreation truly hate to see such beauty destroyed.

Working together seems to urge our property owners to do and learn more about our area each year.

We will continue to urge fire mitigation. We also hope that work continues in the Piersen Park Area.

Thanks again,

Ima J. Matthies, President

CC/ Ben Nighthorse Campbell, U.S. Senator
Wayne Allard, U.S. Senator
✓ Dave Farmer, Colorado State Forester
Tony Simon, Larimer County Fire Specialist
Kathy Rennels, County Commissioner
Glen Gibson, County Commissioner
Thomas Bender, County Commissioner
James Bedwell, USFS Ranger
Rick Cables, USFS Ranger

Mike Babler

From: Tony Simons [tsimons@larimer.org]
Sent: Wednesday, June 16, 2004 10:09 AM
To: mbabler@lamar.colostate.edu
Subject: RE: D-Space Inspections

I do not think I need to be there, I would just touch base with Ima and give her a schedule of what days Jacob will be there. We are going to need to track these hours separately, so that I can pay him.

I will call you later
Tony

>>> "Mike Babler" <mbabler@lamar.colostate.edu> 06/16/04 09:54AM >>>
I need to get Jacob going, do you want to be there, if so give me some dates.

-----Original Message-----

From: Tony Simons [mailto:tsimons@larimer.org]
Sent: Wednesday, June 16, 2004 9:29 AM
To: ima_LVOA@msn.com
Cc: mbabler@lamar.colostate.edu
Subject: D-Space Inspections

Ima, I have completed all of the defensible space inspections on the list you provide. Three of the properties did not have structures on then, so no inspection was conducted. These properties were Human, Lewis, and Wright properties. If there are additional properties to be inspected please let me know.

Thanks for you help
Tony

Mike Babler

From: Ima Matthies [IMA_Lvoa@msn.com]

Sent: Sunday, June 13, 2004 5:28 PM

To: Mike Babler; Tony Simons

Mike, Below are those that feel they have marked their property.

- 3.8 — No. 2, Addison says that they have markers up that will identify their property. They will also be here this summer.
- 4.96 No. 15, Gilbert says his property is marked adequately but he was afraid it would be too difficult for you to mark some of the rocky areas. I suggested that we would leave that up to you and see then if he needed to clear fuel.
- 3.49 No. 19, Henner, This property is for sale. The Owner asked the Real Estate agent to mark it and she says all corners are marked.
- 3.15 No. 28, Lipsey, these people will be here the week of the 14th and plan to start pulling slash down. They seem to be real concerned. If you could do their property they would probably be grateful if not I will probably talk with them while they are here and up date them on info.
- 10 No. 30 Lynn, They feel as if their property is adequately marked.
- No 35. Oepping. Same here.
- 1.57/1.4- No.39, Seals, Toni just marked the expanded defensible space and these people feel as if their property is adequately marked.
- 1.78 No. 43, Wright. This is the lot that had all the red flags. They have started building and say that they have taken down the extra flags leaving only the property line markings.
- 2.2 No. 44, Steckline. These people say all of their property has a fence around it and that is the property line.

You were going to send me info on fuel breaks. I got a call from someone but never got the info. You could mail it to Little Valley Owner's Association Address of 5000 Little Valley Road, Estes Park, CO 80517

Thanks Ima

Mike Badler



Fuel Break Markings 2004

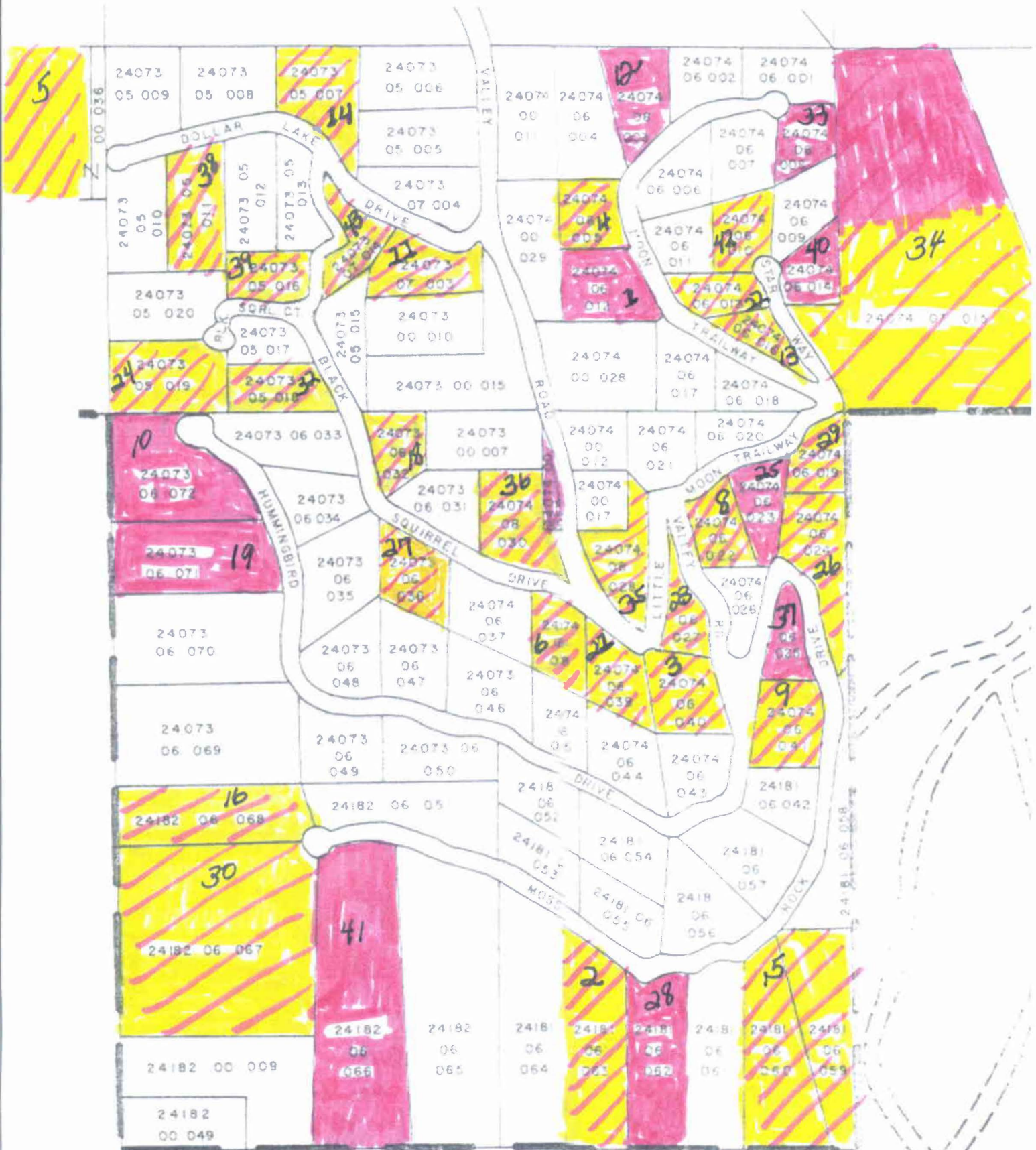
	Name	Lot #	Acres	Address	2004 DS	Mark fuel breaks	Remarks
1	Ackerman	12-2nd	1.27	TBD	X	X	
2	Addison	63-2nd	3.8	1680 Moss Rock	X	X	
3	Armstrong	40-2nd	1.9	4079 Little Valley Dr.	X	X	
4	Beach/Leibing	5-2nd	1.6	1755 Moon Trail Way	X	X	
5	Biehl	027-1st	4.27	3805 Dollar Lake Rd. AM		X	
6	Bradley/Kennicke	38-2nd	2.19	1673 Black Squirrel	X	X	
7	Burns	69-2nd	5	TBD			
8	Cody/Dennehy	22-2nd	1.5	4070 Little Valley Dr.	X	X	
9	Conger	41-2nd	2.13	1792 Humming Bird		X	
10	Courtney	72-2nd	4.21	1440 Humming Bird Dr.		X	
11	Finney	3-1st	1.98	3824 Dollar Lake Rd.	X	X	
12	Flaherty	3-2nd	2.07	TBD		X	
13	Flaherty	16-2nd	1.46	TBD	X	X	
14	Gargano	7-st	2.11	TBD	X	X	
15	Gilbert	50/60-2bd	4.96	1800 Moss Rock	X	X	
16	Glazer	68-2nd	3.21	1470 Moss Rock	X	X	
17	Gooden	21-2nd	1.49	4068 Little Valley Dr.		X	
18	Hanchett	32-2nd	1.46	1640 Black Squirrel	X	X	
19	Henner Eng Inc	71-2nd	3.49	TBD		X	
20	Henry	17-2nd	1.31	TBD			
21	Hoedl	39-2nd	1.21	1679 Black Squirrel		X	
22	Human	13-2nd	1.21	TBD	X	X	
23	Kauffman	27-2nd	1.69	4075 Little Valley Dr.	X	X	
24	Kitch	19-1st	2.6	1419 Humming Bird Dr.	X	X	
25	Ledoux	23-2nd	1.12	4090 Little Valley Dr.		X	
26	Ledoux	24-2nd	1.92	4090 Little Valley Dr.		X	
27	Lewis	36-2nd	1.87	TBD	X	X	
28	Llipsey	62-2nd	3.15	TBD		X	
29	Loonsten	19-2nd	1	1730 Moon Trail Way	X	X	
30	Lynn	67-2nd	10	1480 Moss Rock	X	X	
31	Magnuson	46-2nd	2.42	1605 Humming Bird Dr.		X	
32	Matthies	18-1st	1.7	1637 Black Squirrel	X	X	
33	Nicholson	8-2nd	1.26	3870 Star Way		X	
34	Nicholson	15-2nd	20	TBD	X	X	
35	Oepping	28-2nd	1.57	4028 Little Valley Dr.	X	X	
36	Page	25-2nd	1.5	1680 Black Squirrel	X	X	
37	Rackerby	25-2nd	1.5	4095 Little Valley Dr.		X	
38	Remigio	11-1st	2.14	3808 Dollar Lake Dr.	X	X	
39	Seals	16-1st	1.4	1613 Black Squirrel	X	X	
40	Sheffer	14-2nd	1.3	3850 Star Way		X	
41	Stephen	66-2nd	7.81	TBD		X	
42	Sypher	10-2nd	1.32	3825 Star Way	X	X	
43	Wright	14-1st	1.78	1607 Black Squirrel	X	X	
44							
	Totals		122.88		26	39	

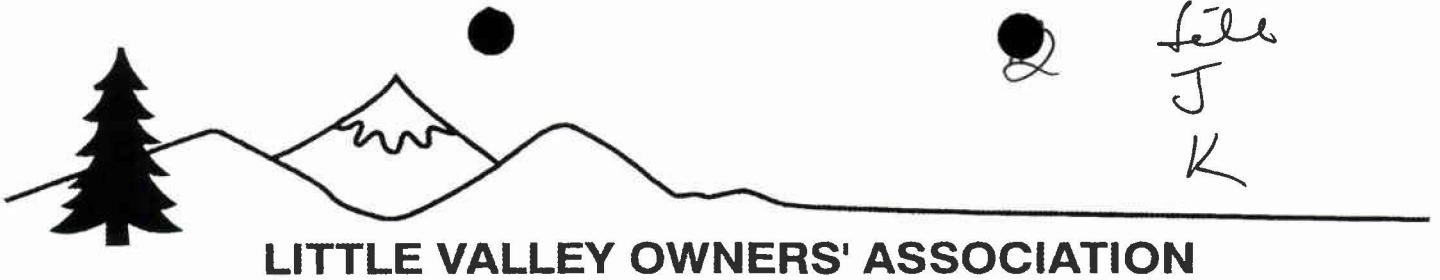
58 72B

✓ Done 5/18

2004 Fuel Break MARKING

 2004 EXPANDED
 2004 - New





May 24, 2004

Dear Property Owner

Tony Simons, Wildfire Specialist of Larimer County will mark defensible space on June 4th all day, June 15th in the afternoon and June 17th all day.

It is difficult for the Colorado Forest Service personnel to mark fuel break areas. Not everyone signed up for the fuel break markings so identifying areas are difficult. They are asking that we mark our property corner stakes so that they will mark the correct properties. When you have these marked please let me know and I will inform Mike Babler of the Colorado Forest Service and they will mark fuel break areas.

Mike Richardson will chip trees and slash the week of June 21st and Late August. Please let me know when you would like your fire fuel chipped. You may chip both times.

Contact me at e-mail at Ima_LVOA@msn.com or call 970-586-8688. Please keep track of all time and money spent toward the mitigation work so we will have a true accounting when and if the grant money becomes available this year.

Thanks Ima

**FIRE MITIGATION MEETING
DANNELS FIRE STATION 1:00 PM
APRIL 8, 2004**

Attendees: Little Valley Owners Association (LVOA) Board members Ima Matthies, Charles Hanchett, Lee Kennicke, Fred Day
Little Valley G.I.D. #14 Board members Ima Matthies, Marianne Oepping and Jeff Hancock (Vern Oepping also attended.)
Estes Park Fire Chief Scott Dorman
Larimer County Engineer Rex Burns
Larimer County Engineering Dept. Staff Services Manager Linda Sanders
Larimer County Wildfire Specialist Tony Simons
Road Contractor Rod Ault of Rod's Roads

Also invited, but unable to attend due to follow-on activities related to the Picnic Rock fire: Colorado Forest Service representative Mike Babler and District Ranger for the U.S. Forest Service, Canyon Lakes Ranger District Ellen Hodges.

Introductions: Ima Matthies chaired the meeting, and began by having the attendees introduce themselves and state the organization(s) that they represented.

LVOA Fire Mitigation History: Ima gave a brief summary of the LVOA fire mitigation activities to date. During 2003 LVOA had a major effort towards creating defensible space around homes. 45 owners signed on for this effort, of which 29 participated. Homeowners and the LVOA spent a total of approximately \$20,000 in actual costs and work in kind for creating defensible space in 2003. The LVOA spent over \$5,000 for chipping of the resulting slash, and received a grant through the Colorado Forest Service for \$5,000 to help defray expenses. 55 properties are signed on for fire mitigation work in 2004 (64.7% of the properties in Little Valley) and the LVOA has applied for a grant of up to \$30,000 in matching funds for 2004. Work planned for 2004 includes creating defensible space (for those not participating in 2003); increasing defensible space (for those who participated in 2003), and creating fire breaks on undeveloped lots.

G.I.D. #14 History: The road district, or General Improvement District (G.I.D.) #14 was started in 1993/1994. It grew from a need for road improvement and maintenance in the Little Valley area and for a fair distribution of the costs for such work. Prior to that time, the LVOA paid for all road maintenance, from Fish Creek Rd. up through Little Valley to Pierson Park. G.I.D. #14 now includes all those properties that use any of the roads in the area for access, including Centennial Hills and those properties along Little Valley Rd. but outside of the Little Valley Owners Association. The G.I.D. funds (from a mill levy included in property taxes) are supplemented by LVOA with an annual contribution of \$5,000 for improvements and maintenance.

Evaluation of cul-de-sacs and pullouts to accommodate fire and safety equipment: It has been recognized that one of the risks associated with a potential fire in the Little Valley area is the difficulty with access for fire and safety equipment. Many of the roads in the area are single lane roads, cul-de-sacs at the ends of some roads may be inadequate for turning around fire trucks, and there are few pullouts that would enable vehicles to pass in opposite directions. There was significant discussion of these access issues and plans for their improvement. Tony Simons indicated that the grant program funds as currently structured cannot be used for road work and access improvement. However, he also pointed out that the one house lost in the recent Picnic Rock fire was due to the decision by the fire fighters to defend homes in that area by air only. Access to that area is very difficult and the decision was made, for personnel safety and protection, to not send ground crews in to defend six homes in one subdivision. These homes were defended by airdrops, and five of the six were saved.

It was decided that Rod Ault, Rex Burns and Scott Dorman would survey the roads in the Little Valley Area to determine specific access issues and methods for improvement. Rod would then provide a cost estimate for these improvements to the LVOA and G.I.D. #14 for further evaluation and any decisions. During this survey, the need for trimming umbrella fuels along the roads would also be noted.

Scott Dorman noted that other, less costly issues can and should be addressed in the near future for improvement of emergency equipment access. These include providing better address markings for all homes, visible from the main roads and clearly visible at night (with consistent placement if possible), and providing better line of sight and visibility around corners for drivers in seated in large, high equipment.

There was also some discussion as to water requirements for fire fighting (both structural fires and wildfires). Scott Dorman noted that the fire hydrants in Centennial Hills (the closest to Little Valley) have white caps, meaning that they produce less than 500 gallons of water per minute, the amount required for fighting a structural fire. The fire department would be interested in improved water access and storage in the Little Valley area, however no actions were taken at this meeting to address this issue.

Defensible Space and Inspections: Last year Tony Simons marked properties, at the request of their owners, for clearing/thinning of trees to provide defensible space. Ima provided him a list of those owners requesting the same service this year. In addition, the National Forest Service will be creating firebreaks in the National Forest in the future (Little Valley is bordered on three sides by National Forest land). Tony noted that these firebreaks would not necessarily be at the boundary between the NFS land and private land. In some cases the breaks may be miles from the private property due to topography and larger scale issues with managing fire propagation and property owners should not be upset if they do not see a fire break adjacent to their land.

Jeff Hancock stated that from an insurance standpoint the industry is starting to address wildfire issues in more detail. In the future, representatives of the insurance companies will inspect properties and homes to determine if they will provide insurance coverage. Specific issues related to defensible space and fire risk mitigation will be evaluated. Owners would then be given 12 to 18 months to fix any problems.

Possibility of Grant Money to be Used for Fuel Breaks Along the Roads and Roadwork: Application for future grant money (2005 and beyond) was discussed with an emphasis on creating fuel breaks along the roads and roadwork for improved access. As stated earlier, the grant programs are not currently structured to provide money for roadwork, however the local organizations may lobby for changes in these restrictions in the future. Future grant money could be requested for creating fuel breaks along the roads, and assessing the need for such breaks should be part of the road survey undertaken in the near future.

Tony Simons strongly recommended that the owners association proceed with the necessary work to protect themselves and not wait for decisions on grant money. Ima stated the LVOA Board position that they are proceeding with such work and will continue to do so during 2004 regardless of the resolution of the grant requests for this and future years.

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 2:30 PM with a consensus that it was very productive and informative for all the attendees.

Respectively Submitted,

Fred Day, Secretary
Little Valley Owners Association



LITTLE VALLEY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

April 16, 2004

Dear Property Owner,

I have been asked what fire mitigation means. Agencies that use the term just say it means preparing for fire. According to the dictionary mitigation means, "to make less severe or painful". To me we are trying to make the reality of fire less severe. It is the term everyone uses so we will also.

This year we will basically do the same as we did last year.

1. Tony Simons, Wildfire Specialist from Larimer County and Mike Babbler from the Colorado Forest Service will be in our area to mark defensible space and fuel breaks around the 10th of May. When I have the exact date I will let you know by e-mail or a phone call. You do not have to be present to get marked but if you want to be available to talk to these resource persons we will let you know the date.
2. The Eagle Rock School will be available to do work on May 22, 2004. Please note the sign up sheet which is included. Lee Kennicke is in charge of the program this year for the Association.
3. We will again chip this year. The money we got for last year's grant (\$5,000) will be used for this expense. Wood and slash should be laid with the larger portion of the limbs facing the access areas in your driveway or along the roadway. The chips will then be blown back on your property. Pine Needles and small twigs and sticks should not be put in the pile they are dangerous in the chipping machine. They will be left and you can bag and dispose of them. We will chip twice once in June and later in the fall. You will be notified of the dates and will need to let us know which date you want.
4. It will be very important that we get an accounting of work you have done. Any Contractual work, Eagle Rock expenses and time you have spent cutting and piling slash. Man-hours are in kind work. The grant we have applied for this year will be matched with what we spend up to \$30,000. We have not heard if we will receive grant money this year. We will do what we can.

All expenses should be in by September 30, 2004 so that if there is money for a grant, our costs can be documented.

I have talked so much about fire mitigation that I think everyone should know what I mean and that certainly is not always the case.

If you have questions call me at 970-586-8588 or e-mail me at Ima_Lvoa@msn.com.

Sincerely,




Ima J. Matthies, President

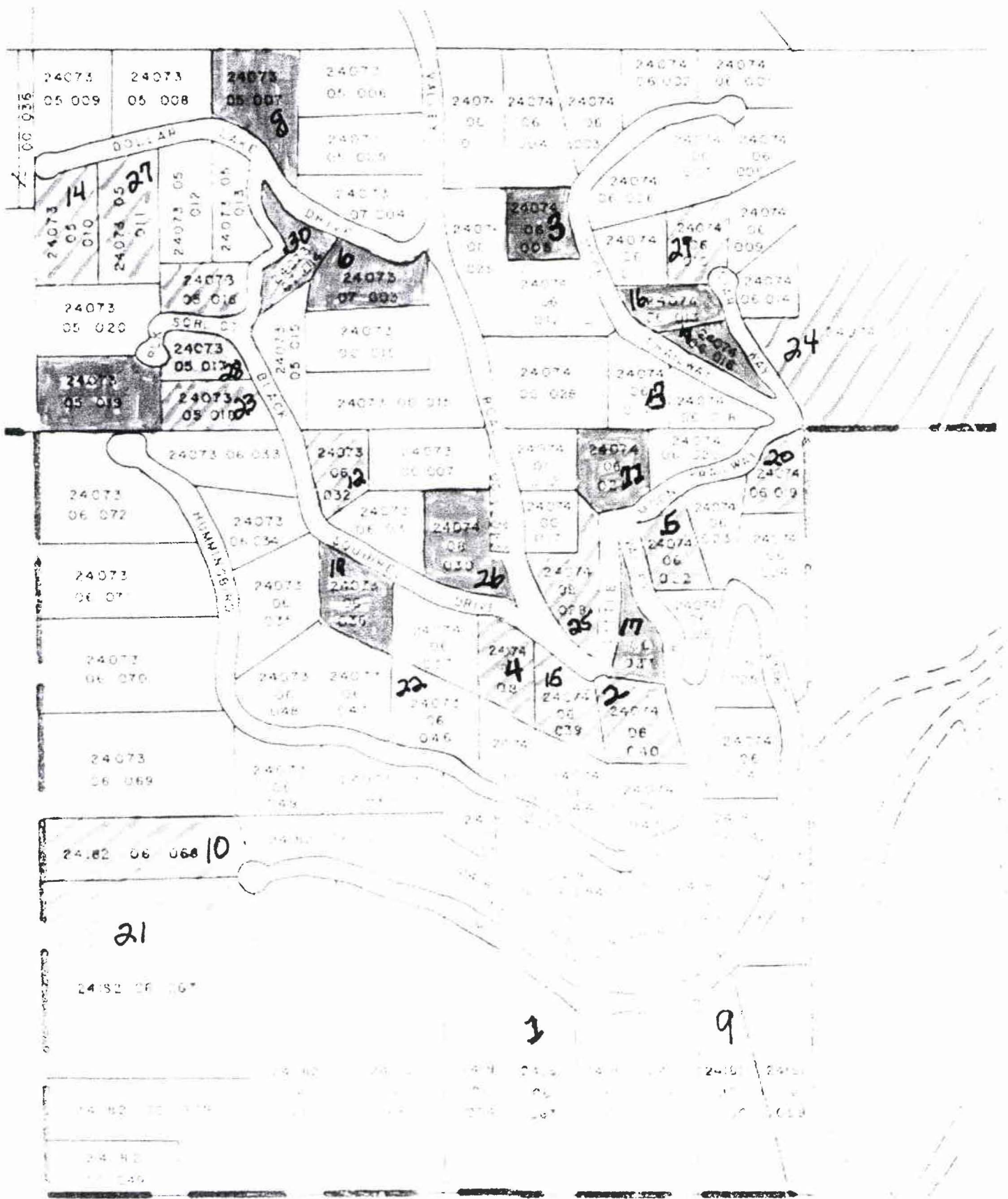
Defensible Space 2004

	Name	Lot #	Acres	Address	2003 DS	2004 DS	Remarks
1	Addison	63-2nd	3.8	1680 Moss Rock	X	X	
2	Armstrong	40-2nd	1.9	4079 Little Valley Dr.	X	X	
3	Beach/Leibing	5-2nd	1.6	1755 Moon Trail Way		X	
4	Bradley/Kennicke	38-2nd	2.19	1673 Black Squirrel	X	X	
5	Cody/Dennehy	22-2nd	1.5	4070 Little Valley Dr.	X	X	
6	Finney	3-1st	1.98	3824 Dollar Lake Rd.		X	
7	Flaherty	16-2nd	1.46	TBD	X	X	
8	Gargano	7-st	2.11	TBD		X	
9	Gilbert	50/60-2bd	4.96	1800 Moss Rock	X	X	
10	Glazer	68-2nd	3.21	1470 Moss Rock	X	X	
11	Gooden	21-2nd	1.49	4068 Little Valley Dr.		X	
12	Hanchett	32-2nd	1.46	1640 Black Squirrel	X	X	
13	Henry	17-2nd	1.31	TBD			
14	Heyen	10-1st	2.13	3804 Dollar Lake Rd.	X	X	
15	Hoedl	39-2nd	2.13	1679 Black Squirrel	X	X	
16	Human	13-2nd	1.21	TBD		X	to build
17	Kauffman	27-2nd	1.69	4075 Little Valley Dr.		X	
18	Kitch	19-1st	2.6	1419 Humming Bird Dr.		X	
19	Lewis	36-2nd	1.3	TBD		X	
20	Loonsten	19-2nd	1.7	1730 Moon Trail Way	X	X	
21	Lynn	67-2nd	10	1480 Moss Rock	X	X	
22	Magnuson	46-2nd	2.42	1605 Humming Bird Dr.	X		
23	Matthies	18-1st	1.7	1637 Black Squirrel	X	X	
24	Nicholson	15-2nd	20	TBD		X	
25	Oepping	28-2nd	1.57	4028 Little Valley Dr.	X	X	
26	Page	30-2nd	1	1680 Black Squirrel		X	
27	Remigio	11-1st	2.14	3808 Dollar Lake Dr.	X	X	
28	Seals	16-1st	1.4	1613 Black Squirrel	X	X	
29	Sypher	10-2nd	1.32	3825 Star Way	X	X	
30	Wright	14-1st	1.78	1607 Black Squirrel	X	X	to build
	Totals		83.85		18	24	

2004-7-more properties to be marked 2004 than 2003

Defensible Space 2004

 2004-New
 2004-EXPAN
 2003



LARIMER CO

SCALE 1" = 400'




Defensible Space 2004

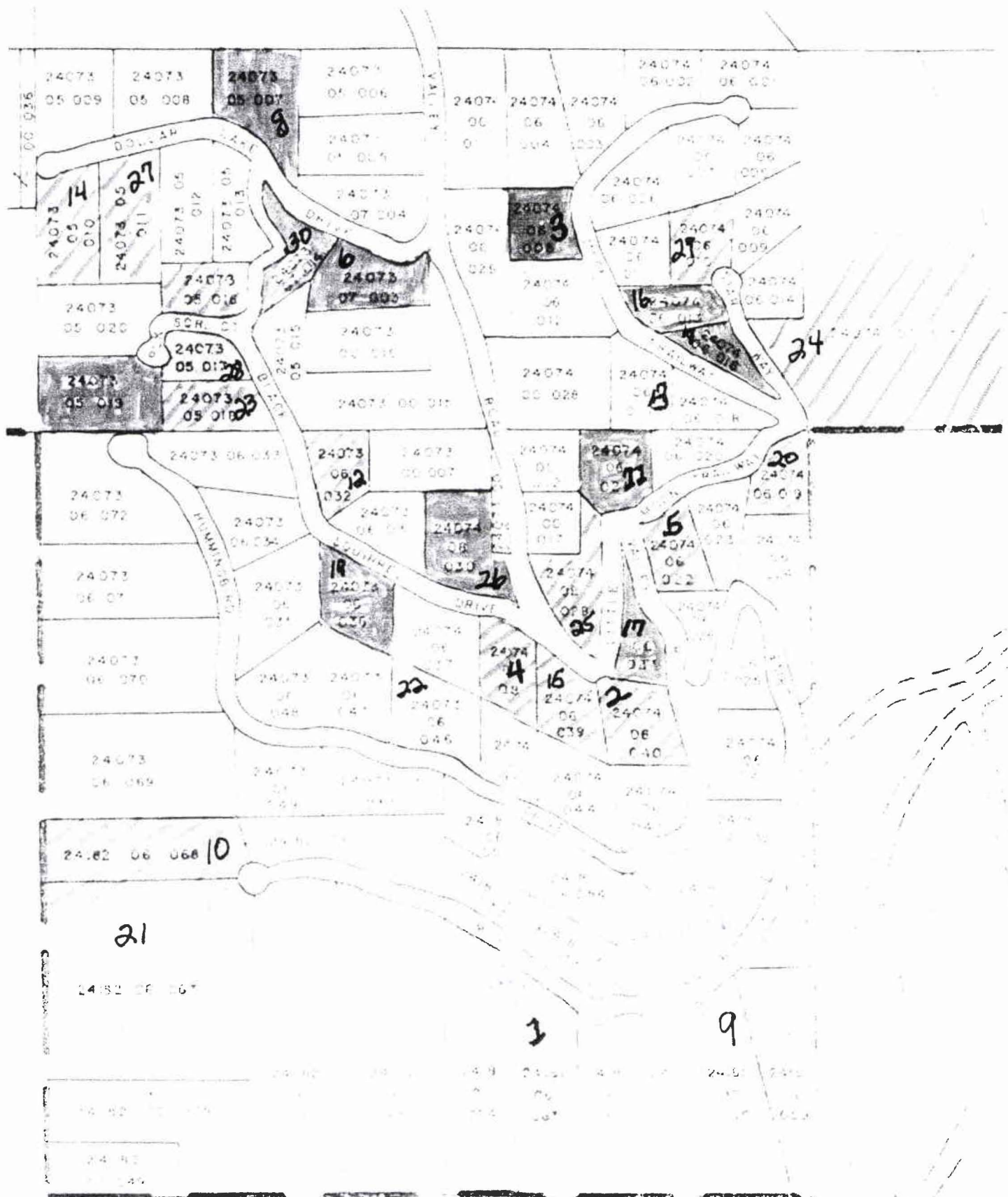
	Name	Lot #	Acres	Address	2003 DS	2004 DS	Remarks
1	Addison	63-2nd	3.8	1680 Moss Rock	X	X	
2	Armstrong	40-2nd	1.9	4079 Little Valley Dr.	X	X	
3	Beach/Leibing	5-2nd	1.6	1755 Moon Trail Way		X	
4	Bradley/Kennicke	38-2nd	2.19	1673 Black Squirrel	X	X	
5	Cody/Dennehy	22-2nd	1.5	4070 Little Valley Dr.	X	X	
6	Finney	3-1st	1.98	3824 Dollar Lake Rd.		X	
7	Flaherty	16-2nd	1.46	TBD	X	X	
8	Gargano	7-st	2.11	TBD		X	
9	Gilbert	50/60-2bd	4.96	1800 Moss Rock	X	X	
10	Glazer	68-2nd	3.21	1470 Moss Rock	X	X	
11	Gooden	21-2nd	1.49	4068 Little Valley Dr.		X	
12	Hanchett	32-2nd	1.46	1640 Black Squirrel	X	X	
13	Henry	17-2nd	1.31	TBD			
14	Heyen	10-1st	2.13	3804 Dollar Lake Rd.	X	X	
15	Hoedl	39-2nd	2.13	1679 Black Squirrel	X	X	
16	Human	13-2nd	1.21	TBD		X	to build
17	Kauffman	27-2nd	1.69	4075 Little Valley Dr.		X	
18	Kitch	19-1st	2.6	1419 Humming Bird Dr.		X	
19	Lewis	36-2nd	1.3	TBD		X	
20	Loonsten	19-2nd	1.7	1730 Moon Trail Way	X	X	
21	Lynn	67-2nd	10	1480 Moss Rock	X	X	
22	Magnuson	46-2nd	2.42	1605 Humming Bird Dr.	X		
23	Matthies	18-1st	1.7	1637 Black Squirrel	X	X	
24	Nicholson	15-2nd	20	TBD		X	
25	Oepping	28-2nd	1.57	4028 Little Valley Dr.	X	X	
26	Page	30-2nd	1	1680 Black Squirrel		X	
27	Remigio	11-1st	2.14	3808 Dollar Lake Dr.	X	X	
28	Seals	16-1st	1.4	1613 Black Squirrel	X	X	
29	Sypher	10-2nd	1.32	3825 Star Way	X	X	
30	Wright	14-1st	1.78	1607 Black Squirrel	X	X	to build
	Totals		83.85		18	24	

2004-7-more properties to be marked 2004 than 2003

Stedline *3804 dollar lake rd*
paint e *1637 Black Squirrel*
Lee Kennicke

Defensible Space 2004

 2004 - New
 2004 - EXPAH
 2003





LITTLE VALLEY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

County Commissioners
Thomas Bender and Glen Gibson
P.O. Box 1190
Fort Collins, CO 80522

Dear Commissioners,

I would like to inform you of how Larimer County has assisted our subdivision, Little Valley, and Association, Little Valley Owners' Association Inc.

We have been sending you up dates on our fire mitigation of this year. We worked on the mitigation and it became very evident that without the leadership of the County Wildfire Specialist, Tony Simons, Colorado State Forest Service Ranger, Mike Babler, Estes Park Fire Chief, Scott Dorman as well as the encouragement from our commissioner, we would not have accomplished as much as we did.

One thing that stood out above all we accomplished was that we as a community were in command of our own destiny. Instead of the government telling us what to do we were using government to empower our selves to do more.

We are thankful for all and would encourage your continued involvement with other subdivisions in the Red Zone areas.

We have already started organizing to do more mitigation for next year knowing that the support we get from our County has helped us.

Thank you again,


Ima J. Matthies

CC/ Tony Simons, Larimer Co. Wildfire Specialist
Mike Babler, CO Forest Service
Scott Dorman, Estes Park Fire Chief.

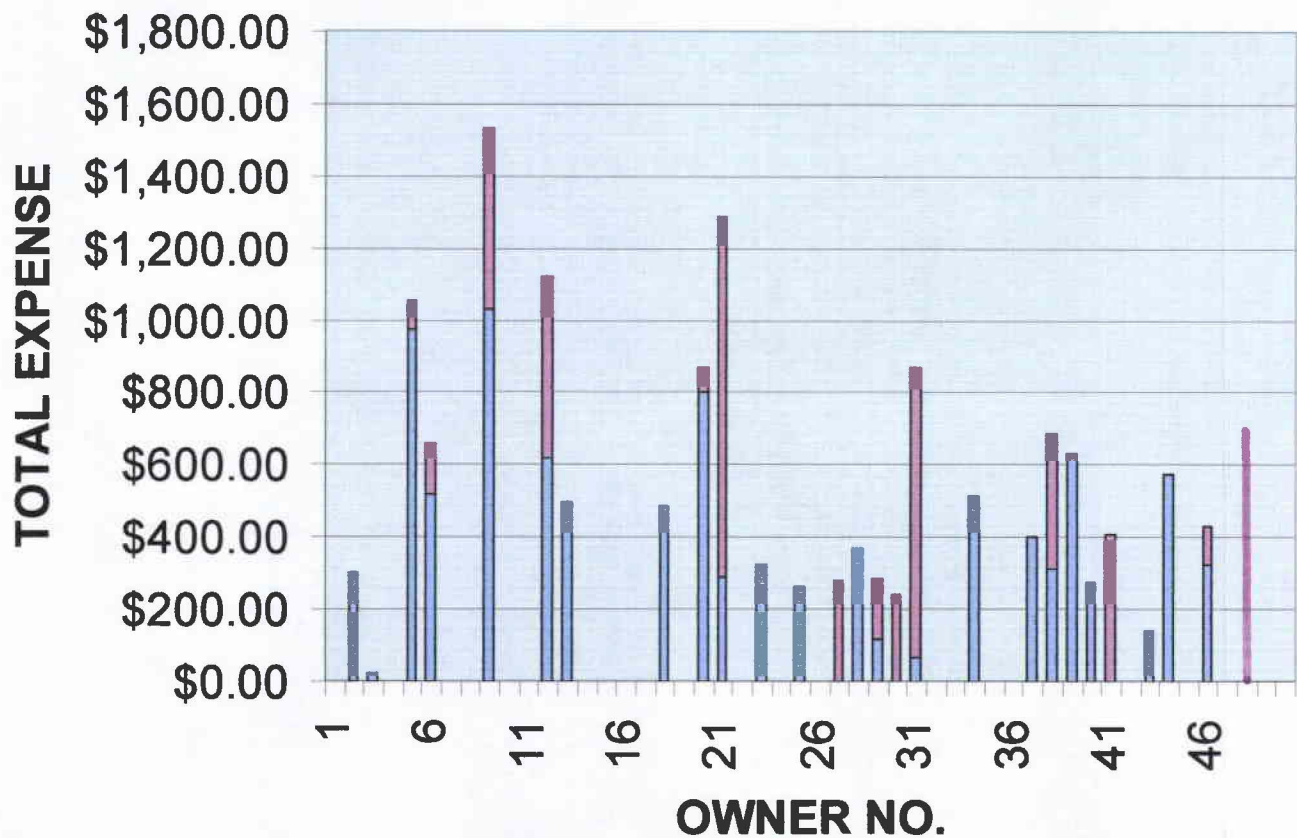
Little Valley Owners Association Fire Mitigation Costs for 2003

No.	Name	Lot #	Acres	Man Hrs.	Equiv. \$	Owner Expense	Total Expense
1	Ackerman	12 - 2nd	2.2				
2	Addison	63 - 2nd	3.8	26	\$298.48		\$298.48
3	Armstrong	40 - 2nd	2	2	\$22.96		\$22.96
4	Barnett	7 - 2nd	1.51				
5	Biehl	027A	4.27	85	\$975.80	\$75.00	\$1,050.80
6	Bradley/Kennicke	38 - 2nd	2.2	45	\$516.60	\$140.00	\$656.60
7	Bryan	2 - 2nd	1.5				
8	Burns	69 - 2nd	5				
9	Cody/Dennehy	22 - 2nd	1.5	90	\$1,033.20	\$500.00	\$1,533.20
10	Collingwood	17 - 1st	1.35				
11	Collingwood	20 - 1st	2.5				
12	Conger	41 - 2nd	2	54	\$619.92	\$500.00	\$1,119.92
13	Day	4 - 2nd	2.29	43	\$493.64		\$493.64
14	Dyson	13 - 2nd	1.21				
15	Dyson	16 - 2nd	1.46				
16	Emslie	6 - 2nd	1.4				
17	Gilbert	59 - 2nd					
18	Gilbert	60 - 2nd	4.9	42	\$482.16		\$482.16
19	Glazer	68 - 2nd	3.5				
20	Hanchett	32 - 2nd	1.75	70	\$803.60	\$68.00	\$871.60
21	Heyen	10 - 1st	2.25	25	\$287.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,287.00
22	Hoedl/Schmitt	39 - 2nd	2.13				
23	Ledoux	24 - 2nd	1.12	28	\$321.44		\$321.44
24	Ledoux	23 - 2nd	1.92				
25	Lindstrom	64 - 2nd	6	23	\$264.04		\$264.04
26	Lipsy	62 - 2nd	3.15				
27	Loonsten	19 - 2nd	1			\$280.00	\$280.00
28	Lynn	67 - 2nd	10	32	\$367.36		\$367.36
29	Magnuson	46 - 2nd	2.42	10	\$114.80	\$170.00	\$284.80
30	Matthies	18 - 1st	1.7			\$241.00	\$241.00
31	Nicholson	15A - 2nd	20	6	\$68.88	\$800.00	\$868.88
32	Nicholson	8 - 2nd	1.26				
33	Norman	5 - 1st	1.96				
34	Oepping	28 - 2nd	1.75	42	\$482.16	\$30.00	\$512.16
35	Oliver	18 - 2nd	1.45				
36	Rackerby	25 - 2nd	1.5				
37	Remigio	11 - 1st	2.14	35	\$401.80		\$401.80
38	Seals	16 - 1st	1.4	27	\$309.96	\$375.00	\$684.96
39	Sheffer	14 - 2nd	1.3	55	\$631.40		\$631.40
40	Steckline/Leadley	9 - 1st	2.2	24	\$275.52		\$275.52
41	Sypher	10 - 2nd	2			\$405.00	\$405.00
42	Tesar	34 - 2nd					
43	Tierney	6 - 2nd	1.25	12	\$137.76		\$137.76
44	Vanderveen	13 - 1st	1.6	50	\$574.00		\$574.00
45	Wells	37 - 2nd	2.5				
46	Westley	3 - 1st	1.96	28	\$321.44	\$105.50	\$426.94
47	Wright	15 - 1st	1.78				
48	Wrobley	42 - 2nd	2.27			\$690.00	\$690.00
49	Wrobley	43 - 2nd	1.3				
50	Wrobley	57 - 2nd	2.69				
			130.3	854	\$9,803.92	\$5,379.50	\$15,183.42

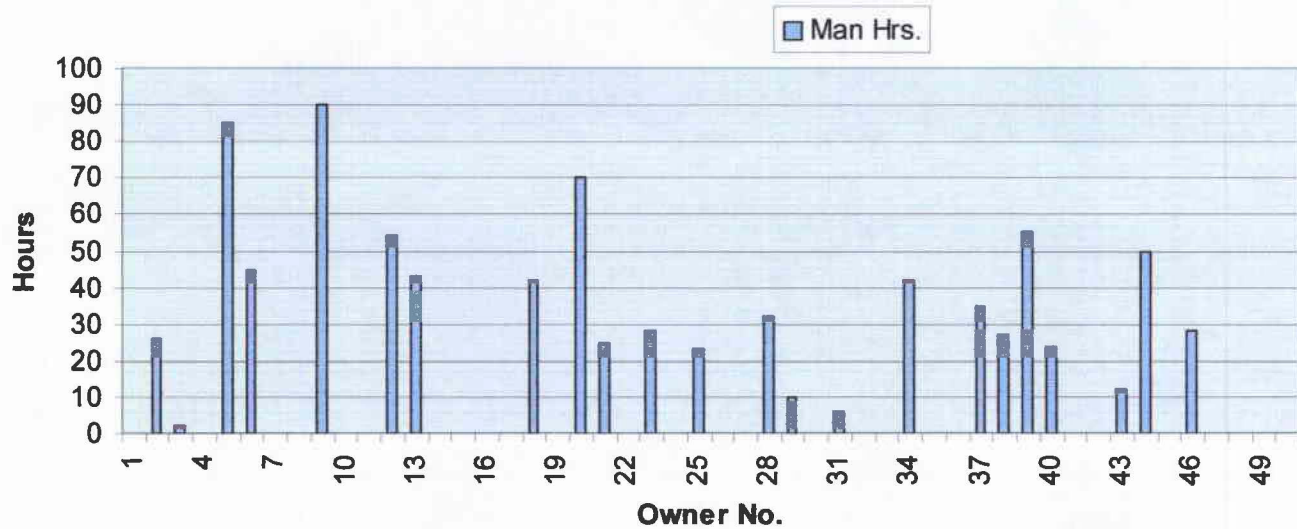
NOTE: Man hours expensed at \$11.48/hr per Larimer County Fire Mitigation office

PROPERTY OWNER'S EXPENSES

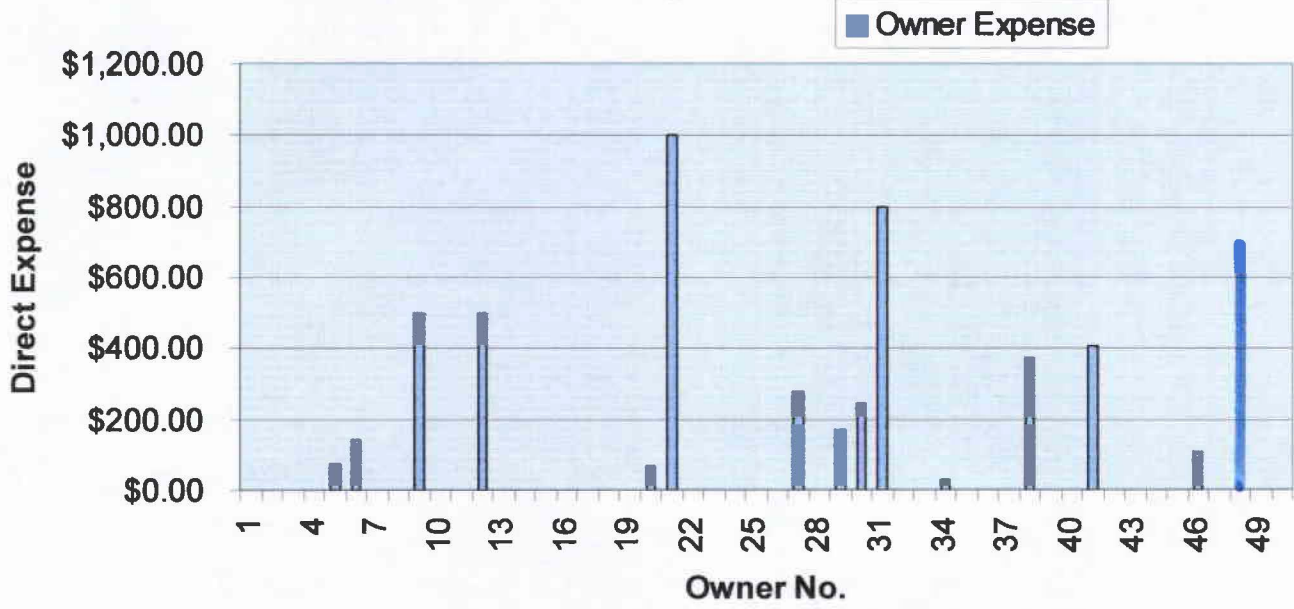
Owner Expense
Equiv. \$



Man Hrs.



Owner Expense



**PERCENTAGES OF LOTS, OWNERS, AND HOMES SIGNED ON FOR FIRE MITIGATION
IN LITTLE VALLEY DURING 2003**

	TOTAL #OF LOTS	TOTAL # OF OWNERS	TOTAL#OF HOMES	TOTAL # ASKING FOR MARKING	TOTAL #OF ACREAGE REPRESENTED
	83	77	56	36	225.23
SIGNED ON	50	44	36	26	130
PERCENTAGE	60%	57%	64%	72%	57.8%

**TOTAL OF EXPENSES FOR LITTLE VALLEY PROPERTY OWNERS FOR FIRE MITIGATION
2003**

MAN HOURS	TOTAL MAN HRS @ \$11.48 PER HR.	PROPERTY OWNER OUT OF POCKET EXPENSE	TOTAL PROPERTY OWNER EXPENSE	LVOA CHIPPING COST
854HRS	\$9803.92	\$4,879.50	\$14,683.42	\$5,675.00

TOTAL DOLLAR AMOUNT FOR DEFENSIBLE SPACE IN LVOA-----\$20,358.42

AVERAGE AMOUNT FOR 36 LOTS-----\$ 565.51



LITTLE VALLEY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

File

January 27, 2004

Ellen Hodges, District Ranger
Richard Edwards, Planning Team Leader
Canyon Lakes Ranger District
1300 College
Fort Collins, CO 80524

Dear Ellen and Richard,

A New Year calls for a new thank you. The gate looks great and we have had good feed back about the "no shooting" and the "park closed signs. The Sign into the Park was not moved but I imagine it got to cold to move by the time everything else was done.

We have applied for a grant through the Colorado State Forest Service and Mike Babler for this year. It will expand our defensible space and do fire breaks on the other properties that are not effected by defensible space.

Do you plan to start on firebreaks along our perimeter this year? Are there other plans? It is good to keep everyone updated.

Thanks again,

Ima J. Matthies, President

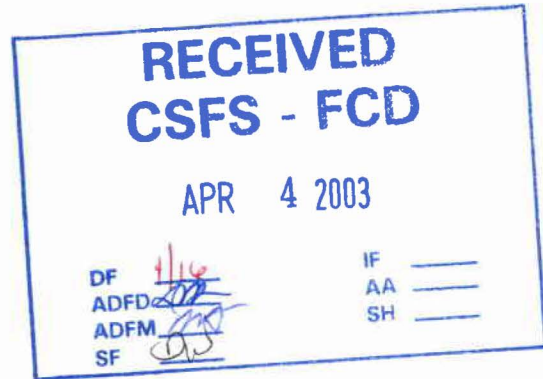
CC: Senator Wayne Allard
Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell
Rick Cables Ranger, USFS
James Bedwell Ranger, USFS
✓ Mike Babler, CSFS
Tony Simons, Wildfire Safety Specialist of Larimer County



LITTLE VALLEY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

April 4, 2003

Mike Babler
District Forester
Colorado State Forest Service
Foothills Campus
Building 1052
Fort Collins, CO 80523-5075



Dear Mike,

I want to thank you for attending our meeting on March 25, 2003.

Our Board felt as if we got information that was very beneficial. We have proceeded with plans for our Association I am including the information we sent out. We will try to keep you informed of our successes or failures.

We do want to be considered for a grant if and when they become available.

Sincerely,

Ima J. Matthies
Ima J. Matthies, President
566-8588



LITTLE VALLEY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

March 31, 2003

Dear Property Owner,

Enclosed you will find a disc. The Estes Park Volunteer Fire Department made it for an evaluation of the Big Elk Fire. It was made specifically for the fire fighters. Each fire has an evaluation according to the place of fire, the type of fire, the wind and the weather. Structures are evaluated for each fire to determine if they are defensible by the fire fighters of that specific fire.

There are some errors as to address, pictures and repeat of properties. We have edited it and are providing a print out for each of you.

There are 19 properties with no residences. Residences that there were no evaluation and we do not know why, are those of Carlson, Liggett, Oeppling and Bard. There were five properties that were under construction that got no evaluation. Those were the properties of Armstrong, Barnett, Bryant, Day and Timber Creek Construction.

Properties with chains or locked gates will not be defended. Limb zone II & I is the area in defensible space where limbs need to be lopped off up to 6 or 10 feet high.

The LVOA Board met with Scott Dorman, Fire Chief of the Estes Park Fire Department, Mike Babler the Regional Director of the Colorado Forest Service and Tony Simons of Larimer County's wild fire safety program.

The discussion was on grant money available and defensible space.

We can ask for grants through the County, The Colorado Forest Service or Private entities and may indeed get some help this year or next year. We cannot count on grant money at this time, as federal money has not been allocated for grants.

Most fires will start on private property by accident, chimneys, improper use of machines or use of materials that cause fires. Defensible space helps defend your residence against fire. It also helps prevent fires from going to the tops of trees. This is called a crowning fire that races through treetops causing great damage.

See the "Living with Fire" insert. This will define defensible space. Defensible space for our sub division is different for each property because of how steep the slopes are.

Some property owners have already started with clearing of defensible space or correcting potential fire problems. All property owners have to care for their own property for their protection as well as their neighbor's safety.

Our Board believes that we will qualify for grant money but until that time we must care for our selves.

We will start with clearing defensible space around homes at this time. We will still look to the future so that property not covered in defensible space will be included in a grant that will assist everyone with clearing of slash and ladder fuels.

Tony Simons of Larimer County will be available for property owners to mark trees and ladder fuels that need to be removed. You do not have to be here for that to happen but you do need to use the sign on sheet (see attached) so he will have your permission. The Board will co-ordinate with him.

We have reserved Eagle Rock School (70 to 85 pupils) for clearing of defensible space on May 15th and 16th. This time is community service time for the school. Students some parents and school adults will clear defensible space as a service to the community. They will furnish their own water and food. They ask for a donation as well as property owners to be available for fellowship with the students. They rake and bag pine needles, lop limbs, cut dead trees and ladder fuel trees and carry wood and pile it where you want it. Larger pieces of wood can be cut for firewood to be used by you or they will take it and use it for the school. Rick Herb of Eagle Rock School states that it takes 2 students about 2 hours each to rake pine needles for defensible space.

Neither the school nor our association wants anyone left out because they cannot afford the service. Our Association is suggesting that property owners pay \$8.50 an hour for each student used or what ever your donation is to our Association and we will then give the donation all at one time.

You may choose to use Eagle Rock School, private contractors or do it your self (in kind work). Copies of invoices or an accounting of hours must be sent to the Association so that this information could be used toward a grant.

Slash and wood not to include building materials, paper trash, tires, couches, should be in an easy access pile along the road on your property. Limbs should be piled in the same direction and left whole, as it is easier to chip that way. Later in the fall the Association will contract to have it chipped and blown back on your property. We will see if we have enough in our treasury to accomplish this. Maybe some grant money will be available. Property owners may have to assist with the cost.

The LVOA Board will continue to work and organize to assist our selves. We cannot help care for your property unless we have your permission. Please see the attached sign on sheet. If these are not checked signed and sent back to us by April 19th we will not consider your property in clean up of defensible space or participation in a grant.

Please call me with any questions at 970-586-8588 or e-mail Ima_LVOA@msn.com.

Sincerely,



Ima J. Mathies

**LITTLE VALLEY PROPERTY OWNERS' STATEMENT OF SUPPORT FOR FIRE
MITIGATION AND GRANT POSSIBILITIES**

(Please check those spaces that will apply to you)

1. _____ We plan to use Eagle Rock School Students of May 15 and 16th of this year 2003, to clear
Defensible space.

Check below those services needed.

- A. Number of students _____
- B. Rake and bag pine needles _____
- C. Lop Limbs _____
- D. Cut dead trees or ladder fuel trees _____
- E. Cut large pieces for wood burning _____
- F. School may have the wood _____

2. _____ We want our property to be considered for possible grant money.

3. _____ We would like Tony Simons assistance in identifying ladder fuels in defensible space.

Date _____

Property owner's signature _____

Lot # _____ Acreage of property _____

Please return to Little Valley Owner's Association 5000 Little Valley Rd, Estes Park, CO 80517



LITTLE VALLEY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

MB
ML
ms
DWR
D
K
file

May 7, 2003

Richard Edwards
Canyon Lakes Ranger District
Planning Team Leader
1300 College
Fort Collins, CO 80526

Dear Mr. Edwards,

It was good to meet you during the April 18, 2003 Forum on Forest Health. We had started before the Forum working on fire mitigation with Tony Simons of Larimer County and Mike Babler of the Colorado Forest Service. We are in the process this year of working with property owners. We will be working on defensible space this year. The response has been good with over 50% of the property owners wanting to have information on how to take care of their property.

On May 15th, The Eagle Rock School will be in our area helping clear defensible space. Tony Simons will be marking defensible space and in the fall we will chip up slash that property owner have accumulated and blow the slash back on their property.

As I mentioned at the meeting, there are three properties because of the U.S. Forest Service Survey of 1977 that have defensible space on U.S. Forestry Property. These property owners are Judy and Frank Ledoux, 4090 Little Valley Dr., Pricilla Loonsten, 1730 Moon Trailway and Craig Carlson, Moss Rock.

It would be a great boost for our property owners if we could have some idea of what is planned for the Piersen Park Area. Our Annual Meeting is in July and is a good time to give out information.

Sincerely,

Ima J. Matthies
Ima J. Matthies

CC:

Ellen Hodges, District Ranger, US Forest Service
James Bedwell, U.S. Forest Service Supervisor
Mike Babler, Colorado State Forest Service
Tony Simons, Fire Specialist Larimer County
Senator Wane Allard
Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell

County Commissioner Bender



LITTLE VALLEY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

June 23, 2003

Ellen Hodges
District Ranger
U.S. Forest Service
Canyon Lakes Ranger District
1300 College Dr.
Fort Collins, CO 80526

Dear Ellen,

I wrote a letter to Richard Edwards about defensible space of property owners that extends into the forest property due to the U.S. Forest Survey of 1977 in May.

I have not heard anything.

In the mean time the gate into Piersen Park has been torn down, fires have again been built in the area and gun shots have been frequent in that area.

The Sheriff's Officers state they have not been informed by the U.S. Forest Service that there is no shooting in that area. Has no shooting, no camping, and no fires been confirmed as official U.S. Forest Service rules? If so have they been provided for the Sheriff's Department?

When the gate is replaced it would keep more people from causing damage when the park is closed if it were placed on the incline of the access road.

I would appreciate some clarification of these concerns.

Sincerely,

Ima J. Matthies, President

CC:

Richard Edwards, Planning Team Leader, U.S. Forest Service
James Bedwell, U.S. Forest Supervisor
Rick Cables, Ranger, U.S. Forest Service
Senator Wayne Allard
Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell
✓ Mike Babler, Colorado State Forest Service
Glen Gibson and Thomas Bender, County Commissioners
Toni Simons, Wildlife Safety Specialist
Sheriff Jim Alderden
Scott Dorman, Fire Chief





July 9, 2003

LITTLE VALLEY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

Ellen Hodges, District Ranger
Richard Edwards, Planning Team Leader
Canyon Lakes District
U.S. Forest Service
1300 College Dr.
Fort Collins, CO 80524

Dear Ellen and Richard,

Thank you for your visit and sharing of information yesterday.

As I said our members were so happy to know about the location and replacement of the Piersen Park gate.

After you left I called our Board members and told them about our discussion. Everyone is so pleased to know that there are plans for fuel breaks. People would like to know if we have any endangered species in the area.

If you look at the defensible space of the Loonsten, Ledoux and Carlson as we discussed it would be a step forward in proving that we can work together.

I will share your information with our membership in an annual letter. If you have plans that develop for the area, please inform me and our membership will get them.

We will continue to work on defensible space with Tony Simons of Larimer County and Mike Babler of the Colorado Forest Service. At the end of the summer I will share our report on the approximate cost to the Association for this summers' fire mitigation.

Our meeting invigorated me. We all know there is always the possibility of fire and destruction but it makes people feel empowered to help themselves when every one works together.

Sincerely,

Ima J. Matthies, President

CC:

James Bedwell, U.S. Forest Supervisor
Rick Cables, Ranger, U. S. Forest service
Senator Wayne Allard
Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell
Mike Babler, CO State Forest Service
Glen Gibson and Thomas Bender, County Commissioners
Tony Simons, Wildlife Safety Specialist
Scott Dorman, Fire Chief



LITTLE VALLEY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

MB
MH MA
TF DAF
KP —
file

12/7/00

Mike Babler
District Forester
Colorado State Forest
Bld. 1052
Foot hills Campus
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, CO 80523

Dear Mr. Babler,

Thank you so much for your information in our telephone call last month.

Our Little Valley Owner's Association Board was pleased to know that we could have some assistance in determining our needs and that if conditions warrant a possible meeting with our member ship in July could be arranged.

We are proceeding with plans we have set in place to encourage and assist owners to clear their property of slash, dead trees and or fire fuel. It will begin this spring.

If there are any grants that would be available for assistance we woud appreciate hearing about them. Our Association has been involved in providing information to our property owners on on defensible space and fire danger for the past 3 or 4 years. With up to date infomation our membership is ready to address the concrn of fire safety in Little Valley.

Our close proximaty to Piersen Park and the fire hazard that exists there makes us ever cognizant of the danger that is present on all three sides of our subdivision.

Thank you again for you assistance and I will be in touch with you after the first of the year about a date in July for our annual meeting.

Sincerely,

Ima J. Matthies, President

FUELBREAK GUIDELINES FOR FORESTED SUBDIVISIONS

by
Frank C. Dennis

**Colorado State Forest Service
Colorado State University
1983**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to acknowledge the cooperation and assistance provided by:

Mike Way of the Colorado State Forest Service for editing.

Judy Serby for layout and artwork.

Oscar Schmunk, Ron Zeleny, Dale Shaw and Terry Beeson of the Colorado State Forest Service, and Dr. Dennis Lynch of Colorado State University for reviewing the manuscript and their many helpful suggestions.

Bruce Coulter, Wayne DeGesualdo and Ralph Campbell for their encouragement and verbal comments.

Special thanks to go Robin Reese for her efforts in typing, copying and retyping the text. Without her patience this publication would not have been possible.



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INTRODUCTION

This publication is designed for use by foresters, planners, and developers. It cannot guarantee safety from all wildfires but will greatly increase the probability of preventing or containing them at manageable levels.

Colorado's forested lands are experiencing severe impacts from continuing population increases, energy development, and people's desire to escape urban pressures. Subdivisions and developments are opening new areas for homesite construction at an alarming rate, especially along the Front Range and around recreational areas such as Dillon, Vail, and Steamboat Springs.

But with development inevitably comes a higher risk of wildfire and an ever-increasing potential for loss. Methods of fire suppression, pre-suppression needs, and homeowner and fire crew safety must all be considered in the planning and review process for new developments.



Fire management planning is very important for safe, effective suppression activities.



The lessons learned from inadequate fire planning are usually at the expense of lives or property.

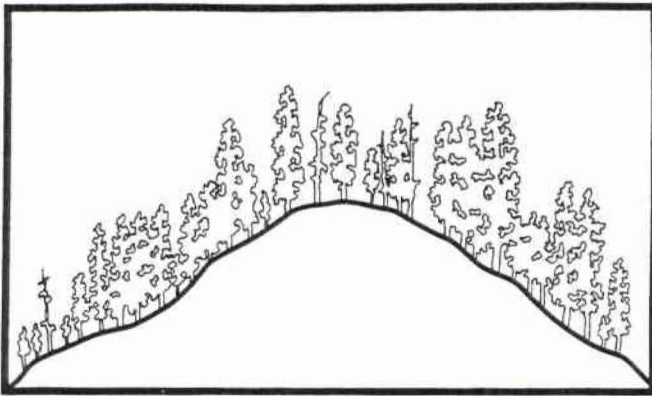
Fuelbreaks should be considered in fire management planning, but the following are guidelines only. They should be customized to local areas by professional foresters experienced in Rocky Mountain wildfire suppression.

FUELBREAK VS FIREBREAK

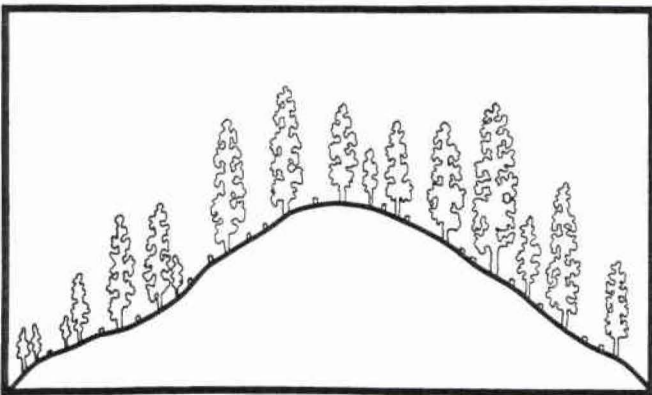
Although the term "fuelbreak" is widely used in Colorado, it is often confused with "firebreak". The two are entirely separate and aesthetically different forms of fuel modification.

A firebreak is an area, 20 to 30 feet wide (or more), in which **all** vegetation is removed down to mineral soil. It is reworked and maintained each year prior to fire season.

A fuelbreak (or shaded fuelbreak) is an easily accessible strip of land of varying width (depending on fuel and terrain), in which fuel density is **reduced**, thus improving fire control opportunities. The stand is thinned, and remaining trees are pruned to remove ladder fuels. Brush, heavy ground fuels, snags, and dead trees are disposed of and an open, park-like appearance is established.



Cross section of mixed conifer stand before fuelbreak modification.



Same view after logging and slash treatment.



Many of Colorado's timber stands are overgrown, tangled masses of fuel — waiting only for the spark of disaster.



But the same stand, after thinning, pruning, and slash removal can be made safe, as well as pleasant.

The following is a discussion of the uses, limitations and specifications of fuelbreaks in wildfire control and management.

FUELBREAK LIMITATIONS

Fuelbreaks provide quick access for wildfire suppression. Control activities can be conducted safely due to low fuel volume.

Strategically located, they break up large tracts of dense timber, thus limiting uncontrolled spread of wildfire.

They can greatly aid firefighters by slowing fire spread under normal burning conditions. However, under extreme conditions, even the best fuelbreaks stand little chance of arresting a large fire, regardless of firefighting efforts. Such fires can drop firebrands 1/8 mile or more ahead of the main fire, and may continue until there is a major change in weather conditions, topography, or fuel type.

Most important: *The fuelbreak is the line of defense. The area (including developments) between it and the fire will be sacrificed.*

In spite of these somewhat gloomy limitations, fuelbreaks have proven themselves effective in Colorado. During the 1980 Crystal Lakes Subdivision Fire near Fort Collins, crown fires were stopped in areas with fuelbreak thinnings, while other areas of dense lodgepole pine burned completely.



The Crystal Lakes subdivision after the 1980 fire. The home in the upper right would certainly have been lost without the fuelbreak.

THE NEED FOR A FUELBREAK

Several factors determine the need for fuelbreaks in mountain subdivisions. They are (1) potential problem indicators, (2) wildfire hazard areas, (3) slope, (4) topography, (5) crowning potential, and (6) ignition sources. (A flow chart using these factors is found on page 9.)

POTENTIAL PROBLEM INDICATOR

The publication, "An Ecosystem Guide for Mountain Land Planning, Level I", explains potential problem indicators for various hazards and characteristics common to Colorado's ecotypes. All major timber types, except aspen, indicate a high probability of wildfire hazard.

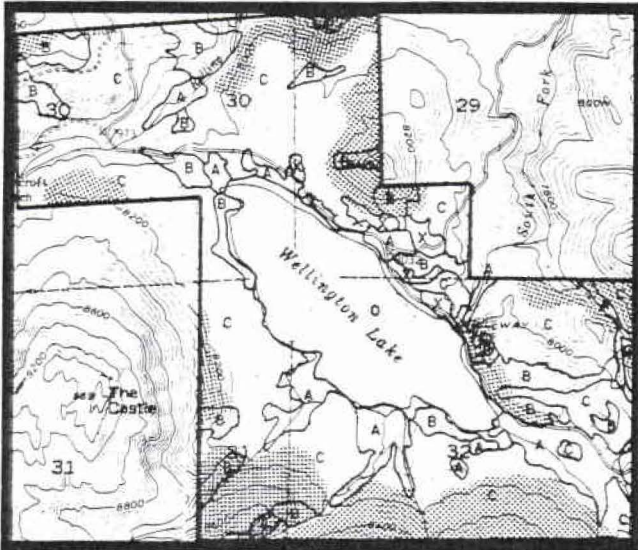
POTENTIAL PROBLEM INDICATOR

FUEL TYPE	CHARACTERISTICS				HAZARDS		
	Aesthetics	Wildlife	Soil	Wildfire	Avalanche	Flood	Climate
Aspen	2	3	3	2	4	3	2
Douglas-fir	2	2	3	5	2	2	3
Greasewood-Saltbush	4	2	5	2	1	3	3
Limber-Bristlecone Pine	3	2	4	3	4	2	5
Lodgepole Pine	2	2	3	5	4	2	4
Meadow	5	4	4	2	3	4	3
Mixed Conifer	2	1	1	5	3	1	3
Mt. Grassland	5	3	4	3	3	2	4
Mt. Shrub	3	5	4	4	2	3	2
Pinyon-Juniper	2	3	4	4	2	3	2
Ponderosa Pine	2	3	1	5	2	2	3
Sagebrush	4	4	3	3	3	2	3
Spruce-Fir	2	3	3	4	5	3	4

LEGEND: 5 — Problem May Be Crucial
 4 — Problem Very Likely
 3 — Exercise Caution
 2 — Problem Usually Limited
 1 — No Rating Possible

WHAM MAPS

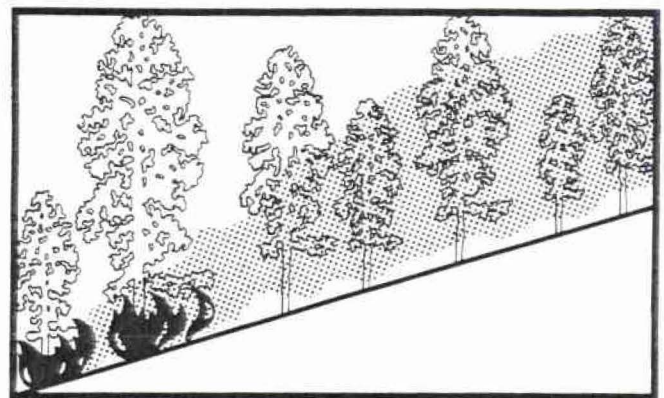
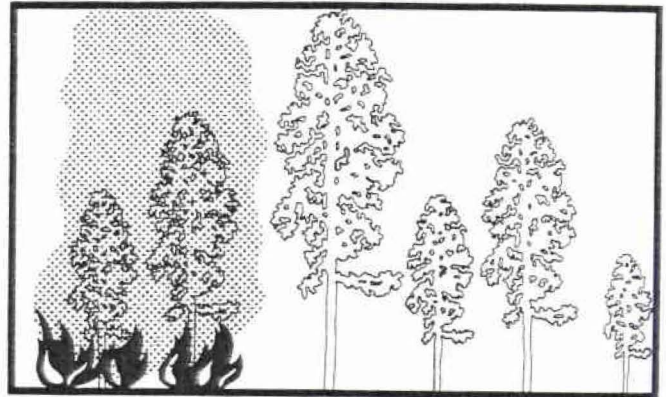
The Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) has completed wildfire hazard area (WHAM) map sets for many privately owned lands in Colorado, particularly along the Front Range. These consist of maps which: (1) indicate areas with 30 percent or greater slope; (2) delineate ecosystem types; and (3) outline areas of varying wildfire hazard levels. The hazard levels are: no hazard ("0"), low ("A"), moderate ("B"), severe ("C"), or severe brush ("X"). Areas rated "B", "C", or "X" should be considered for fuel modification work.



Sample wildfire hazard map with hazard types and slopes greater than 30 percent.

SLOPE

The rate of fire spread increases as the slope of the land increases. Fuels are preheated by the rising smoke column, and a "ladder" effect may be created in the adjoining timber (spreading fire from the ground to tree crowns).



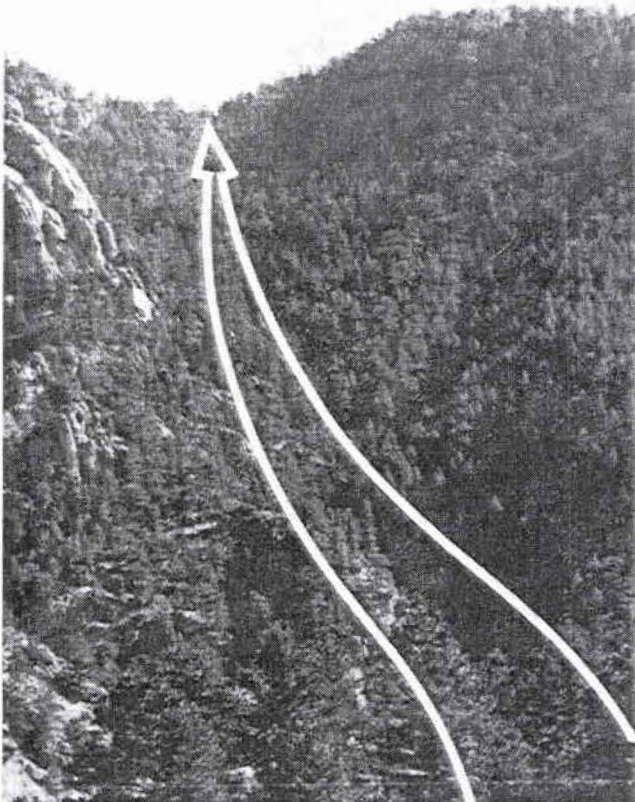
Fire effects, flat VS steep terrain. Note preheating of fuels on steep ground from passage of smoke column.

At 30 percent slope, rate of fire spread doubles compared to rates at level ground, drastically reducing firefighting effectiveness. Areas near 30 percent or greater slope are critical and must be reviewed carefully.

TOPOGRAPHY

Certain topographic features influence fire spread and should be evaluated. Included are fire chimneys, saddles, and V-shaped canyons. They are usually recognized by reviewing standard U.S.G.S. quad maps.

Chimneys are densely vegetated drainages on slopes greater than 30 percent. Wind tends to funnel up the drainage, rapidly spreading fire upslope.



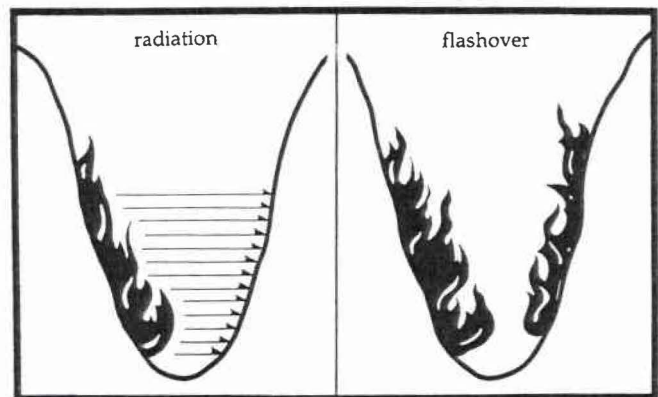
Severe fire hazards often lurk in the dense vegetation on the slope of a chimney.

Saddles are low points along a main ridge or between two hills. Like chimneys, they also funnel winds to create a natural fire path during an uphill run and act as corridors — spreading fire into adjacent valleys or drainages.



Heavily timbered saddles can act as corridors and thus help fires spread.

V-shaped valleys can ignite easily due to heat radiating from one side to the other. For example, a fire burning on one side of a valley dries and preheats fuels on the other side until the fire “flashes” over. The slope effect then takes over and fire spreads rapidly uphill on both sides of the valley.



Flashover in steep, V-shaped valley.

CROWNING POTENTIAL

An on-site visit is required to assess crowning potential. A key is provided below to determine this rating.

Fuel modification is unnecessary if an area has a rating of 3 or less.

CROWNING POTENTIAL KEY

	Rating
A. Foliage present, trees living or dead — B	
B. Foliage living — C	
C. Leaves deciduous or, if evergreen, usually soft, pliant, and moist; never oily, waxy, or resinous.	0
CC. Leaves evergreen, not as above — D	
D. Foliage resinous, waxy, or oily — E	
E. Foliage dense — F	
F. Ladder fuels plentiful — G	
G. Crown closure > 75 percent	9
GG. Crown closure less	7
FF. Ladder fuels sparse or absent — H	
H. Crown closure > 75 percent	7
HH. Crown closure less	5
EE. Foliage open — I	
I. Ladder fuel plentiful	4
II. Ladder fuels sparse or absent	2
DD. Foliage not resinous, waxy, or oily — J	
J. Foliage dense — K	
K. Ladder fuels plentiful — L	
L. Crown closure > 75 percent	7
LL. Crown closure less	4
KK. Ladder fuels sparse or absent — M	
M. Crown closure > 75 percent	5
MM. Crown closure less	3
JJ. Foliage open — N	
N. Ladder fuels plentiful	3
NN. Ladder fuels sparse or absent	1
BB. Foliage dead — O	

Remove all dead trees within the fuelbreak. Occasionally, dead trees 14 inches or larger in diameter 4 1/2 feet above ground level may be retained as wildlife trees. If retained, clear all ladder fuels from around the tree trunk.

IGNITION SOURCES

Possible ignition sources which may threaten the proposed development must be investigated thoroughly. Included are other developments and homes, major roads, recreation sites, and railroads. These might be distant from the proposed development, yet still able to channel fire into the area due to slope or other topographic features.

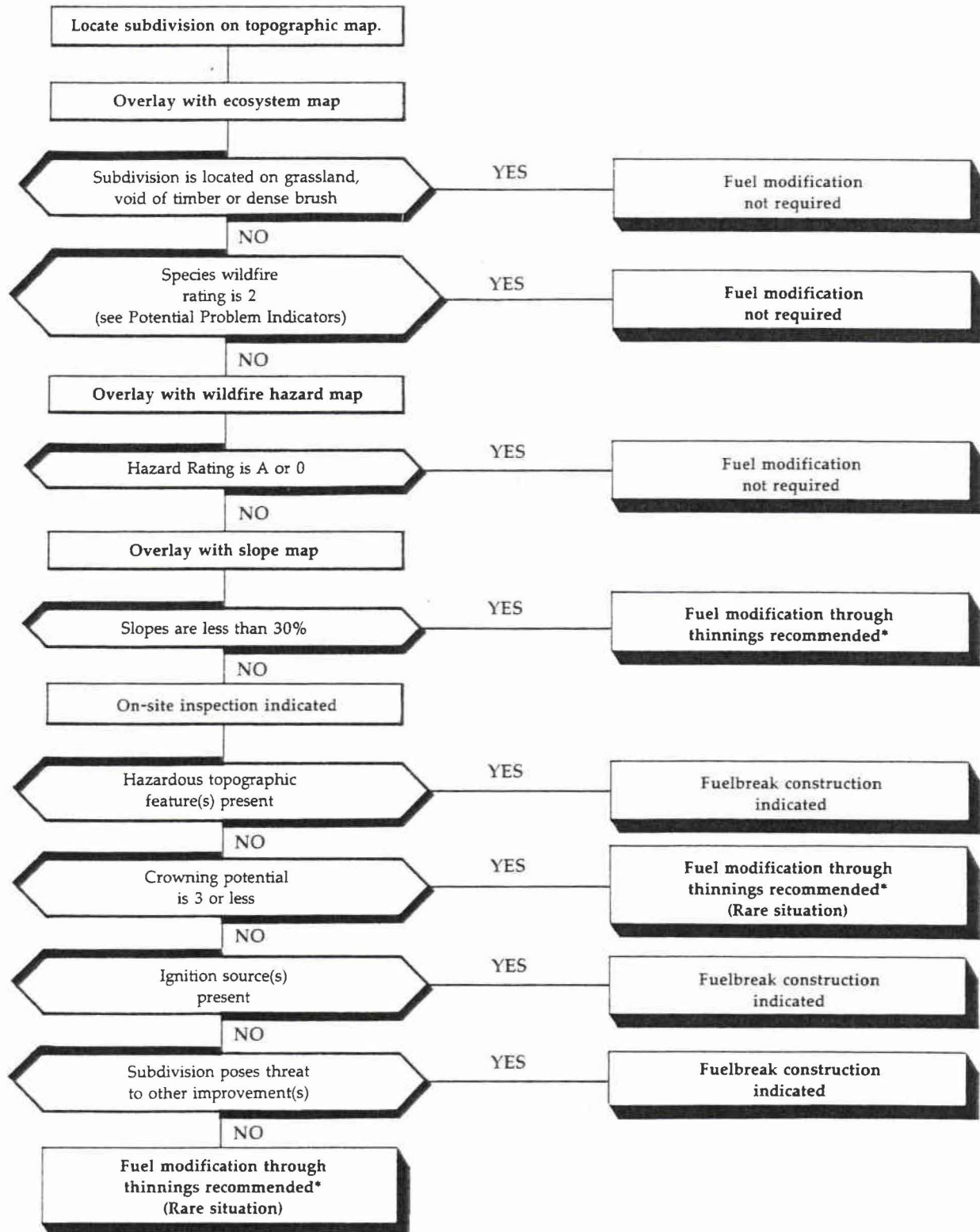


Sparks from passing trains can ignite grasses and timber.

Equally important is the possibility that the proposed development is an ignition source threat to existing homes or subdivisions.

FUELBREAK REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

START HERE:



* Review minimum distances required for fuel modification along roads on page 11.

FUELBREAK LOCATIONS

An effective fireline is connected or anchored to natural or artificial fire barriers. Such anchor points might be rivers, creeks, large rock outcrops, wet meadows, or a less flammable timber type.

Similarly, proper fuelbreak construction takes advantage of such barriers to eliminate "fuel bridges". (Fires often escape control lines with the aid of fuel bridges.)

Since fuelbreaks provide quick, safe access to defensive positions, they are necessarily linked with road systems. Connected with county-specified roads within subdivisions, they provide good access and defensive positions for firefighting equipment and support vehicles. Cut-and-fill slopes of roads are an integral part of a fuelbreak, as they reduce the amount of fuel modification needed.

Preferably, fuelbreaks are located along ridge tops to help arrest fires at the end of their runs. However, due to homesite locations and resource values, they **can** be effective when established at the base of slopes. Mid-slope fuelbreaks are least desirable, but under certain circumstances and with modifications, these too can be valuable.

Fuelbreaks are located so that the area under management is broken into small, controllable units. Thus, a fire remains small, and when it reaches modified fuels, defensive action is more easily taken. As an example, Larimer County recommends that fuelbreaks break up continuous forest fuels into units of 10 acres or less. This is an excellent plan, especially if thinning for forest management is accomplished in addition to fuelbreak construction.

When located along ridge tops, continuous length as well as width is a critical feature. Extensive long-range planning is essential in positioning this type of fuelbreak. Much of the work can be accomplished through commercial timber sales at little or no cost.

Improperly planned fuelbreaks adversely impact an area's aesthetic qualities. Careful construction is necessary when combining mid-slope fuelbreaks with roads involving excessive cut-and-fill.

Care must also be taken in areas which are not thinned throughout for fuel hazard reduction. In such cases the fuelbreak sticks out like a "sore thumb" due to contrasting thinned and unthinned portions of the timber stand (especially noticeable are areas above road cuts).



Before and after photos illustrate how a timber stand can be thinned . . .



. . . without altering the basic character of the hillside. In this way, aesthetic impacts are minimized.

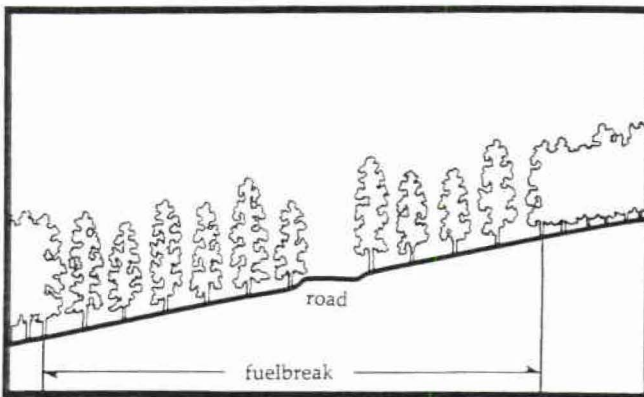
These guidelines are designed to minimize aesthetic impacts. However, some situations may require extensive thinning and thus result in a major visual change to an area.

CONSTRUCTING THE FUELBREAK

FUELBREAK WIDTH AND SLOPE ADJUSTMENTS

Note: Since road systems are so important to fuelbreak construction, the following measurements are from the toe of the fill for downslope distances and above the cut for uphill distances.

The **minimum** recommended fuelbreak width is approximately 200 feet. Since fire activity intensifies as slope increases, the overall fuelbreak width must also increase. However, to minimize aesthetic impacts, the majority of the increases should be taken from the bottom of the fuelbreak below the road cut.



Typical cross-section of fuelbreak built in conjunction with road.

Widths are also increased when severe topographic conditions are encountered. Guidelines for fuelbreak widths on slopes greater than 30 percent are given below.

FUELBREAK WIDTH/SLOPE

Percent Slope (%)	Uphill Distance (ft)	Downhill Distance (ft)	Total Width of Modified Fuels (ft)*
0	100	100	200
10	90	115	205
20	80	130	210
30	70	145	215
40	60	160	220
50	50	175	225
60	40	190	230

*As slope increases, total distance for cut-and-fill for road construction rapidly increases, improving fuelbreak effective width.

FUELBREAK WIDTH PRESCRIPTION

1) Below road distance:

$$\text{Distance (ft.)} = 100 + [(150\%)(\text{slope } \%)]$$

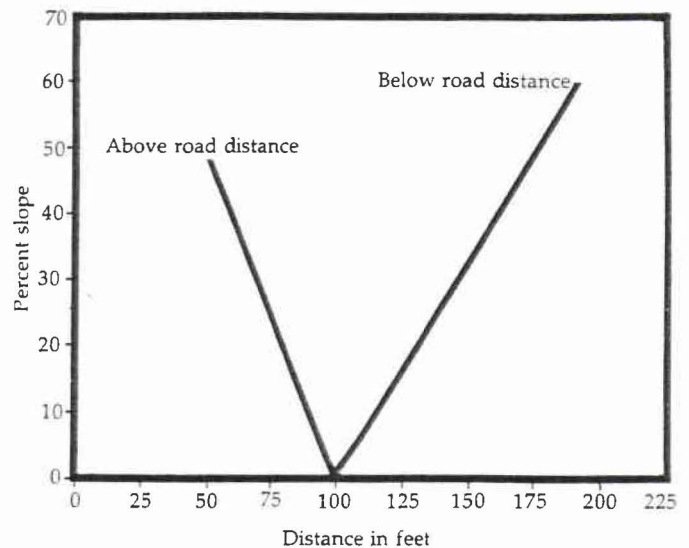
2) Above road distance:

$$\text{Distance (ft.)} = 100 - \text{slope}\%$$

3) Fuelbreaks which pass through chimney or saddle areas should have distances increased by at least 50%.

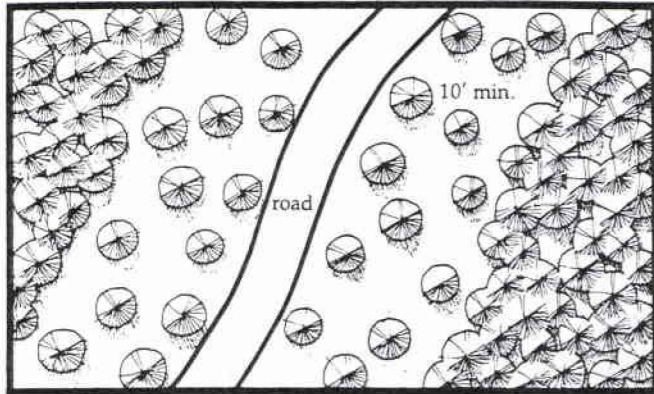
4) Ridgetop fuelbreaks should be thinned on both sides of road based on below road distance prescription.

5) All distances are measured along slope.



STAND DENSITIES

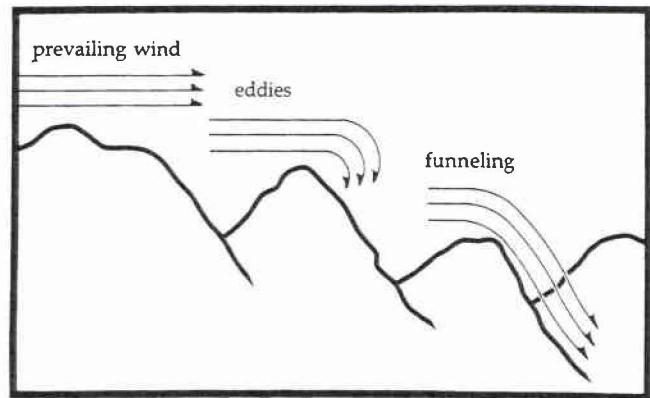
Crown separation is a more critical factor for fuelbreaks than a fixed tree density level. A minimum 10 foot spacing between the edges of tree **crowns** is desirable. Small, isolated groups of trees may be retained for visual diversity.



Plan view of fuelbreak; shows minimum distance between tree crowns.

A fuelbreak thinning is classified as a heavy "sanitation and improvement" cut from below. Trees which are suppressed, diseased, deformed, damaged, and of low vigor are removed along with all ladder fuels. Remaining trees are the largest, healthiest, most wind-firm trees from the dominant and co-dominant species of the stand.

Because such a thinning is quite heavy for an initial entry into a stand, prevailing winds, eddy effects, and wind funneling are carefully evaluated. It may be necessary to develop the fuelbreak over several years to allow the stand to "firm-up".



Topography affects wind behavior — an important consideration during fuelbreak construction.

Area-wide forest thinnings are recommended for **any** subdivisions. They will not be as severe as fuelbreak thinnings, but should be completed to fuelbreak specifications along the roads (as outlined on page 11.)

DEBRIS REMOVAL

Limbs and branches left from thinning (called slash) can add significant volumes of fuel (especially in lodgepole pine, mixed-conifer, or spruce/fir timber types). These materials can accumulate and serve as ladder fuels, or can become hot spots, increasing the difficulty of defending the fuelbreak. *Slash decomposes very slowly in Colorado and proper disposal is essential.*

Three treatment methods commonly used are: (1) lopping and scattering, (2) piling and burning, and (3) chipping. Proper treatment reduces fire hazard, improves access for humans and livestock, encourages establishment of grasses and other vegetation, and improves aesthetics.

Size, amount, and location of slash dictates the method used, in addition to final appearance desired and cost. The method will also depend on how soon an effective fuelbreak is needed prior to development.

Lopping and scattering is the easiest and cheapest method of disposal, but also *the least desirable and must be used with caution*. Large branches are cut into small sections and scattered over an area. In fuelbreaks, pieces are cut small enough so that all slash is within 12 inches of the ground. (Contact with the ground increases decomposition rate.)



Chipping is the most desirable, but also the most expensive method of slash disposal.

Piling and burning is a quick way to eliminate a large amount of slash at moderate cost. The material is piled for burning in open areas when snow cover is sufficient to prevent fire spread. Piles are located far from remaining trees to prevent scorching and should be compact enough to facilitate burning. The sheriff and local fire department must be notified before any burning is done. A few scattered piles may be left for wildlife use without compromising fuelbreak effectiveness.



The lop and scatter method (logs not yet removed in photo). Remaining slash should be no deeper than 12 inches above ground surface. Stand in background has not been thinned.

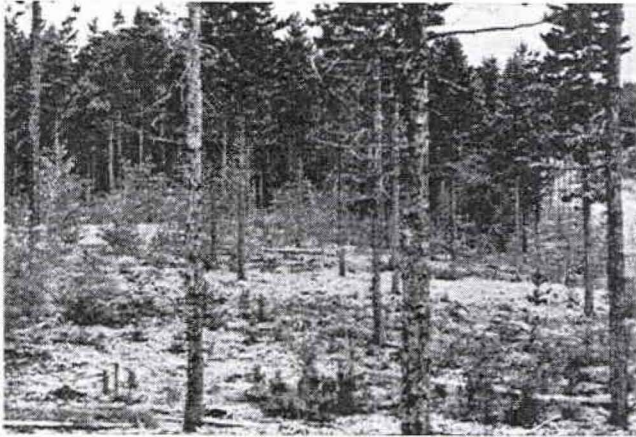
Chipping is the most expensive disposal method. Branches are fed through a machine resulting in chips approximately 3/4 inch square by 1/4 inch thick. They decompose rapidly, present little fire hazard, act as mulch to hold soil moisture, stimulate vegetative growth, prevent erosion on cut-and-fill slopes, and facilitate movement within the area. They may, however, retard vegetative growth if spread too heavily. *Chipping is highly recommended for fuelbreaks.*



Piled slash can be burned, but only during certain conditions, such as after a snowfall.

FUELBREAK MAINTENANCE

Following initial thinning, trees continue to grow (usually at a faster rate). The increased light on the forest floor encourages heavy grass and brush growth where, in many cases, nothing grew before. Site disturbance and exposed mineral soil is a perfect seed bed for new trees which, in turn, create new ladder fuels. Thus, fuelbreak effectiveness tends to decrease over time.



Because of poor maintenance, the effectiveness of this fuelbreak will be minimized within a few years. Note the ingrowth already starting.

Fuelbreak maintenance problems are most often the result of time and neglect. Misplaced records, lack of follow-up, and apathy caused by lack of fire activity are some of the major obstacles.

In addition, the responsibility for fuelbreak projects is often unclear. Completed by the developer, control then passes to the homeowners' associations, usually with limited funds and authority to maintain fuelbreaks.

If fuelbreak maintenance is not planned, the fuelbreak should never be constructed.

CONCLUSION

Colorado mountains are comprised of diverse slopes, fuel types, aspects, and topographic features. This variety makes it impossible to develop general prescriptions for all locations. Recommendations stated previously are guidelines **only**. A professional forester with fire suppression expertise should be consulted to "customize" fuelbreaks for particular areas.

Other CSFS publications which may be of use in developing a successful fuelbreak and fuel hazard reduction plan are:

- Mountain Land Planning — Dennis L. Lynch and Standish R. Broome
- An Ecosystem Guide for Mountain Land Planning-Level 1 — Dennis L. Lynch
- Wildfire Hazards: Guidelines for Their Prevention in Subdivisions and Developments — Colorado State Forest Service
- Wildfire Safety Guidelines for Rural Homeowners — J. Bruce Coulter

GLOSSARY

Aspect: (exposure), the compass direction toward which a slope faces.

Basal Area: (BA), cross-sectional area of a tree measured at breast height (4.5 feet above the ground), inclusive of bark and expressed in square feet. Basal area per acre is a common expression of timber density or stocking.

Blowdown: a tree or stand of timber which has been blown down by wind.

Co-dominant: one of the four main crown classes recognized on a basis of relative position and condition in the stand. Those trees with crowns forming the general level of the crown cover, receiving full light from above, but comparatively little from the sides; usually with medium size crowns more or less crowded on the sides.

Conversion: the transformation of a forest from one type to another favoring a particular species or group of species through such practices as cutting, planting or weeding.

Dominant: one of four crown classes recognized on the basis of relative position and condition of the stand. Specifically, trees with crowns extending above the general level of the crown cover, receiving full light from above and partly from the side; larger than the average trees in the stand, and with crowns well-developed but possibly somewhat crowded on the sides.

Ecosystem: any complex of living organisms with their environment that we isolate mentally for purposes of study; the organisms and environment linked together by energy and nutrient flow.

Even-Aged Forest: a stand in which relatively small age differences exist between individual trees. The maximum difference in age permitted to consider a stand even-aged is usually 10-20 years. Where the stand will not be harvested until it is 100-200 years old, larger differences, up to 25 percent of the rotation age, may be allowed.

Firebreak: any natural or constructed barrier utilized to segregate, stop and control the spread of fire or to provide a control line from which to work. (An area, generally 20-30 feet wide (or more), in which all vegetation is removed down to mineral soil. A firebreak is reworked and maintained each year prior to the fire season.)

Fuelbreak: a strategically located strip or block of land (of varying width) depending on fuel and terrain, in which fuel density is reduced, thus improving fire control opportunities. The stand is thinned and remaining trees are pruned to remove ladder fuels. Most brush, heavy ground fuels, snags and dead trees are removed and an open park-like appearance established.

Fuel Modification: An alteration of stand conditions (usually through silvicultural means) to reduce timber density and fuel hazards. Fuelbreaks, thinnings, prescribed burns, etc. are all different methods of fuel modification.

Group Selection: a modification of the selection system in which trees are removed periodically in small groups. This leads to the formation of a mosaic of age-class groups in the same forest.

Ladder Fuels: vegetative growth under the tree canopy which when burning allows a ground fire to move into the tree crown.

Patch Cutting: the harvesting of an entire standing crop of trees. In Colorado, typically limited to areas two acres or less in size.

Rotation Age: the period of years required to establish and grow timber crops to a specified condition of maturity.

Sanitation Cutting: the removal of dead, damaged, or susceptible trees, essentially to prevent the spread of pests or pathogens and so promote forest hygiene. Also, to "capture" this volume before it dies and degrades.

Seedbed: an area prepared to receive seed, such as an area cleared of plants and duff, so that natural seedfall can establish a new forest.

Shelterwood Cut: a harvesting method in which the mature timber is removed in a series of cuttings, encouraging the establishment of natural reproduction under the partial shelter of residual trees. The cuttings extend over a period of years equal to not more than one-quarter and often not more than one-tenth of the time required to grow the crop. Shelterwood cutting resembles heavy thinnings. Natural reproduction starts under the protection of the older stand and is finally released when it becomes desirable to give the new crop full use of the growing space.

Silviculture: the art of producing and tending a forest; the theory and practice of controlling forest establishment, composition, and growth.

Slash: debris left after logging, pruning, thinning, or brush cutting. Slash includes logs, chunks, bark, branches, stumps, and broken understory trees or brush.

Species: a group of similar individuals having a number of correlated characteristics and sharing a common gene pool. The species is the basic unit of taxonomy on which the binomial system has been established. The scientific name of a plant or animal gives first the genus and then the species as in *Abies grandis*. NOTE: species is both the singular and plural form of the word.

Stand: a community, composed of trees, possessing sufficient uniformity of composition, age, spacial arrangement or condition, to be distinguished from adjacent communities, so forming a silviculture or management entity.

Thinning: partially cutting an immature stand to increase its rate of growth, to foster quality growth, to improve composition, to promote sanitation, to aid in litter decomposition, to obtain greater total yield, and reduce fire hazard.

Vigor: the general health of a tree or stand of trees as measured by growth rate and freedom from insects and diseases. Vigor is evaluated by measuring growth and, subjectively, by general appearance.

Wildfire: an unplanned fire requiring suppression action, as contrasted with a prescribed fire burning within prepared lines enclosing a designated area, under prescribed conditions.

Wildfire: An unwanted, uncontrolled fire requiring suppression action — (as contrasted with a "prescribed fire" burning within prepared lines which enclose a designated area, under prescribed conditions).

Windthrow: blowdown, trees uprooted by wind.

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Tile and Pile: Neighborly Forest Management

What Is Tile and Pile?

By Todd Haines
Sandia Ranger District

Tijeras - Tile and Pile is an innovation that was developed as a more "neighbor friendly" method of constructing a fuelbreak.

It is a series of fuelbreak "tiles" that do not form a continuous swath along the growing urban interface. The piles are the slash piles generated by the excess woody material from the tile construction.

The Tile and Pile innovation came to be as an attempt to construct a fuelbreak along the National Forest and private home boundary without making it look like a fuelbreak.

A typical fuelbreak consists of a thinned area about 130 to 200 feet wide which runs along the course of a feature such as a ridge top or in this case a property boundary. Thinning means removing trees thus increasing the spacing between the trees, therefore not allowing a wildfire to utilize the trees as "fuel." This reduction of fuel will assist fire fighters if a fire were to occur.

The typical type of fuelbreak construction would be somewhat controversial for a number of reasons. The main reason cited is the access to the forest directly behind the homes would be greatly increased to hikers. The remaining forest would remain thick, thus chan-

neling recreationists near the homes. Even though the fuel break is in the national forest promoting this type of activity adjacent to a residential neighborhood was a concern.

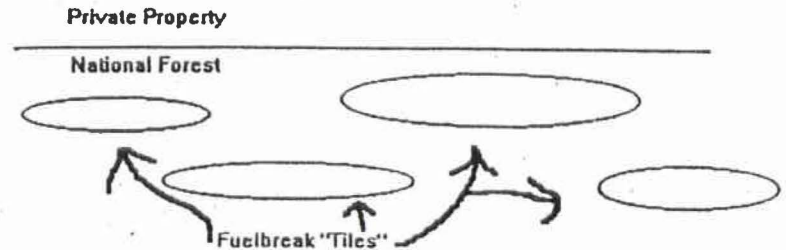
The shape of a fuel break is somewhat of a concern for wildlife issues. While a fuelbreak provides increased edge opening, and foraging areas, the long narrow strip shape is not ideal. To become closer to an optimal configuration of the this type, staggering of fuelbreak areas or "Tiles" would be more desirable.

The Tile and Pile fuelbreak concept accomplishes the following: 1-Serves as a fuelbreak to prevent the spread of fire. 2-Serves to lessen the impacts of recreationists near the private land due to better access of the areas. 3-Better distributes the openings and edge of tiles to increase forest diversity.

Another aspect of the Tile and Pile is that we are working with the local residents to see where they would like to see the tiles behind their homes. Some want the thick trees to "hide" their homes, while other would like to have a better view of the forests and wildlife.

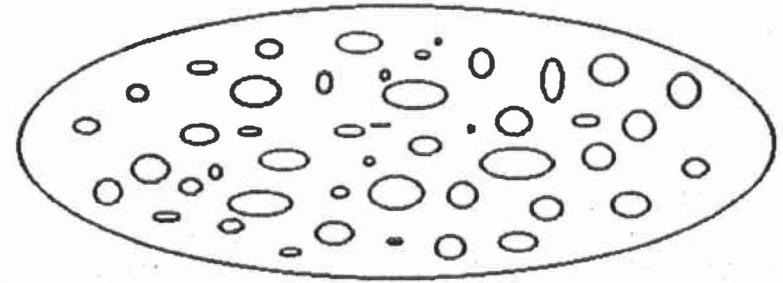
New and innovative forest management techniques are always possible to better serve everyone. Good ideas such as this are always useful to forest managers. Tile and Pile not only does the job but adds benefits that otherwise would not have taken place. This idea is not useful to just the National Forests but to any project that may apply.

Fuelbreak Tile Concept

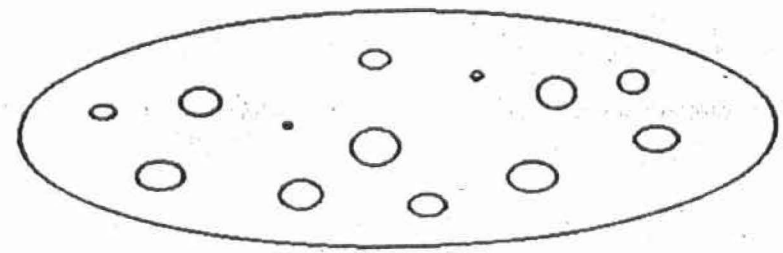


Each Tile could be set up to 6 chains (396 feet) from the private property boundary. Each tile consists of reduced fuels (NOT a clearcut).

Tile Before Treatment



Tile After Treatment



FILE
M
D
D
N
J
K

FIRE MITIGATION FOR LITTLE VALLEY SUBDIVISION IN ESTES PARK CO.
September 27, 2003

For over five years Little Valley Owners' Association Inc. (LVOA) has been providing literature from the County and the Colorado Forest Service. Much of the material came from CSU was about defensible space in terms of fire mitigation. The materials are provided for all new property owners and available to all at annual meetings.

Two years ago we offered to organize a chipping program for property owners. LVOA would organize it and the property owner would pay for it. Only two property owners called after the dead line. We had failed in our first attempt for fire mitigation.

A year ago we had the Big Elk Fire and were evacuated with the smell of smoke and ashes swirling around us.

The LVOA Board members attended a meeting with Tony Simons, wild fire specialist for Larimer County, Mike Babler from the Colorado Forest Service and Scott Dorman the Fire Chief of the Estes Park Volunteer Fire Department. We discussed grants and fire mitigation. In March of 2003 LVOA attended a meeting organized by Larimer County Commissioner, Bender, on a Healthy Forest.

Information and the knowledge that we would have technical help if we needed it spurred us into a Fire Mitigation Plan for 2003.

The plan consisted of 1. Sending out the CD's made by the fire department after the big Elk fire, which had been used, for evaluation during the threat of fire. Sending information on defensible space and a sign on sheet for those wanting to take part. 2. Tony Simons of the County marked defensible space for those that wanted that service. 3. A work day was set in May with the Eagle Rock School to assist in clearing defensible space for property owners that could supervise the work on their own property. 4. Those clearing defensible space would stack wood on their property in an accessible place so LVOA could have it chipped and blown back on their property. 5. The chipping contractor was given a map of the subdivision with a list of names. This gave us a per parcel cost as well as a total cost.

This plan was mailed out in late March. Some did not understand or were leery of us actually accomplishing our goal and did not sign on. However after information began to be returned and after our annual meeting it was quite evident that most people wanted to take part. They just needed direction. Property owners were responsible for cutting and stacking their own fuel. And LVOA would pay for chipping.

We know that people pulled not only defensible space slash and umbrella fuels but also old piled up slash. The piles of fuel were many and large. Our Board decided we would not let this become a problem, as it was the deep concern of our property owners that had caused them to work so hard. It would also help clear our subdivision, which will promote safety

We plan to extend our defensible space 50 feet next year and include those who wish to sign on that did not do so in 2003.

Presented by Ima J. Matthies, President of LVOA

LITTLE VALLEY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION REPORT OF COST FOR MITIGATION 2003

NAME	LOT#	ACRES	COUNTY D.SPACE MARKING	GRTS	MAN HOURS	PROPTY OWNER EXPENSE	TOTAL EXPENSES
1. Ackerman	12-2 nd	2.2		X			
2. Addison	63-2 nd	3.8	X	X	26		
3. Armstrong	40-2 nd	2	X	X	2		
4. Barnett	7-2 nd	1.51	X	X			
5. Biehl	027A	4.27		X	85	\$75.00	
6. Bradley & Kennicke	38-2 nd	2.2	X	X	45	\$140.00	
7. Bryan	2-2 nd	1.5		X			
8. Burns	69-2 nd	5.0		X			
9. Cody&Dennehy	22-2 nd	1.5	X	X	90	\$500.00	
10. Collingwoods	17-1 st	1.35	X	X			
	20-1 st	2.5		X			
11. Conger	41-2 nd	2		X	54	\$500.00	
12. Day	4-2 nd	2.29		X	43		
13. Dyson	13-2 nd	1.21		X			
	16-2 nd	1.46		X			
14. Emslie	6-2 nd	1.4		X			
15. Gilbert	59-2 nd 60-2 nd	4.9	X	X	42		
16. Glazer	68-2 nd	3.5	X	X			
17. Hanchett	32-2 nd	1.75	X	X	70	\$68.00	
18. Heyen	10-1 st	2.25	X	X	25	\$1000.00	
19. Hoedl & Schmitt	39-2 nd	2.13	X	X			
20. Ledoux	24-2 nd	1.12	X	X	28		
	23-2 nd	1.92	X	X			

21. Lindstrom	64-2 nd	6.0	X	X	23	
22.. Lipsy	62-2 nd	3.15		X		
23. Loonsten	19-2 nd	1.0	X	X		\$280.00
24. Lynn	67-2 nd	10.0	X	X	32	
25. Magnuson	46-2 nd	2.42	X	X	10	\$170
26. Matthies	18-1 st	1.7	X	X		\$241
27. Nicholson	15A-2 nd	20.	X	X	6	\$800.00
	8-2 nd	1.26		X		
28. Norman	5-1 st	1.96		X		
29. Oepping	28-2 nd	1.75	X	X	42	\$30.00
30. Oliver	18-2 nd	1.45	X	X		
31. Rackerby	25-2 nd	1.5		X		
32. Remigio	11-1 st	2.14	X	X	35	
33. Seals	16-1 st	1.4	X	X	27	\$375.00
34. Sheffer	14-2 nd	1.3	X	X	55	
35. Steckline & Leadley	9-1 st	2.2	X	X	24	
36. Sypher	10-2 nd	2.0	X	X		\$405
37. Tesar	34-2 nd	2.0		X		
38. Tierney	6-2 nd	1.25		X	12	
39. Vanderveen	13-1 st	1.6		X	50	
40. Wells	37-2 nd	2.5		X		
41. Westley	3-1 st	1.96			28	\$105.50
42. Wright	14-1 st	1.78		X		
43.. Wrobley	42-2 nd	2.27		X		
	43-2 nd	1.3		X		
	57-2 nd	2.69		X		

**PERCENTAGES OF LOTS, OWNERS, AND HOMES SIGNED ON FOR FIRE MITIGATION
IN LITTLE VALLEY DURING 2003**

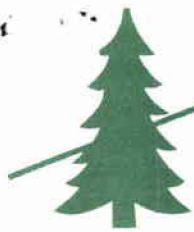
	TOTAL #OF LOTS	TOTAL # OF OWNERS	TOTAL#OF HOMES	TOTAL # ASKING FOR MARKING	TOTAL #OF ACREAGE REPRESENTED
	87	77	56	36	128.12
SIGNED ON	50	43	36	26	
PERCENTAGE	65%	56%	64%	72%	

**TOTAL OF EXPENSES FOR LITTLE VALLEY PROPERTY OWNERS FOR FIRE MITIGATION
2003**

MAN HOURS	TOTAL MAN HRS @ \$10.00 PER HR.	PROPERTY OWNER OUT OF POCKET EXPENSE	TOTAL PROPERTY OWNER EXPENSE	LVOA CHIPPING COST
9140 HRS	\$9,140.00	\$5,379.50	\$14,519.50	\$5,675.00

TOTAL DOLLAR AMOUNT FOR DEFENSIBLE SPACE IN LVOA-----\$20,194.00

AVERAGE AMOUNT FOR 36 LOTS-----\$ 560.93



LITTLE VALLEY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

September 5, 2003

Dear Property Owner,

What a busy year we have had. Our annual meeting was such a success. Charley Hanchett did a good job organizing it and we did a good job of eating and getting to know each other. It was agreed that we do the same thing next year.

We are completing chipping for slash that people pulled from defensible space on their properties. The response has been so great and I know how hard some have worked at it. We will get some small monies from a grant this year. The Board decided that we would do the same thing next year that we did this year. We will extend defensible space for those who worked this year. It will be an extra 50 feet and those that did not get to participate this year will have that opportunity next year. The grants we are applying for are for the whole subdivision. Whatever money comes in from grants will be put back into our treasury and used for the next year.

In order for us to get grant money this year we must know how many hours and how much money you have spent for defensible space for this year only. Some of you have given me money amounts but not hours spent. We need both to evaluate for grant participation. Please send everything if you have not done so by September 21, 2003

The Board recently met with our lawyer, Ed Guiducci, to discuss the covenants and fire mitigation as it may relate to the covenants. Our Covenants contain language stating that lots or living units should be maintained in a clean and safe condition. Due to recent mountain fires and our evacuation last year, our lawyer believes that wild fire is indeed a safety condition. A condition recognized by insurance companies, home owner's association's legal communities.

We ask all of you that have homes or property and have not signed on for fire mitigation to do so. We will continue working with the County, Colorado Forest Service, U.S. Forest Service and our local Volunteer Fire department to help in making us a safer and more fire wise subdivision.

In our January mail out I will give exact dollar figures for this years mitigation. We have to write for a separate grant for next year and cannot apply any of this year's expense to next year.

The U.S. Forest Service District Ranger, Ellen Hodges and Richard Edwards, the new Planning Team Leader of the District U.S. Forest Service met with me a couple of days after our annual meeting. Changing where the sign is placed, replacing the gate and putting up no shooting signs in areas along our line where they can legally do is planned for this year.

The Pierson Park area, which will include Little Valley, is now designated as #1 priority in the New Estes Valley Planning area. The priority was given because of the red zone overlay area between the U.S. Forest Service and us. We provide the group to work with in order to meet some federal specifications for them.

This year a Botany study is being done to make sure that there are no endangered species of plant or animal life. I recently got a call from Ellen Hodges stating that they have found no endangered species to date. Ellen and Richard have met with several property owners to discuss fire mitigation as the defensible space on their property extends into the Forest Service Area.

Next year they will institute a plan for fire mitigation in Piersen Park. After it is complete they will start to implement it in 2005. They do plan for some fuel breaks and cutting of umbrella fuels in the park. They have agreed to give us more information as the progress with their plans.

Our Board is very happy to work with all the different levels of government. Working together will help us to make Little Valley safer. We can never assure anyone that there will not be a wild fire. But we can give information and assist in ways to defend our neighbors and us.

If you have not signed on to the New Covenants I would encourage you to do so. Read your old covenants and realize your Board's job is to maintain the covenants whether it be old or new Covenants.

Please fill out the Fire Mitigation Form for next year.

Please call me at 970-586-8588 or E-mail Ima_LVOA@msn.com if you have any questions. I will continue to try and keep everyone informed.


Ima J. Matthies