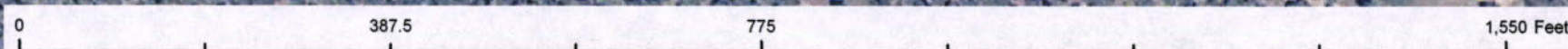


Property of Amy & Cary Ludtke
18182 Peak to Peak, Allenspark, CO
SPR - 06 - 093

Legend

- Zone 1
- Zone 2
- Well
- Cistern
- Driveway
- Leave tress
- Propane
- Pull-outs



WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLAN

For Cary & Amy Ludtke
18182 Peak to Peak Hwy, Allenspark, CO
Docket: SPR - 06 - 093
Inspection date: 5/4/2007



Prepared for:

Cary & Amy Ludtke
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Boulder District

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(303) 823-5774

PURPOSE OF A WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLAN

The purpose of a Wildfire Mitigation Plan is to give guidelines for reducing wildfire hazards around a home or other structures through fuels reduction. It is a document to inform urban interface home owners of the dangers and responsibilities of living in the interface. This plan will help outline the initial and ongoing fuels reduction needed to create and maintain an effective wildfire defensible space. However, having a wildfire mitigation plan, implementation of a defensible space thinning, and following all the recommendations as outlined in this plan **does not guarantee that your home will survive a wildland fire; however, in combination they will give your home the best potential probability to survive a wildland fire.**

SITE LOCATION AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property is located at Section 32, Township 3N, and Range 72W, Boulder County. The fire protection district is the Allenspark Fire Protection District (303-747-2586). There is one existing structure on the site. A new residence which will have a total of 3640 square feet is proposed for this site. The lot is 35 acres in size and has a modest ~5-8% percent slope with an eastern aspect. The site is at 8,500 feet in elevation and located in a valley which is relatively dry. There are no natural barriers that may help stop or slow the spread of a surface/crown fire on the site. However, the area has been thinned many years ago and still remains fairly open.

CONSTRUCTION DESIGN AND MATERIALS

The proposed house will have a moderately complex design with a moderately complex roofline and will be oriented with an eastern aspect. **The overall design of the structure greatly influences how it will withstand a wildfire. Complex building forms create heat traps, areas where the walls and roof members intersect on another where eddies form and hot air and embers from a fire can collect. It is important to keep these areas clear of combustibles such as needles and brush.**

The roofing material will consist of metal. **Falling embers and fire brands from a wildfire can land on a roof and ignite the roof, either by directly heating the roofing material, or by igniting light fuels (pine needles) that have collected on the roof. It is recommended to place screening over gutters and/or make a yearly check to keep them clear of leaves and needles.**

The exterior wall material is to be cement. Soffits and fascia are to be 3/4" thick cement board.

The structure will have 22 medium sized windows with the primary viewing direction being toward the east and south side of the structure. Windows will be double glazed with low e-coating and tempered glass where required. Frames are to be made of aluminum clad. Exterior doors are to be 1-3/4", fire-rated, and made of wood. There will be 2 sliding glass doors located on the east side of the residence. **All operable windows must be provided with screening that is constructed of either aluminum, galvanized steel, copper or of an approved material that when exposed to flame for 15 seconds, will not burn through or melt, and remains intact. Windows are one of the weakest parts of a structure with regards to wildfire. They often crack and fail before the structure itself ignites, providing a direct path for embers and radiant heat to reach the interior. It is best to minimize the number of windows, especially on the downhill side of the structure. Fire typically burns up hill faster and will create a great deal of radiant heat.**

A deck will be constructed of trex materials and supported by timber and stone. The deck will be 1/2 enclosed and 1/2 open and isolated from the surrounding landscape with crushed gravel over a polyester weed barrier. This material should be spread underneath the entire deck surface and to 2' past the drip-line of the deck.

UTILITIES

The propane tank will be set on a pad of crushed rock overlaying a fiberglass weedbarrier located approximately 45 feet west of the residence. Utilities for the property will be buried from a pole which is located to the east of the residence. The septic field is located ~100 feet to the southeast of the residence. A well will be located ~ 109 feet to the southeast of the residence.

DRIVEWAY ACCESS FOR EMERGENCY VEHICLES

Access to the property from Lyons, take South St. Vrain west towards Allenspark.

The existing driveway will create additional site disturbance and soil compaction and will require the removal of a few trees. The driveway will be 12 feet wide with a vertical clearance of 13'6" and a grade that is less than 12%. The driveway is approximately 1050 feet long. The driveway is greater than 400 feet long and will have at least 6 pull-outs along its length.

EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY FOR FIRE FIGHTING

The water source will be from a 2,500 gallon domestic cistern located ~53 feet to the south of the residence. The cistern will be located a minimum of 50 feet from the front of the house and no further than 150 feet from the rear of the structure. The cistern will have a dry hydrant connection with a 6 inch NH threaded connection and cap (note that a 2-1/2" adaptor may be needed, depending upon the requirements of your fire protection district). Contact the Allenspark Fire Protection District (303-747-2586) for more information and specific details.

FUELS REDUCTION

All trees to be removed are marked with blue spray paint. All trees that are to remain within zones 1 and 2 will be unmarked. If the property is less than 1 acre it may not have zones marked due to boundary interference. Harvested wood that remains on site should be stacked at least 30 feet from the house and at the same elevation when possible. Slash from the harvest will be piled and burned. Note that if you decide to burn piles, you must obtain a valid Open Burning Permit from the Boulder County Environmental Health Department (303-441-1180) and notify your local fire protection district (Allenspark Fire Protection District (303-747-2586)).

FOREST COMPONENT AND HEALTH

The site has a dominant overstory consisting of ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) with a ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), limber pine (*Pinus flexilis*), and quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) component. The understory consists of a sparse cover of native grasses (western wheat-grass (*Agropyron smithii*) and rough fescue (*Festuca campestris*)), shrubs (mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus montanus*) and common juniper (*Juniperus communis*)) and forbs (kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*)). The forested area is best represented by Fuel Model 9. Fuel Model 9 is represented by closed canopy stands of ponderosa pine and mixed conifer. Understory may consist of small trees and shrubs, grasses and moderate concentrations of down, dead woody litter. High amounts of needle litter may be present. This model can exist from foothills to subalpine. There were no current signs of insect or disease problems on the property at the time of the inspection.

DEFENSIBLE SPACE MANAGEMENT

There are three defensible space zones to be created around the structure(s) on the site. Please note that it is possible that one or more of these zones will cross over the subject property onto adjacent properties. Property boundaries must be respected; mitigation work is not required beyond immediate boundaries. However, landowners are encouraged to contact and work with neighbors if property lines limit the ability to mitigate within the prescribed area. **Defensible space is a benefit, not only to the individual but also to the community as a whole.**

Zone 1 - Starts at the foundation and extends out 15 feet in all directions from the outside edge of the structure(s). Zone 1 is broken down into three segments:

Zone 1A - Consists of the structure(s) themselves and the area immediately adjacent to and surrounding the structure(s) on all sides. A five-foot wide, non-flammable strip should be created using crushed gravel over a polyester weed barrier material. This strip will also extend back under, and out to, two feet past the drip line of any decks.

Zone 1B - Extends out from Zone 1A. In this zone, all highly flammable vegetation should be removed. Any large dead woody material on the ground should also be removed. Firewise plants should be used for landscaping and re-vegetation. Grasses should be irrigated when possible and mowed to a maximum height of 6 to 8 inches twice per growing season to a distance of 30 feet from the structure.

Zone 1C - This zone extends out from Zone 1B to 15 feet from the house. All understory trees (ladder fuels) should be removed as marked. These are small seedling and sapling size trees that can be ladders for fire to get in the crowns of the larger trees. A few of the larger, healthy trees can to be retained for screening. All remaining trees in this zone should be pruned to a height of 10 feet. They must be well spaced so that the crowns are not touching (10 foot minimum crown spacing). No trees should overhang the house or decks, unless approved by Boulder County or CSFS as "part of the structure" with additional fuels reduction around those trees to insure the defensible space integrity. Trees should be at least 15 feet away from the house on all sides, and a minimum of 10 feet from chimneys.

Zone 2 - This zone extends out from Zone 1C, and acts as a transition zone between the heavily thinned areas near the house to the existing forest setting. It extends down slope between 100-170 feet depending upon slope steepness. Zone 2 also extends on either side of the structure a minimum of 100 feet and behind the house between 70-100 feet assuming no boundary restrictions. Tree spacing begins as in Zone 1C and gradually decreases as you approach the outer edge of the zone. Thinning and crown spacing becomes greater in areas of steep slopes. Ladder fuels and poor quality, suppressed and/or diseased trees, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, make up the majority of the removals. The remaining mature trees should be pruned to a height of 10 feet at the intersection of Zones 1 and 2 with limbing reduced in height to 6 feet as you approach Zone 3. If there are any questions pertaining to slope and the changes in thinning spacing and distance regulations please refer to www.colostate.edu/Depts/CSFS/ and find the *Quick Facts 6.302 Creating Wildfire Defensible Space*.

Zone 3 - This zone extends out from Zone 2 to the edge of the property. It may extend out to areas that are not part of the immediate mitigation efforts. In this zone, a few thicker clumps of trees are acceptable, as well as some unpruned trees near the outer edge. Thinning in this zone adds some protection, but is aimed more at forest health. Trees that are of poor quality or form, or have insect or disease infestations, should be removed. Slash in this zone can be lopped and scattered and/or piled for wildlife use.

- Thin suppressed trees and trees with disease and insect infestations and retain the larger, healthier trees.
- Snags can be retained for wildlife.
- Some slash in this zone can be lopped and scattered and/or piled for wildlife enhancement and shelter.
- Large amounts of slash should be disposed of by chipping, hauling to an approved site, or burning.
- For burning permits, check with your local fire protection district.

MAINTENANCE AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As detailed in fact sheet 6.302, *Creating Wildfire Defensible Zones*, an important factor that determines a structure's ability to survive wildfire is defensible space. Defensible space is a maintained area around a structure where fuels (flammable materials) are modified to slow the possible spread of wildfire to the structure, as well as from the structure to the surrounding areas. Defensible space provides a place where structure protection and fire suppression operations may occur. Wildfire hazard mitigation work breaks up fuel continuity, potentially decreasing a wildfire's intensity, and for more effectiveness should be completed beyond a home's defensible space, zone 1 and 2, area into zone 3.

In addition to the above recommendations, several other measures can be taken to make your home more fire safe and add an additional measure of safety for your family. While not required through site plan review, the following measures should be undertaken to maintain the home and defensible space in the future.

- Maintain your defensible space yearly; contact your local forester for a 5-year maintenance inspection
- Establish an escape route and safety zone with the aid of your local fire protection district
- Keep firewood at least 30 feet away from buildings; clear weeds and grass from around pile
- Do not stack fresh cut wood against live trees – this could invite unwanted insects
- When possible, maintain an irrigated green space; mow grasses 6" to 8" high
- Connect, and have available, a minimum of 50 feet of garden hose with an adjustable nozzle
- Have an emergency evacuation plan in place (included in wildfire mitigation plan)
- Be aware of fire danger; check the Boulder Fire Weather website at www.crh.noaa.gov/bou/awebphp/fireindx.php.html
- Keep driveways and property address marked with reflective easy to see signs
- Maintain screens on foundations, soffit vents, roof vents, and attic openings
- Get rid of unnecessary accumulations of debris and trash from yards
- Keep tools such as shovels, rakes, ladders, and axes available and ready for use
- Clean debris from the roof and gutters at least two times annually
- Check screens and maintain spark arresters on chimneys annually
- Avoid storing combustibles under decks such as wood piles, scrap lumber, and fuels

DEFINITIONS

Aspect – Exposure. The direction a slope faces.

Canopy – The cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by crowns of adjacent trees.

Crown – Branches and foliage of a tree.

Dominant fuel type – Matter that would carry a fire, found on the ground.

Duff – a layer of accumulated dead organic matter (pine needles).

Eddies – Small wind occurrences that are separate from normal wind flows.

Fuel Model – A number system that identifies the types of fuels found on the property that will directly influence fire behavior.

Fire danger - An assessment of both fixed and variable factors of the fire environment, which determine the ease of ignition, rate of spread, difficulty of control, and the fire impact.

Fire hazard - The potential fire behavior for a fuel type, regardless of the fuel type's weather-influenced fuel moisture content or its resistance to fireguard construction. Assessment is based on physical fuel characteristics, such as fuel arrangement, fuel load, condition of herbaceous vegetation, and presence of elevated fuels.

Fire management - The activities concerned with the protection of people, property and forest areas from wildfire and the use of prescribed burning for the attainment of forest management and other land use objectives, all conducted in a manner that considers environmental, social and economic criteria.

Fire risk - The probability or chance of fire starting determined by the presence and activities of causative agents.

Fuel continuity – The proximity of fuels to each other. Helps determine if a fire can sustain itself.

Forest health - A forest condition that is naturally resilient to damage; characterized by biodiversity, it contains sustained habitat for timber, fish, wildlife, and humans, and meets present and future resource management objectives.

Ladder fuels - Fuels that provide vertical continuity between the surface fuels and crown fuels in a forest stand, thus contributing to the ease of torching and crowning.

Limb (verb) –To remove the branches from a tree.

Noxious weeds - Any weed so designated by the Weed Control Regulations and identified on a regional district noxious weed control list.

Overstory – The tree species that forms the uppermost forest layer (dominant and co-dominant).

Slash – The residue left on the ground as a result of forest and other vegetation being altered by forest practices or other land use activities.

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

Understory – Plants that grow underneath the overstory species.

Wildland urban interface – a popular term used to describe an area where various structures (most notably private homes) and human developments meet or are intermingled with forest and other vegetative fuel types.



Annual fire safety checklist

- Thin trees and brush properly within defensible space.
- Remove trash and debris from defensible space.
- Remove needles and pine cones from window wells.
- Remove trees growing through a porch or other portions of a structure.
- Clear leaves and debris from the roof and gutters of structures.
- Remove branches that overhang a chimney or roof.
- Stack firewood uphill from a home or on a contour away from the home.
- Use noncombustible roof materials.
- Place shutters, fire curtains or heavy drapes on windows.
- Place screens on foundation and eave vents.
- Enclose sides of stilt foundations and decks.
- Remove any combustibles from under decks, porches or entrances ways.
- Use a chimney screen or spark arrester in fireplaces.
- Clear vegetation from around fire hydrants, cisterns, propane tanks, etc.
- Place placards on garages if storing flammable materials inside.
- Make sure that an outdoor water supply is available with a hose, nozzle and pump.
- Post address signs that are clearly visible from the street or road.
- Make sure that driveways are wide enough for fire trucks and equipment.
- Check with appropriate highway agencies to make sure load limits are posted on bridges and for the appropriate protocol for posting load limits for bridges on private property.
- Install and test smoke detectors.
- Practice a family fire drill and evacuation plan.

Evacuation tips

- If a wildfire is threatening your area, listen to the radio for updated reports and evacuation information.
- Confine pets to one room and make plans to take care of them in the event of evacuation.
- Arrange for temporary housing with a friend or relative whose home is outside the threatened area. Leave a note in a prominent place in your home that says where and how you can be contacted.
- If your home is threatened by wildfire, you will be contacted and advised by law enforcement officers to evacuate. If you are not contacted or you decide to stay and help defend your home, evacuate pets and family members who are not needed to protect your home.
- Remove important documents, mementos, etc. from the possible fire area.
- Choose an evacuation route away from the fire if possible. Watch for changes in the speed and direction of the fire and smoke.

Safety Zone Guidelines

A Safety Zone is an area that in the event of a wildland fire you could survive the passing fire without the aid of a fire shelter. A natural safety zone could be an area already burned clean by the fire (in the black), rock areas where flashy fuels are absent, or large bodies of water. A manmade safety zones could be pre-constructed sites such as clear cuts. It should be close enough to your home to consider escape time to reach the safety zone. They should not be located upslope or downwind of the fire or in heavy fuels.

1. Avoid locations that are downwind from the fire.
2. Avoid locations that are in chimneys, saddles, or narrow canyons.
3. Avoid locations that require a steep uphill escape route.
4. Take advantage of heat barriers such as lee side of ridges, large rocks, or solid structures.
5. Burn out safety zones prior to flame front approach.
6. For radiant heat only, the distance separation between you and the flames must be at least four times the maximum flame height. This distance must be maintained on all sides, if the fire has ability to burn completely around the safety zone. Convective heat from wind and/or terrain influences will increase this distance requirement.

Calculations Assuming No Slope and No Wind

<u>Flame Heights</u>	<u>Distance separation</u>	<u>Area in Acres</u>
10 feet	40 feet	1/10 acre
20 feet	80 feet	1/2 acre
50 feet	200 feet	3 acres
75 feet	300 feet	7 acres
100 feet	400 feet	12 acres
200 feet	800 feet	50 acres

Note: Distance separation is the radius from the center of the safety zone to the nearest fuels. When fuels are present that will allow the fire to burn on all sides of the safety zone this distance must be doubled in order to maintain effective separation in front, to the sides, and behind the person.

Area in Acres is calculated to allow for distance separation on all sides for a three person family and a vehicle. One acre is approximately the size of a football field or exactly 208 feet x 208 feet.

Example: Given a fire with 10 foot flame heights (no wind or slope). You would need a minimum of 40 feet between you and the flames. So your total safety zone should be 80 feet x 80 feet. If you are settled into the middle of the safety zone you will have a minimum distance of 40 feet to each edge of the zone.

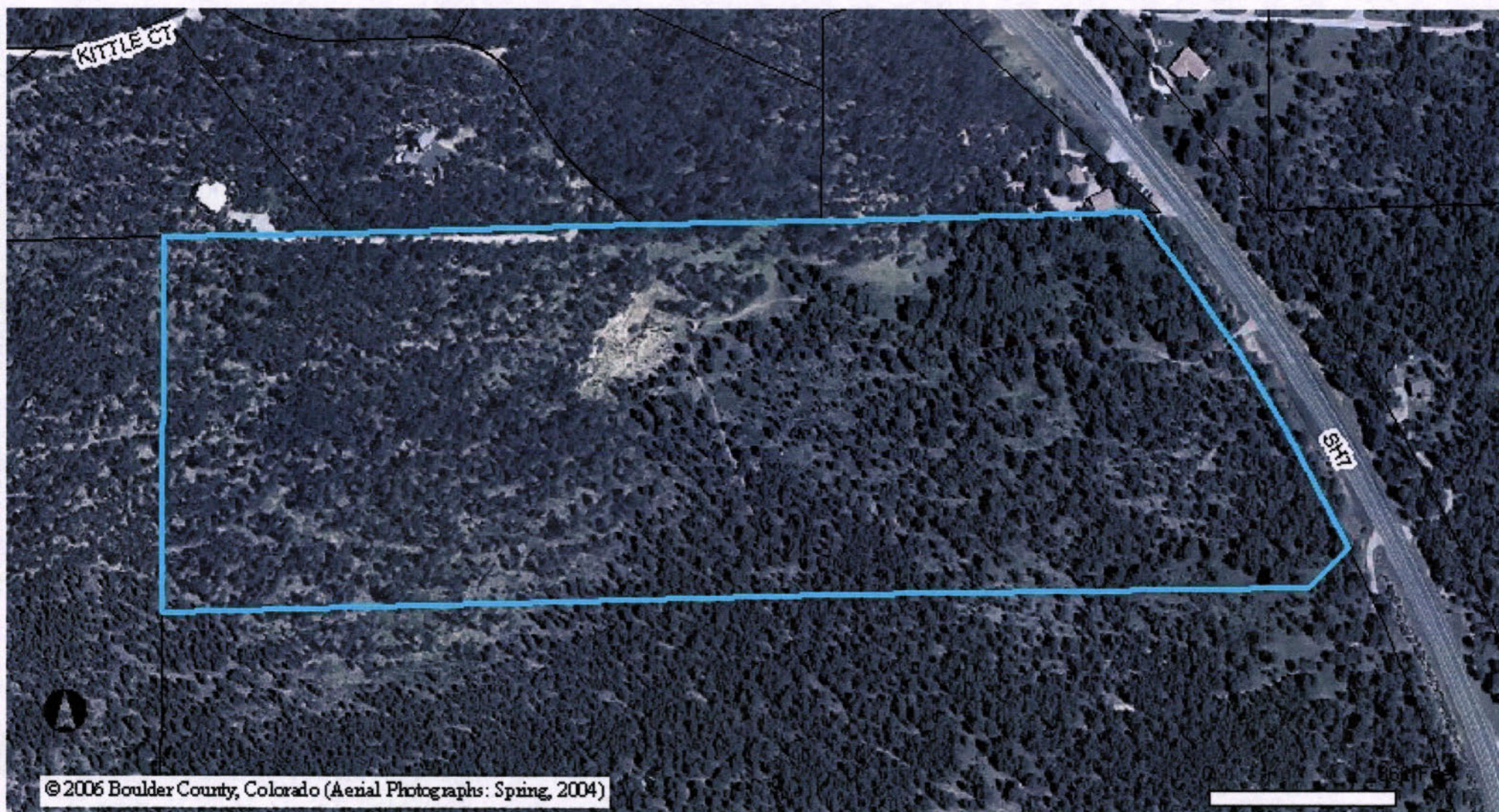
Property of Cary & Amy Ludtke
18182 Peak to Peak HWY, Allenspark, CO
SPR - 06 - 093

N

Legend

- Zone 1
- Zone 2
- Cistern
- Well
- Driveway
- Leave tress
- Propane
- Leach field
- Pull-outs

0 255 510 1,020 Feet



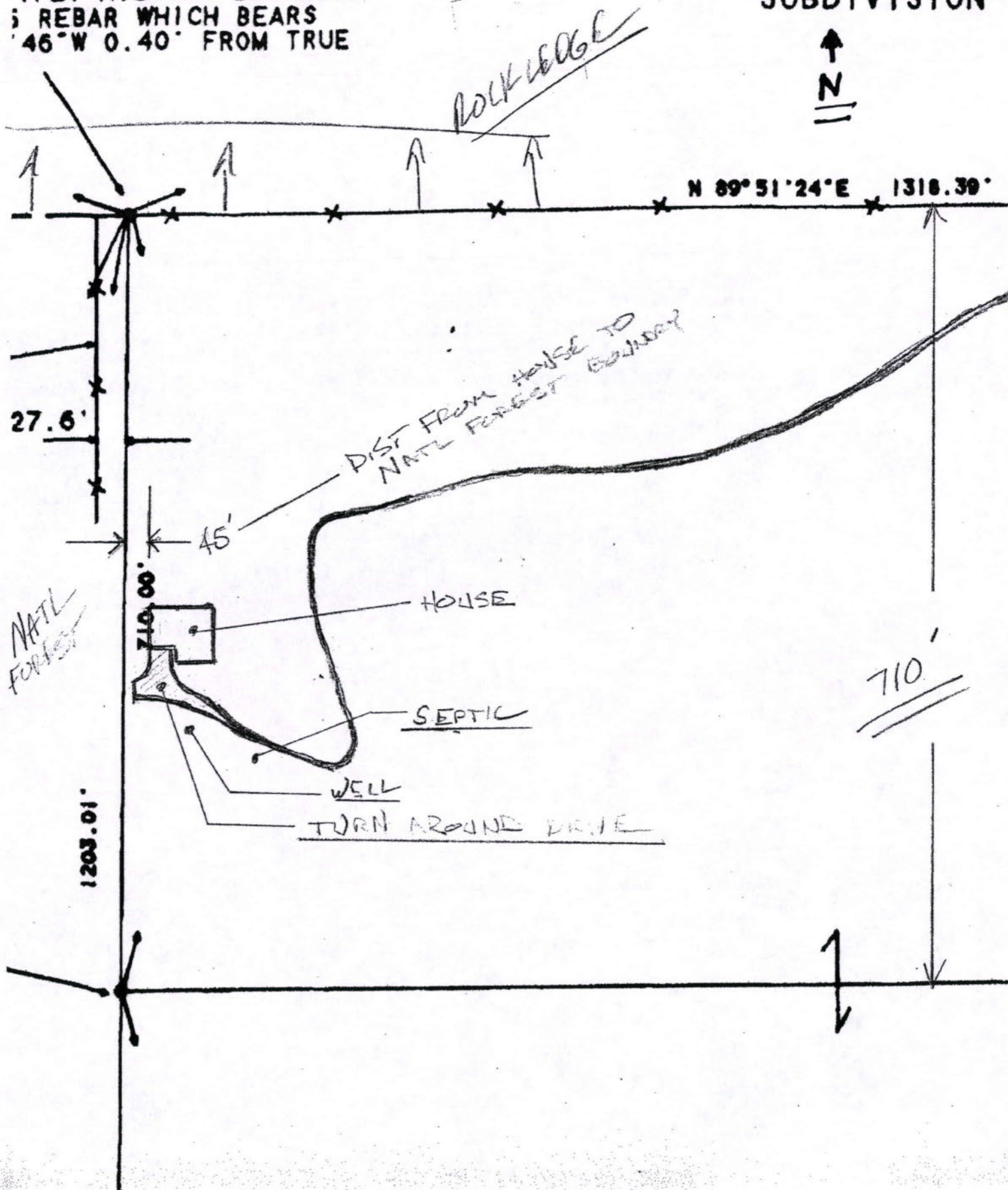
© 2006 Boulder County, Colorado (Aerial Photographs: Spring, 2004)

CORNER
4" ALUM. CAP ON
PIPE. H.E. LAW LS#10385 -
5 REBAR WHICH BEARS
46°W 0.40' FROM TRUE

LUDTKE RESIDENCE

9/10/06

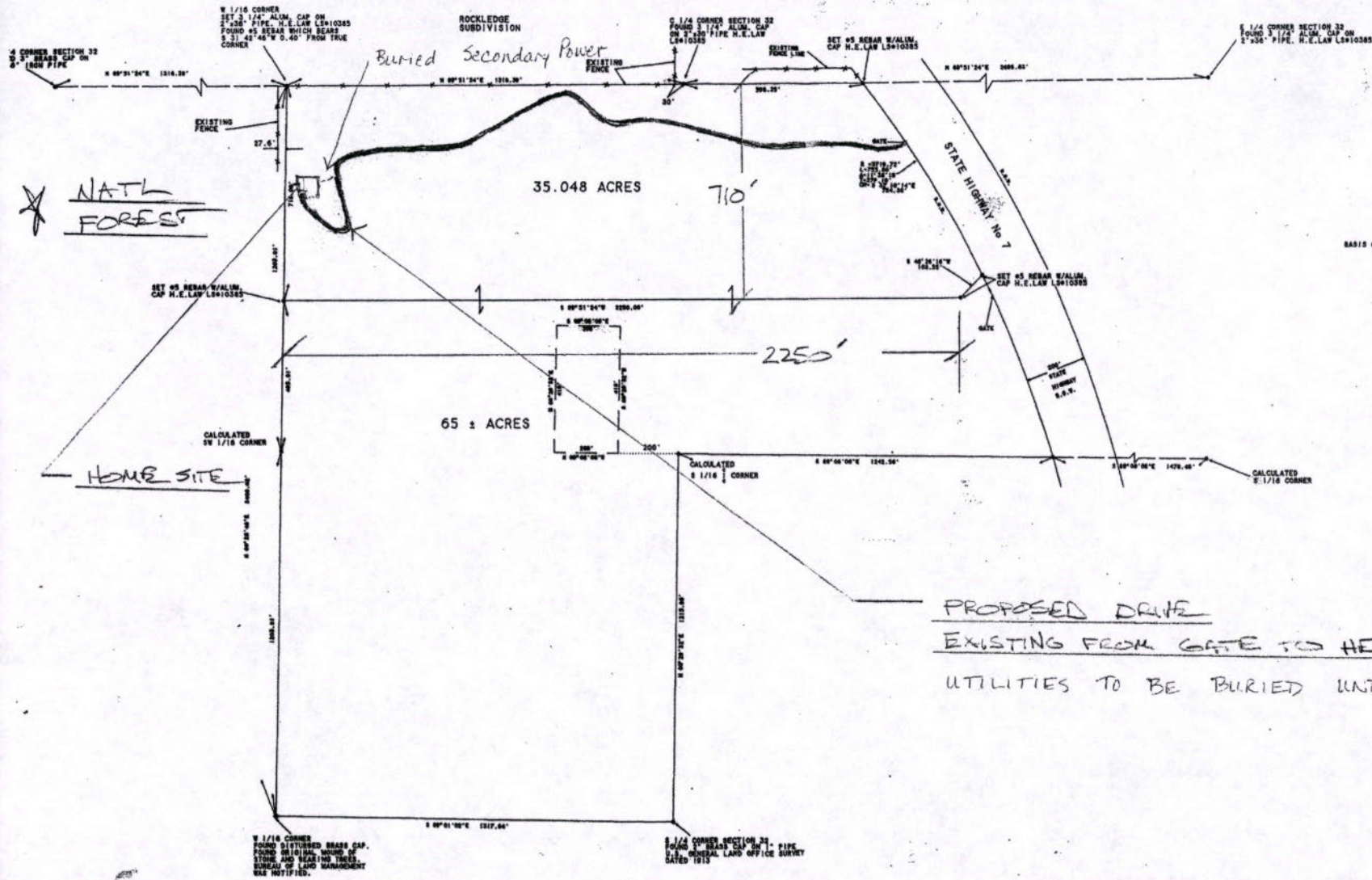
ROCKLEDGE
SUBDIVISION



BOUNDARY SURVEY

LOCATED IN A PORTION
OF SECTION 32, T3N, R72W, LARIMER COUNTY
COLORADO

LUDTKE RESIDENCE
910106



BASES OF BEARING ALL BEARING ARE RELATIVE TO
THE CENTER OF SECTION LINE
BETWEEN THE W 1/4 AND E 1/4
WHICH IS CONSIDERED TO BE
N 89°51'24"E

PROPOSED DRIVE
EXISTING FROM GATE TO HERE
UTILITIES TO BE BURIED UNDER DRIVEWAY

LEGAL DESCRIP
A tract of land in the NW 1/4 of the
SW 1/4 of Section 32, T3N, R72W of 16
State of Colorado more particularly
BEGINNING at the Center Quarter
section; thence N89°51'24"E 398.
of the SE 1/4 of Section 32, to
Colorado State Highway 7 Right-of-
Way and along the drive a
Bearing of 11°58'26". Distances - 371
532°10'14"E 754.30 feet; thence
Bearing of - 226°56'16"W 100.50

Colorado Forestry Copy

SITE PLAN

PORTION OF THE NW 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 AND PORTION OF THE NE 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 32,
TOWNSHIP 3 NORTH, RANGE 72 WEST, BOULDER COUNTY, COLORADO

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

THIS PROPERTY DESCRIPTION IS TAKEN FROM SECURITY TITLE TITLE COMMITMENT FILE NUMBER S0166798.

A TRACT OF LAND IN THE NW 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 AND THE NE 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 32, TOWNSHIP 3 NORTH, RANGE 72 WEST OF THE 6TH P.M., COUNTY OF BOULDER, STATE OF COLORADO MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: BEGINNING AT THE CENTER QUARTER CORNER OF THE AFORE MENTIONED SECTION: THENCE N89°51'24"E 598.75 FEET ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 32, TO THE WESTERLY EDGE OF COLORADO STATE HIGHWAY 7 RIGHT-OF-WAY AND ALONG THE ARC OF A CURVE TO THE RIGHT WITH A DELTA OF 11°38'26", RADIUS=3719.72 FEET AND A CHORD OF S32°10'14"E 754.30 FEET; THENCE LEAVING THE STATE HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY S46°26'16"W 102.32 FEET; THENCE S89°51'24"W 2250.00 FEET TO THE WEST LINE OF THE NE 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 32; THENCE ALONG THE WEST LINE OF THE NE 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 32 N00°28'48"E 710.00 FEET TO THE NORTH LINE OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 32; THENCE ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 32 N89°51'24"E 1318.39 FEET TO THE CENTER QUARTER CORNER OF SECTION 32. COUNTY OF BOULDER, STATE OF COLORADO.

NOTES:

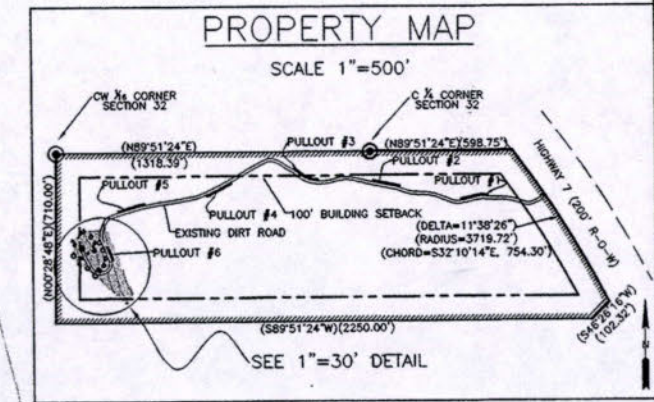
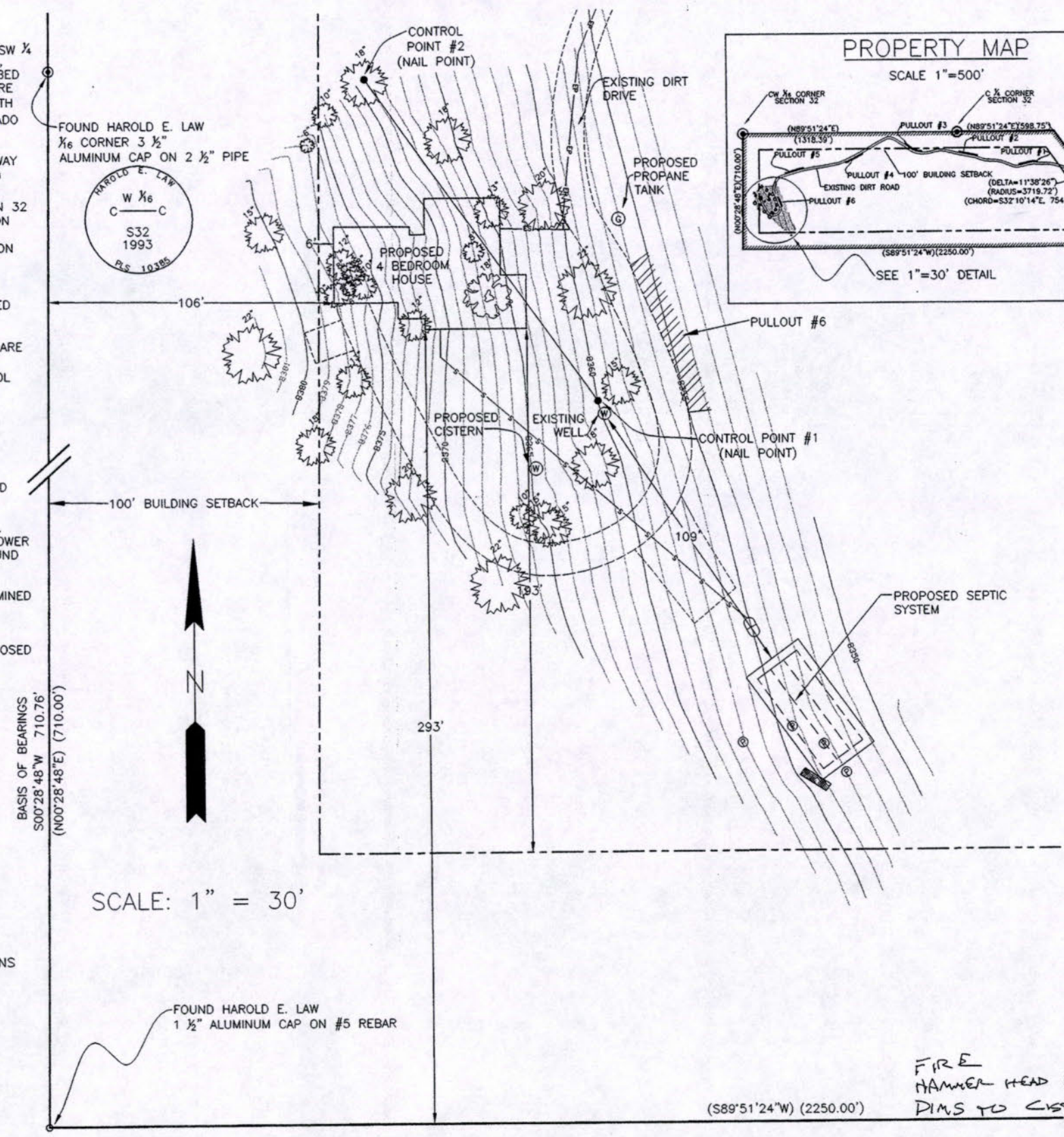
1. THIS SITE PLAN IS REPRESENTATIONAL ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE RELIED UPON AS A BOUNDARY SURVEY, NOR AN IMPROVEMENT SURVEY.
2. THIS LOT IS ZONED FORESTRY (F) ACCORDING TO THE CURRENT BOULDER COUNTY LAND USE DEPARTMENT. SETBACKS FOR THIS ZONING ARE 100' FROM ALL LOT LINES.
3. CONTOURS SHOWN ARE AT 1' INTERVALS AND ARE BASED ON CONTROL POINT #1 (NAIL SET FLUSH WITH THE GROUND) WITH AN ASSUMED ELEVATION OF 8360' AS APPROXIMATELY SHOWN ON USGS 7.5' QUAD MAPPING.
4. BASIS OF BEARINGS IS BASED UPON THE WEST LOT LINE, WHICH IS MONUMENTED AS NOTED.

ACCESS/UTILITIES NOTES:

1. SEWER: SANITARY SEWER SERVICE IS NOT AVAILABLE. A GRAVEL DOSED SEPTIC SYSTEM HAS BEEN DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH BOULDER COUNTY REGULATIONS.
2. WATER: A WELL HAS BEEN INSTALLED AS SHOWN ON THIS SITE PLAN.
3. ELECTRICITY: DOMESTIC ELECTRICITY WILL BE FROM THE OVERHEAD POWER LINES NORTHEAST FROM THE HWY 7 R-O-W. NEW PRIMARY UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC LINES ARE PROPOSED TO BE BURIED IN THE ROAD WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE HOME.
4. GAS: A PROPOSED ON SITE PROPANE TANK. LOCATION TO BE DETERMINED LATER.
5. CABLE T.V. & TELEPHONE: TO BE BURIED IN THE ROAD WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE HOME.
6. ACCESS: THE EXISTING DRIVEWAY HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO THE PROPOSED HOME SITE.

LEGEND

- | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| | SEPTIC TANK |
| | PERC HOLE |
| | PROFILE HOLE |
| | WELL/CISTERN |
| | PROPANE TANK |
| | PONDEROSA PINE TREES |
| | DOUGLAS FIR TREES |
| | FOUND MONUMENTATION |
| | ALIQUOT MONUMENTATION |
| | CONTROL POINT (NAIL POINT) |
| | STAKE |
| 00.00 | MEASURED OR CALCULATED DIMENSIONS |
| (00.00) | DEEDED DIMENSIONS |
| | PROPOSED ELECTRIC TRANSFORMER |
| | PRIMARY ELECTRIC LINE (BURIED) |
| | SECONDARY ELECTRIC LINE (BURIED) |
| | SEWER/SEPTIC LINE (BURIED) |



CARY AND AMY LUDTKE SITE PLAN

PT OF NW1/4 & SE1/4 OF 32-3N-72W
BOULDER COUNTY, COLORADO

SHEET	1
OF	1
PROJ. NO.	2006-05-05

VAN HORN ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING
1043 FISH CREEK RD. • ESTES PARK, COLORADO 80517
PHONE: (970) 586-9388 • FAX: (970) 586-8101

DRAFT

FIRE
HAMMER HEAD DETAIL
DIMS TO CIST

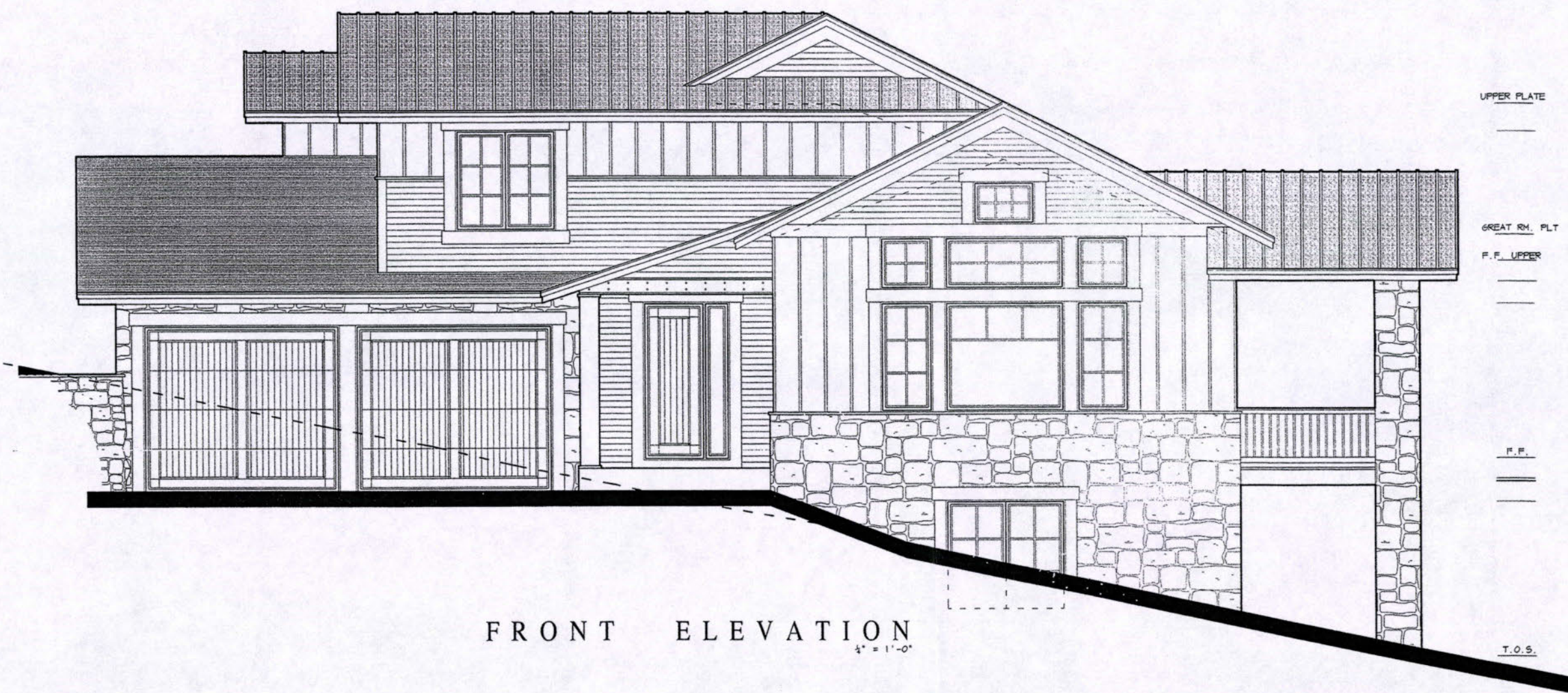
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* Plans stamped "Permit Set", "Bid Set" or "Preliminary" shall not be used for any construction phase. Only plans stamped "Construction Set" and dated accordingly are to be used for any construction phase. It shall be the sole responsibility of the Owner/Contractor to verify that all plans used for construction are stamped accordingly.

WHITTEN



© DESIGN GROUP
Residential & Commercial
Engineers & Planners
1900 Commerce Center
Boulder, CO 80301
Tel: 303-443-1388 Fax: 303-443-2518



FRONT ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"

APR 09 2007

PRELIMINARY

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

DATE :
REVISION :
PROJECT 5536
SHEET OF

Ludtke Residence
18182 Peak to Peak highway
Allenspark, CO., Boulder County

WHITTEN



DESIGN GROUP
*Residential • Commercial
Designers & Planners*

SHEET
OF

Ludtke\Ludtke res.dwg, 4/9/2007 11:55:14 AM, 0.25:12

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UPPER PLATE

GREAT RM. FLT

F.F. UPPER

F.F.

T.O.S.



RIGHT ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"

WHITTEN

DESIGN GROUP

1900 Commerce Street Boulder, Colorado 80301
Tel: 303-443-1388 Fax: 303-443-2518

Ludtke Residence
18182 Peak to Peak highway
Allenspark, CO., Boulder County

DATE :

REVISION :

PROJECT

5536

SHEET

OF

PRELIMINARY-not for construction 4/9/2007

- These drawings and specifications are the property and copyright of Whitten Design Group, LLC and shall not be used at any other location other than that specified on the title block except by written agreement with Whitten Design Group, LLC.
- Plans stamped "Permit Set", "Bid Set" or "Preliminary", shall not be used for any construction phase. Only plans stamped "Construction Set" and dated accordingly are to be used for any construction phase. It shall be the sole responsibility of the Owner/Contractor to verify that all plans used for construction are stamped accordingly.

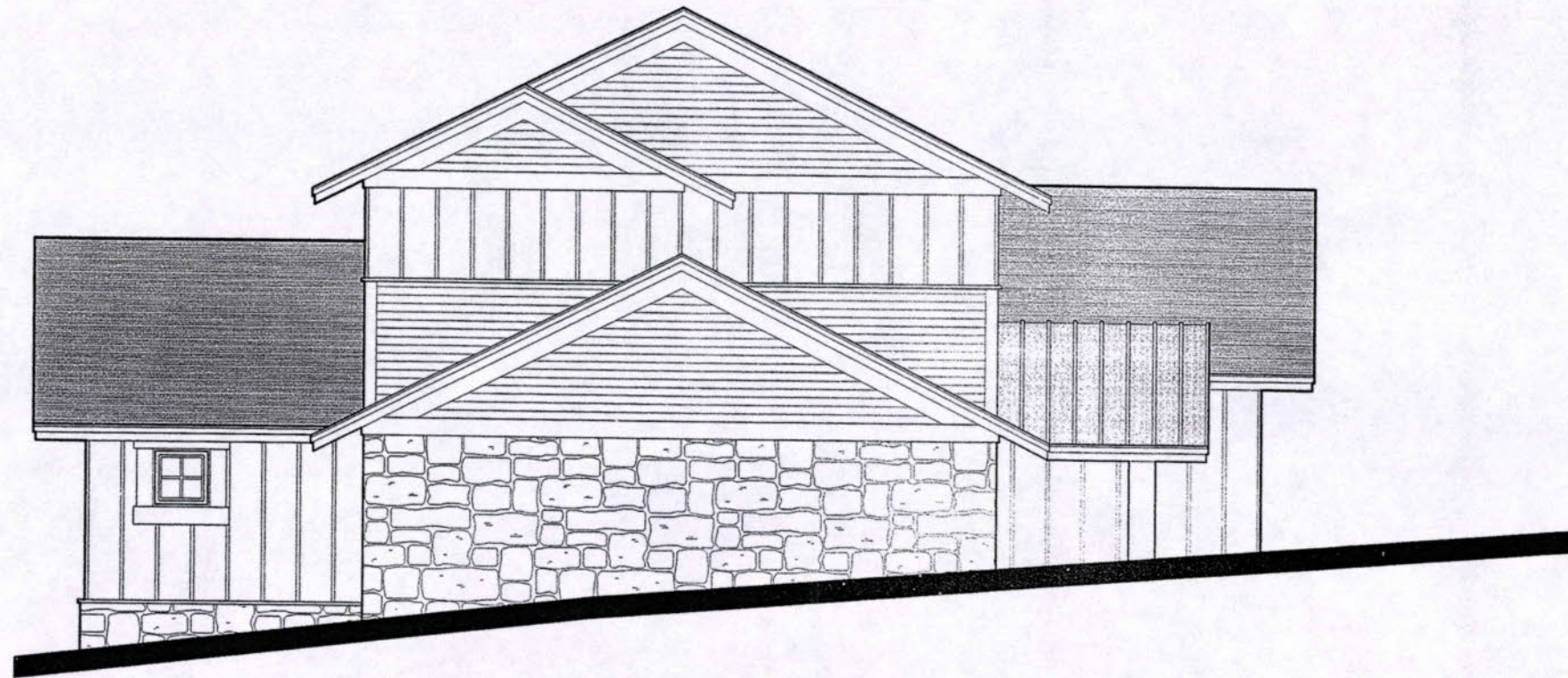
UPPER PLATE

GREAT RM. FLT

F.F. UPPER

F.F.

T.O.S.



LEFT ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"

WHITTEN

DESIGN GROUP
Architectural & Commercial
Interior Design

1800 Commerce Street • Boulder, Colorado 80501
Tel 303-443-1888 • Fax 303-443-2518

Ludtke Residence
18182 Peak to Peak highway
Allenspark, CO., Boulder County

DATE :

REVISION :

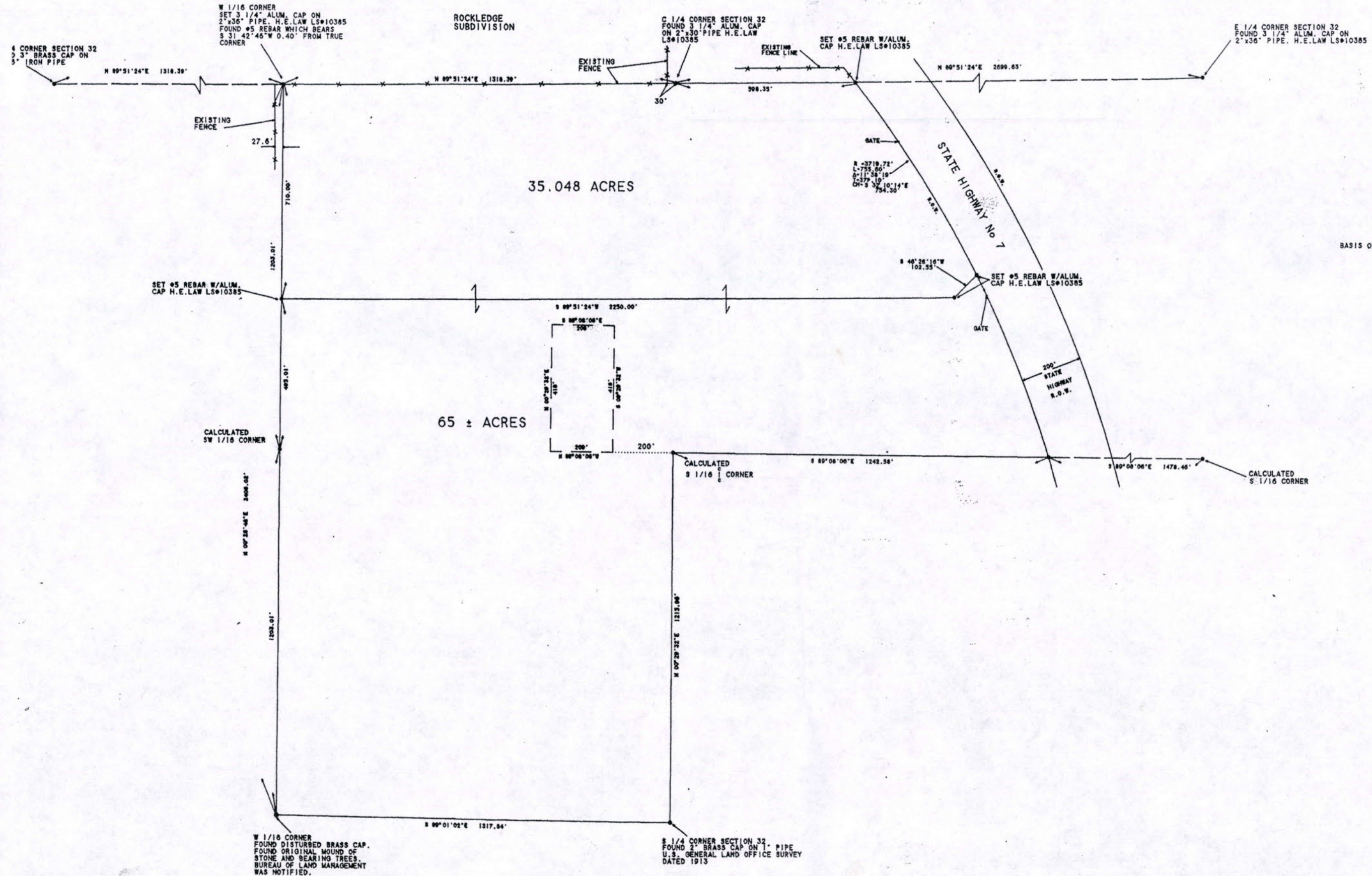
PROJECT
5536

SHEET
OF

PRELIMINARY-not for construction 4/9/2007

BOUNDARY SURVEY

LOCATED IN A PORTION
OF SECTION 32. T3N. R72W. LARIMER COUNTY
COLORADO



LEGAL DESCRIPTION

A tract of land in the NW 1/4 of the
SW 1/4 of Section 32, T3N. R72W of the
State of Colorado more particularly d

BEGINNING at the Center Quarter
section; thence N89°51'24"E 598.
of the SE 1/4 of Section 32, to
Colorado State Highway 7 Right-of-
Way and along the arc of
Delta of 11°35'26". Radius = 371'
S32°10'14"E 754.30' feet; thence
Right-of-Way S46°26'16"W 102.32'

DIRECTIONS FOR FILLING OUT FORM:

Please fill out as complete as possible and fax to Nicole Palestro at 303-823-5768 or mail to 5625 Ute Highway, Longmont CO 80503-9130, or bring to scheduled marking appointment.

Any **Bolded** categories will be filled in by the CSFS representative at the time of initial site visit and tree marking for the defensible space. If you have any questions about this form please contact Nicole Palestro at 303-823-5774.

Wildfire Mitigation Plan
FIELD DATA FORM

Inspection Date: _____

Landowner name: Cary W & Amy S Ludtke

Mailing address: 2817 Shoshone Trail

City, State, Zip: Lafayette, CO 80026

Site address: 18182 Peak to Peak Hwy, Allenspark, CO

Phone number: 303-908-0791 (cell)
303-665-4978 (home)

Road access: Dirt Rd on West Side of Hwy 7 (Directions from main access road)

Docket Number: SPR-06093 (SPR, LU, Etc.)

Section: 32

Township: 3N

Range: 72W

Legal Description: Sec Attach

Starting in Lyons, take highway 7, West, past
Riverside, past the junction of Hwy 7 & Hwy 72.
Continue west on Peak to Peak Hwy towards Allenspark.
After marker 18, proceed 0.9 miles. Property on left
next (South) of Sunshine Mtn. Inn.

Elevation: 8,300- 8,500 (feet)

Lot size (acres): 35 (Acres)

Number of Structures: 2 (All structures to be present)

Existing Structures: 1 13' x 9' shed. (House/barn/garage/etc.)

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

Structure SQR. FT.: 3,640 ft² (Total square feet of structure)

Structure aspect: East Facing (Dominant facing direction/view)

Garage if detached: attached (Total square feet)

Out buildings: 13' x 9' shed (117 ft²) (Total square feet of sheds, cabins, ect...)

Driveway length: ~ 350 yards (Actual length in feet from road to home)

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

House design: simple (simple/complex)

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

Roof Design: simple (simple/complex)

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

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

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

Windows (#): 22 (approximate number of windows)

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

Windows Frames: aluminum clad ^{or vinyl} (Wood/aluminum/aluminum clad)

Windows Aspect: East & South Facing (Dominant viewing direction)

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

Sliding Glass Doors: 2 East Facing (Location and Number)

Door Material: Wood (Wood/steel/fiberglass/composite)

Deck material: Trex (composite) (Wood/composite materials)

Deck Description: $\frac{1}{2}$ Enclosed & $\frac{1}{2}$ Open (Enclosed/open underneath or overhead)

Deck support type: timber posts w/ ^{stone} (Timber posts/logs/steel/concrete/stone)

Deck buffer material: crushed gravel (Crushed rock/gravel)

Deck weed barrier: polyester (Fiberglass/polyester)

Utility Location: Buried in road East of property (Pole/buried: Direction from structure)

Leach field: SE of property (Distance from house, and direction)

Cistern: S 53 ft (Distance from house, and direction)

Cistern Type: Domestic (Domestic Cistern or Fire Cistern)

Cistern size: 2500 (gallons)

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

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

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

Water supply: Well (Well or main line)

Well (if applicable): SE 109 ft (Distance from house, and direction)

Propane or natural gas: Propane

Propane Tank location: E 45 ft (Distance from house and direction)

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

Can you provide a copy of a map with locations : Yes (Yes or No)

This part will be filled out by the inspecting forester

FPD: _____

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

Dominant overstory: _____

Co-dominant overstory: _____

Fuel model type: _____

Aspect: _____ (Direction of slope)

Slope: _____

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

Site moisture: _____

Natural fire barrier: _____

Insect & Disease Diagnosis: _____

Exhibit "A"

A tract of land in the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 and the NE 1/4 of the S of Section 32, Township 3 North, Range 72 West of the 6th P.M., Co. Boulder, State of Colorado more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the Center Quarter Corner of the afore mentioned Section:

Thence N89°51'24"E 598.75 feet along the North line of the SE 1/4 of Section 32, to the Westerly edge of Colorado State Highway 7 Right-of-way and along the arc of a curve to the right with a Delta of 11°38'26", Radius = 3719.72 feet and a Chord of S32°10'14"E 754.30 feet;

Thence leaving the State Highway Right-of-way S46°26'16"W 102.32 feet;

Thence S89°51'24"W 2250.00 feet to the West line of the NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 32;

Thence along the West line of the NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 32 N00°28'48"E 710.00 feet to the North line of the SW 1/4 of Section 32;

Thence along the North line of the SW 1/4 of Section 32 N89°51'24"E 1318.39 feet to the Center Quarter Corner of Section 32.

County of Boulder,
State of Colorado



Facsimile Cover Sheet

**Ball Corporation****Aerospace & Technologies Corp.**

P.O. Box 1062, Boulder, CO 80306 (303) 939-4000

To:	Nicole Palestro
Company:	
Phone:	
Fax:	303-823-5768
From:	Cary Ludtke
Company:	Ball Aerospace & Technologies Corp.
Phone:	(303) 939-4465
Fax:	(303) 939-5315
Date:	3-8-07
Pages including this cover page:	6

LOCATED IN A PORTION
OF SECTION 32. T3N. R72W. LARIMER COUNTY
COLORADO

BASIS OF BEARING: ALL BEARING ARE RELATIVE TO THE CENTER OF SECTION LINE BETWEEN THE W 1/4 AND C 1/4 WHICH IS CONSIDERED TO BE N 80°51'24"E

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

A tract of land in the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 32, T3N, R72W of the State of Colorado were particularly d

BEGINNING at the Center Quarter section; thence N89°51'24"E 598.0 of the SE 1/4 of Section 32, 1st Colorado State Highway 7 Right-of-Way and along the drs a Dela of 1°38'28". Radius = 371.532' 10' 14" E 754.30 feet; thence back to the SAG 24°14'12"W 102.30

CORNER
4" ALUM. CAP ON
PIPE. H.E. LAW LS#10385
REBAR WHICH BEARS
46°W 0.40' FROM TRUE

LUDTKE RESIDENCE

9/10/06

ROCKLEDGE
SUBDIVISION

